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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *November 14, 1919.*

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Father in heaven, we deplore with all our heart the spirit of spite, hate, revenge, which is manifesting itself in many sections of our Union in defiance of law and order—illustrated in the most cold-blooded murder of four of our brave soldiers marching peacefully the streets of Centralia, Washington, Armistice Day.

This is but one instance of many acts which would tear down the American flag and plant in its stead the red rag of anarchy and bolshevism.

We most fervently pray that Thy Spirit may guide us to measures which shall rid this peaceful land of such outlaws. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

POLICE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask to be recognized to make a privileged motion.

The SPEAKER. What is the motion?

Mr. BLANTON. I ask that what is known as the police bill be taken from the Speaker's table, and that the House agree to the Senate amendments thereto.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, what bill is that?

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not think the gentleman from Texas is authorized to make that motion.

Mr. BLANTON. A parliamentary inquiry. Is not that a privileged motion?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks not. The gentleman from Michigan has charge of that bill, and the gentleman from Texas has no authority to make that motion.

Mr. BLANTON. Where a House bill, amended by the Senate, is on the Speaker's table, has not any Member of the House the right to ask that such Senate amendment be agreed to?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks not, unless he has a right to bring it up.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 9821) to amend an act entitled "An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia, approved February 28, 1901, and for other purposes," and that the House disagree to the Senate amendment and agree to the conference asked for by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that the police bill, H. R. 9821, be taken from the Speaker's table, and that the House disagree to the Senate amendment and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, first I reserve the right to object, and then I move that the House concur in the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, of course, can not do that until the House has given consent for the consideration of the bill.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand that if the request is granted the gentleman from Michigan is to give me five minutes.

Mr. MAPES. I have agreed that the gentleman may have five minutes, as far as I am concerned, if the request is granted, but I should like to propound a parliamentary inquiry. If the request is granted in the manner that I have asked, it would then be the duty of the Speaker to appoint conferees, would it not, immediately at the expiration of the five minutes?

The SPEAKER. It would not be possible under those circumstances to consider the motion which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] suggests.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman a question. While personally I shall not object, and I think the bill ought to go to conference, I am one of those who wish that the House may have an opportunity to express itself upon this strike proposition which, I understand, is in the Senate bill. I wish, if the conferees are appointed, that they would bring that matter back to the House and let the House express their opinion on it before they disagree to the Senate amendments.

Mr. MAPES. I will say to the gentleman from New York that the conferees have not had a meeting. The House conferees have not been appointed. This proposition has very wide scope, and I should not feel that I was justified in giving any assurance in regard to that proposition at this time.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BLANTON. The motion which is privileged above all others is to concur in the Senate amendments. Now, if the chairman of the committee fails to exercise his right to make that request, is it not in order then for any Member of the House to make that privileged motion?

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not feel called upon to answer such a general question.

Mr. BLANTON. If I am not out of order, Mr. Speaker, I desire to request the right that the House pass upon the question——

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not recognize the gentleman for that purpose. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BLANTON. Of course, if that would be out of order, then the only thing I could do would be to stand by the agreement I made with the chairman of the committee that he will give me five minutes, and then make no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. KING. I object.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. What is it the gentleman objects to?

The SPEAKER. The request for unanimous consent. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH]——

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I submit a report from the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH].

Mr. BLANTON. I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can do that.

Mr. BLANTON. Because we want a quorum to discuss this rule——

The SPEAKER. The rule is not coming up. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized.

Mr. BLANTON. Then I withdraw the point of no quorum.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the railroad bill——

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. The rule under which the railroad bill is being considered makes that bill privileged, except conference reports and privileged matters on the Speaker's table.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas is propounding a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BLANTON. I make the point of order that we have no quorum present.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. But the gentleman can not take me off my feet while submitting a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the gentleman can make a point of no quorum at any time. The Chair will count.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. There is no business in order while the Chair is counting for a quorum. The Chair thinks there is no quorum present.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Doorkeeper will close the doors and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Ackerman	Flood	Longworth	Riddick
Andrews, Md.	Focht	McAndrews	Riordan
Anthony	Fordney	McCulloch	Rodenberg
Ashbrook	Frear	McKenzie	Rowan
Begg	Freeman	McKeown	Rucker
Bell	Fuller, Ill.	McPherson	Sabath
Benham	Fuller, Mass.	Magee	Sanders, Ind.
Bland, Va.	Gallagher	Maher	Sanford
Boies	Gallivan	Major	Schall
Booher	Gandy	Mann, Ill.	Scully
Britten	Ganly	Mason	Sherwood
Brumbaugh	Garner	Montague	Shreve
Cantrill	Godwin, N. C.	Moon	Sinclair
Caraway	Good	Mooney	Slemp
Carew	Goodall	Moore, Pa.	Smith, Ill.
Carter	Graham, Ill.	Moore, Va.	Smith, N. Y.
Casey	Griffin	Moores, Ind.	Stephens, Miss
Clark, Fla.	Hamill	Mott	Stiness
Copley	Harrison	Mudd	Stoll
Costello	Haskell	Newton, Mo.	Sullivan
Currie, Mich.	Hastings	Nicholls, S. C.	Taylor, Ark.
Curry, Calif.	Holland	Nichols, Mich.	Thomas
Davey	Humphreys	O'Connor	Tincher
Davis, Minn.	Ireland	Olney	Tinkham
Dent	Jacoway	Padgett	Vare
Donovan	Johnson, Ky.	Parker	Vestal
Dooling	Johnson, S. Dak.	Peters	Voigt
Doremus	Kelley, Mich.	Phelan	Volstead
Drane	Kennedy, Iowa	Platt	Ward
Dunn	Kettner	Pou	Weaver
Eagle	Kreider	Rainey, Ala.	Wilson, Ill.
Ellsworth	Langley	Rainey, H. T.	Woods, Va.
Fairfield	Lazaro	Reber	Woodyard
Ferris	Lea, Calif.	Reed, W. Va.	
Fields	Lee, Ga.	Rhodes	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 290 Members answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request for unanimous consent that the bill H. R. 9821 be taken from the Speaker's table, that the House disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked for by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that the police salary bill be taken from the Speaker's table, that the Senate amendment be disagreed to, and agree to the conference asked. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I propound a parliamentary inquiry to the Speaker?

The SPEAKER. If it is a brief one.

Mr. BLANTON. Is there no way under our parliamentary procedure whereby the House can get an opportunity to say whether or not it concurs in the Senate amendment to this bill, so that if it does it can become a law immediately, and not have——

The SPEAKER. There is no way at present, because the bill has no privileged status.

Mr. BLANTON. But if it were not for the rule which is in force now it would be privileged.

The SPEAKER. It would not be privileged under the rule.

Mr. BLANTON. Whenever it is called up it will be privileged.

The SPEAKER. No; it would require a rule.

Mr. BLANTON. In order to make that parliamentary status in order?

The SPEAKER. It would not require a rule to make the bill in order at all. It is not privileged. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, I understand that the gentleman from Michigan has agreed to give me five minutes on the Myers proposition, and I would like to submit this as a parliamentary inquiry to the Speaker. If there should be no objection made to the gentleman's request for unanimous consent, and a point of order is made against the gentleman giving me five minutes, the Chair would have to sustain it, would he not?

The SPEAKER. Consent could be given subsequently.

Mr. BLANTON. With the understanding that the House will give me five minutes, I will not object.

Mr. MAPES. I agree to that.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request, subject to the condition that the gentleman from Texas shall speak for five minutes? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Chair announces the following conferees.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAPES, Mr. GOULD, and Mr. WOODS of Virginia.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, there is one method by which this police bill could become a law to-day. Had the chairman of the committee merely requested that the bill be taken from the Speaker's table and had that been agreed to, then if he had exercised his prerogative of moving that the House concur in the Senate amendment, and the House had agreed to it, it could have become a law to-day with the President's signature, had the President been willing to sign it. But that method was not adopted. Who is standing in the way of the police bill becoming a law? I am not. I would like to see the Senate amendment adopted, and I would like to see the President sign the bill to-day, and I would like to see the bill become a law to-day. Then what are the obstacles thrown in the way here? There is just one reason, and that is the Myers amendment. What is the Myers amendment? This House has gone on record almost unanimously in passing a law that policemen in the District of Columbia as employees of this Government, and the firemen in the District of Columbia as employees of this Government, can not affiliate with an organization that has the power to call a strike against this Government. The Myers amendment is merely to go one step further along the line that should be adopted as the policy of this Congress. The Myers amendment goes far enough to say that the rest of the civil employees of this Government shall not join an organization that could bring about a strike against their own Government.

Are we fair to the police of the District of Columbia, are we fair to the firemen of the District of Columbia, when we say you shall not join an organization that could make you strike, and yet we will stop when we come to ask that the other employees be not permitted to strike against the Government?

I was told by one of the employees of this Capitol that on yesterday not only Mr. Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, not only other employees of that federation came here, but on yesterday there were between 1,000 and 1,200 employees of this Government in this Capitol, asking for copies of the bill with the Myers amendment, and were here for the purpose of influencing action and of furthering propaganda to defeat the Myers amendment. From 1,000 to 1,200 employees of the Government leaving their places of work, drawing salaries from the Government, coming here to defeat a just law of that kind!

Why do they want to defeat it? They say they do not intend to strike; they say the provisions of their organization prevent a strike. If that is the case why do they object to being placed in the same category with the efficient police and the efficient firemen of this District? If they have no purpose or intention of striking against the Government, then why are they making such a strenuous effort to defeat this Myers amendment?

I want to say to you that just as sure as you live, just as sure as I live, just as sure as the sun shines, if you do not pass this Myers amendment with respect to the civil employees of the Government there is going to be the disgraceful spectacle sooner or later of those employees striking against their own Government. Are you going to stand for it? I hope that this committee will give this House a chance to vote aye or no on the Myers amendment before it is receded from.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 10453, the railroad bill; and, pending that, I desire to see if we can not come to some arrangement in reference to the control of time. The time having been fixed at three hours, I ask unanimous consent that one-half of that time be controlled by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HAMILTON], representing the committee proposition; one-fourth to be controlled by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER]; and one-fourth to be controlled by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON], plus 10 minutes; that is to say, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON] shall have 10 minutes more, in view of the fact that the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER] occupied 10 minutes yesterday.

The SPEAKER. From whom is this 10 minutes to be taken?

Mr. ESCH. It is to be deducted from the time of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that one-half of the time be controlled by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HAMILTON], 40 minutes by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON], and 20 minutes by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER]. Is there objection?

Mr. WEBSTER. Reserving the right to object, the time for debate is three hours, and one-half of that time is to be controlled by the committee.

The SPEAKER. The Chair was wrong in his mathematics. It would be 55 minutes to be controlled by the gentleman from Minnesota and 35 minutes by the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have an amendment to this section and I do not see where I am to come in.

Mr. ESCH. Is the gentleman's amendment a substitute?

Mr. RAYBURN. I do not have a substitute, but I have an amendment to the provisions of the bill.

Mr. ESCH. To section 300?

Mr. RAYBURN. I do not know to what section it would be proper to offer it.

Mr. ESCH. If both of the substitutes are voted down, we will continue reading the bill section by section, and then they will be subject to amendment.

Mr. CALDWELL. Mr. Speaker, as I understand the request, it was to divide the time one half to the committee and the other half to the two amendments, and that the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER] was to have 10 minutes less than the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON].

The SPEAKER. The Chair did not understand it.

Mr. CALDWELL. If that is so, it would be 90 minutes to the committee, 50 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON], and 40 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER].

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I want to find out whether the three hours is to embrace the whole debate on the Webster amendment and the Anderson substitute, or whether after they have three hours on the Webster proposition they will take another turn on the Anderson proposition.

Mr. ESCH. No; the three hours' debate covers both.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not understand whether it is the intention of the gentleman from Wisconsin that the time of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON] shall be 10 minutes more than the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER].

Mr. ESCH. That he shall have 10 minutes more.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, if either substitute were adopted there would be no debate on any proposition offered by another Member of the House except the committee and these two gentlemen, the gentleman from Minnesota and the gentleman from Washington. I think that is very unfair to the other Members of the House. There might be from some other Member on the floor—perhaps the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN], who will offer a very important amendment to Title III. He would be cut off unless he should be fortunate enough to get it from either the committee chairman or either of these other two gentlemen. He would have no time for argument. I think it is very unfair, unless it be understood that other Members of the House shall have some time on this important paragraph.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, is the time of this House going to be taken by one Member?

Mr. BLANTON. Well, the gentleman from Minnesota usually gets in his share.

Mr. KNUTSON. I am not always chewing the rag.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to inquire from the chairman of the committee whether, when this general debate is closed, it will prevent debate on any other amendment that may be offered to the title while it is being considered under the five-minute rule?

Mr. ESCH. The substitutes are offered only to section 300, the first section of the title.

Mr. MADDEN. And the agreement as to time relates only to section 300?

Mr. ESCH. Yes.

Mr. DEWALT. Mr. Speaker, in order that the matter may be entirely clear I wish to inquire of the Speaker as to what the parliamentary construction of this agreement is?

The SPEAKER. To save time the Chair will suggest that that will have to be ruled upon by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

Mr. DEWALT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to inquire of the chairman of the committee what his construction of this request is. I quote from the RECORD:

> The gentleman from Wisconsin moves that debate upon the substitutes which have been offered and upon section 300, in Title III, be limited to three hours.

Is it the construction of the gentleman from Wisconsin, the chairman of the committee, that after three hours have expired then other amendments may be submitted to other provisions of the bill than section 300, and then be debatable, or is it the construction of the chairman under this order of the House that no debate can be had as to any other substitute offered to any other section than section 300?

Mr. ESCH. I believe the intent was that we should debate any other substitute.

Mr. DEWALT. In other words, that the debate now is limited only to these two substitutes and to section 300 of the bill?

Mr. ESCH. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right further to object——

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

Mr. MADDEN. If the Webster amendment is adopted or the Anderson substitute is adopted, then it does away with Title III of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HULINGS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can not reserve the right to object, as the regular order has been demanded.

Mr. HULINGS. Then I object. I propose to have some say in this matter.

The SPEAKER. The regular order has been demanded. The gentleman from Pennsylvania objects. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 10453.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the railroad bill, with Mr. WALSH in the chair.

The Clerk reported the title of the bill.

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HICKS. I would like the opinion of the Chair on this matter: We have spent nearly half an hour in the House debating how the time shall be controlled in the debate upon this amendment. As a matter of fact, should not that discussion have been held in the committee, and could the matter not be decided by the committee now? Is it not a committee proposition?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would state that while the House might possibly indicate how the time may be consumed in the committee, after the committee has agreed on the time it would be a proper action for the committee to take, after having closed debate, to arrange by unanimous consent the control of the time and how it should be allotted, and if the gentleman from Wisconsin has any request to make, the Chair will entertain it.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I renew my request in the committee. I ask unanimous consent that the three hours be controlled as follows: One-half by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HAMILTON], in support of the provisions of the bill, Title III, 50 minutes by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON], and 40 minutes by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the three hours already fixed for debate upon section 300, and the amendments thereto, shall be allotted as follows: Ninety minutes to be controlled by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HAMILTON], a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; 50 minutes by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON]; and 40 minutes by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER]. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 90 minutes.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. ANDREWS].

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, on the 28th of December, 1917, the railroads of the country passed under Government control by virtue of a proclamation issued by the President of the United States under authority granted to him by the Army appropriation bill approved August 29, 1916.

That action was taken as a war measure. It should be distinctly borne in mind, however, in all of our discussions of the railroad question that such action did not in any way change the ownership of the roads. The Government did not assume any liability whatever in regard to their purchase. The stocks, bonds, and other securities, approximating, according to official reports, $21,000,000,000, remained with their former and perhaps their present owners.

The Federal control act, approved March 21, 1918, guarantees to the owners a net dividend equivalent to the average net income for the three years ended June 30, 1917.

The results of railroad operations since that time are firmly impressed upon the minds of the people of the country. We were told that transportation matters would be greatly simplified, the efficiency of the service enhanced, and expenses reduced. On the other hand, directly opposite results have been realized in every particular. The chapters written into the transportation history of the country since that time are not cited now with pride by anybody. The service has deteriorated in a remarkable degree. Rates have been increased in every direction. Business has been much greater than it ever was before, yet tremendous deficits have followed. Five hundred million dollars was appropriated by the Federal control act; $750,000,000 more has been appropriated, and $500,000,000 more has been requested. Approximately $250,000,000 surplus was in the treasuries of the roads when they were taken over by the Government. With vast increases in rates, and the Federal appropriations added thereto, the figures are appalling, proving the gross mismanagement somewhere by somebody. It is not strange, therefore, that public forbearance has approached the breaking point.

Public irritation has been intensified by the fact that the Government has paid on railroad deficits hundreds of millions of dollars borrowed from the people at less than 5 per cent to cover guaranteed dividends to railroads at excessive rates in many cases. Is it strange that the people of the country should be thoroughly impatient with such management? What have the Directors General McAdoo and Hines done with that money? They sometimes say that an accounting has been given. They told us that so many hundred millions had been paid for wages and that hundreds of millions more for supplies, equipment, and so forth. But who knows how much padding there is in the pay roll? How much of the "cost plus" is covered up in the bills for equipment, betterment, and so forth? The public mind can not settle itself comfortably in the midst of such conditions. The people remember that the roads were paying dividends and furnishing better service at lower rates before the Government took control. Why has it been necessary to lay upon them these inexcusable burdens which the Directors General and their subordinates have thus far refused to explain by means of itemized accounts? Notwithstanding these facts, the former Director General, Mr. McAdoo, and the present Director General, Mr. Hines, have both urged as strongly as possible that the present method of control should be extended for a period of five years. It is well understood that the roads will revert automatically by existing law to their owners at the end of 21 months immediately following the proclamation of peace.

The President, however, may of his own motion under existing law return them at an earlier date. He has publicly announced that the roads will be returned to their owners by the 1st of next January. The urgent question now is, How will Congress provide for the railroads? It is alleged that the President took them over as a matter of national defense. We need not now consume time in the discussion of the correctness or incorrectness of that statement.

The people now realize very clearly that the exigency has passed. They feel that they should be released from this burden that was pressed upon them by the war. They have answered the first question for us, notwithstanding the recommendations of Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Hines, who stand practically alone in support of this theory.

The second proposition involves the question of—

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

A small percentage of the people still favor this method. The number of its advocates, however, has been greatly reduced by the unfavorable results of Government operation under the McAdoo plan.

In the consideration of this method we must take into account the expense that the Government would be obliged to incur in the purchase of the roads. As already stated, the stocks, bonds, and securities of the roads alone approximate $21,000,000,000. Some of the enthusiastic advocates of Government ownership claim that the Government would not need to pay more than $12,000,000,000 for the properties. But with stocks, bonds, and securities actually existing to the value indicated, by what method could the Government reduce the purchase price to $12,000,000,000? Should the Government confiscate the roads? What particular class or classes of people own these stocks, bonds, and securities? It has been shown in the hearings that they are owned by at least 50,000,000 people in the United States, nearly one-half the total population of the country directly interested in those securities.

We should dismiss the idea that a few rich people alone would be affected if the roads were to pass under confiscation. The value of the roads, as clearly indicated by official documents, can not be reckoned under $21,000,000,000 with any degree of safety in these calculations.

It is proposed by some of the advocates of this system that the Government should issue its own interest-bearing bonds in the purchase of the roads. That would mean the adding of at least $1,000,000,000 of annual interest charge to the running expenses of the Government. The advocates of this system see no difference whatever in earning abundant revenues from the roads to pay this additional charge.

The experience of the last few months, however, warns us against any and all hallucinations in that direction. Wild fancies must be dismissed and stern facts admitted. Let us recall the fact in this connection that our war debt now requires an annual interest charge of at least $1,000,000,000. One billion dollars for interest on the railroad debt, $1,000,000,000 for interest on the war debt, and $3,000,000,000 for current expenses would give us an annual budget of $5,000,000,000. With these figures before their minds, what will the people think, say, and do? Under such conditions, how and where can taxes be reduced?

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

The pending amendments emphasize the importance of the labor problem involved in this legislation.

The three propositions before us for the adjustment of disputes between carriers and their employees calls for very careful, thoughtful consideration. I want to congratulate the country and the House upon the work that has been performed by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It has been my privilege to attend some of the hearings. The careful consideration given by the members of the committee to these important questions surely has challenged the admiration of all. The absence of factional, sectional, and partisan prejudice will go a long distance toward a wise solution of these questions. I hope that when we come to the final decision we may be able to dismiss from our minds elements of prejudice in regard to the old controversies that have gone before. We are in the midst of a new era, and certain lines of thought and action are clearly revealed in public opinion as never before. Twenty-five years ago we were told that capital was the dominating, controlling force in the affairs of the American people.

The public for a long time was sleeping and dreaming. Labor was indifferent and seemed to feel helpless, not knowing how to solve its own problems. In the meantime capital was said to hold the throne and rule with a rod of iron. We have been told again and again in all sections of the country that capital was the monarch, the people were the servants, and that laborers of the country were the slaves.

By and by labor awoke. It began to study its own problems; it began to organize as capital and other agencies had done before. It learned rapidly in its postgraduate course out in the active affairs of life. By and by labor gained a power through organization that challenged capital, but the public was still sleeping and dreaming. Labor seems to have reached the zenith of its power in recent months. What the future holds in reservation we need not stop now to conjecture. By and by, however, the public awoke from its slumbers and dreams. It began to study its rights in relation to capital. Laws were enacted by the Federal and State legislative bodies restricting the range and exercise of the power of capital. Restrictions were thrown around corporate power, and the public came to realize that it was an active partner in every corporate organization of the country. It began to realize the truth that these organizations were allowed to come into existence under law to promote the welfare of the public. In the midst of that policy capital found place for profitable investment. Investments opened the way to labor, furnished a wider and larger opportunity, brought better wages to the industries of the country, which have grown with remarkabe rapidity for the last quarter of a century. The public, however, was still holding back in the exercise of its rights.

To-day there are more than 2,000,000 employees to whose interests this bill and the pending amendments and substitutes relate.

ARBITRATION.

This bill and the pending amendments require us to make a choice between compulsory and voluntary arbitration. The Webster substitute proposes compulsory arbitration and outlines the methods of its enforcement. Let us remember that our decision in this matter will not apply to all the laboring forces of the United States. This bill deals with the railroad employees alone. Is it wise and just at this time to force upon them rigid requirements from which a considerable majority

of the laboring people of the country will be entirely free? Recent strikes have appeared among those who will not be affected by the terms of the law which we are about to enact. For this and other reasons I shall support the principle of voluntary arbitration.

The numerous boards proposed by the terms of the bill and also the Anderson or Sweet amendment do not give proper recognition to the public in the adjustment of labor disputes. They are both based largely upon the erroneous notion that labor disputes are to be solved entirely by the employers and employees. In most instances the boards proposed by the bill and the Anderson amendment are given equal representation from the employers and employees. That condition makes it possible to perpetuate a controversy indefinitely, while public interests may suffer seriously thereby. The plan seems to be based upon the theory that each dispute must be decided by the unanimous vote of each board or not decided at all. If the public, however, were given representation on each of these boards it could make a decision and thereby avoid delay and injury to the public. It is frequently suggested that the public has no right to speak in a quarrel between employers and employees. That opinion should be promptly repudiated as harmful in the highest degree. If the employees think they are entitled to an increase of wages and refuse to yield their point in the midst of the deliberations of the board, the employers may grant the increase and immediately thereafter advance their rates. Will anyone deny that the public is interested at this point? If so he would argue that the employers and employees can quarrel among themselves until they are weary of their quarrel and then charge millions in increased rates to the public as a peace offering. In all of these disputes the public as a rule must pay the bills.

It is wrong for anyone to assume that railroads have a right to levy exorbitant rates upon the public as a means of settling quarrels.

There must be an equalizing agency, and the public, which is the paymaster in the end, should be given a voice and a vote in the determination of these disputes.

As many of the provisions of the Sweet amendment have already been tested with satisfactory results, I shall favor its adoption, and thus give an opportunity to demonstrate the practical value of voluntary arbitration.

If that method should not be successful, the public will be compelled to try some other plan.

Now, the public comes to the Congress of the United States to speak upon this question in relation to capital, on the one hand, and labor, on the other. The public is now an active partner. It has assumed control, and its duty is to exercise control over labor and capital alike on the grounds of justice and equity.

In this connection I want to emphasize this central idea; that labor and capital have no right to trespass upon the superior rights of the public. Each must answer to those superior rights. For years, however, the world has gone forward upon the assumption that these labor disputes are questions to be debated between labor and capital only—the employer and the employee. This bill and these amendments—and I hope that those who have charge of the bill and the amendments will note the point—all convey the idea that the public is a minor factor in this problem. In my judgment, it is and always should be the major factor, and should speak for all, but speak on the lines of justice and equity. We have had an illustration of this in recent days.

Have you heard the voice of the public? Certainly. Was it not an inspiring scene when the Congress of the United States and the President of the United States stood forth before the people of the Nation and the world as a unit, asserting the rights of the public in saying to the coal strikers, "Thus far and no further"? Now, let the public also say, with the returning days of quiet and order, to the employer, as well as to the employee, "Let these questions of wages and conditions of labor be adjusted at the council table, where reason, justice, and equity preside, in the absence of prejudice and passion. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SWEET].

Mr. SWEET. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the title of the bill we are now considering is one of the most important in the bill, because it relates to human rights. The times are menacing, chaotic, and uncertain, and seem out of joint, and yet we are not legislating in this bill to meet the present situation or an emergency. We are legislating for days of peace. We are legislating for the employees of the railway carriers of this country. We are not legislating for all the laborers of this country. I emphasize the fact, we are legislating in regard to those that are in the employ of the carriers. We are not legislating for anarchists, I. W. W.'s, or Bolshevists. We are legislating for American citizens. [Applause.] And I can say without fear of successful contradiction that the men who have been in the employ of the carriers of this country during the war that has just closed showed as much patriotism as any other class of citizens in the Republic. [Applause.]

Now, let me make myself plain in regard to this matter. I am one of those who believe that this is the best Government in all the world, and I have no sympathy with any man or set of men who attempt in any way to disobey the Constitution or the laws enacted thereunder.

In approaching this proposition I want to say to you that I stand here ready to support any plan or scheme that will make the railroads effective in operation and management, and I desire that harmony may exist between the carriers and their employees. And although we may differ in many respects in connection with this proposition, it is largely a question of judgment. Some men wish to approach this proposition from the standpoint of force.

To them I will say that force has been tried in many European countries, and has met with almost universal failure. It is an Old World idea. Some of them approach it from the standpoint of taking from those who are employed the accumulations of almost a lifetime, the small amount laid aside for the support and maintenance of their wives and children. To them I will say I do not believe that is wise policy, and neither is it humanitarian. [Applause.] The plan that has been suggested here by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON] was one that I had worked out and presented to the committee.

Mr. STEVENSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SWEET. Not just at this time.

Mr. STEVENSON. I wish to say that I have received a great many telegrams asking me to oppose or support this amendment. Is the Anderson amendment that they are wiring us about the Sweet amendment?

Mr. SWEET. The amendment submitted by Mr. ANDERSON is substantially—in fact, it is word for word—as I submitted it to the subcommittee.

Mr. ESCH. Not to the subcommittee.

Mr. SWEET. I beg pardon—to the full committee. Now, the plan that is here presented is simply this: During the period of Federal control certain boards of adjustment were agreed to between the railway companies and the employees, and were known as Adjustment Board No. 1, Adjustment Board No. 2, and Adjustment Board No. 3. Upon these boards there was an equal representation. And I may say to the Members of the House that before Adjustment Board No. 1 there came over 1,360 disputed questions, and of that number 1,300 were decided by a unanimous board, and all were finally adjusted by the board constructed upon the same basis as is presented here under the Anderson amendment.

The basic or the central thought of this plan is that there is equal representation. The representation comes from those who are interested, and they get around the council table and discuss these matters, touch elbow to elbow, and thrash out the proposition. That is the central thought. And not only that, it is done by men who understand disputes of this character. They are not strangers to it; they understand it. And so I provide in this plan three boards, indentical with the three that are now established, and the theory of this plan from beginning to end is that it takes into consideration the present condition of the country and the status of the railway employees. It endeavors to apply the law to the facts. It does not present a theory and then try to adjust the facts to it. The framer of it has kept in mind at all times that labor is not a commodity or an article of commerce. And so this proposition that we are here presenting is not a theory. It has been actually put into practice. It has actually been tried. It has actually been demonstrated.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. SWEET. I will.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. I note, however, that with the admirable machinery for adjustment there is still a chance for a deadlock, and your provision provides for nobody to decide that deadlock.

Mr. SWEET. There is a provision for an appeal to a commission on labor disputes.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Yes; but that appeal board has four members from the carriers and four from the employees, and if they deadlock there is no one representing the public to say that transportation shall go on.

Mr. SWEET. Yes; but this does not stop transportation.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Yes; but if they can not agree they can stop. In that case what is the gentleman's solution?

Mr. SWEET. The question, then, is not determined.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. I know. But what the public is interested in is a breaking of the deadlock.

Mr. SWEET. By the time it passes through the various boards the question, if there is any merit in it, will be recognized, and if there is not any merit in it then——

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, will my colleague yield?

Mr. SWEET. Yes.

Mr. COOPER. I will say that there is not anything in the committee print that will prevent a deadlock.

Mr. SWEET. That is absolutely true. The proposition presented here by the committee is practically on a par with the plan advocated by me.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SWEET. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. How many boards does the gentleman provide for?

Mr. SWEET. Six boards.

Mr. MADDEN. Is there not a danger of America being lost between the boards?

Mr. SWEET. Oh, no.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER] is recognized.

Mr. WEBSTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. WEBSTER. Mr. Chairman, I understand from the gentleman from Texas that he yields back the time. He has decided not to use it. I therefore yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Chairman, I do not know that I would want to go in every respect as far as the Webster amendment goes, but in a general way it comes nearer, in my judgment, to incorporating the matter in this bill that I think should be put in legislation of this character than anything else that has yet been presented to this House.

First, I favor section 300 as contained in the Webster amendment. This provides a definite and distinct way of appointing one committee which has power to do something. The gentleman who has just spoken on this matter [Mr. SWEET] says that his provision provides for six boards, and then when you get all through you can not decide anything. Simply creates a number of jobs and no result. What is the sense of passing any such legislation as that?

Mr. SWEET. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNELL. Certainly.

Mr. SWEET. Six boards is the number in the plan I present. Adjustment No. 1 appeals to adjustment board No. 2, and adjustment No. 1 is composed of the railway brotherhoods on the one hand and representatives of the railways on the other. We divide up the 14 organizations of labor between those.

Mr. SNELL. I did not yield to the gentleman to make a speech. I admit what the gentleman says, and that is exactly what I understood it to be. But when you get through with the six boards you have not arrived at anything. What we want to do is to enact some legislation that will arrive at something definite when you do get through, and in my judgment the Webster amendment provides in section 300 something definite, positive, and concrete along this line, and that is what we want.

Section 304 of the Webster amendment I entirely approve of. I believe that while the discussion of these matters is before this board the railway employees should not have an opportunity or a right to strike. Certainly they should not do that until a decision has been arrived at, when we are going to all this trouble and expense of providing an adjustment board, and I believe this is the time to put something of this nature in a definite and positive way before the country.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. SNELL. Yes; I yield to my friend.

Mr. FESS. Would the gentleman extend his amendment also to an inhibition of a lockout?

Mr. SNELL. Yes; I mean both lockouts and strikes; something definite that prohibits both, until the matter is decided by this board of arbitration that we are providing for.

I believe those are two essential matters to incorporate in this bill; first, a definite way of arriving at something; and, second, that there shall be no lockouts or strikes until this matter is definitely and positively decided; and neither of those essential things is provided for in the committee print as well as they are in the Webster amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNELL. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Suppose it would be a year before this matter were decided, as in the case of the decisions by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Would you prohibit them from striking in the meantime?

Mr. SNELL. It should not be allowed to run on for a year. It should be brought immediately to this one board. They should make the decision in any case in 60 or 90 days, and the fact it only has to go before one board is another argument for the Webster amendment and quick settlement. I would not have any strikes or lockouts until that decision is made.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. We could very easily attach a proviso, could we not, that the board must decide within 60 days or 90 days?

Mr. SNELL. That is exactly what I would like to have incorporated in the bill, so that when we make it a law we will have something that we, at least, understand ourselves, and nobody on God's earth would ever understand the provisions of the committee bill.

Now, the only thing I have any doubt or question about in the Webster amendment is as to a feature of section 306, and that is whether we should go as far as to attach the property of the individual member, to satisfy judgment against the union. Suppose I am a member of the union and I have voted against a strike. I have not supported it in any way, and still, under the provisions of this amendment, my property would be subject to attachment. I have grave doubts about that. I feel that we should attach for the satisfaction of the judgment all the union property, except, as we all agree, the pension and insurance fund.

I want to go as far as we can to make the unions obey the law, the same as I and every other man has to obey the law, but I have doubts about going quite as far as the gentleman goes in section 306 of this amendment. But as a general proposition I feel that this amendment of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER] has many good features, and it is definite and positive and direct, and we can understand what it means, and that is one reason why I favor it with these few exceptions. [Applause.]

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON].

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I want to be perfectly candid with the House in explaining the provisions of the committee bill on the adjustment of labor disputes and my own position on that subject. I have been a friend of the railroad laborers and of other wage earners since I have been a Member of the House, because I thought they needed friends here, and I intend to continue so if I know how. I am not unmindful, however, of my duty to all the people I represent here, nor am I unmindful of the obligations that rest upon me as a Member of this branch of the Government. I want to remind you that the best friend of the laboring men is not the one who, as a Member of Congress, demands everything that they demand [applause], and the best friend of the employers of labor is not the one who, as a Member of Congress, denies or opposes everything that the laboring men want. [Applause.] The best friend of both is he who, mindful of the interests of both and intent upon exact justice to both, does that which is best for the whole country. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce had before it all of these propositions. We heard those who believe in each of the propositions, and the committee had a great deal of trouble in arriving at its conclusions. The conclusions of the committee did not meet the individual views of all the members of the committee. I want to be candid and say that they did not meet my own personal views entirely; but the plan of the committee as embodied in the bill is the consensus of views of the majority of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and the very fairest and best plan that the committee as a whole could, under all the circumstances, formulate to solve this problem at this time.

Now, as everyone knows, the plan proposed by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON] is the plan proposed by those who represent the wishes of the brotherhoods and other railroad men. It provides simply for voluntary conciliation and arbitration by the various boards; it offers no means of enforcing agreements or awards; and provides no penalties whatever, either civil or criminal. If that is all the House wishes to do, it would be better, in my judgment, to strike the entire subject out of the bill.

The plan proposed by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER] provides for arbitration by boards, but goes too far and provides both civil and criminal penalties. And not only that, gentlemen, but the plan proposed by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER] would make every individual member of an organization whose members go out on a strike liable in damages whether that member favored the strike or not, and even though he might have opposed it. Why, gentlemen, if you know anything about labor conditions you know that men, as a matter of protection and for their own good, generally want and sometimes have to join these organizations. I believe in labor organizations and wish all men in industrial employment belonged to them. But they generally decide questions involving strikes by a majority vote of the members of the organization, which is the usual method of doing such things in this country, and I can not bring myself to believe that it is right or just to punish those members of the organization who oppose a strike and do not help cause it or bring it on, simply because other members controlled the organization and brought on the strike which caused the damages. I am not in favor of going so far as to make the property of an innocent man liable for the damages caused by others who chose to vote to strike. [Applause.]

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. DENISON. I am sorry that I have not the time. Now, the plan proposed by the committee takes the middle ground. We have tried to provide a plan that will be effective and yet will not be unjust or unfair to anyone. That is what we all ought to try to do.

Let me remind the Members of the House that this is the second experiment of Congress in legislating upon disputes between employers and employees. It is a new field for national legislative action in this country. We are in the experimental stage of such legislation. My own view is that it has been an unfortunate thing for the laboring men and for the country that labor disputes have ever reached the point where they had to be taken into the realm of legislation.

Mr. FESS. That is right.

Mr. DENISON. But that question has now passed beyond us. That water has passed over the wheel.

The question came before Congress for the first time in what is known as the Adamson law, that was passed, as you remember, just before the national election in 1916. I voted for the Adamson bill because the brotherhoods and their employers failed or refused to adjust their differences and a nation-wide strike was called and impending. The day and the hour for it was set; and, so far as I could tell, there was no hope of adjusting the dispute or averting what seemed to me a national disaster. I have always believed if the President had kept out of the dispute it would have been amicably settled. It was unfortunate for all parties concerned and for the country that a political campaign was approaching. But the President interfered, took sides with the brotherhoods, threw the great influence of his high office upon their side of the controversy, came before Congress with a special message demanding legislation, and advising Congress that there was no other way to avoid national disaster except by the passage of the Adamson bill.

I voted for the bill for that reason and because the officers of the brotherhoods in public statements announced that such a law would avert the strike.

I have always believed that the Adamson law was a mistake, not only for the country but from the standpoint of the interests of the brotherhoods themselves as well. Nothing but the necessity for averting such a national disaster as the paralysis of the transportation systems of the entire country could have justified it.

But the bill passed and became the law of the land; its constitutionality was questioned in a proceeding brought for that purpose, which was soon decided in the Supreme Court. I am going to ask the permission of the House to insert as a part of my remarks a few extracts from the decision of the Supreme Court in that case. I wish I had time to read it all here, because it is very far-reaching and very enlightening. The law was held constitutional, and the powers of Congress to legislate for the purpose of settling questions that arise between railroads and their employees, when they fail to settle such questions by agreement, were clearly defined. I will ask that the following parts be included in my remarks:

EXTRACTS FROM THE OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONSTRUING THE ADAMSON EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

What was the extent of the power, therefore, of Congress to regulate, considering the scope of regulation which Government had the right to exert with reference to interstate-commerce carriers, when it came to exercise its legislative authority to regulate commerce is the matter to be decided. That the business of common carriers by rail is in a sense a public business, because of the interest of society in the continued operation and rightful conduct of such business, and that the public interest begets a public right of regulation to the full extent necessary to secure and protect it, is settled by so many decisions, State and Federal, and is illustrated by such a continuous exertion of State and Federal legislative power as to leave no room for question on the subject. It is also equally true that as the right to fix by agreement between the carrier and its employees a standard of wages to control their relations is primarily private, the establishment and giving effect to such agreed-on standard is not subject to be controlled or prevented by public authority. But, taking all these propositions as undoubted, if the situation which we have described and with which the act of Congress dealt be taken into view—that is, the dispute between the employers and employees as to a standard of wages—their failure to agree, the resulting absence of such standard, the entire interruption of interstate commerce which was threatened, and the infinite injury to the public interest which was imminent, it would seem inevitably to result that the power to regulate necessarily obtained and was subject to be applied to the extent necessary to provide a remedy for the situation, which included the power to deal with the dispute, to provide by appropriate action for a standard of wages to fill the want of one caused by the failure to exert the private right on the subject, and to give effect by appropriate legislation to the regulations thus adopted. This must be, unless it can be said that the right to so regulate as to save and protect the public interest did not apply to a case where the destruction of the public right was imminent as the result of a dispute between the parties and their consequent failure to establish by private agreement the standard of wages which was essential; in other words, that the existence of the public right and the public power to preserve it was wholly under the control of the private right to establish a standard by agreement. Nor is it an answer to this view to suggest that the situation was one of emergency and that emergency can not be made the source of power. Ex parte Milligan (4 Wall., 2). The proposition begs the question, since although an emergency may not call into life a power which has never lived, nevertheless emergency may afford a reason for the exertion of a living power already enjoyed. If acts which, if done, would interrupt, if not destroy, interstate commerce may be by anticipation legislatively prevented, by the same token the power to regulate may be exercised to guard against the cessation of interstate commerce threatened by a failure of employers and employees to agree as to the standard of wages, such standard being an essential prerequisite to the uninterrupted flow of interstate commerce.

But, passing this, let us come to briefly recapitulate some of the more important of the regulations which have been enacted in the past in order to show how necessarily the exertion of the power to enact them manifests the existence of the legislative authority to ordain the regulation now before us, and how completely the whole system of regulations adopted in the past would be frustrated or rendered unavailing if the power to regulate under the conditions stated which was exerted by the act before us was not possessed. That regulation gives the authority to fix for interstate carriage a reasonable rate subject to the limitation that rights of private property may not be destroyed by establishing them on a confiscatory basis is settled by long practice and decisions. That the power to regulate also extends to many phases of the business of carriage and embraces the right to control the contract power of the carrier, in so far as the public interest requires such limitation, has also been manifested by repeated acts of legislation as to bills of lading, tariffs, and many other things too numerous to mention. Equally certain is it that the power has been exercised so as to deal not only with the carrier but with its servants and to regulate the relation of such servants not only with their employers but between themselves. Illustrations of the latter are afforded by the hours-of-service act, the safety-appliance act, and the employers' liability act. Clear, also, is it that an obligation rests upon a carrier to carry on its business, and that conditions of cost or other obstacles afford no excuse and exempt from no responsibility which arises from a failure to do so, and also that Government possesses the full regulatory power to compel performance of such duty.

In the presence of this vast body of acknowledged powers there would seem to be no ground for disputing the power which was exercised in the act which is before us so as to prescribe by law for the absence of a standard of wages caused by the failure to exercise the private right as a result of the dispute between the parties; that is, to exert the legislative will for the purpose of settling the dispute, and bind both parties to the duty of acceptance and compliance to the end that no individual dispute or difference might bring ruin to the vast interests concerned in the movement of interstate commerce, for the express purpose of protecting and preserving which the plenary legislative authority granted to Congress was reposed. * * *

What purpose would be subserved by all the regulations established to secure the enjoyment by the public of an efficient and reasonable service, if there was no power in Government to prevent all service from being destroyed? Further, yet, what benefits would flow to society by recognizing the right, because of the public interest, to regulate the relation of employer and employee and of the employees among themselves and to give to the latter peculiar and special rights safeguarding their persons, protecting them in case of accident, and giving efficient remedies for that purpose, if there was no power to remedy a situation created by a dispute between employers and employees as to rate of wages, which, if not remedied, would leave the public helpless, the whole peopled ruined, and all the homes of the land submitted to a danger of the most serious character? And, finally, to what derision would it not reduce the proposition that Government had power to enforce the duty of operation, if that power did not extend to doing that which was essential to prevent operation from being completely stopped by filling the interregnum created by an absence of a conventional standard of wages because of a dispute on that subject between the employers and employees by a legislative standard binding on employers and employees for such a time as might be deemed by the legislature reasonably adequate to enable normal conditions to come about as the result of agreements as to wages between the parties?

We are of opinion that the reasons stated conclusively establish that from the point of view of inherent power the act which is before us was clearly within the legislative power of Congress to adopt, and that in substance and effect it amounted to an exertion of its authority under the circumstances disclosed to compulsorily arbitrate the dispute between the parties by establishing as to the subject matter of that dispute a legislative standard of wages operative and binding as a matter of law upon the parties—a power none the less efficaciously exerted because exercised by direct legislative act instead of by the enactment of other and appropriate means providing for the bringing about of such result. If it be conceded that the power to enact the

statute was in effect the exercise of the right to fix wages where by reason of the dispute there had been a failure to fix by agreement, it would simply serve to show the nature and character of the regulation essential to protect the public right and safeguard the movement of interstate commerce, not involving any denial of the authority to adopt it.

And this leaves only to be generally considered whether the right to exercise such a power under the conditions which existed was limited or restrained by the private rights of the carriers or their employees.

(a) As to the carrier. As engaging in the business of interstate-commerce carriage subjects the carrier to the lawful power of Congress to regulate irrespective of the source whence the carrier draws its existence, and as also by engaging in a business charged with a public interest all the vast property and every right of the carrier become subject to the authority to regulate, possessed by Congress to the extent that regulation may be exerted considering the subject regulated and what is appropriate and relevant thereto, it follows that the very absence of the scale of wages by agreement and the impediment and destruction of interstate commerce which was threatened called for the appropriate and relevant remedy, the creation of a standard by operation of law binding upon the carrier.

(b) As to the employee. Here again it is obvious that what we have previously said is applicable and decisive, since whatever would be the right of an employee engaged in a private business to demand such wages as he desires, to leave the employment if he does not get them, and by concert of action to agree with others to leave upon the same condition, such rights are necessarily subject to limitation when employment is accepted in a business charged with a public interest and as to which the power to regulate commerce possessed by Congress applied and the resulting right to fix in case of disagreement and dispute a standard of wages as we have seen necessarily obtained.

In other words, considering comprehensively the situation of the employer and the employee in the light of the obligations arising from the public interest and of the work in which they are engaged and the degree of regulation which may be lawfully exerted by Congress as to that business, it must follow that the exercise of the lawful governmental right is controlling. This results from the considerations which we have previously pointed out and which we repeat, since conceding that from the point of view of the private right and private interest as contradistinguished from the public interest the power exists between the parties, the employers and employees, to agree as to a standard of wages free from legislative interference, that right in no way affects the lawmaking power to protect the public right and create a standard of wages resulting from a dispute as to wages and a failure therefore to establish by consent a standard. The capacity to exercise the private right free from legislative interference affords no ground for saying that legislative power does not exist to protect the public interest from the injury resulting from a failure to exercise the private right.

You will observe that the Supreme Court said that the question of settling labor disputes and adjusting wages is primarily a question between the carriers and their employees which they ought to adjust, and that so long as they do adjust them the public is not concerned; but that when they fail to adjust such disputes, then a public interest arises, and that Congress has absolutely plenary power to pass any law that may be effective to prevent interruptions of interstate commerce. [Applause.]

Mr. EVANS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENISON. I am sorry I do not have time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. DENISON. The decision in the Adamson case has settled the law and has decided as a constitutional question that when employers and employees fail to reach an agreement, and that failure to reach an agreement is liable to result in an interruption of interstate commerce, Congress has full power to pass any law governing the relation of carriers and their employees that will prevent that interruption and protect the interests of the public. That is our power, and it is for the Members of Congress to decide what our duty is. The Supreme Court has told us plainly what our powers are under the Constitution. Each of us must decide what our duty is under our oath of office.

Now, this bill provides tribunals to settle all these labor disputes, tribunals that are as just, fair, and impartial as the members of the committee could devise. We have followed suggestions that have been made to us by representatives of the brotherhoods. I do not mean that this plan in the bill has been recommended by the brotherhoods, but I mean that the principle involved in it has been recommended by the brotherhoods, at least to this extent:

They came before the committee and said to us that they thought the best way to settle these labor disputes is to get the men and their employers together around the table and let them discuss these questions as man to man, upon an absolutely equal footing; it was stated to us that then in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred they would agree; and they cited the fact that the labor-adjustment boards provided for by the Railroad Administration had been sitting during the two years of the war adjusting these disputes and had come to an agreement in every case. And I think they would continue to do so.

Let me remind you that there has not been a national strike among the railroad men since 1894. The railroad men are a high class of men. I think they appreciate their responsibilities, and I do not think we need get hysterical or have any great fears that the commerce of the country is going to be tied up. I think the railroad men of the country, with the possible exception of a few of their most radical leaders, are among the most conservative of our laboring men. They have had, and will continue to have, a stabilizing and a salutary influence upon the other labor organizations of the country. I have confidence in their good judgment, their patriotism, and their consideration for the public interest. And I have hoped that there would not be any radical legislation that would tend to create further unrest or cause any greater discontent among this great class of workmen upon our transportation systems.

I think Congress will have done its duty to the country if we provide tribunals that are absolutely fair and impartial before whom they can take their disputes, man to man, on an equal footing, discuss them, and settle them.

Study the plan of this bill. It is not true, as the gentleman from New York said, that nobody can understand the provisions of the bill. I do not know whether the gentleman from New York meant that seriously or not; but if he can not understand it, as he says, it is a reflection upon no one but the gentleman from New York. [Laughter.]

The employees, through their organizations, select representatives from each organization. They make their own selection. If they do not select good men, that will be their own fault. The employers, through their association, select 15 men, the express company selects 1, and the sleeping-car company selects another; so you have a board composed of 17 men representing the employers, chosen by themselves, and from 18 to 24 employees, selected by themselves, and each one paying their own representatives. The employees and employers have a perfect right to go to their respective representatives on the board and talk to them and present their case.

Mr. MADDEN. Have not they the same right now without any law?

Mr. DENISON. Certainly they have. But I mean they would have the right to consult with their representatives on the committee that was hearing their case.

That is the labor adjustment board. That board does not itself hear or determine any disputes. It is simply the panel, just like a panel of jurors provided by law. And just as petit juries are selected from the jury panel to try and decide particular cases, so when controversies arise between carriers and their employees committees are selected from the board to hear and determine the issues involved in such controversies. Representatives of the organizations of employees that are interested in the dispute are selected from the board, and an equal number of representatives of the employers are selected from the board, and those thus selected constitute the committee who will get together upon an equal footing around the table, hear the evidence, discuss the questions, and decide the dispute. All decisions have to be made by two-thirds majority. If they can not agree, they certify that fact to the board of labor appeals.

The board of labor appeals is not exactly what its name implies, because it does not in fact hear any appeals. There is no right of appeal provided for by the bill. The board of labor appeals only acts when the committees fail to reach an agreement and certify that fact to them.

This board of labor appeals is provided as a sort of last resort, a safety provision, to satisfy every reasonable hope that labor and wage disputes may be adjusted by conciliation and arbitration and that strikes may be thereby prevented.

The members of the board of labor appeals are appointed by the President and paid by the Government. There will be 3 representatives of the employers chosen by the President from a group of 18 nominees offered by the employer members of the adjustment board, 3 members representing the unions chosen by the President from a group of 18 nominees offered by the employee members of the adjustment board, and 3 appointed by the President representing the public. The three public representatives will be chosen particularly to represent agricultural and commercial interests and unorganized labor.

The public representatives, however, will not vote in the settlement of labor disputes. They will represent the public interests in the discussions and exert such influence and council as they can with the other members of the board of labor appeals. But all disputes will finally be determined by the votes of the representatives of the employees and employers themselves.

Mr. Chairman, if the plan presented by the committee is not a fair and just method of settling labor disputes, I am unable to see wherein it fails. I have heard that some objection has been made to the provision which allows civil damages to be recovered where a strike or lockout is called in violation of a wage agreement. I am unwilling to believe that this is a serious objection. It does not subject the members of labor organizations to individual liability and it exempts all insurance and benefit funds. I am unwilling to believe that the brotherhoods or other organizations of railroad employees would strike in

violation of their solemn agreement or contract, and therefore I feel sure that the conservative, patriotic members of those organizations will not seriously object to such a provision.

Gentlemen, the responsibility for enacting railroad legislation rests upon us. The country expects us to do our duty and do all we can to foster and improve the transportation systems of the country and give the people better and uninterrupted railroad service. I think that this plan of the committee is fair and conservative and will help to encourage the conciliation and friendly adjustment of all labor disputes between the railroad companies and their employees.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. NOLAN].

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON] said that the railroad brotherhoods and the railroad employees were in favor of the Anderson substitute. As I understand it, the railroad brotherhoods and the railroad employees are anxious that Congress at this time should leave the situation, when the railroads are returned to the owners, in the same way in which labor disputes were adjusted at the time the railroads were taken over. In other words, I believe they would like to adjust their own troubles with their employers when the railroads go back to private control, but inasmuch as Congress is going to legislate on the subject they say that they are in favor of the Anderson amendment.

Now, as to the Anderson amendment, I want to call the attention of some gentlemen who say there is no way to enforce the provisions of that amendment in case of a deadlock to the fact that for 23 years before we took the railroads over during the war emergency the railroad employees in this country sat around the table at a conference and settled their grievances with their employers—the railroad presidents and general managers. After a number of years had elapsed the Erdman Act was passed, and subsequently we passed the Newlands amendment to the Erdman Act, which provided for a conciliation board or an adjustment board provided the railroads and the employees could not agree. They had their grievance committees that took up the grievances in different parts of the country. In case they could not adjust or agree the board stepped in to settle it. There has never been a case where the employees refused to abide by the decision of that board. After 23 years, before we took over the railroads, they went along without a strike or lockout.

I would like to leave this thought with the Members of the House: I am an executive officer in a large organization—the molders' union. From 1890 annually men representing the molders meet with the men representing the stove foundries of the country, who have a national organization—the Stove Foundries' National Defense Association—and they take seats at the round table and confer with the representatives of their men on the question of hours, wages, and working conditions that affect every stove foundry of the country. These conferences have been going on for 29 years without a break; there has never been a strike or lockout during that time of any consequence or that lasted more than a few days or weeks.

That is conciliation. That is exactly what I consider a common-sense method of adjusting disputes—getting the practical employer and the practical man from the industry, or their representatives, together and settling their disputes, and when they do settle them you have contented employees, you have contented employers. It means production, it means content, it means efficiency, and really it is the only common-sense way of settling disputes in this country or in any part of the world. The other method has been tried, and it has failed. It has been tried in Europe, it has been tried in Australia, it has been tried in Canada, and there has never been an instance where force has been used, where the law has been invoked to send men to jail or penalize them for refusing to work, where it has not failed. When this world and this country get back to a normal state of mind and we can sit calmly around the table and settle these industrial problems, my opinion is that the way to settle them will be found through conciliation. Common sense then prevails. Then there is confidence between the employer and the employee, and that is the foundation for our industrial structure. When we get to that point, and I am satisfied that we are going to get to it, no matter what we try in the way of compulsory legislation or compulsory labor, we will settle these disputes in the way I have suggested. The matter of industrial disputes in this country and in the world will find its foundation on a solid rock only when employer and employee get together and settle their differences in a calm, common-sense way. [Applause.] I am in favor of the Anderson amendment.

Mr WEBSTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON]. [Applause.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, in five minutes I can not say a great deal, but a little later on, when the matter is subject to other amendments under the five-minute rule, I may have something further to say. At this time I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD, because I have some references to make which I can not now take the time to read.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to extend and revise his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the Adamson bill was passed. I voted for it. The President made an address to the Congress, and I think most of you recollect it. I hold that address in my hand at this time. In that address to Congress, August 29, 1916, the President made six recommendations for legislation: First, the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission; second, the establishment of the eight-hour day as the legal basis for work and wages of all railway employees engaged in interstate transportation; third, the authorization of a small body of men to observe the actual results of the eight-hour day and report to Congress; fourth, approval of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by reason of the eight-hour day; fifth, "an amendment of the existing Federal statute which provides for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted"; and, sixth, lodgment in the hands of the Executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of the railways for military service.

In that address the President said:

> There is one other thing we should do if we are true champions of arbitration. We should make all arbitral awards judgments by record of a court of law in order that their interpretation and enforcement may lie not with one of the parties to the arbitration but with an impartial and authoritative tribunal.
>
> These things I urge upon you, not in haste or merely as a means of meeting a present emergency, but as permanent and necessary additions to the law of the land, suggested, indeed, by circumstances we had hoped never to see, but imperative as well as just, if such emergencies are to be prevented in the future. I feel that no extended argument is needed to commend them to your consideration. They demonstrate themselves. The time and the occasion only give emphasis to their importance. We need them now and we shall continue to need them.

I agreed with much that he recommended. The crops were just ready to move. A demand was made by the railroad employees for a certain increase of wages, to which the railroads would not agree, and, as gentlemen will recollect, the employees notified the country that they would go on a strike and tie up all of the commerce between the States—with the crops ready to move—and I live out in Illinois where the crops abounded then and do still. I voted for the Adamson bill, not that I loved it but because it met an emergency, and we had the implied promise of a permanent system for the adjustment of such controversies. It was a condition that confronted us. The President made certain propositions that he thought ought to be enacted into law, that the whole matter ought to be determined by conciliation and mediation. I do not object to that. I believe in conciliation, and I believe in mediation, where employer and employee can not agree. But he was entirely practical. Congress has not been practical.

In his address to Congress December 5, 1916, the President repeated these recommendations, said that the second and third of these had been acted upon by Congress, and renewed the others, particularly the fifth, which provided for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration of controversies between the railroads and their employees. Let me quote from this message of the President:

> The country can not and should not consent to remain any longer exposed to profound industrial disturbances for lack of additional means of arbitration and conciliation, which the Congress can easily and promptly supply. And all will agree that there must be no doubt as to the power of the Executive to make immediate and uninterrupted use of the railroads for the concentration of the military forces of the Nation wherever they are needed and whenever they are needed.
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> This is a program of regulation, prevention, and administrative efficiency which argues its own case in the mere statement of it. With regard to one of its items, the increase in the efficiency of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the House of Representatives has already acted; its action needs the concurrence of the Senate.
>
> I would hesitate to recommend, and I dare say the Congress would hesitate to act upon the suggestion should I make it, that any man in any occupation should be obliged by law to continue in an employment which he desires to leave. To pass a law which forbade or prevented the individual workman to leave his work before receiving the approval of society in doing so would be to adopt a new principle into our jurisprudence which, I take it for granted, we are not prepared to introduce. But the proposal that the operation of the railways of the country shall not be stopped or interrupted by the concerted action of organized bodies of men until a public investigation shall have been instituted, which shall make the whole question at issue plain, for the

judgment of the opinion of the Nation is not to propose any such principle. It is based upon the very different principle that the concerted action of powerful bodies of men shall not be permitted to stop the industrial processes of the Nation, at any rate before the Nation shall have had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the merits of the case as between employee and employer, time to form its opinion upon an impartial statement of the merits, and opportunity to consider all practicable means of conciliation or arbitration. I can see nothing in that proposition but the justifiable safeguarding by society of the necessary processes of its very life. There is nothing arbitrary or unjust in it unless it is arbitrarily and unjustly done. It can and should be done with a full and scrupulous regard for the interests and liberties of all concerned, as well as for the permanent interests of society itself.

He said substantially that pending mediation and conciliation a strike should be declared to be unlawful. [Applause.] That is the milk in the coconut. Oh, says the gentleman from California [Mr. NOLAN] and other gentlemen, respectable gentlemen—and I am not abusing them at all—oh, let us be good, and we will be good. My God! Were they good out in Centralia the other day? Are they good all over the country? Oh, yes; the masses of men who live in the sweat of their faces are good—and I have trodden every path that labor is treading and has trod, as a young man, as a boy, as a middle-aged man, and as an old man. They are all my fellow citizens, and I think I have more sympathy for the millions than I have for the few, comparatively speaking, who are the employers.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. CANNON. That only shows the unwisdom of trying to talk at all upon this subject in so short a time as five minutes.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for 10 minutes.

Mr. CANNON. Oh, no; do not do that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time is in the control of the gentleman from Michigan, the gentleman from Minnesota, and the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. BLANTON. Outside of the agreement I ask that the gentleman from Illinois may proceed for 10 minutes.

Mr. CANNON. Oh, do not do that.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas aske unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the previous order of the committee, the gentleman from Illinois may be permitted to proceed for 10 minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. [Applause.]

Mr. CANNON. Woodrow Wilson, the President of the United States, in his message just before the Adamson bill was passed, made certain recommendations, which he repeated in December, and which I indorsed. I am for turning these railroads back, but I want to turn them back under control and regulation. Are not the railroad employees good people? Oh, yes. I think I have as many of them in my district as any other country constituency, up and down the 120 miles north and south and the 25 or 30 miles east and west. I have miners galore in that district, and the output in my own county is 4,000,000 tons a year, in the township adjacent to the township of Danville. Good people! Oh, I do not know of anybody that is entirely good as an individual except myself. [Laughter.] Other people all have their faults, and the trouble is that while they are good people they do not always agree. Somebody wants to be leader, somebody wants to get a good salary by the thousands of dollars. Take this present difficulty, and it is not yet settled, and I believe it is largely due to a fuss between the leaders. Somebody wanted to continue to be at the head of the shooting match and somebody wanted to get rid of him and overthrow him, and hell was to pay and no pitch hot, and there you are.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Is not the trouble, just as much as anything else, the difficulty in making the rank and file follow the leader, and is not that the trouble with collective bargaining?

Mr. CANNON. Oh, I am not antagonistic to collective bargaining, so far as that is concerned. I can quite understand why people should prepare for collective bargaining. I think that it is justifiable.

But all the time they must keep the peace. [Applause.] What nonsense. What are courts for? What is law for? We have not the millennium; I do not know that we will have it. Sometimes I think that if we had the millennium we would go back to barbarism; but I will not discuss that. That is not necessary. If you take my life, or if you take my property, or if you take my friend's automobile over here, are you going to have a compromise? No; that is larceny; that is assault with intent to murder; that is murder. Are you going to have the law, and then if it is repudiated still you go back and be good and hug and kiss? Shall 110,000,000 people give way to 5,000,000 or 5,000,000 give way to 110,000,000 people? Now, let us have law, let us have mediation, but let it be real arbitration [applause]; and when the award is made, let it be the judgment of the court. [Applause.] That is what Woodrow Wilson recommended. That is what I have always believed in. Why, when I was practicing law in a country circuit we had arbitration and awards, and there was an agreement that it should be the judgment of the court. That is substantially all we need, in my judgment.

Oh, the two plans, the one recommended by the committee and the one recommended by the gentleman from Minnesota, sound very nice. Be good and you will be happy and you will be prosperous, and all that kind of thing. But the trouble is that men get in the lead. Men stand for their interest, whether it is employer or employee, and say, "I will not pay; I will kick out; I will raise hell. [Laughter.] You come under my rod, whether you are 1,000 or 10,000 or 100,000, or I will bust you up." Now, it is for just that kind of thing that you have the law; precisely. If I steal your horse and you can catch me you put me in the penitentiary, yet I am a human being if I steal your horse. Christ died for me. "O, my God, I needed your horse—oh, yes, I needed it—and you have two horses and I will take your horse. But let us get together and concilitate." [Laughter and applause.] Now, I am against this committee recommendation; I am against the proposition of the gentleman from Minnesota; I am for the proposition offered as an amendment by the gentleman from Washington; but it is, oh, not full of teeth; it is not wicked, it is not bad, but it has teeth. I think if I had full power I could dispense with the part that abounds in damages. I think by taking the recommendations of Woodrow Wilson and writing them—and I hope an amendment of that kind will be offered before we proceed to consider this bill—I say again, I hope that pending mediation—I want mediation where both sides or all sides are heard—but pending the award, no strike. [Applause.] That is my platform, and I hope that that may be written into this bill. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE].

Mr. LUCE. My warrant for addressing myself to this subject is the fact that some years ago duty brought to me an intensive study of one method to meet this situation. A voluminous correspondence, a visit to the country where the remedy I studied is in operation, conference with men of practical experience with it, have led me to the hope that I may be able to be of service to the House in some small degree by attempting to make clear the nature of the choice that now confronts us. There are three proposals among which to choose. At the one extreme is the proposal of the gentleman from Washington, which can be boiled down to two words—compulsory arbitration. At the other extreme is the proposal of the gentleman from Minnesota, which can be boiled down to two words—voluntary conciliation. In between is the proposal of the committee, which consists of voluntary mediation coupled with a provision for fulfillment of contract. There is a fourth method, the one with which I am particularly familiar, which, if the temper of the House should demonstrate it to be desirable, I may submit in the form of amendments to the committee bill at a later stage. At the moment I desire to oppose both of the amendments and to urge the adoption of the committee bill.

First, then, take the extreme proposal of compulsory arbitration. Time does not permit me to consider it from an ethical, moral, political, or constitutional point of view. I must confine myself to the practical point of view. Regardless of theory, no matter what our own desires or the desires of a large part of the people, the unanswerable objection to compulsory arbitration is that it will not work. It has been tried now for many years in Australasia, and gentlemen who may have acquainted themselves with the more recent literature on the subject will have found that the steady tendency in New Zealand and the neighboring countries that have adopted it is toward its abandonment. They are restricting it more and more, making it the last resort.

A more definite rejoinder to the proposal is found in the recent experience of England, where compulsory arbitration was provided in 1914 under the munitions-of-war act, with a penalty upon any man who struck within 21 days before the dispute had been referred to the board of trade and within 21 days after its report. The result was that in the next 33 months more than 1,500,000 men struck in violation of the law. Had the fine of £5 for each day of strike been imposed on each striker, the penalties would have amounted to more than $250,000,000. There was no attempt to collect the penalty in more than one-fifth of 1 per cent of the cases of violation of the law. If in war times, when

the patriotic impulses of men could be appealed to, there was this disastrous failure of compulsory arbitration, how is it possible to expect we can apply it here in peace times with any more satisfactory result? Again I say, not because I oppose it on ethical, political, or constitutional grounds, but wholly by reason of the fact that the experience of the world is against it, I must be hostile to the plan embodied in this amendment.

Let us come to the other extreme—the proposition that we tinker up our laws some more in relation to mediation and conciliation.

One gentleman said that this kind of legislation is in the experimental stage. The first law upon this subject, so far as I recollect, was enacted in my own State of Massachusetts in the year 1886, 33 years ago. After 33 years of experiment and of constant attempt to perfect, that law is as useless for all important questions as it ever was. It serves a useful function. It is a good thing for minor cases. It straightens out a good many small tangles. I say no word in criticism of the law or its actual test in my State beyond this, that it does not meet the great crises, and the great crises are those with which we are now trying to grapple.

In national affairs there have now been about 20 years of endeavor to employ this principle. There have been at least two, and I think three, attempts to make it workable in its Federal application. Yet you find yourself confronted by the need of still more legislation.

You say the law has defects. We found in Massachusetts that it had defects. We plugged up hole after hole, and still we found ourselves faced with the fact that the law does not tally with the instincts of human nature, with the workings of the human mind. I shall be very sorry if, when the people ask for bread, we give them a stone—if our only reply is an attempt to fix up an inadequate law that can not in any case accomplish what is wanted, as experience has thoroughly demonstrated.

In between is the committee proposition. Do not understand that I commit myself as wholly in favor of that proposition. It has merit, and of the three it is decidedly the best. It tries to meet one very serious question, the question of whether contracts made by organizations of labor or by employers shall be kept. Who of the foes or friends of labor or of capital can deny the wisdom of the contention that promises should be kept? If we do no more at this session, we should take that step. I favor the committee bill in this particular. But that bill does not fully meet the situation. It will remedy the situation only in part. If, perchance, the House should at this late stage be willing to consider the only remedy yet found anywhere in the world that has proved adequate, I should deem myself fortunate, indeed, if time permitted me to lay it before this committee. It is the Canadian act for the investigation——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask unanimous consent, notwithstanding the agreement, that the gentleman from Massachusetts may continue for 10 minutes beyond the time arranged.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I would like to join in that request, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH] asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts may continue for 10 additional minutes, notwithstanding the previous order of the committee. Is there objection?

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I have no objection whatever to the gentleman from Massachusetts proceeding for 10 minutes, but unless we can arrive at some agreement whereby the entire time can be extended I shall feel obliged to object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota objects.

Mr. ANDERSON. I shall object unless we can arrive at an arrangement to extend all the time. The House arranged for the time of the debate and the House has a right to extend it.

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Chairman, may I ask unanimous consent for one minute in order to make a statement?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to proceed for one minute, notwithstanding the previous order for closing the debate. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. LUCE. I do not need the minute. I shall be able in considering the other section of the bill at the proper time, I trust, to explain to the House the Canadian system and to justify, if I can, its operations. [Applause.]

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. CARSS]. [Applause.]

Mr. CARSS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I wish I had more time to talk to you about these great railway brotherhoods that have grown up in the last 40 or 50 years. I have been associated with those men for many years, and I believe that I can speak with some little authority regarding their activities, and as to what are their objects, aims, and aspirations. These organizations have been formed for the purpose of elevating their members to a higher social, moral, and intellectual plane. They have spent thousands of dollars in educating their men in order that they might be more efficient servants of the carriers, and how well they have succeeded is evidenced by the fact that when any Member of this House gets on a train and lies down in his berth in a sleeper he never gives a thought to the train or the engine crew. That is the highest compliment we could pay to these men. [Applause.]

These organizations, the railroad brotherhoods, have done more to eliminate the use of intoxicating liquors on the railroads than all the reformers and all the railroad managers in the country put together. [Applause.] That fact alone should commend them to the good people of this country. They have built up an organization to protect themselves against injustice, to demand justice and fair dealing. They are safe and sane and conservative. They live up to their contracts, and they never have entered or participated in a sympathetic strike. [Applause.]

The legislation proposed by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER] and by the committee seeks to destroy these organizations. It is not the intention to regulate them, but it is to absolutely and utterly destroy them. If the idea of the gentleman from Washington is carried into effect, the engineers down on the Florida East Coast could declare a strike and the court could take the home of an engineer way up in Minnesota away from him. How long would the members remain in the organization knowing that those things could take place? Under the committee's bill you seek to lay your hands on the funds of the organization. If either of these plans is put into effect, the result will be that the men will leave the organization, because you do not punish nonunion men for striking, and the safe and sane and conservative leadership will be taken away from the heads of the organizations, and you will turn them over to the radicals and the anarchists and the I. W. W.'s, with their red flags and dynamite bombs. [Applause.] That is what you intend to do here if either of these plans prevail.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman explain to us wherein the bill of the committee would practically do away with the brotherhoods under its present provisions?

Mr. CARSS. You can take all the funds of the organization in case suit is entered and judgment is rendered, with the exception of the benefit funds and insurance. Under that bill it is impossible to get an increase of one penny in the wages of the railroad employees unless you can succeed in getting two of the men who represent the carriers to vote with the three men who represent the men on the committee, and that is not possible, as has been proven many times in our past experiences.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman have 10 minutes in which to proceed, not to be taken out of the time agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota may proceed for 10 minutes, it not to be taken out of the time agreed to by the committee. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CARSS. Under the plan proposed, if the railroad employees would ask for an increase of wages, unless five out of six men who represent the companies and the men voted favorably, there would be a deadlock, and there would be no possibility of advancing the wages.

Mr. RAKER. Right there. That is the reason I wanted the time given to the gentleman. If there is a deadlock, then the agreement that the employees have entered into with their employers stands and the laboring man would get no chance for an increase? Is that correct?

Mr. CARSS. Absolutely, unless he could get it reviewed, and unless he could produce new evidence, it would be impossible to reopen the case.

Mr. RAKER. Under this bill—the committee's bill—is there any method for review?

Mr. CARSS. Not as I understand the bill.

Mr. HAMILTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARSS. I will.

Mr. HAMILTON. I understood the gentleman to say that under the committee plan providing for the recovery of the damages for a breach of contract the home of an employee might be taken away from him?

Mr. CARSS. Not under the committee plan, but under the plan of Mr. WEBSTER.

Mr. HAMILTON. I thought the gentleman said under the committee plan.

Mr. CARSS. I have only 10 minutes, and it would take me an hour to dilate upon the many virtues of these organizations which you are attempting to destroy. Under the plan proposed by Mr. WEBSTER the brotherhoods would be put out of business as soon as the members realized what the penalty was for breaking an agreement of which they had no voice in the making.

I wish that I had known that I could get a little more time, because in that case I would have liked to review the record of the men employed on the railroads during the war; how they toiled under obnoxious and disagreeable conditions in order that the troops and the munitions might be transported with safety and dispatch. But unfortunately I have not the time to go into those things.

I will say briefly, however, that when the cause of democracy was in peril, the laboring men of the Republic rallied to its defense. It has been truly said that while our front-line trenches ran through France, our second-line trenches ran through the mines, fields, factories, shipyards, and transportation lines at home. Had we not been able to mobilize the industrial forces of our country, the boys in the front-line trenches could not have put over the punch that made the Hun take the count, and in this great achievement the railroad employees, from the trackmen up to the highest skilled men in the service, played the part of true patriots and 100 per cent Americans. [Applause.]

Now, here is the condition that confronts these faithful servants of the carriers and the public. You took the railroads over because they broke down and ceased to function. I do not know why they broke down. Personally I believe they were starved. Now you are turning them back rehabilitated, with a greater working capital than they ever had before, free from debt for the first time in their history, with a very cordial invitation to ask for increased rates, which I assure you they will accept. [Laughter.] You are turning them back with their revenues fixed for six months, and yet you do not even say that there shall be no reduction in the wages of their employees for six months, and, on the other hand, you insert a provision that will effectively prevent an increase of wages, although the men need an increase in wages far more than the carrier needs increased rates.

This bill is absolutely unfair for the employees, and substitutes this plan for the plan that was agreed to between the railroad administration and the brotherhoods which functioned during the war; the boards that passed upon over 900 schedules, containing 30,000 individual rules, and which made a settlement in every case.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARSS. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. What plan is that?

Mr. CARSS. The plan embodied in the Anderson amendment, and which the employees wish to have adopted. If in the judgment and wisdom of the House you decide to turn the carriers back to private operation, I want to see the carriers turned back in better shape than ever before, so that they can furnish better service to the people than ever before, but I want also to make a plea for justice to the employees, whom you propose to turn back tied hand and foot and powerless to protect themselves.

Mr. WILSON of Lousiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARSS. Yes.

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. The gentleman from California [Mr. NOLAN] stated that the brotherhoods would be better satisfied, as I understood him, to eliminate both the Anderson amendment and the provision of the bill, and leave the matter in the hands of the Board of Conciliation and Mediation. Is that correct?

Mr. CARSS. I believe that is right. But in the absence of something better, they would prefer the Anderson amendment to either the plan proposed by the committee or the plan proposed by Mr. WEBSTER.

I hope to see the day when there will be a tribunal set up for the purpose of settling disputes in industry. I want to see a better method than the plan that was invoked during the stone age, when men went around with sheepskin petticoats on, beating each other's brains out with stone axes. [Applause.] If I had my way, I would have a tribunal that did not have on it a single railroad employee or a single railroad manager. I would like to see a unity of control of industry in this country where every factor that enters into industry would be properly represented. I think the general public should have a bigger voice in industry than either capital or labor. [Applause.]

But this is no time to provide that sort of a plan when everything is up in the air, when men's passions are aroused, when the red flag and the red thought from Russia is knocking at our doors; and if there ever was a time in this country when we needed clear, level-headed, sensible thinking, now is the time. I hope the gentlemen of this body will join the safe, sane, serious men of the railroad brotherhoods, and assist them in defeating radicalism and Bolshevism in this country. [Applause.] I thank you, gentlemen. [Applause.]

Mr. WEBSTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SWEET], in advocating the Anderson amendment, said, as a recommendation for this amendment, that during the last two years this Board of Mediation and Control has heard and determined some 1,200 labor disputes. He did not inform the committee, however, that during the period of the war there were more than 6,000 strikes in the United States, notwithstanding this Board of Mediation and Control. [Applause.] He did not say that at a time when everybody was expected to sacrifice, when the Nation itself was sacrificing, when 2,000,000 of our boys on the other side of the sea were sacrificing as no one on this side was sacrificing, notwithstanding that fact and notwithstanding this Board of Mediation and Conciliation, there were 6,000 strikes in this country. And notwithstanding the dire condition in which the country is now, there are more than 300 strikes this minute, despite the Board of Mediation and Control.

Mr. MCARTHUR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Indiana yield to the gentleman from Oregon?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Yes.

Mr. MCARTHUR. I want to ask the gentleman how many of those 6,000 strikes were on railroads?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. I do not know.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. Yes.

Mr. COOPER. I would like to say to the gentleman from Indiana that since the war began there has not been one single strike on the railroads. [Applause.]

Mr. WOOD of Indiana. That may be true. But we have confronting us now a threatened strike of the firemen on the railroads. It is just as disastrous to have that branch strike as any of the rest of them.

Now, on Tuesday I called the attention of this committee to a bill that I have introduced. It is to be found in Tuesday's RECORD, on page 8384. It is House bill 9062. That bill takes into consideration the interests of the public.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON] has no reference whatever to the interest of the public, and but very little of the interest of the public is cared for in the proposal of the committee. The proposition that I have is not for compulsory arbitration except in extraordinary cases. It does provide, however, that the President of the United States, in his discretion, for the purpose of insuring the transportation and the just distribution of the necessities of life to the public, may order an investigation, and that he may appoint for that purpose a special commission, composed of eminent men qualified to make that investigation, who shall report within 60 days, with all the powers of the court to procure the attendance of witnesses and records, and that they may arrive at a right decision between the contending parties and submit it to the President, the theory being that if there be a wrong, either on the part of the carrier or on the part of the employee, this commission will determine it and report it to the President, and that during that time a means will be found whereby the matter will be determined without injury to the public. Sixty days is ample time unless there is some extraordinary reason, in which event the time may be extended by Executive order. It is provided that in the meantime there shall be no strike or lockout, and that protects the interests of the public for the time being at least, and gives the public this amount of time to prepare for the strike that may come in case the dispute is not settled by the investigation provided for. In my opinion, however, there would not be many strikes occur after such an investigation.

I have always understood that all that labor demanded was that its case should be heard at first-hand. I am a friend of labor and a friend of the unions and am a friend of collective bargaining, but when bargains are made they should be kept. My proposition provides that labor disputes shall be heard at first-hand by men eminently qualified to hear them. I have always understood that all they asked was that their rights might be determined at first-hand by somebody who is not prejudiced against them to begin with. That is provided in the amendment I have prepared, and in the event that something

better is not found before the consideration of this measure is concluded I propose to offer the plan I have suggested. [Applause.]

Mr. HAMILTON. I yield eight minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. JUUL].

Mr. JUUL. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the statement was made to me last night by an honored Member of this House that the committee bill contained clauses that would enable the authorities of this country to take from individual railway men their private property in case of strike difficulties or otherwise. I spent last night analyzing this bill, and because I have analyzed it I want to call the attention of the Members to a few things that I found.

In presenting to this House the so-called Esch bill—H. R. 10453—the committee having had this proposed legislation in charge has solved, or at least honesly tried to solve, one of the greatest problems confronting the Nation.

I sat here in the House during the entire delivery of the introductory speech by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH], chairman of the committee, and I marveled at the amount of work performed and at his grasp of the situation, and last, but not least, his unfailing memory, which permitted him to speak extemporaneously on this subject for nearly three hours.

I hope that both the chairman and the members of the committee will understand that it is no discredit to them that in certain particulars Members of this House may disagree with them.

I have nearly agreed with the committee until I come to page 22, Title III, headed "Disputes between carriers and their employees," and even there I can go along with the committee all the way from page 22 to page 36, and then I commence doubting the wisdom at this time in enacting into law paragraph C of section 136, which contains what I would call the enforcement clause of Title III, and there I am just in doubt as to the wisdom of placing that paragraph upon the statutes of the United States. And still I want to call attention to this, that judging from correspondence and otherwise a great deal of misunderstanding exists concerning this paragraph. It does not, as a great many people think who have had no opportunity of studying the bill, provide that the little home or cottage of the workman may be taken from him by this law, as I was told by an honored Member of this House. I want to emphasize the statement that I find no such clause in this bill.

What the bill does provide—see page 37, from line 2 to 10—is that no action for such damages shall abate by reason of the death, resignation, removal, or legal incapacity of any official or member of such union, or by reason of any change in the membership thereof; such action may be commenced and prosecuted against the union in its recognized group name, and satisfaction of any judgment rendered against the union shall be limited to the common property thereof; and no insurance, pension, or other benefit fund shall be held a part of such common property.

So according to this the holdings or the property of any individual is not involved, nor his insurance, pension, or other benefit fund.

Just now it is a great misfortune that the outburst of lawlessness all over the country by many is being debited against the toilers of the country. Men who dynamite and murder can in no way nor by any stretch of the imagination be debited to labor in this country, either organized or unorganized, and we are going to make a mistake if we try to fetter the men who wish to lift up themselves and their fellows along lawful and orderly lines because of outbursts of disloyalty and crime in spots.

The Congress has shown on many occasions its ability and power to cope with any situation that may arise, and it will continue to do so. The great problem at present is to distinguish between those who seek to change conditions along constitutional and legal lines and those who seek to destroy and change things by force.

Personally I think I know the railway men. I have lived for 40 years within a few minutes' walk of one of the greatest railway yards in the greatest railway center in our country. I have come in contact with many men who run trains in and out of Chicago, and I know of no class of men that I would rather trust with my life or property than I would the employees of the carriers of our country, and I am mighty anxious that this law contain something that will secure desired results without arousing the ill will of a great number of our most useful citizens.

Gentlemen, I am afraid that a great deal of misrepresentation as to what this bill contains has gone out into the country at large. If the bill contained what letters indicate that the people think it contains, we could not in justice to the workingmen of the country vote for it. But I think misrepresentation has made the Esch bill look entirely different to the people on the outside than it looks to us. [Applause.]

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BURKE]. [Applause.]

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Chairman, there are two substitutes affecting this bill before this body—one the substitute offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER] and the other the substitute offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON].

The substitute of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER] is so un-American in principle as to be unworthy the serious consideration of this American Congress. Mr. WEBSTER, with his substitute, is anxious, eager, and willing to place the chains of slavery on 2,000,000 railroad employees, but I doubt very much if he will find a majority of this Congress anxious and eager and willing to cooperate with him in his efforts.

The men who man the trains of the great transportation companies—the men who are operating in the towers, the men in the yards, the great mass of railroad employees who would suffer and be penalized and shackled under the Webster substitute—are all men with pure red American blood in their veins, just as good American citizens, just as loyal American citizens, as you or I, and I want to say I yield to no one in my loyalty to my country and its flag.

The men in transportation service are the custodians of life and property; every member of the crew feels keenly the responsibility of his position; each has his important work and place; each is the captain of his own job; he is not inexperienced, but is trained by years of experience for the position and responsibility assumed.

When you board a train your life is in the keeping of that crew; while you are sleeping you are safeguarded and protected by the men in charge of the train—men who are alert and watchful for the safety of the train and the lives of the passengers committed to their care. The very worst thing that could be done—the worst calamity that could happen—would be to oppress and enslave the railroad men; the heart love they have for their work would be destroyed. And let me say, further, that if by any remote chance the Webster substitute were enacted into law, I do not believe the railroads of the country could find, hire, or keep enough men to operate the trains, for there are few men in America willing to surrender their American birthright of freedom in order to work for railroad corporations.

The second substitute, the one offered by Mr. ANDERSON, from Minnesota, is, in my opinion, a just and fair one, and I believe will be acceptable to both labor and the public. It will be a hard matter, and a difficult one, to convince the American people that it is just to return the railroads to private ownership, well looked after and generously financed, and at the same time return the men the Government took over as free men, shackled with the chains of slavery. By such an act Congress would record itself as protecting and favoring property rights above human rights. I am for the Anderson amendment, because, as I stated, I believe it is both just and fair. [Applause.]

Mr. WEBSTER. I yield 14 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. STEELE].

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Chairman, three propositions are submitted for the consideration of the committee. I propose in the limited time allotted to me to consider the public aspect of the different amendments proposed.

First is the committee bill itself, which provides an elaborate system of machinery for the adjustment of labor disputes. There is nothing in the bill, however, which, to my mind, provides an adequate protection for the public. [Applause.] Even during the period for the consideration of the disputes that may arise, by the adjustment board or the board of labor appeals, there is nothing to prevent an outbreak and a complete tie-up of the transportation systems of the country. Neither is there any provision in the so-called Anderson amendment meeting that point of view. The Webster amendment does meet that situation; but there may be some doubt as to whether the House will feel like going to the extreme proposed by the Webster amendment.

Considering these amendments and considering what should be the duty of the House under these circumstances, to provide an adequate protection to the public when a crisis of the kind to which I have just referred confronts it—that is the question to which I wish to address myself at this time.

First, what are the rights of the public? I do not propose to go into an elaborate discussion of that question, because, to my mind, it is completely settled by the decision of the Supreme Court in both the Adamson case and the Debs case. In the Adamson case it will be recalled that in the opinion of Judge

McReynolds he summarized what was actually decided in that case, and he states that under that decision it is within the power of Congress to fix either a minimum or a maximum wage or to provide for compulsory arbitration. So that, so far as the legal aspects of it are concerned, this Congress possesses full power to provide for the protection of the public, even to the limit of what is provided in the amendment of Judge WEBSTER if it sees fit so to do.

To my mind, however, it may not be wise to go to that limit. What are the remedies that should be provided, and what is the grievance of the public under the circumstances? From the last census it appeared that 46 per cent of the entire population of the country resided in cities and towns, and in five of the States 75 per cent of the population lived in towns. So that it can be stated that 55,000,000 of the people residing in this country are absolutely dependent upon the transportation systems of the country to supply them with the necessaries of life. Take, for instance, if you will, New York City, that great center of population, with its 6,000,000 people. There is not at any one time more than probably a two-weeks supply of fuel and food in that city. There is not enough milk in the city of New York to feed the babies for 48 hours. And what confronts New York City confronts every center of population in the country in a lesser degree.

Now, the public, this 55,000,000 people dependent upon these transportation systems, are they entitled to consideration in providing a remedy for the settlement of these disputes? To my mind they are, and I entirely agree with what ex-Speaker CANNON said in reference to the proper adjustment of that matter.

My friend from Illinois referred to what President Wilson said in his message previous to the passage of the so-called Adamson bill. He did not have time to refer to it in detail, but I have here a copy of not only what he said at that time, but what he elaborated on subsequently in his annual message to Congress in December, 1916. What he said at that time was so well said that I will take the liberty of reading an extract from the message on that subject. He said:

I would hesitate to recommend, and I dare say the Congress would hesitate to act upon the suggestion should I make it, that any man in any occupation should be obliged by law to continue in an employment which he desired to leave. To pass a law which forbade or prevented the individual workman to leave his work before receiving the approval of society in doing so would be to adopt a new principle into our jurisprudence which I take it for granted we are not prepared to introduce. But the proposal that the operation of the railways of the country shall not be stopped or interrupted by the concerted action of organized bodies of men until a public investigation shall have been instituted which shall make the whole question at issue plain for the judgment of the opinion of the Nation is not to propose any such principle. It is based upon the very different principle that the concerted action of powerful bodies of men shall not be permitted to stop the industrial processes of the Nation, at any rate before the Nation shall have had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the merits of the case as between employee and employer, time to form its opinion upon an impartial statement of the merits, and opportunity to consider all practicable means of conciliation or arbitration. I can see nothing in that proposition but the justifiable safeguarding by society of the necessary processes of its very life. There is nothing arbitrary or unjust in it unless it be arbitrarily and unjustly done. It can and should be done with a full and scrupulous regard for the interests and liberties of all concerned as well as for the permanent interests of society itself.

[Applause.]

Now, with the machinery that is provided in the committee bill for the arbitation of these various disputes, I would have no quarrel if one of the features contained in the amendment introduced by Judge WEBSTER should be incorporated in the bill itself. It seems to me if that were done it would offer the public the protection which was suggested by the President in his message just read, which was also that of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] as well as the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD].

What should that be? It is provided in the bill that the adjustment board should receive disputes submitted to it. It seems to me that all disputes of this character should be submitted to that board, and that that board should act upon them as speedily as might be and within a reasonable time.

My own judgment is that 90 days would be adequate, but there should be a time provided afterwards also for the making of the findings of that board public, so that the public should understand the real character of the dispute, because it is already provided in the bill that as soon as the decision is rendered it shall be certified to the parties to the dispute and also to the President of the United States. So, during a period of 15 days, I would provide that the President of the United States and the public would have ample notice of the real character of the dispute between the employer and the employee, and there would be a further time to possibly settle the matters in dispute and prevent a general tie-up.

I would hesitate to extend that, possibly, to all subjects of transportation, but in a general way my own thought would be expressed as follows. I am simply trying to arrive in what I am reading to you now to what would be, as far as the public is concerned, the first step in that direction and which would meet the conservative minds in the House. My suggestion would be this:

SEC. 320. Prior to submission of a dispute to the adjustment board and until 15 days after a final decision of the adjustment board or the board of labor appeals, which shall be rendered within 90 days after such submission, it shall be unlawful for any carrier, or president, vice president, manager, director, attorney, representative, or agent of such carrier to declare or cause a lockout or discharge of the employees of such carrier, or for two or more employees of such carrier to conspire or agree or combine to strike or withhold their services from such carrier, so as in either case to prevent, hinder, restrain, or retard the transportation by such carrier of food, fuel, or clothing.

Nothing in this section shall be taken to abridge the right of any individual to quit his employment.

The purpose of that amendment is that within a 90-day period the respective boards might have a dispute under consideration, and for 15 days thereafter, first, an absolute prohibition as to a lockout, and, second, an absolute prohibition on the employees to combine or conspire to withdraw from the service of the company so as to prevent the transportation in the United States, to which I have referred.

Mr. FESS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEELE. I will.

Mr. FESS. Since the gentleman's amendment does not provide for the machinery, where does he intend to get it?

Mr. STEELE. I would make this an additional section to the committee bill. The machinery is provided in the bill for the consideration of the dispute.

Mr. FESS. The gentleman would not make it an amendment to either substitute?

Mr. STEELE. No; I would make it an amendment to the committee bill.

Mr. FESS. In that case you would have the machinery to settle the dispute, and during the pendency of the adjustment neither a lockout nor a strike would be permitted.

Mr. STEELE. That is correct.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEELE. I will.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. My recollection of the provisions of the committee bill is that there is a possibility of a deadlock, because it does not require a representative of the public. If the public has no voice in the proceeding and no vote, and if they could not come to a decision there would be a deadlock.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BEE].

Mr. BEE. Mr. Chairman, in the limited time allowed me I will not undertake to discuss the difference between the committee bill and the substitute offered by the gentleman from Minnesota, but I will undertake to register in a few words my opposition to the amendment offered by my good friend from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER], for whom I have not only profound respect because of his ability but a great fondness personally.

I want to submit to this House that we ought not to be swept away by the immediate conditions as to the present state of affairs, which may result in continued turmoil. The time is not far past when labor in this country was a mere commodity, a chattel in the hands of the great concerns that employed it. The war came along. New adjustments and conditions were brought forward, and we have been swept by some radical elements among the laboring people to, in some instances, an opposite extreme. I hold no brief for capital or for labor organizations as such, but I do claim the right to speak a word in behalf of the great public in this country, which is tired of the turmoil and the controversies that exist.

Under the amendment of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER] a group is denominated as any two or more, and a strike is an abandonment of employment by two or more. Let us say that the gentleman from Washington and myself are working for the Santa Fe Railroad, and for reasons peculiarly our own, sufficient unto us, we decide to quit the employment.

Under the provisions of this law we constitute a group and we can not only be penalized but we can be haled into the courts of the country by the corporation for which we are working and deprived of our property because we have exercised the right to quit the employment. That is not all. This bill gives a laboring man the right to sue the corporation only, and not the officials, and it gives the corporation the right to sue the laboring men and each one, and I can not imagine a condition more conducive to controversy and strife, a condition more impossible than for men who are working for a railroad to be haled into court to be sued for damages by the railroad, or vice versa. Under such a condition you would have none of that era of peace that sometimes looks impossible but for which

we all hope. You will have it, to some extent, however, when you create a board, no matter how constituted, to whom these questions may be submitted. I do not care whether their judgments are final or not, or whether there is the right of appeal or the power to enforce them, for I say to you that the force of public opinion will be the controlling element. The coal strike was settled, not entirely by the decision of Judge Anderson, but it was settled because the overwhelming public opinion of the country was against the coal miners, and they did not dare to controvert it. In all controversies, whenever the force of public opinion asserts itself, no man and no set of men, no corporation, no organization, or anything else can stand against it.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BEE. I am sorry, but I can not yield.

Mr. SNYDER. Just for a short question.

Mr. BEE. I can not yield.

Mr. SNYDER. I would just like to ask the gentleman one question.

Mr. BEE. I am sorry; I have not the time. All of us who practice law know that the force of public opinion in many instances controls the judgment of the juries of the country. Whenever men differ upon the questions of employment or the standard of wages, and submit these differences to a board for settlement and discussion, those who decline to accept the judgment of that board, merely by the power of public opinion and persuasion, will be driven from their position, because the public will not stand for it, and that in the effort to resort to force is the evil of the amendment of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER], which I hope will not be adopted. In addition there is no necessity for penalizing the railroad men of this Nation. There is not anywhere a more loyal and intelligent class, and they do not and will not deserve the proposed stigma. [Applause.]

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLY].

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, there are three proposals before us in the consideration of the labor provisions of this railroad bill. The endless variety of interpretations and explanations being offered, the vast differences of opinion as to the meaning of certain provisions, simply prove the folly of undertaking such a task in haphazard fashion.

This title 3 of the bill is the most involved and obscure of the entire measure. No Member here can explain exactly how it can be carried out, and I contend that it can not be carried out at all. I feel confident that it would break down of its own weight.

The Webster proposal means that railroad workers in Pennsylvania may be stripped of home and property and savings because of the actions of men in California. It plants explosive mines in the path of organizations of railroad employees, and makes their destruction certain.

If either one of these plans is enacted into law, the words of old Omar may well be applied by the railroad workers to this Congress:

> Oh, thou who didst with pitfall and with gin
> Beset the road I was to wander in,
> Thou wilt not with predestined evil, round,
> Enmesh my path and then impute my fall to sin.

Nothing can justify Congress in passing legislation which makes violation certain, and then penalizing the violation.

The committee in its report says:

> After hearing numerous witnesses, and after a full view of the situation, your committee deems it unwise to include in its plan an antistrike provision. Believing in the potency of public opinion, based upon the findings and recommendations of a disinterested tribunal, the committee advocates the plan of conciliation and arbitration.

Yet, in the bill itself, the proposal is to overthrow the entire machinery of collective bargaining, which has been successfully operating for 30 years between railroad corporations and the unions, and to set up boards which shall make final decisions, violations of which shall mean suits for damages. Countless disputes will surely be brought to the boards which in the past have been settled without difficulty between committees representing the unions and the companies. The bill provides that any dispute can be brought before the boards on the written request of any three members of the adjustment board. In view of the fact that there are 17 representatives of the corporations on that board, it is easy to see the result of such a provision.

Then section 316 provides that decisions of both the adjustment board and board of labor appeals shall remain in full force and effect until modified or repealed by a subsequent decision.

Now, that may mean something different from what it says, and I have heard such statements here, but I believe it means what the words mean, and that it is in effect an antistrike provision. I can conceive that under it a long-out-of-date decision, formulated under vastly different conditions, might be made to apply simply because the boards could not agree on a subsequent decision. The possibility of deadlock is surely not an idle fear when it requires five members out of six to make a decision.

In any case, Mr. Chairman, if any decision is violated by members of labor organizations, then the labor organizations are liable for the full damages to the railroad companies.

What does that mean? It means, in the end, absolute destruction of the labor unions. All their common property, buildings, and goods of value are liable to seizure. There would be perpetual litigation and endless lawsuits with their attendant costs. The advantages of mutual cooperation and support, of collective bargaining, would be lost, and union members, finding themselves at a disadvantage with nonunion members, would be compelled to quit the organizations which have been built up on safe and sound foundations for many years.

For, mark you, the penalties can not be imposed upon nonunion employees. The committee plan pays no attention to any violations of contracts and decisions except those of members of unions. It is a deliberate discrimination, which is unworthy and unjustifiable.

This is especially true when it is remembered that the outstanding act of the labor policy of the Railroad Administration during the period of Government control of the railroads was General Order No. 8, issued February 21, 1918. That order was as follows:

> No discrimination will be made in the employment, retention, or conditions of employment of employees because of membership or nonmembership in labor organizations.

Director McAdoo, in his report for 1918, points out the benefits of such a policy, which should have been adopted long before by the private companies simply as a matter of fair and square dealing. No single individual can meet on terms of equality a mighty corporation, which tells him to take the job or leave it. The rights of workers to organize and to bargain collectively, through representatives of their own choosing, should be fundamental in every industry in America.

Mr. Chairman, the supporters of both the committee and the Webster proposals say that they have great confidence in the railroad workers of America. I will admit that they have, but it is a curious kind of confidence. Their confidence is simply that the workers who man the mighty railroad system of this country will never be troubled with the disease of thinking—that malady of the mind which leads to discontent and betterment.

I have confidence in them also, but because they are thinking, intelligent Americans, who know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them. I tell you that they are red-blooded American citizens, not tigers, to be bound with chains. In fact, just because they are Americans, the chains are likely to make them tigers.

Mr. Chairman, the third proposal, known as the Anderson amendment, is far the best of the three. I shall vote for it in preference to these others. I do believe that no provision of this nature should be incorporated in this bill. By this measure Congress turns back the railroads to the hands of the private owners. If that is to be done, surely the workers on these roads should go back to private employment as free as when they were taken over by the Government.

With all my heart I subscribe to the belief that the public interest is greater than the interests of either capital or labor groups. It must be so, if this Republic is to endure and carry out the ideals of its founders. The Government is the organization which represents the public, and the public includes all the groups and more.

Because I believe that all these groups should be compelled to serve the general welfare, I believe that this bill to return immediately the railroads to private hands is wrong and should not be enacted. We should provide instead for a continuance of operation by the Government for at least two years more, so that a fair and comprehensive solution of this problem and all others connected with transportation might be worked out on the sole basis of advancing the public good.

Oh, I know the tremendous cry that is going up now that these railroads be turned back at once. Vast interests which are financially interested in these natural monopolies are anxious to have once more the opportunity of levying tribute on all the people, and they bemoan each day that passes without such power. Many other persons, too, believe that a return to private hands will mean a reduction in the railroad rates, which enter into the cost of every article used by the people.

But when the people realize that this bill validates every dollar of the fictitious securities ever issued by these roads

and that they will be compelled to take the burden on their shoulders, there will be a wondrous change. When the people realize that all the cash grants and bond issues by cities and counties and States, all the land grants of millions of acres of the public lands are to be capitalized and interest and dividends paid by the public, there will be a new feeling. When the people learn of the increase of freight rates which is invited in this measure and which will mean additions to the skyrocketing prices of every necessity of life, there will be a new cry for action on a vastly different basis.

Director General Hines says that an advance of $1 in freight rates means an increase of from $3 to $5 to the consumer. It is estimated that an increase of 25 per cent in freight rates means $875,000,000 to the railroad companies, and that would mean $4,375,000,000 to the consumers of America.

That increase will certainly come under private control. I believe the people have the right to learn, in two years' experience under continued Federal operation, whether the roads can be profitably operated at the present freight rates. Right now the Railroad Administration is earning a surplus for the Government. The reports show for July a clear gain over all charges of $2,316,501, and for August a clear gain of $16,296,025. This means that the receipts are paying all operating charges, including maintenance and the unjustly high rental charges to the railroad companies, and there is a balance for the Government over and above all these expenses.

Mr. Chairman, when the railroads under private control lost money they were plunged into receiverships, the railroads were sold, the stockholders frozen out, and a new start made, to end in the same way. When the railroads under Government control, facing the chaos of war conditions, lost money there was a deliberate attempt to discredit the Government and to compel the return of the roads to those who begged the Government to come to their rescue in their pitiful collapse at the time of greatest need.

When the great challenge of Prussianism came and America pledged all she possessed to the task of making democracy safe around the world, the railroads were found in a state of collapse, utterly incapable of performing the tasks of transportation in the testing time.

They were inefficient, badly managed, lacking in equipment, and incapable of borrowing the money needed.

There was a reason for this situation, but it was not the reason being parroted by every special pleader for the railroads, that restrictive legislation and regulation had prevented proper maintenance and expansion.

One thing is sure, in the day of greatest need, when America's future was at stake, it became imperative for the Government to take over the railroads, while owners, frightened by war-time demands, chorused approval of the step.

Out of the chaos the Government, welding the multitudes of railroad lines into a unified system, successfully met an unprecedented demand upon transportation facilities.

From January, 1918, to November 10, 1918, a total of 6,496,150 troops were moved over American railways, 4,038,918 being transported on special trains. These movements required 193,002 cars of all types, including 167,232 coaches for draft and regular train movements. This extraordinary problem was solved successfully and the troops were transported almost without accident.

In January, 1918, came a cry from our allies in Europe that they must have 75,000,000 bushels of wheat in order to prevent famine from making Prussia's drive on freedom successful. The safety of the world hung in the balance. As Director General McAdoo says in his report, "The problem was met. By March 15 the vessel capacity of the Allies had been satisfied and there was available at North Atlantic ports an excess on wheels of 6,318 carloads of foodstuffs, exclusive of grain on cars and in elevators."

In the period from July to November, 1918, 135,000 more cars of grain were handled than in the same months in 1917, showing the enormous extra strain placed upon the railroads by this one item alone.

In the movement of coal a great and difficult task was met. During the first 10 months of 1918 an increase of 37,083,300 tons were handled over the corresponding months of 1917.

Mr. Chairman, I maintain that the people have the right to know the facts in the railroad situation in America. Two years' continued operation by the Railroad Administration under normal conditions will give us the comparison which is absolutely necessary.

In that time we can end the conditions which have prevented a fair test during the war. The Government said to the railroad companies, "Run the roads and Uncle Sam will pay all your expenses and guarantee your profits besides." Little wonder that many officials piled extravagance on extravagance, padded the pay rolls, and did everything possible to prejudice the American public against Government control. In the very nature of things, the full measure of efficiency and accuracy was impossible.

Still the reports of the directors of the various regions for 1918 show great savings. The report of the director of the eastern region shows $23,248,000 savings over 1917 in the following items: Unification of terminals and stations, elimination of passenger service, reduction in organization as contrasted with the same under private control, and miscellaneous economies.

The northwestern region for the year 1918 shows savings of $34,233,282.

The central western region shows savings of $25,811,512.

The southwestern region shows savings of $9,730,833.

The Pocahontas region shows savings of $2,336,945.

The Allegheny region shows savings of $15,110,260.

The southern region shows savings of $7,975,915.

The reports for 1919 will, without doubt, show greater economies, and we should have all the facts before finally determining our railroad policy.

There are so many phases of this problem that vitally concern the public that hours would be required to deal with them. There is the relation of the railroad companies to great banking syndicates. There is the relation of the railroads to our foreign trade. There is this problem of the relationship of employees to these public-service corporations. They should all be studied carefully and acted upon wisely for the sole purpose of advancing the public interest. By continuing Federal control for two years these problems could be solved in the light of facts which will never be available if this railroad bill is rushed through now.

There is one phase that should not be overlooked. It is the question of saving life and limb in the operation of American railroads. I believe the people of America want to know whether proper care and safeguards would lessen the fearful toll of human life exacted by railroads in the past.

Is it true that railroad corporations have not figured the cost of human life, except as it meant money payment? Is it true that they have opposed safety devices because of the cost in money and regardless of the saving in life?

I remember that such a statement was frankly made before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of this House in 1914, when the safety on railroads bill was under consideration.

Charles J. Faulkner, counsel for railroad companies operating 227,000 miles of railroad lines, opposed any kind of legislation for safety appliances. He declared that it was utterly impossible to regulate safety by statutory rules, and that in any case it is unwise for Congress to require the adoption of any device until it is proved to be a safe and practical appliance. In other words, he would not accept anything until it was proven good and would not try it to see if it was good. The old advice relative to learning to swim without going near the water is comparable with this advice from the eminent railroad representative.

W. J. Eck, signal engineer for the Southern Railroad, at that hearing bemoaned the cost of putting in automatic signals. When asked if such action would not save human lives, he replied:

> There is, without doubt, a saving due to putting in automatic signals, due to the fact that wrecks and fatalities are prevented, but it is a saving you can not capitalize in any way.

That is the crux of the matter. You can not capitalize the saving of life and limb, and therefore away with the saving.

Still it should be realized that the greatest assets of a nation are its men, women, and children and the conservation of their lives and limbs and health is good business for the Nation.

The bureau of railroad news and statistics, an organization of the railroads themselves, in its annual report states that in 1916, 10,001 were killed and 196,722 were injured in railroad accidents. In 1917, 10,087 persons were killed and 194,805 were injured.

Think of an army 200,000 strong marching down the street on January 1, the bloom of health and strength on their brows. Then imagine that same army on December 31 of the same year, every member of it either done to death or wounded, and you will have some idea of the annual price America has paid in the past.

Two years of railroad slaughter means the death and disabling of more human beings than were listed as casualties from American participation in the greatest war of all times.

I find that the Railroad Administration very early recognized this important work. Hiram W. Belknap was made manager of the safety section and began a complete organization work.

In his address before the National Safety Council at St. Louis, September 17, 1918, he said:

Immediately upon the creation of the safety section, questionnaires were sent out to all class I railroads, calling for information regarding the different kinds of safety organizations, their relative efficiency, and the scope of their activities.

From the replies received it became apparent that to a large degree there was no uniform or well-defined method in vogue, and with the exception of a limited number of roads safety work was supervised by no particular officer, the result being that what was "everybody's business was nobody's business." On some railroads, after a trial, safety work was subordinated to something more important; this created in the minds of the employees in many instances the thought that the effort was not sincere and the general idea prevailed that safety work was prompted solely by selfish motives.

Under Federal control a comprehensive safety program was adopted. The employees responded with a will; all the great railroad workers' organizations passed resolutions of support.

The result is shown in the reports of the Railroad Administration.

There were 1,389 fewer persons killed in the first seven months of 1919 than in the first seven months of 1918. There were 22,106 fewer persons injured during the same period.

During those seven months of 1919, 115,665 dangerous conditions were abolished through the efforts of the safety section.

Mr. A. F. Duffy, present manager of the safety section, writes me under date of November 12, 1919:

We have just closed the national railroad accident prevention drive, covering the period of October 18 to 31, which shows a net decrease of 2,932 casualties compared with the same period of 1918, or an average of 56 per cent accident reduction over all railroads in the United States.

To-day the safety section of the United States Railroad Administration has a permanent organization of 1,700 committees and 27,000 committeemen, composed of 8,730 officers and 18,720 employees.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that a fair test will prove that fully one-half of the carnage which has crimsoned our railroad record in the past is unnecessary. Saving 5,000 lives a year and preventing 100,000 injuries is possible. Measured only in dollars and cents that would be a larger dividend to America than all the melon cuttings in any year of the past.

To turn these railroads back now in the midst of the mighty accident-prevention drive inaugurated by the Railroad Administration is a great mistake. It will result in a return to the conditions when human life and limb were the cheapest commodities entering into the operation of the railroads.

One of the greatest problems of our reconstruction era is this railroad question and establishing the proper transportation policy for America. Upon the solution depends in large degree the welfare and prosperity of all the people. The program finally adopted should be one for the benefit of the average man without influence and privilege, not for any particular class or special interest.

Mr. Chairman, I do not believe this measure contains such a program, nor do I believe that this Congress can formulate such a program in a single week's consideration. It would be the part of wisdom to extend the period of Federal control under normal conditions until the lawmaking body, with all the facts before it, might adopt a satisfactory solution of the railroad problem as the keynote of national reconstruction.

By unanimous consent leave was granted to Mr. BURKE and to Mr. SWEET to extend and revise their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. COOPER].

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Ohio eight minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. COOPER] is recognized for 13 minutes.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman and Members of Congress, it is to be assumed that it is the intention of Congress to return the railroads in substantially as good a condition as when they were taken over by the Government at the beginning of Federal control and to provide reasonable, fair means for financial assistance. This principle should appeal to every American citizen. Likewise, it seems that labor should receive the same fair consideration, and the provisions of the Anderson substitute seem to guarantee to labor the same fair consideration as is guaranteed to capital by maintaining the same relations that exist at the present time as between the railroads and the employees by the continuation and recognition of the present rates of pay, schedule rules, and agreements as they have been in effect.

When the international situation became serious in this country the railroad employees were the first ones to rally to the support of the Government by declaring a truce and forbidding the men to make any demands or to handle to a final conclusion any dispute arising between the carriers and the employees. Immediately after war was declared all the railroads were taken over by the Government, and the railroad brotherhoods pledged themselves to the support of the President and the Government of the United States and entered into agreements with the Government that there would be no strikes and provided for the establishment of tribunals to handle labor disputes. These boards were organized, and in a period of less than a year and a half they handled more than 3,100 disputes arising, on which a unanimous vote of the boards was had.

The railroad brotherhoods guaranteed to the employer that if any of the men practiced an illegal or unauthorized strike that they would be expelled from the organization and men furnished the employers to take the place of such striking employees.

There have been created under Government control three railway boards of adjustment, which the Anderson substitute proposes to perpetuate by simply transferring from the Railroad Administration to the Government, by statute, these boards, giving them legal status, and it is only a simple matter of transferring the organization of these boards, their present efficient clerical forces, and so forth, to the Government, and the continuation of the plans already in effect.

This is a simple matter and will save time and expense in the organizing of new tribunals which are not now in existence. The provision of the Anderson substitute is a guaranty that there will be no strikes or lockouts until after two boards have had an opportunity to review and pass upon a question, which is going further than has ever been heretofore, as no one has ever ventured to provide for more than one tribunal to adjust these disputes. In substance, it means to turn over the railroads to the private owners and prevents any changes in working conditions or other conditions of employment until every effort has been exerted between the employees and their employers by direct negotiation, and then if a dispute arises and the parties are unable to agree, it goes to the railway board of adjustment; and then if no decision is had by the railway board of adjustment, the matter is referred to a commission on labor disputes, who shall hear and decide the question.

This is the culmination of more than 50 years' efforts on the part of the carriers and their employees to perfect a plan that will absolutely guarantee to both parties a fair and equitable adjustment of any matter that can not be adjusted between the parties themselves, and creates the ideal condition for which the people of this country have looked for more than a quarter of a century; therefore the Anderson substitute should, by all means, prevail and become the law if it is the desire of Congress to place on the statute books a real workable plan.

The provisions of the substitute provide for practical, experienced men in each and every instance to hear and determine the questions of dispute as they arise, and if this substitute becomes effective it will do more to destroy the principles of the radicals in this country than any one thing that has been done or perhaps everything that has been done so far, and it will be the final and fatal blow to radicalism and Bolshevism, in so far as the transportation industry is concerned, and will be accepted by the employees on the railroads as a constructive, fair, and reasonable solution of the adjustment of labor disputes.

Mr. Chairman, there has been a great deal said here to-day about violation of contracts. I desire to say to the Members of the Congress that so far as my own personal knowledge informs me, the railroad employees of the four brotherhoods have never violated a contract which they have made, and they never will. When they make a contract, it is binding as far as they are concerned, for they are loyal, patriotic American citizens; and, without casting any reflections on any other class of workingmen, I want to say that of the 110,000,000 people in our land, there is no class that is more law-abiding, patriotic, and intelligent than the railroad employees. [Applause.]

The life of the railroad employee is not always one of sunshine. Their working conditions and hours of service are vastly different from that of the average American workingman. They are always on duty, waiting to be called at any hour of the day or night, and on their service depends the very life of our Nation; and while I have the kindliest of feeling for the gentleman from Washington, Judge WEBSTER, and I will not question his sincerity and honesty of purpose, I had hoped he would not go as far as his amendment seeks to go in penalizing railway employees.

Now, sirs, let us for a moment follow the work and life of the railroad employee on one of the great transcontinental trains running from Chicago to the Pacific coast.

We go down to the station to take the 10 p. m. train for the West. We pass through the gate; the guard informs us our train is on track No. 7. If we walk up to the head of the train we will stand alongside of a powerful locomotive of the superheater type. Yes; there she stands, puffing, and the safety valve is hissing, and it seems as if that powerful machine is anxious to start on its journey. Walking around the engine with a torch in hand is a man in overalls, the engineer; he

is looking at this bolt and that set screw, seeing that everything is tight, dropping a little oil here and there. His weather-beaten face shows the marks of many a storm, but his countenance is noble, his eye is clear, but above all else he is an honest, sober, American workingman; if he was not such a man, you would not ride on that train. Then there is the fireman getting ready for his trip; the flagman and trainmen are standing at attention down the line ready for the command. The conductor, kind, genial fellow, has his watch in hand, and at the exact time of leaving he shouts "All aboard," the engineer looks to see if the block is clear, and the train is on its way to the West. All through the night the train speeds on at the rate of 60 or more miles an hour, across the prairie States and through the mountain passes toward the Pacific coast. There are hundreds of passengers on the train who must be safely carried to their destination; they are sleeping in their berths, and little do they know about the responsibility that rests upon the employees of this train. Every few minutes the heavens are lit up as the fireman opens the fire-box door to shovel in the coal to keep up the steam pressure of 200 pounds.

On the right-hand side of the cab sits that grizzled, old warrior, with one hand upon the throttle, the other on the brake valve; his keen, trained eye is on the road ahead, and, watching for the signal block, one little mistake on his part and souls will go into eternity. Now they climb the steep grades of the Rockies over the Great Divide. Once in a while they stop for water or orders, when the engineer takes hold of the whistle cord and blows one long and three short blasts of the whistle. This is the signal for the flag to go out. The flagman, fine young American, picks up his red and white light, takes his caps and fuses, and starts down the track in the dead hour of night through a blinding storm to protect the lives of the sleeping passengers on the train. This is his duty, and he always obeys his orders. [Applause.]

Finally the train nears the Pacific coast, and the trainman calls the next station is Spokane, Wash., the train stops, and the gentleman from Washington, Judge WEBSTER, starts for the door to get off, for this is his home town. The porter hands him his satchel, he hails a taxi, and in a few minutes his loved ones, who have been waiting for him, rush to his arms and give him a hearty welcome, and there is much joy in the home over his safe return. The gentleman from Washington, Judge WEBSTER, trusted his life in the hands of the faithful railroad employees who brought him safely across the continent. But to-day here on the floor of Congress he says that he can not trust them to carry out and live up to a solemn obligation and contract they have made with their employer in respect to a schedule of wages and conditions.

And, sirs, this is the very thing that is implied in the Webster amendment. You men trust these men with your lives. When you go home at the end of this session can you look these workingmen in the eye and say to them, "I have confidence in you to carry me safely home," when only a few days before by your vote you passed a law that would lead them to believe that you questioned their honesty and integrity in dealing with their employer?

Why, sirs, I am frank to confess that in this question which we are now considering there is some sentiment; as far as I am concerned, for 18 years I worked with these men and shared their joys and sorrows, their comforts and hardships, and I would rather resign my seat to-day than it should ever be said that by my vote I have lost my long friendship, confidence, and respect for these men. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CARSS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may continue for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio, notwithstanding the previous order, be permitted to have his time extended for five minutes. Is there objection.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

Mr. COOPER. Will the gentleman allow me two minutes?

Mr. KNUTSON. I will withdraw the objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman withdraws his objection. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, there is not a man in this Congress who at some time or other, and quite often, trusts his life into the hands of this noble band of employees. Why should you be afraid to trust them with a solemn contract and obligation which they have made, and, as I said before, I do not know of one instance where these employees have ever violated a contract. Now, the difference between the committee print and the Anderson amendment is this, that the Anderson amendment provides that the boards that are now in existence—compulsory conciliation boards, if you please—shall remain in force, only we make two boards instead of one that they have now. In other words the railroad employees will have the chance to take the question of disputes up with their local boards. They may carry it from the local board to the general board, and if they can not get any satisfaction or decision there, then they bring it down to Washington to the board of adjustment. If the board of adjustment does not settle it, then it will go to the board of labor appeals. I firmly believe that if you will let the railroad employees negotiate their question of wages and conditions as they have done in the past, and let these propositions to be taken up by these boards that you will have very few strikes in this country. Now, the committee print provides for two boards; but wait—wait until you get back to the second board. Of course, the representatives of the union and the representatives of the carriers nominate the men whom the President shall appoint on the Board of Labor Appeals, but the bill says that as soon as they become members of that board they must sever their connection with the unions and with the management. Thus you bring in outsiders to settle this question.

Mr. FESS. Will my colleague yield there?

Mr. COOPER. I will yield.

Mr. FESS. What objection would my colleague have during the pendency of the adjustment if there should be forbidden either lockouts or strikes?

Mr. COOPER. Well, my objection is this, that they have had such a proposition in Canada, the Canadian disputes act. That has not stopped strikes; and, just as the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE] said here a few moments ago, you can not stop a strike or you can not pass a law that will compel a man to go to work if he does not want to go. Why, even such great men as Theodore Roosevelt and that patriotic American, William McKinley, and Abraham Lincoln, whom you have eulogized time and time again upon the floor of this House, have upheld the right of workingmen to strike and that the right of strike should not be taken from them.

Mr. FESS. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. COOPER. I will.

Mr. FESS. Does that mean that any group of men are greater than the Government itself?

Mr. COOPER. Oh, well now, the gentleman is going a little too far there.

I do not believe that the railroad men ever had that thought in mind or ever will have it in mind—that they could run the Government themselves. I would like you to point out to me one great general railroad strike that the employees have called since 1894. Can not you trust the great executives of these great railroad organizations to negotiate and carry on these propositions? [Applause.]

Mr. FESS. What about 1916?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HAMILTON] has 41 minutes remaining, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON] has 18, and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER] has 11 minutes.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield seven minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS].

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, the whole scheme of the proposition in the bill regarding labor legislation was conceived and worked out in the subcommittee, which was a most difficult undertaking. The subcommittee's plan, or the provisions of it, are not all acceptable to me, but the objects and purposes are. It is the object and the purpose of legislation that should measure its good or its evil effects rather than the machinery that, on first blush, is proposed.

The object and purpose of the Sweet amendment, now offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON], is intended to accomplish the same purpose. There may be some of its provisions that I would prefer over the committee's bill. I will vote for the Anderson substitute as an amendment to the Webster substitute, but I do think, under all the circumstances, with the days and weeks of labor the committee conscientiously put in on this provision, it should not be lightly swept aside. Gentlemen get up here and say, "We want something that has teeth in it." What are the teeth they refer to—the teeth of the carnivorous animal, of the flesh-tearing and lacerating variety, the dog's teeth, the tiger's teeth, the lion's teeth, the hyena's teeth—the teeth of barbarism, of uncivilization? What is our object? What are we trying to do? Bring about agreements between those that are in disagreement. This should not even be called a decision, because it is not, in fact. There comes about a condition calling for the modifying of an existing contract. Therefore, not being a question of law only, but rather a question of justice

between employer and employee, it is highly proper that it should be submitted to an adjustment board composed of equal numbers of employers and employees, and let them try to modify the contract by agreement, because they are parties to it. What business has the public in that kind of a controversy? The public did not make the contract and would not know how it ought to be modified.

But the public have an interest above and beyond all others, and that is the interest to bring about an amicable modification of the contract without resorting to the teeth of the dog, or the club of the savage, or the bayonet of Prussianism. I tried, and I think the subcommittee tried, and worked as hard as men could work, to keep prison bars out of the bill and to keep felon's stripes out of the bill, and to keep handcuffs off of the wrists of labor. All of this outcry for making a strike unlawful, pending the adjustment of a controversy, is to give jurisdiction to the civil courts to issue injunctions, and put a man behind the bars without even a trial by jury if he does not obey the order of the court.

Now, this adjustment panel is the jury panel, as it were, from which the arbitrators are selected, and are selected because they know and understand the matters in dispute better than any others, and because of that better knowledge of the particular subject matter in controversy. The objections I have, and the only objections I have, to the committee bill are two. One is allowing damages for a lockout, a thing that will never happen while time stands, so far as the operation and the running of trains is concerned. Transportation is movement of persons and property. There might be a lockout in the shops, but there will never be a lockout on the whole system of any railroad at one time. So the whole provision against lockouts is mere camouflage, because there is no probability of it ever being practicable.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The gentleman wants to make it clear that a penalty for striking is not properly offset by a penalty for a lockout?

Mr. SIMS. Not at all, because it will never arise. On the other hand, penalizing a strike in damages and the sale of the common property of the unions is no compensation at all. What would the Union Pacific care for such damages caused by a general strike in that way? Neither side could get all the damages that have been suffered, but where does the public come in? The liability of the unions for the damages sustained by the railroad company by the strike of employees is insignificant—a bagatelle—compared to the damages the great public suffers by the stoppage of transportation. There is no provision in anybody's bill to pay the damages the public sustains. Therefore those two things in our bill I regard as camouflage, but harmless, practically harmless, and I will move to strike them out.

I do not believe an appeal board is worth much, practically. Why? It is an agreement we are trying to bring about, and not a decision in a judicial sense. Such appeals in their very nature smack of judicial decisions, are appeals from a lower to a higher court, but on that board three nonvoting representatives of the public come in and five of the six that have the power to vote decide the controversy. The truth about it is this, that if the railroad people, the employers, believed they could get a better deal out of the appeal board than the lower board, there is a premium offered for failing to bring about an agreement. If labor, on the other side, thinks it can do better by appealing, there is a premium for it to refuse to agree. Therefore I thought the committee bill ought to provide for the discharge of the committee on conciliation, if it fails to agree within a reasonable time, and select a new committee from the same panel, and a new jury is selected because the other jury has failed to agree, and keep them there until they do agree.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent for five minutes more, notwithstanding the agreement of the committee. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SIMS. Now, as I said to our committee, rather than have prison bars, felon's stripes, and handcuffs provided in the bill, if you are determined to put something in the bill in the nature of compulsion, let it be the compulsion of common sense and self-interest. I am not going to offer any amendment under the circumstances. I have not discussed the matter with labor people or employers. I suggested to provide that if the employees come to a disagreement with their employers and can not agree among themselves, they must submit the controversy to this equally balanced board, on which labor and capital, employer and employee, have an equal number of the board as selected by themselves.

If the laborers, the employees, will not submit their contention to the board, let them by operation of the law stand discharged for a period of, say, three, four, five, or six months, or whatever time may be considered necessary. Let them stand discharged by operation of the law itself because they will not submit their contention to the board in which they have equal representation. Let them stand discharged until they submit to the board. On the other hand, if labor presents a demand and the railroads will not accept it, let the demand automatically and by operation of law go into effect and stay in effect until the railroads agree to submit it to arbitration. Pending arbitration, let the same penalties apply during the period of arbitration.

When an agreement is reached, if the employees will not accept it, let them stand discharged for such time as might be reasonable, or until they agree to abide by the award made by this equally balanced board. But if the employers will not agree to abide by the award, we should provide that the award, the decision of the board, so called, shall automatically go into effect and remain in effect until the railroads agree to abide by the award, and until such agreement the employees shall receive double the award or the benefits provided for them in the award. In the meantime the trains are moving. The public will receive the benefits of uninterrupted commerce, and no felon's stripes or handcuffs or prison bars will have been invoked, nor has any judge issued an injunction.

I have had for some time a belief that something of that kind can be worked out, although I have not submitted it to employers or to employees for their opinion. The little damage, comparatively, that the railroads may suffer on account of a strike, and the damage which the employees may suffer on account of a strike, pales into insignificance compared with the great loss and damage that the public must submit to, and they have no remedy, in damages or otherwise.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SIMS. Yes.

Mr. WHEELER. I understood the gentleman to say that, pending negotiations, the trains would continue to run. The employees would run the railroads. Now, if this board should not come to an understanding, there would be no agreement whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has again expired.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent for one additional minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIMS. I do not assume for one moment that they would never come to an agreement. It would be almost inevitable that they should come to an agreement. I assume the probable, the reasonable, the just, the proper thing; and public sentiment in the meantime will be making itself felt, and it is of the greatest potency in a free country. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has again expired.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PELL].

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. PELL] is recognized for two minutes.

Mr. PELL. Mr. Chairman, this is a practical question, which must be settled mainly by common sense. Of course it is a vital necessity that the railroads must go on, and we would be justified in taking any course that is really necessary to get this result.

But we have got, I think, another problem, and that is whether this country is to be a nation or just to be a gathering of struggling multitudes who happen to live in the same geographical locality. It seems to me that the substitutes for the committee bill will have a very serious tendency by their drastic provisions to force honest, decent, and loyal laborers into the hands of the Bolshevists.

Now, personally I am in favor of labor unions, but I am opposed to the soviets, and I can not stand for the very drastic amendments which have been offered. I feel very strongly that they will force the better class of laborers into becoming members of soviets. It is necessary, however, that we should have some provision in this bill which will guarantee protection to the people from the dangers and from the conditions caused by a general strike, and it seems to me that the committee provision strikes a just mean between the excess of force, which

would be dangerous from a social point of view, and a complete reliance on letting things worry along as they have been going. For that reason I expect to vote for the committee provision. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. PELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

Mr. WEBSTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HULINGS].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. HULINGS. Mr. Chairman, I have some doubts whether a "labor bill" should be incorporated in a bill where the chief purpose is to restore the railroads to the owners, but since the committee in its wisdom has chosen to do so, I shall favor the measure offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON] as a substitute for the committee provision.

Mr. Chairman, the country is confronted by a serious condition. Forces are at work that would destroy the fabric of free government.

Men who are prominent in certain circles are openly advocating Bolshevism.

If they love Bolshevism so much, their place is in Russia, where they will get the real article. [Applause.]

Wild-eyed men of foreign importation blatantly advocate sovietism, syndicalism, direct action, and, more dangerous than they, ambitious, evil-minded men, American voters, who dream bloody dreams and see themselves in the rôle of Lenines and Trotskies, who would pull down the Stars and Stripes and hoist the red flag of anarchy.

Any man who loves another flag better than he loves the American flag should go back under the flag he loves best, and go while the going is good, for this country is no place for him. [Applause.]

These are matters the country must face, and the pity of it, the danger of it, is that great labor organizations have been infected with this poison.

Prominent leaders of labor are announced in the public press that if such and such laws are passed they would not obey the law.

I have formerly declared on this floor that I am in favor of collective bargaining; that the labor union is the only defense against the constant tendency under the competitive system of wages to the lowest point of subsistence.

The old relations of "master and servant" are "played out." Labor has as much right to say what share of the joint product capital shall have as capital has to say what share labor shall have; and if they do not agree, there is a lockout or a strike.

There must be an agreement where the general public may be a thousand times more affected than either employer or employees.

No class has a right to special legislation. The workingman must have a "square deal," and that he is entitled to, not because he can "strike" and impose untold suffering upon the general public if he does not get what he wants, but because in justice it is his right.

Compulsory arbitration will not work. It has always failed in times of crisis. Civil damages for breach of contracts made by labor leaders can not bind the thousands of workmen personally in damages.

Where, then, is the remedy if employer and employees do not agree?

The Anderson amendment makes an appeal to public sentiment, which, after all, in this country transcends the power of Congress or courts or sheriffs. [Applause.]

It provides the machinery by which the contending parties present their cases in a public, open discussion before arbitrators of mediation and conciliation.

It is true, if the workingman is still dissatisfied he can quit his job. He always has that right, and need give no reason, but the real power of the bill is that if the award meets the approval of public opinion no labor organization could carry on a strike. Public wrath and indignation would quickly smother it.

But his right to strike gives him no right to conspire against the public welfare and concert the brutal force of numbers in attacks upon the sovereignty of law and the fabric of our institutions.

No government worthy of the name will permit any "class" by threats, intimidation, or violence to seek their ends. If a majority are of their way of thinking, force and violence are unnecessary, as the Constitution provides the peaceful, orderly processes by which any desired changes can be made.

But let it be understood that no class is bigger than the Government. Class rule means the death of the Republic.

Unfortunately our sedition laws are lame and out of joint. The horrible outrage reported the other day from Centralia, Wash., where I. W. W.'s shot down in cold blood our soldier boys who were in a parade celebrating the anniversary of peace, discloses the fact that the United States Government has no law authorizing it to lift a hand against these murderers.

We are told the Government has no constitutional right of action against the I. W. W.; but it is the supreme right of the Government to protect its own life, and all these plotters and conspirators who seek to pull down the very pillars of government should be gathered in and condemned to hard labor for life.

And the greatest service the union-labor man can do for the labor union is to weed out of its membership the traitors to Americanism that are boring in to secure the control of the organization of labor and declare the general strike of the syndicalist plan.

This bill is an appeal to public opinion. It is based on a belief in the patriotism of American workingmen and that they will stand by a square deal. I favor the Anderson amendment. [Applause.]

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HUDDLESTON].

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I also ask to print in the RECORD a short statement upon this bill, handed me by the national executive committee of the Private Soldiers and Sailors Legion, and another statement by the conference on democratic control of railroads.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by the insertion of the matter indicated. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Is the speech which the gentleman wants to present the one sent out by Frederick C. Howe, former Immigration Commissioner at New York?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. It is one of the statements which Mr. Howe sent out.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Howe is now general counsel for the Plumb plan, is he not?

Mr. BLANTON. I object to the latter part, in regard to the statement about the Plumb plan.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Then I make a separate request for the printing of the statement of the Private Soldiers and Sailors Legion.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent to extend remarks by printing a statement of the Soldiers and Sailors Legion on this bill. Is there objection?

Mr. DYER. Reserving the right to object, does the gentleman propose to put this in with the proceedings?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. No; not as a part of my speech. I offer it out of courtesy to this organization, to be printed in the back part of the RECORD.

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, I should like to ask whether or not it is an indorsement of what is known as the Plumb plan?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. To be perfectly frank with the gentleman, I have not read it.

Mr. BLANTON. If the gentleman has not read it, I object. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Chairman, I am amazed that the gentlemen who bring forward these drastic antistrike measures do not seem to grasp the logic of their proposals. They are bitter opponents of socialism. Yet the principle underlying their proposals is socialistic. They propose to "socialize" men. They are willing to exempt property, but they insist that men shall be publicly owned. They oppose Government ownership of railroads, but they favor in principle and to a degree practically and in effect Government ownership of railroad employees.

When the future historian shall come to write the annals of this period he will marvel much at the situation in which the American laboring man now finds himself. The laboring man is the same kind of man as the balance of us. He is our full brother. He has our good qualities as well as our bad. Some

laboring men, of course, are selfish; occasionally one of them is arrogant. They are mere men just as we are and have our faults as well as our virtues. They need no special treatment and no special handling. They should be treated just like other citizens, neither harsher nor more gently. Above all, they should be dealt with justly and with an honest regard for their proper interests and aspirations.

Laboring men as a whole are patriotic, honest, and diligent. The fact that they work with their hands is not regarded by them as a reason why they should not love their country and serve it. They have shown this upon the battle field as well as in civil life. All that they ask is decent and fair treatment, wages which will make life bearable, and the same rights and privileges accorded to others. I may say, in frankness, that I have found them more altruistic and with a more intelligent understanding of public questions than the average city business man.

In this situation and despite the lack of reason for it, the workingmen are amazed to find themselves now surrounded by a cloud of suspicion and distrust. Their lightest words are used against them, they are cartooned and misrepresented by the press, their leaders reviled as "agitators" and "reds," and any effort on their part by lawful means to increase their wages so as to meet the cost of decent living is blatantly characterized as "revolution."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry. Was the time I took in preferring my request for unanimous consent deducted from my time?

The CHAIRMAN. It was deducted from the gentleman's time.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Does not the Chair think I should have my full five minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will say to the gentleman from Alabama that he was recognized for five minutes, which time was yielded to him by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON]; that after he was recognized he propounded a request for unanimous consent. That was during the gentleman's own time and necessarily must be deducted.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Will the Chair be kind enough to submit a request that I have five minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the previous order, he may proceed for one additional minute. Is there objection?

Mr. CONNALLY. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Alabama may have five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Alabama may proceed for five additional minutes, notwithstanding the previous order of the committee fixing a limit of debate. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. The laboring men of this country believe themselves to be the object of a general drive. They feel that they are being persecuted because of their class and calling. Conscious of no fault upon their own part, they feel themselves the objects of contempt and hostility. They realize that they are without offense, and they can not understand why it is that now, when our country has just come out of a successful war of idealism, the disposition appears to prevail to take away the rights which they have heretofore enjoyed and to further restrict and confine their opportunities.

The laboring men of this country feel that this drive against labor is not being made merely against the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods—the great moderate labor organizations—but that it is a drive against labor as a whole, against men belonging to organizations and men who belong to no organization; that it is a drive against them because they are what they are. They have observed the efforts to discredit them made by the employers, and the nation-wide propaganda which has been carried on to put them in a bad light. They understand this and know its origin and mainspring, but now they see that through this artful and dishonest propaganda the fears of the general public have been played upon. The people at large have been deceived and frightened until they expect public disorder and strife from every labor dispute. All strikes or incidents of disorder are played up and magnified and made much of by the newspapers and in other ways until the public has been alarmed, and its natural sympathies, which belong of right to labor, have been alienated. The workers see this and deplore it.

Laboring men feel that the campaign against them, the atmosphere of hostility and suspicion which has been created around them, is due to the unfriendliness of Congress more than to any other agency, to abusive speeches which have been made in Congress during the present session, and to the hostile spirit which has been behind certain measures which have been proposed here. Their confidence in the fairness of Congress has been shaken. They also point to the unlawful and unconstitutional use of Federal troops which has been made and is yet being made in connection with labor disputes. They point to the attitude of the Department of Justice during the coal strike, and to the unprecedented issuance of a far-reaching mandatory injunction by a Federal judge. They believe that the miners had no fair hearing; that there was no spirit to do justice; and that the action taken was arbitrary and unlawful.

I warn you Members of Congress that the confidence of the workingmen of America in the fairness of their Government and the willingness of the legislative as well as the judicial and executive branches to give them justice has been sorely shaken. It is a mistake to do anything further toward undermining the confidence that the working people have in Congress. I believe that Congress is making a serious blunder with its labor measures, and that it is causing these men to feel that Congress is unfair and that Congress has selected out the common men, the humbler members of society, as the objects of discriminatory class legislation.

When we convey that impression to the laboring men it has marked and definite results. First, it undermines their confidence in the leaders of organized labor. I want to say right here that labor leaders are always as moderate and conservative as their members, the men whom they represent, will permit them to be. Unions are thoroughly democratic. The labor leader must satisfy and reflect the wishes of the men he represents or he will cease immediately to be a leader. When the workers feel that Congress is unfair to them they will consider that conservative and law-abiding labor leadership has been a failure. Naturally they will turn to more radical leadership. The labor organizations represent the most conservative elements of labor. The influence of these organizations will be lessened with their members. The tendency will be to drive their members into more radical organizations.

If the labor organization, with its moderate, law-abiding methods, is considered a failure by its members they will naturally turn to the radical organization and to direct action. You men who fear the radical movement and the I. W. W. bear that in your minds. You fear the real "Reds" and yet by your illiberality you are driving our laboring men toward them. I say to you that when you undermine the confidence of the great laboring class of America in the justness and kindliness of their Government you will have done more than all the wild-eyed agitators and revolutionists to bring about discontent and unrest upon the part of the men who toil with their hands. These men have real problems of life to solve. They have families to feed and clothe, children whose future they would like to make reasonably secure. These men who toil and sweat are patriotic and love real Americanism, self-government, freedom of speech and press, of religion, and of assemblage, with all their souls. I beg that you do not drive this great body of worthy men into despair by drastic and discriminatory legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, before yielding I desire to express the hope that there will be no further requests for extensions of time, because it is very important that we adhere to the rule. I now yield five minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH].

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, it has come to my knowledge that there has been circulated in the public press a statement to the effect that the provisions in Title III in this bill have been dictated by the banking influences of Wall Street and that the same influences dictated the funding proposition of the bill.

I want to say that there is not the slightest particle of truth in any such assertion. [Applause.] Title III was born in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and no influence outside of that committee room dictated a single line or phrase. So much for the origin of Title III. We believe that we have created the fairest machinery for the creation of adjustment and appeal boards presented in any proposition before this House, and I am bold enough to say fairer than any suggested from any other source.

We felt that we must create a board of such fairness that it would compel the respect of labor and the respect of the employer and of the general public. We believe that this bill creates such a board.

It is complained that it is too complex. It is no more complex than the machinery of the Federal reserve act for the creation of the Federal Reserve Board. Once this bill becomes operative and the adjustment board is created, the proceeding thereafter would be largely automatic. We feel that we have presented to you a fair and reasonable proposition and one as good, if not better, than any that has been presented. I can not agree to the provisions of the Webster substitute. That

creates a wage board of nine members, four to be selected by the employees and four by the employers, and they select the ninth man, who shall be the chairman. Gentlemen, that makes that ninth man an umpire, and it is not in the best interest of adjustment of labor disputes that you should create an odd-numbered board and make the odd man an umpire. It has failed wherever it has been tried.

One reason why we have had a failure under the Newlands Arbitration Act was because we had an odd man who acted as umpire. We in this bill provide for an even number of representatives of the two sides, even on the appeal board, where we have six members who do the voting, equally divided between the employers and the employees.

With reference to the Anderson amendment, if there is a country-wide strike involving all of the organizations your three adjustment boards would have to be operating at the same time, and how would you get uniformity of judgment in a case like that?

Another thing, under the Anderson proposition you have got to get before this adjustment board on application of the employers and employees. It is easy to conceive that there may be many disputes where there would be occasion for the adjustment board through the application of only one of the parties to act. It might be impossible to get the machinery started if both parties to the dispute had to jointly make application.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to address the committee for five minutes, not to be charged up to either side.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes outside of the time fixed for debate. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the two things the committee is really considering are the Webster substitute and the Anderson substitute. I am dead against the Webster substitute from beginning to end. [Applause.] If it is put into this bill I will vote against the bill. [Applause.] I will never agree that the little home of a man in Missouri, who is a laboring man, shall be seized and sold and himself, wife, and children turned out to grass on account of an offense committed by somebody in California, Mississippi, or any other State in the Union. [Applause.] I will not do it. It is not only unwise but it is inhuman. I am not greatly enamored of the Anderson amendment, but I will vote for that in order to get rid of the Webster substitute. I am as much in favor of law and order as any living man, but I am teetotally against punishing the innocent for the sins of others.

There is another objection. The first section of the Webster substitute is clearly unconstitutional, and any court in the United States that knows any law or has any self-respect will declare it to be unconstitutional if the question is ever raised. Here is the constitutional provision about the appointment of officers.

He—

That is, the President—

shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law.

Now, gentlemen, that provision of the Constitution gives to the President of the United States the entire 110,000,000 people in this country to choose from, and he ought to have it. I do not care who is President. He ought to have that power and that privilege. Now, here comes the first section of this substitute offered by the gentleman from Washington. It is clearly a limitation on the presidential prerogative in appointment matters.

Mr. WEBSTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Yes; I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WEBSTER. Does not the gentleman know that precisely the same method of making the selection is contained in the committee bill and in the Anderson amendment?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I did not know it.

Mr. WEBSTER. That is a fact.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Then both of them are unconstitutional. Here is what the Webster amendment provides:

Four members shall be selected from a list of nine names submitted to the President by the executives of the railroad labor organization; four members shall be selected from a list of nine names submitted to the executives of railroad companies.

You might as well place a provision in the bill that the President, in his appointments, shall appoint only cross-eyed men or red-headed men, or any other descriptio personæ that you want to put in. It limits his power. I do not know what President Wilson would do about it, but if I were President I would pay no more attention to that part of the statute than if it were the wind blowing. This is an unforunate time for Congress to go wild. On more than one occasion I have seen the House swept off its feet when excitement ran high; but let us keep clear, cool heads in this crisis and do justice as far as in us lies to both the railroad employees and the railroad managers and owners. We should try to compose the troubles now scaring and irritating the public, and not enact legislation so stringent and so extreme that it will bring upon the people calamities as serious as those which we are endeavoring to remedy. The people will not thank us for getting them into a sea of new troubles.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I am very much obliged to have had even the five minutes.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I desire to call attention to the fact that in the Anderson substitute, which carries the plan developed by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SWEET], these boards are created, one-half by the railroad men and one-half by the carriers, and paid in the same way. Thus they do not come under the provision of the Constitution to which the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] just called attention.

I have given a great deal of thought to this portion of the Esch railroad bill. I had the privilege of going before some of the railroad brotherhoods and asking them if they would not stand for this substitute. I come from a State where we have seen in the last few years the American Federation of Labor pretty nearly swallowed up by a revolutionary band calling itself union—the one big union. I would oppose the Esch program on its definition of "union," if for no other reason. I desire to warn this House. I wish I had the time to read something from a little paper called the Western Laborer, published at Omaha. There are many so-called labor papers published throughout the country, and many of them are masquerading. Many are vicious, socialistic, and revolutionary. I have 200 copies of various papers over in my office, every one of which should be suppressed, and half of them are edited by men who are not citizens. Half of them are labeled labor papers, but they are not. Now and then, however, you will find an honest and sane labor paper. This Omaha paper appears to be one. It arrived in my mail only yesterday, sent to me marked on account of something in it concerning aliens. It has more horse sense in about a column and a half entitled "Organized labor's second crisis" than one will find in many papers in a year. Labor's second crisis is now. Why? Because labor is getting out of bounds. This paper tells of 18 or 20 recent strikes called over the protests of the leaders, called for petty reasons, and because of world unrest. Labor's present crisis is whether it can stand up against radicalism. Can the leaders keep the rank and file within the bounds of reason?

I do not stand on this floor to excuse any violent remarks made by any labor leader. I condemn such remarks with all the vehemence at my command. [Applause.] Labor leaders make mistakes—woeful mistakes. The leaders hold their jobs the same as we hold ours. They are elected by their people. The first crisis in the affairs of organized labor was when the time came for labor to stand by the United States in the war. How many men on this floor really know the efforts that were made inside of labor unions by these very people who would tear down the United States to keep the labor unions from going whole-heartedly into the war? But organized labor stood. [Applause.] It saw its ranks swelled with unskilled, unapprenticed men—aliens, radicals, revolutionists, deadbeats, and frauds—taking out cards to get at jobs on Government works, to grab American money, and at the same time wreck the labor unions. Union labor saw the Government encourage that very thing. Labor saw aliens and even alien enemies staying on the jobs while others went to war.

Think of all that. The second crisis is now. This horse-sense editor says that the danger is in losing sane leadership. And in the face of that danger I tell you I am not ready to throw the railroad brotherhoods into the discard. [Applause.] Labor has got to stand with us, and I want to give this advice to the Federation of Labor and to the brotherhoods, although the brotherhoods do not need it so much: Let these labor unions

throw the aliens and anarchists out of their unions and then we will have little trouble. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak outside of the rule for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent to speak for five minutes outside of the rule. Is there objection?

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, it seems very unkind for me to object, and I dislike very much——

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Oh, I hope the gentleman will not object.

Mr. HAMILTON. Can not the gentleman make it three minutes?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Very well, three minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I thank you, gentlemen. Have you thought as to what is the real trouble? The trouble is in regard to collective bargaining. This sensible editor says:

The present trouble with the collective-bargaining issue is to get the rank and file of the unions that are on strike to realize what it means to make a bargain and keep it.

Is not that the trouble? Why, out in my State it has come to such a pass that when we speak of the American Federation of Labor the public thinks of the present American Federation of Labor, there, which seems to have been usurped, and that is the danger everywhere to-day.

I beg this House not to pass legislation that is not just as fair to one side as the other. Look out, look out! I ask this House not to pass any law that would go down into the vitals of labor unions and would destroy them because the I. W. W. will follow in its wake. I warn you, gentlemen, not to go so far as that. By the very nature of things this so-called organized labor will purge itself. If not, then organized labor will be on the rocks. The Bill Haywards, the Debses, the St. Johns, the Fosters, and all that class will be happy. The unions go! The mob comes! O gentlemen, we can not do without labor. And labor can not do without unions. We can not deal with a mob. We want to make bargains, and we must have somebody with whom we can bargain and who will strive to keep the bargain. The men who are in the rank and file, who send their men to headquarters to make their bargains, have the voting power themselves. The curse of the whole thing is that the American Federation of Labor in times past, in its efforts to better wages and conditions, took these aliens in and gave them, revolutionary as so many are, a voting power in the unions which those same aliens do not have in the ballot boxes of the United States. That was wrong. [Applause.]

You can perfect the Anderson amendment. Let it be unlawful to order strikes or lockouts pending arbitration under the Anderson settlement plan. Make the law hit both sides alike. Who can object? Leaders want to keep contracts; sane men will keep contracts. Leave the penalties to the courts. Labor will not object to that.

Gentlemen, I tried to offer what is now called the Anderson amendment, but I was ruled out on a parliamentary question. I believe in it. It is not the time now, just as the gentleman from Maine [Mr. HERSEY] said the other day, to widen the breach between capital and labor. This bill runs only to the railroad employees, but the principle of the whole thing affects all labor. The complaint is made that the Anderson amendment does not include the public; that somebody should represent the public. I made the same objection to the Esch plan. In that plan you have three $10,000 representatives of the public, with no vote. That is a sop; that means nothing.

Why not, if we want the public feature of the Esch plan, strike out these other six $10,000 officers, representing labor and carriers, and provide three men to represent the public and decide all final contests? Another objection I have to the Esch plan is that you will send more disputes up to the final board than can possibly be handled. The Anderson plan follows plans now in operation. We have boards all along the line, and they settled in the last year and a half over 3,000 disputes that never needed publicity or became of national import. Still further, I oppose the Esch plan for the reason that I am through, my friends, with creating $10,000 and $12,000 salaries for more or less permanent Federal positions on boards and commissions while Members of Congress and the Senators of the United States receive far less than that salary, and are abused by the public for expressing their honest convictions and for trying to do their honest duty. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WEBSTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLACK].

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Chairman, I would like to call the attention of the chairman of the committee to my amendment providing that the Government shall collect 6 per cent interest on repayment of any excess payments which it may make of guaranty fund, because, as the section reads, I can not see how there can be any objection to it, but if there is I should like to hear from the chairman.

Paragraph (f) of this section provides that a railroad that anticipates a deficit in its operating income or upon its net return can make application for an advanced payment of the guaranty fund, and the commission can look into it and investigate it, anticipate what the amount of the guaranty payment will be, and then certify the amount to the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is authorized to make the advance. The section, of course, provides that in the event the advancement is too great it shall be the duty of the carrier to repay the money, but says nothing about interest.

The illustration I have in mind would be like this: Suppose the commission should anticipate that the deficiency would be $2,000,000 on any particular system, and should certify that amount to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Treasury make a payment of $2,000,000. But suppose it turns out that the deficit was only $500,000. Then there would be an overpayment of $1,500,000 which the carrier would have to pay back to the Treasury. I think that overpayment ought to bear 6 per cent interest when it is paid back.

Mr. WINSLOW. If I understand the gentleman's proposition, if a road gets the guaranty under the provision it must pay any excess over and above the standard return back into the Treasury?

Mr. BLACK. Yes.

Mr. WINSLOW. The reason which actuated the committee in framing this provision was that they thought if they held out, a great many roads pretty near the margin, the opportunity to hold in their own treasury any little excess, it might stimulate them to get busy and get their operations on a good foundation, and the sooner they would get clear of Government control, if they could have any little amount that they might save over and above the balance of the standard return. Whereas we felt that every road that was anywhere near the margin might lie down on the Government and say, "Well, let it run for six months," and they would be that much in.

Mr. BLACK. In the event an overestimate is made and that has to be paid back into the Treasury, does not the gentleman think that there should be interest paid to the Government?

Mr. WINSLOW. I think in that case interest would be perfectly reasonable.

Mr. BLACK. I would call the attention of the gentleman to the language of my amendment. I read now from the bill—

That upon final determination of the amount of guaranty provided by this section, such carrier will repay to the United States any amounts which it has received from such advances in excess of the guaranty.

That is the language of the bill. My amendment adds the words:

with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the time such excess was paid.

Mr. WINSLOW. I think that is quite reasonable.

LABOR PROVISIONS OF THE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Chairman, a number of gentlemen in discussing this bill seem to speak as if its provisions would do away with the machinery of mediation and conciliation. I am sure that none of us want to do away with that machinery, and we hope that as many differences as possible will be settled in that way; but we all recall that in 1916 we had a board of mediation and conciliation and it tried for weeks to settle the disputes between the carriers and their employees, and when the board finally failed the President of the United States called the brotherhoods and the representatives of the carriers to Washington to see if he could bring about a settlement by using his good offices. And he failed, and an order went out for a nation-wide strike, and on Friday evening before the strike was to take place the House of Representatives took up the Adamson bill and passed it here, and it went speedily to the Senate, and it was passed there the next day without amendment, and the Supreme Court of the United States upheld that law upon the theory that it was compulsory arbitration on the part of Congress for the benefit of the public. Now, if those gentlemen who speak so eloquently of mediation and conciliation can assure us that the situation will never arise again like that of 1916 which brought about the hurried enactment of the Adamson law, then

I for one would be very glad to see the whole subject dismissed and forgotten. But, of course, no man has it within his power to give us any such assurance. The eloquent gentleman from Ohio [Mr. COOPER] and the eloquent gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. CARSS] and the eloquent gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HUDDLESTON] spoke of the wise and conservative leadership of organized labor. I would not detract one bit from the tribute which they paid these labor leaders, but I know and we all know that there are times when the most conservative men take extreme attitudes, and the time the Adamson law was passed was such a time. After that law was passed and was waiting a decision in the Supreme Court of the United States we have the mild-mannered and conservative leader, Samuel Gompers, issue a statement of this kind. Mind you, while the highest court in the land was waiting to decide upon the law here is what Mr. Gompers is reported to have said:

> We are looking to the Railroad Brotherhood to see that the eight-hour day goes into effect January 1, law or no law.

And then at the same time, or about that time, we have the mild-mannered, conservative, able leader of the brotherhoods, one branch of them, Mr. W. G. Lee, quoted in the papers as follows:

> I care not what the Supreme Court decides about the constitutionality of the Adamson eight-hour law. It will be a nation-wide railway strike unless the roads put the law into effect before January 1, 1917.

Mr. CARSS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLACK. Pardon me for just a moment. Mr. Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Central Federated Union of New York, is also quoted as follows:

> Let the people go hungry. It will be good for their digestion.

Perhaps it will. But let me say to these mild-mannered, conservative, able leaders of union labor that the poorest worm will turn when trodden upon and the dove will peck in defense of her brood; and the worm has turned, gentlemen, and do not ever forget it. The public are demanding better protection than they now have from what would be a catastrophe if there was a nation-wide tie-up of transportation. [Applause.]

In discussing a law which seeks to prevent the danger of a nation-wide strike on carriers engaged in interstate commerce, I want to lay down this proposition: The justification for such a law lies in the fact that the interests of the public are paramount and should be heeded and protected by the enactment of such a law unless to do so would invade the constitutional rights of the railroad employees. Of course, we will all agree, without trouble, I think, that even in cases where the public interests seem to be paramount and demand a certain remedy, if to grant it would invade the constitutional rights of the parties to the other side of the controversy, then the relief can not be granted without proceeding in the orderly way—by an amendment to the Constitution. I am glad that is so, because it is one of the invaluable attributes of our Government, and is the security of the minority against intemperate and unwise legislation on the part of the majority.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, if any Member believes that an antistrike law affecting the employees of interstate carriers would be unconstitutional, he should, of course, vote against any measure of that kind.

To my mind, however, there is not the slightest appeal in the argument that the Constitution guarantees to any group of employees the right to combine together for the purpose of carrying out a strike to tie up interstate commerce. Would any Member have the boldness to argue that the employers have the constitutional right to combine for the purpose of declaring a lockout of the employees in a given line of industry? I hardly think anyone would be so foolish, and yet the contention of the one would be as sound in reason as the contention of the other. So the truth of the matter simply is that the public has indulged the right to strike, often to its great inconvenience and hardship, because it seemed to be the most useful and effective remedy to labor in securing its rights and bettering its conditions, and because other better and more lawful means had not been established.

To grant this right was not, however, to deny the right of the public to limit and restrict it or entirely deny it in certain cases where its further exercise would be a menace to the general welfare.

So the question in my mind is simply this: Have we come to that point where the employees of the carriers are so completely organized that the exercise of their unrestrained power to strike would be dangerous to the public welfare, and that, therefore, some restraints and limitations must be thrown around it? Of course, the most elementary principles of justice would demand that if the right to strike or to strike at an opportune time is taken away, then labor must be assured that its just demands will be met in some legal and effective way. The test of any measure having for its purpose the prohibition of strikes is, Does it meet the measure of that requirement? If it does not, then a Member would not be justified in voting for it, even though he is strongly in favor of antistrike legislation.

A measure, however, which assures labor a fair and impartial and competent tribunal before which all of its complaints and grievances may be heard and relief afforded is entitled to our support, and we are no more infringing upon the lawful rights of labor in compelling obedience to its decisions than we would be infringing upon the rights of any citizen in compelling him to submit his cause to courts of justice for trial and adjudication and compelling him to obey their lawful mandates. My own view is that the welfare of labor, viewed in its larger aspects, demands a law which would bring about peaceful settlements fully as much as does the welfare of the public.

The time was when the cave man went out and redressed his grievances and compelled obedience to his rights and often to demands which were not his rights by the sheer power of his might. If he was stronger and more ferocious than his neighbor, perhaps he won. If he was weaker, he paid the penalty of his weakness. His cause prevailed or failed not in proportion to its merit and justice but in proportion to the brute force with which he could drive it through.

Civilization has progressed to a point where we settle disputes in a different way from that in this day and time, and who would have the temerity to suggest that the methods of civilization are not better than the methods of the stone age? Strikes, in a sense, are the methods of force. If society could feel secure in the belief that the power latent in these great organizations of labor would always be used wisely and only in a righteous cause, it might well rest content in a policy of no restraint except that which the will of the organization would itself impose. But we are justified in no such optimism as that. Therefore we should endeavor to set up legal and effective machinery for the settlement of any situation which gets beyond the control of the usual methods of mediation and conciliation.

In other words, we must recognize that occasions may arise when mediation will not mediate and conciliation will not conciliate, and therefore something must be done to protect the public from such a situation.

CONCLUSION.

I therefore favor the creation of a commission of wages and working conditions, to be appointed by the President, and upon which commission the carriers, railroad employees, and the public shall be represented, so that whenever the carriers and their employees, through the representatives of their organizations, are unable to agree by negotiation on questions of salaries, wages, hours of labor, or working conditions, then such matters as can not be agreed upon shall be submitted to this commission for full hearing and investigation and final decision.

Of course, I do not favor any Federal law which would have the effect to prohibit strikes except in cases where the United States Government has clear power under the Constitution to give labor full protection of its rights, but there can be no question as to this power when it comes to railroads, because they are public utilities charged with a public use, and the Federal Government has absolute control over their rates and charges and therefore can protect labor in its every right. If increased wages are ordered by the commission, then the Government has clear authority to see that they are paid.

I am very well aware that Mr. Gompers, Mr. Stone, Mr. Garretson, and other prominent labor leaders take the position that a law of this kind would violate the Constitution, in that it would impose involuntary servitude. I see in recent press dispatches that Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, stated in a telegram to Secretary of Labor Wilson, among other things, as follows: "The President's statement of October 25, 1919, threatens invasion of constitutional and inalienable rights of American citizens. It is the climax of a long series of usurpations." And in other places the telegram argues that the Government has no right to prevent a conspiracy to strike, but this argument falls to the ground when it is considered that there is no intention or effort on the part of the Government to prevent any individual employee from working whenever he wants to work and quitting whenever he wants to quit. But there is quite a difference in that fundamental right and the right to conspire with others so to do by means of a nation-wide strike.

That the United States Government clearly has the right to protect itself against a catastrophe of this kind was asserted by the United States Supreme Court in its decision upholding the Adamson law (Wilson *v.* New, 37 Sup. Ct., 298). In that case the court gave to the statute the force and effect of a compulsory-arbitration award, and it was explicit in asserting the

power of Congress so to act, either by direct legislation or "by the enactment of other and appropriate means providing for the bringing about of such result," since if there were no such power to remove the situation created by the dispute, the public would be left helpless, the people ruined, and the power of the Government to enforce the duty of operation of the carriers reduced to derision.

Mr. Chief Justice White very well said in the decision just cited that "the business of common carriers by rail is in a sense a public business, because of the interest of society in the continued operation and rightful conduct of such business, a fact which gives rise to a public right of regulation to the full extent necessary to secure and protect it." Therefore, having such power, I believe that it is the duty of Congress to exercise it in the forthcoming railroad legislation for the benefit of all concerned—capital, labor, and the public.

The strike is a weapon which should not be recklessly employed even in industries of a strictly private nature, but in an industry charged with a public use, such as the railroads, where the Government has full power to afford complete and effective relief, it is wholly unnecessary, and the frequent threatening of it is doing more to prejudice union labor in the eyes of the public than any other one factor that I know of. Whenever union labor turns its back upon legal processes for the settlement of its complaints and gives its preference to the elements of force, it is treading upon very dangerous ground. Some farsighted labor leaders have recognized this fact. For example, Mr. John H. Ferguson, president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, is reported in the press dispatches of October 29 to have said in an address to the Farmers' National Congress at Hagerstown, Md.: "The strike is an antiquated institution. It has been useful in the past, but the present calls for mediation and arbitration as means for settling labor disputes."

From my viewpoint he is absolutely right, and especially so in so far as his remarks would apply to the railroad industry, because in that case the remedies which may be had are so clearly sufficient, both for the protection of rights and enforcement of obligations, that there should be no question as to their exercise.

The strength of our Government has been due to the fact that it has been a government of law and not of men, and a government of law we must remain if our Republic is to survive. This is no time for extravagant invective nor hostile epithets, but it is a time for a calm and well-considered determination to ascertain what is right and then to follow right irrespective of political consequences or personal fortunes.

Mr. GARLAND rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for two minutes.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GARLAND] is recognized for two minutes.

Mr. GARLAND. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to title 3 of the bill and also the Webster amendment, and I am for the Anderson amendment in case we pass any provision on labor matters in this bill, but I think we would do much better to have no amendment and no provision of any kind, but simply put these railroads back as they were. We are sending them back to where they belong, to their rightful owners, and we have no right, in my estimation, to encumber the relationship between the employer and the employee with a lot of provisions that will be utilized with the result of producing needless trouble.

The gentleman who spoke a few moments ago [Mr. BARKLEY] said they would not be likely to resort to these boards. God bless him! They will resort to it immediately. You are putting something in here by which men and railroad companies can escape any controversies among themselves. The result will be that they will put everything up to the boards, even the slightest trouble. When you interfere with the relationship between the employer and the employee it is like interfering with the domestic affairs of a family. Every time there has been a strike and an outsider went into it he stopped the brick. In this case the Government will stop the brick. [Laughter.]

I belong to an organization that for over 40 years has met with the manufacturers every year and settled their own affairs. I tell you if there are proper leaders—the leaders are the important thing in these organizations—if they are men of strength of character and strength of mind, to see that right prevails in demands, there will not be any strikes except where it is absolutely necessary, and in that event the other side either concedes or are compelled to yield. This Congress is trying to take up something that it has no business to handle and it should not attempt it. Mention has been made of a country-wide strike. There has never been such a thing and there never will be one, in my estimation. It is a physical impossibility.

There are three options offered to this bill relative to the settlement of the wage question between the employer and the employee. The Webster amendment is drastic. This provision would take away from the workman his union, his home, and all that he possessed. The committee amendment in the final award would take away from the workingman his union and all the funds that he has therein. The Anderson amendment provides no final penalty against award but does provide a plan, as laid down in the amendment, to refer all disputes to certain boards selected by both sides to the controversy and a penalty of a $500 fine is proposed for any noncompliance with the provisions of the amendment, but after the final award is made, no penalty requiring the employee to remain at work is imposed, and as I have said heretofore, while I prefer no restrictions on the part of the Government, I accept the Anderson amendment as being the lesser of the three evils, and therefore will vote for it.

It is not necessary to discuss the right and privilege of an employee to quit work, neither is it necessary to discuss the right and privilege of an employer to stop his works. These are rights with which we do not and should not have the right to interfere.

Long experience has taught that if the Government or any other power attempts to interfere in a dispute between employer and employee, that instead of settling their differences on the part of the employer or employee, they will simply refer all disputes of the most trivial character to this board or person, as the case may be, rather than take the responsibility themselves.

In this instance there has not been a demand on the part of the employer—meaning the railroads—or on the part of the workmen for Government interference. As a matter of fact, Mr. Lee, one of the heads of the railroad brotherhood, said a few evenings ago, at a meeting which I attended, that they, meaning the railroad men, did not want Government ownership nor Government interference in their affairs. They preferred to settle their own affairs as they had before the Government took over the railroads. Therefore, there being no demand on the part of either the employer or employee for interference, it seems to me that Congress should not intervene.

In the recent coal strike we have seen the futility of Government interference in wage disputes. The Government held that the miners had a contract until the spring of 1920, and enjoined the leaders of the coal miners' organization against issuing orders for a strike, yet the strike occurred just the same, and when the injunction was finally recognized by the leaders of the union and they sent out word for the men to go to work, the men refused to work, and according to the newspapers are still out at this present moment waiting for a settlement of their dispute. If the Government had not had a voice in this matter, in my opinion there would have been no strike.

The steel workers in their hearing before the Senate committee testified that their grievances were that the State government and local government would not permit them to hold meetings and to have free speech. On the other hand, Judge Gary, representing the steel industries, asked the senatorial committee to "leave them alone" and they would settle their own differences. It seems to me that all of this is splendid evidence of the result of our interfering with the relationship between the employer and the employee.

When there came the "call to arms" when America entered the World War, and loyalty and patriotism was stirred to its uttermost depths, young men, aye, boys, on the railroads, in positions where they were making big wages, and where they had entered an occupation that they intended to follow all their lives, answered the call and went overseas to meet the enemy. When the armistice was signed those who were yet alive were brought back to this country to reenter the occupations in which they had been previously engaged. They had always been capable and able to settle their grievances between themselves and their employers before they went away. Now that they have returned it does not seem just or even appreciative of their sacrifices that they are to be represented by some one else other than themselves in making their demands for wages and for a living.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. GARLAND. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend and revise my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

Mr. McLANE. Mr. Chairman, I desire recognition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HAMILTON] is recognized.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming is recognized for three minutes.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I can not approve the policy of the so-called Webster amendment or the exceedingly drastic provisions for carrying it into effect. In my opinion the amendment is wholly indefensible.

I can not approve the Anderson amendment with its perfectly bewildering number and variety of boards and commissions, each and all of which would be utterly powerless and impotent in the face of a really serious labor controversy covering a considerable portion of the country.

I am not entirely enamored of the provisions of the committee plan incorporated in the bill. In my opinion it is cumbersome and unduly expensive. But of the three it is by far the best.

I had hoped that the committee would bring in a bill with but few and simple labor provisions, only such as are necessary to make available existing agencies. But the committee saw fit to bring in an elaborate provision, and it has some very meritorious features. For one thing, it recognizes the interest of the public in labor controversies—the interest of the public in matters of employment and wages and conditions of labor. It is high time that the interests of the general public were recognized in these matters. So taking it all in all, although the committee provision is not perfect, it is of the three now before the House, in my opinion, the more preferable. [Applause.]

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, how much time has the gentleman from Wyoming yielded back?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has three-quarters of a minute that he did not use. He yields back three-quarters of a minute.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ALMON].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for two minutes.

Mr. ALMON. Mr. Chairman, the proposed legislation under consideration involves the interest of the railroads, their employees, and the general public. We should be fair and just to each of these interests.

The railroads were taken over by the President during the war and have since been under Government control and operation. The President has given notice to Congress that he would turn the roads back to the owners on the first of January, so that will happen whether this bill passes or not. The committee which reported this bill has seen proper not only to provide for the termination of Federal control and the numerous amendments to the interstate commerce law, but also to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees.

That part of the bill providing for settlement of disputes between carriers and employees commonly referred to in this debate as the labor section is now up for consideration. There are three plans on this subject.

The Esch plan reported by the committee, the plan provided in the Webster amendment, and the Swift plan in the amendment offered by Mr. ANDERSON. One of the three will be adopted, and it is for us to determine which is the best.

The Esch plan is unworkable, impracticable, and expensive. The Webster amendment is all this and is radical and un-American in principle. It would enslave 2,000,000 railroad employees. Both of these plans are untried and experimental. The Swift plan embodied in the Anderson amendment is practicable and is without expense to the Government or the public. It has been tried and proved successful. More than 3,000 disputes have been settled by such boards as are provided for in this plan, which is evidence of the wisdom, efficiency, and practicability of the same. The result, if not the purpose, of the Esch plan would be to destroy the organizations of railroad employees. The effect of the Webster amendment would be the same, and more, too. It would authorize the taking of the homes of the members of the organizations. If the Esch plan was adopted and conductors on a railroad in New York should strike, the funds of the organizations of conductors in Alabama and in every other State could be made liable for any damage resulting to the railroad company in New York, and not only this could be done under the Webster amendment, but the homes and other property of the members of the conductors' organizations could also be sold in the case I have just mentioned.

The effect of either of these plans would be not to control or regulate but to destroy these organizations which have done so much to elevate the members and improve the service, and the railroads and the public as well as the employees would be the sufferers. I can not allow some things which have been said about the organizations of railroad employees to pass unnoticed. I have lived in a railroad town for the past 30 years and have had an opportunity to know something of the aims and purposes of these organizations. I know that their purposes and the effect was not only to protect the members in their rights, but was to elevate them socially, morally, and intellectually. They have also done much to make the members more efficient employees of the railroads.

I believe these railroad brotherhoods have done as much, if not more, than all other influences to prevent the use of intoxicating drinks by railroad men. They are honest, reliable, and trustworthy. If they were not, we could not go to sleep at night in the Pullman cars feeling that we were safe in their hands as they handle the trains in the darkness, through tunnels, around sharp curves, and over trestles with the lives of hundreds of human beings in their hands. The railroad men of all classes, as a general rule, are men of good character, intelligent and industrious, and 100 per cent American, with pure red blood in their veins. There are very few ignorant foreigners among them. They have never participated in a sympathetic strike. I know of no class of men that I would rather trust with my life or property.

We have found that they could be depended upon to live up to their contracts with the railroad companies. They did their full and patriotic duty during the war. I heard of no slackers or deserters in their ranks. They purchased Liberty bonds to the full extent of their ability and discharged their every other duty faithfully and patriotically. This is the class of men we are legislating for. We are not legislating for Bolshevists, anarchists, and I. W. W's. We have not before us for consideration any general plan for the settlement of labor disputes, but only those that affect railroads.

We should not be prejudiced against railroad employees because of the radical leaders connected with the coal strike nor the conduct of the radical foreign element in other branches of industry.

The provisions of the Esch and Webster plans are experimental, unworkable, expensive, and radical. This, in my opinion, is the time for conservatism and conservative legislation. It is no time to stir up more strife between capital and labor. It is no time for untried and dangerous experiments.

I am opposed to both the Esch and Webster plans, and will vote for the Anderson amendment, embodying the plans for boards of mediation, which have worked well so far. I am also opposed to the labor provisions of the Cummins bill.

I believe that the Anderson amendment will be adopted; and if so, the entire article 3 of the bill will be stricken out, and the Swift plan will take its place in the bill. The bill makes liberal provision for the railroads in many ways. It authorizes the indebtedness of the railroads to the Government remaining after settlement of rental owed by the Government to be funded for 10 years on demand notes, at 6 per cent interest, which may be paid, and may not be in some cases. It also makes provision for the railroads to obtain Government loans from a $250,000,000 revolving fund during the first two years of private operation, such loans to mature in five years, bearing 6 per cent interest. Is not this going far enough for the railroads? But it does not stop at this.

There is one provision of the bill which I regard as being very unfair and unjust to the public and to the taxpayers. It is that part in which the revenue of the carriers for the first six months of private operation are guaranteed by the Government to equal the corresponding standard return paid as rental by the Government during Federal control. This, in my opinion, is a subsidy by the Government to the railroads, pure and simple, and can not be justified. No one knows what this guaranty will amount to. The railroads which make more than the standard return during this six months would be entitled to the surplus and the railroads which do not make it would be reimbursed by the Government under this guaranty. There would be no incentive to such railroads to economize and make operating expenses. There is also a provision for an application during this period for an increase in rates, which, you can rest assured, will be made, but no provision to prevent a reduction of wages of the employees during this period is made in the bill.

I shall certainly vote against this measure if this guarantee of income by the Government and some other objectionable provisions remain in the bill. [Applause.]

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. SINNOTT].

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, I want to take occasion to call the attention of the House to one feature of the Webster amendment which has not heretofore been adverted to, a feature which, to my mind, marks its bias and its partiality. That is its manifestly gross, unjust, and unfair discrimination in the difference between the legal sanction and remedy granted against the unions and its members and the legal sanction and remedy granted against the carrier, for a violation of the provisions of this bill. The remedy against the unions is both against the unions and the individual property of the members thereof, even though the member may be wholly innocent, having voted against, and not participating in, the strike or wrongdoing. The remedy and the legal sanction against the carrier is solely against the corporation and not against the members or stockholders of the carriers. I look upon the stockholder of the carrier for the purpose of this bill as analogous to the member of the union, and what is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander.

I venture to say that if a law were proposed here in this House to abolish the ordinary limitations of liability of a stockholder of a corporation, it would not be considered, it would not be tolerated for one moment in this House. Let us treat both labor and capital with even-handed justice. [Applause.]

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield one minute to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. GOODYKOONTZ].

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, we want industrial peace, we want the arbitrament of controversies, and we want the adjustment of rights between employers and employees as to railroading and all other matters of industrial concern. Therefore I am for the Anderson amendment. [Applause.]

The pending measure relates to the return of the railroads to their owners; the adjustment of the accounts between the Government and such owners; the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission in regulating the roads; and the establishment of machinery for the settlement of disputes that may arise between the carriers and their employees growing out of questions concerning wages and working conditions.

The proposed legislation concerns matters of the very highest moment—of concern to the public, to the carriers and their security holders, and to their employees. No measure of greater importance will come before the Sixty-sixth Congress, nor perhaps before another Congress for years to come, than the pending bill.

It may therefore be perceived why a representative of the people in Congress, desiring to be faithful to those who have trusted him, should be deeply concerned about arriving at a conclusion deemed equitable alike to the public, the carriers, and the employees.

If the problem be solved it must be worked out in the light of an intelligent opinion according to the rules of fair dealing between man and man.

In considering the problem we should not be limited to mere local or individual interests, nor should we confine our view to a particular one of the tripartite groups, but our view must be broad and cover the entire range of the national horizon. Within the time at my disposal I propose to say a word concerning the rights and the duties of the public, the carriers, and the employees, in the order mentioned.

THE PUBLIC.

It is true that the railroads exercise the right of eminent domain—that is to say, they are privileged to condemn whatever land or rights of way that they may require, and be authorized to take, but no more—but as a rule they pay as much, generally more, than the land is worth. The landowner is thus not only compensated for the land taken or damaged but is enabled to enjoy the advantage of having a railroad in his community.

The carrier engages to render a public service. The carrier should not discriminate between persons or places. The carrier's rates should be reasonable. The carrier should render a prompt and satisfactory service to the public and is entitled to realize a fair and just return on the money invested. For this bonds have been bought as investments by the life insurance companies, the savings banks, and by trustees for widows and orphans and their stocks have found their way into the hands of thousands of our citizens. The public, therefore, not only owns the roads, but is for other reasons interested to know that the roads are in a sound financial condition and perform their duty to the shippers and, in addition, that they treat labor fairly.

The material welfare of the railroad employees of the country is of prime importance as a factor in the financial strength and economic growth of the Nation.

The public is not only entitled to an uninterrupted service, free from strikes and lockouts, but has arrived at a point where it will not tolerate unreasonable or unjust demands, even of labor, in the matter of wages—for such demands, if granted, are at the expense of the public—any more than it will condone the sins of the railroads in the matter of unconscionable rates, discriminations as to service, and incompetent service. The bill proposes to confer upon the Interstate Commerce Commission additional powers as to use of terminals, routing, joint use of stations, water transportation, supply of coal cars, issuing of stocks and bonds—to prevent watering—and the like, all of which are undoubtedly in the interest of the public.

THE RAILROADS.

The railroads of the United States are the greatest in the world not only as to mileage but as to efficiency. The lines have penetrated the remotest regions. All sections from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence to the Mexican frontier, have been covered. Beginning on the Atlantic seaboard they went westward; piercing the Appalachians they descended into the Mississippi Valley, and wending their way across the great prairies of the golden West; and, then, thanks to the adventurous, courageous, and patriotic spirit of Jim Hill and others of his type—including the daring engineers who, with theodolite, scaled the lofty mountain ranges and located the lines—they found their way over the Continental Divide and across the pleasant reaches of the coastal plain to the shore of the Pacific. Then other lines were built, so the railroads cover the country like a network, there being in all about 260,000 miles of railroads, of a value of $20,000,000,000, which is over half of the railroad mileage of the world.

There was a time, and not very long ago, when the railroads were the subject of abuse. The favorite object of attack of State and National legislators and politicians, and this spirit has not entirely died out. I have seen manifestations of it on the floor of this Chamber during this debate. The roads have had to struggle to maintain their existence.

Legislative rate making—State and Federal—and unjust taxation have kept them on the jump, and these constant menaces, growing more ominous from day to day, have put railroad securities in peril and thereby injured their values. It is up to Congress to protect these properties by enacting such laws as will permit an income adequate to maintain the property and improve the service, to pay good wages to the men in order that they may fulfill their duty to the passenger and to the shipper, and to guarantee to the shareholders a dividend commensurate with the value of the property.

The carriers have a right to challenge at our hands protection to their interests, for we have proposed, with the strong hand of the Government, to supervise and regulate their performances as they affect the public.

I am unalterably opposed to Government ownership of railroads. I favor the return of the roads to their owners without delay. The experiment of Government operation of railroads has cost the people several hundreds of millions of dollars.

As proof of the incompetence of Government management, let me read you extracts from a letter written by a railroad employee and published in Railroad Democracy of August 28, 1919. A copy of this letter embodied in a newspaper article was sent me by an organization of which Warren G. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is the president, and Mr. Samuel Gompers is the honorary president. The extracts are as follows:

Almost daily we read and hear about the great and steadily growing deficit brought about by the railroads being under Government control. Various reasons for it are being put forth, and it is possible that those reasons are correct. The average man is not well enough posted on such matters to contradict them. However, there are times when we wonder if there are not other causes in addition to those already stated which may have, in a measure, helped to bring about this deficit.

For instance, in the yards at this point prior to the time that the Government took charge there were 4 yardmasters, and this at a time when business was exceptionally good. Shortly after the Government took hold of things this force was increased to 10 men, and they are still there, all drawing substantial salaries. We used to get along with 2 or 3 trainmasters, with an occasional extra put on for special duty. Now there are 4 or 5, and the extras. The road foreman of engines had 1 or 2 assistants, and now there are 5 of them.

In the various shops at this point they had one or two foremen. Now they have as high as 15 or 20, and even more in some of the shops, and in some cases the foreman has only one or two men working under him. In some of the offices the clerical force has been doubled and even trebled, and in one particular office only a short time ago they had so many clerks that they were continually getting in one another's way. Various official and supervisory positions have been created and the holders of them have been paid a substantial salary.

And there are other matters which might be mentioned in connection with this. Some time ago a man was needed to fill a temporary vacancy in a clerk's position which paid $120 per month. To fill the position an employee whose salary was $190 per month was taken from his regular position and used to fill the $120 position and given a couple of days in which to post up on the work. To fill his position a $160 employee was moved up and allowed the higher rate of pay, and to fill the vacancy

thus created a $140 man was moved and allowed the higher rate, and all the time there was a $120 clerk available who had worked the first-named position and was acquainted with the work.

After a certain class of employees had been given the eight-hour day they were for a long time kept working 12 hours and paid for the overtime at overtime rates and were told that men were not available to relieve them, and at the same time men applying for positions were being told that men were not needed.

The material sheds and yards are filled to overflowing with material of all kinds; cars loaded with it are being held out of the service for days at a time, because the men in charge do not know what to do with it and where to put it, and still it keeps coming. A fireman some time ago stated that they have enough on hand to last them for the next five years. What do they intend to do with it and of what good will it be if it is not used up and allowed to lie around in the weather for the next three or four years?

The foregoing alleged facts, if true, are an indictment against the administration. The roads have been under the civil and military control of the President. The President first appointed his son-in-law, Mr. McAdoo, now of the movies, to the position of Director of Railways, and later, upon the resignation of Mr. McAdoo, he appointed Mr. Hines to that position. If the facts alleged be true, then McAdoo and Hines are responsible for such condition of affairs. The directors have operated the roads at tremendous loss to the Government, and I suppose the cause of it, in large part, is explained by the words which I have read to you. All this is an argument against Government ownership.

If during the time the roads have been under Government control an excessive number of men have been kept in the service or have loafed on the job, the directors of the railways are unquestionably responsible therefor.

My observation is that the original officers of the railroads have not had much to say. Some of them were removed or supplemented by others at the instance of the director. Those that remained in the service were watched—as, indeed, were all the employees—by certain Government "inspectors" who have been riding the trains and roaming over the country. The general as well as the divisional officers in my district are of the very highest type, honorable and able, but their hands have been tied. They have not dared to dismiss a recalcitrant employee without the permission of the Railway Administration.

The operation of the roads under a Democratic administration has resulted in the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars that must be made good by taxes upon the people who are already groaning and staggering under the burden of a national debt, grievous to be borne.

Therefore I am opposed to Government ownership; also to the plan of Mr. Plumb, a Chicago lawyer, which is even worse. Plumb would have the Government buy and pay for the roads and, in addition, be responsible for the deficits. Under the Plumb plan the roads would constitute a liability rather than an asset to the Government. The thoughtful and intelligent railway employees with whom I have discussed the "great Plumb plan" look upon it as an absurdity.

If the Government is to purchase the railroads and turn them over to the employees, who are to fix their own wages and operate such roads for their own benefit, why should not the same course be pursued as respects all other public-service corporations, such as the traction lines, the telegraph, the telephone, and the light, heat, and power companies? And why distinguish between the employees of public-service corporations and those of private corporations? The employees in the mining of coal, iron, oil, gas, copper, gold, and other minerals or metals would be just as much entitled to the same consideration. Likewise the workmen employed in other occupations, such as manufacturing, agriculture, commerce, and seafaring, should be accorded the same generous treatment.

Paternalism is bad, socialism is worse, but "Plumbism" is silly. The doctrine of "Plumbism" is aptly illustrated in the circumstance of a fellow who would say to you "I want you to give me your horse, and as a consideration for the acceptance of the gift I require that you will continue to furnish feed for the horse."

THE EMPLOYEES.

I now come to my third proposition—the employees. On the motion of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ANDERSON] to strike out the matter contained under the third title or section of the committee bill, which reads thus: "Disputes between carriers and their employees" and to substitute other provisions in lieu of the committee draft.

The chief objections made by labor to this provision is that it provides for compulsory arbitration and requires that the award be made a part of the contract between the parties, forbids strikes, and gives a right of action to the carriers against the unions for damages sustained for any breach of that contract. I am opposed to this provision of the bill. My reasons therefor, in brief, are these:

Why should the railway men be singled out and made the subject of such legislation, leaving out all other union labor. The railway brotherhoods have been the great conservative element in unionism for the past 30 years. They have been the balance wheel that has kept down radicalism. They have opposed socialism that leads to anarchy and revolution. They have not been in the class of McNamara, of the bridge builders, now serving terms for dynamiting; nor in the class of Lewis of the mine workers, who would call a nation-wide strike in abrogation of unquestioned pending contracts, such as existed in the Fairmont, Kanawha, and New River fields between the coal operators and that union.

Why provide a remedy for the recovery of damages against the railway brotherhoods when it is a fact that they have never been known to break a contract? The character of these brotherhoods is above reproach. As honorable men they have always fulfilled their contracts. With only one exception, there has not been a strike of railroad men in my district during the past 25 years.

Again, such legislation as this would prove abortive.

The Indianapolis injunction can not be enforced unless the defendants are willing to comply with the spirit of the decree. They may keep to the letter of the mandate and yet the men not go back to work. All this goes to show the futility of enacting statutes designed to coerce large bodies of men in respect to performing labor. You can take a horse to water, but you can not make him drink.

I regard the provisions of the committee bill only as sources of irritation and as provocative of trouble.

Human nature resents all interference with personal liberty and revolts at compulsion. The men, as good citizens, might abide by even a bad law, but they would do so in sullen mood and feel revengeful against those who enacted it as well as those who would seek to enforce it.

I hope the amendment proposed as a substitute will be adopted. It would provide a peaceful system for arbitration and award. The employees' organizations are willing to accept this amendment and to abide by the results of its operation if it be enacted into law. There will be no strikes if this provision becomes a law. No organization of men could afford to violate its terms or the judgments rendered under it. The passage of the measure will constitute one of the most forward steps taken in matters of legislation during the past decade.

Further, in supporting the substitute amendment let me say that I am representing the wishes of thousands of my constituents. In my district are four large terminal yards. Two of them—one at Bluefield and one at Williamson—are on the Norfolk & Western, Hinton on the Chesapeake & Ohio; and Princeton on the Virginian; also subordinate terminals at Gary, Vivian, Mullens, and Logan. This great district includes employees of six railroads, and I am here to represent them. The employees of these roads are not only personally interested, but the business men of my district are also interested in their prosperity. This great body of workers are entitled to the very highest consideration at the hands of this Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the compulsion of public opinion will enforce the judgments that may be awarded by the courts of arbitrament provided under that amendment. I believe that the force of public opinion will control the execution of those judgments and render the law efficacious. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, there are three distinct propositions before the committee dealing with the settlement of disputes between the carriers governed by the provisions of this bill and their employees.

The first is that proposed by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER], which provides for a commission on wages and working conditions composed of nine members, four appointed by the President from a list furnished by the employees, and four from a list furnished by the railroad executives, and these eight are required to select one other, who shall be the chairman. The composition of the commission follows very largely the plan of the Newlands Act, which provides for the appointment of an umpire and which so far has not been successful. The composition of the commission is such that the chairman would act as an umpire, and the decision would therefore in all cases of disagreement between the carriers and the employees be the decision of one man. This situation is in opposition to the experience not only of our own country but elsewhere, and contrary to American ideals for the settlement of industrial disputes.

The commission is authorized to hear all disputes as to wages and terms and conditions of employment, and to establish the

wages and conditions of employment that shall govern both the carrier and the employee in interstate transportation. There can be no doubt that Congress has the power either directly or through a commission to fix the wages and conditions of employment which shall apply in interstate transportation, but it clearly can not, under our Constitution, compel any person to work for the wages or under the terms and conditions fixed or punish any person for refusing to work under the wages or conditions established.

The proposition proposes to enforce the wages, terms, and conditions established upon both carriers and employees by providing, as to carriers, that the carriers shall be liable to the labor organization and its members for all damages arising out of its failure or refusal to conform to the wages, terms, and conditions established; and as to the employees by requiring not only the common property of the union but also the individual property of the members of the union to respond in damages for the failure of any such union or its members to conform to the established wages, terms, and conditions. The liability here established is a civil liability and must rest for a legal foundation upon the assumption that a legal contract has been arrived at between the carrier and its employees. I assert that no such contract can be arrived at except by agreement, and that when such a contract is arrived at under the provisions of the Webster amendment it would not be a contract the terms and conditions of which were arrived at by agreement between the carriers and employees, but a contract in which the terms and conditions might be fixed by the chairman or umpire without the consent of one or the other of the interested parties.

I do not believe that a contract so arrived at can be made the basis of civil liability. But assuming that under the provisions of this amendment it is possible to arrive at a legal contract, the proposition to compel the property of the individual members of the union to respond to a failure on the part of the union as a whole or some members of the union to keep the agreement has no basis either in American jurisprudence or fundamental justice. Under such a provision an employee of a railroad who had been long in the service and who by industry and frugality had acquired a competence for his old age might find his competence swept away in a suit for damages arising from failure on the part of the union or its members to keep its agreement, with which agreement he had nothing to do, and which might be arrived at without his consent or that of the union to which he belonged.

We have recognized the principle of limited liability as an incidental but important part of our industrial structure. The limitation upon the liability of a stockholder of a corporation is a settled feature of our law, and the departure from this principle in the Webster amendment, which proposes to make the property of a member of a labor union responsible for damages arising from a failure of the union or some of its members to keep its agreement is without the slightest justification in either law or morals.

The Webster amendment also prohibits anything in the nature of a strike or lockout prior to the submission of any question in dispute and while such dispute is under consideration by the board of wages and working conditions. Such a provision may have some merit, but it can only have merit if the machinery provided is of such a character as to insure both prompt and just decisions. It is certain that the single board set up in the Webster amendment would be so overwhelmed with the multitude of disputes and delays incident to the determination of them as would in the end amount in some instances to a substantial denial of justice.

The proposition contained in the bill reported by the committee provides for the creation of two boards—the first known as the adjustment board and the second as the board of appeals. The general jurisdiction of the boards is substantially the same as that in the Webster amendment, but the committee proposition contains no provisions which prohibit a strike either before or pending the negotiations. The appeal board acts only in cases where the board of adjustment fails to arrive at a decision or certifies to the appeal board that it is unable or will be unable to arrive at a decision. The appeal board has no original jurisdiction.

The adjustment board consists of not more than 34 members, one-half selected by the railroad executives and one-half by the railroad labor organizations. Disputes are to be determined by conference committees appointed by the adjustment board consisting of an equal number of representatives of the carriers and of the unions selected by them, not exceeding 17 by each, and two-thirds of the entire group is necessary to a decision. The board of appeals is composed of three representatives of the carriers, three representatives of the employees, and three representatives of the Government, the last three having no vote. Concurrence of five-sixths of the members of the appeal board is necessary for a decision, but one provision of the committee proposition provides that agreements between the carriers and the employees may be made by concurrence of a majority of the representatives of the employees and a majority of the representatives of the carriers on the appeal board. The decisions of the adjustment board and of the appeal board become a part of the contract between the carriers and their employees and are to be enforced by a provision which makes the property of the carrier or the common property of the union liable for damages arising from its failure to conform to the decision or agreement. I would not regard this provision as either radical or unjust if it were confined to the enforcement of contracts agreed to by a majority of the representatives of both the carriers and the employees. I believe that when the representatives of the carriers and their employees have arrived at an agreement that that agreement should be kept, and I do not think it is unfair to make reasonable provisions requiring the performance of such contracts; but the committee plan, unfortunately, does not require in every instance for a decision the concurrence of a majority of the representatives of both the carriers and the employees' unions. To illustrate, let us suppose that the adjustment board, to which all disputes must be referred in the first instance and whose decisions are final when arrived at, is composed of 30 members, 15 representing the carriers and 15 representing the employees' unions. Two-thirds of the total number are required for a decision; that is to say, 21 members of the conference can arrive at a decision binding both upon the carriers and the employees' unions. If the carriers, for example, stand together and induce 6 members of the employees' group to stand with them, a decision would be arrived at; but as 9 out of the 15 employee members do not agree to the decision, it is clear that a decision has not been arrived at by a majority both of the representatives of the carriers and of the employees' unions; and I repeat here that I do not think an enforceable contract can be arrived at by a decision in which there is not a concurrence of a majority of the representatives of both parties to the contract.

The provisions of the committee bill are also subject to the objection that the machinery is not sufficiently ample to make it certain that there will be prompt determinations of the questions which may be submitted to it.

The amendment which I have offered, which was drawn by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SWEET] and presented by him to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce during its consideration of the bill, simply gives a legal status to the machinery already set up by the Railroad Administration for the settlement of disputes between the carriers and their employees. It provides for the creation of three adjustment boards, composed equally of members of the unions and of representatives of the carriers, to which disputes as to wages and working conditions are referred by the employee unions and the railroad executives. It also provides for three adjustment boards of appeal, selected in the same way, to whom disputes are referred in case of failure of the adjustment boards to arrive at a decision. It contains no compulsory features whatever.

It is almost universally recognized that compulsory features based either upon civil or criminal liability attached to provisions for the settlement of industrial disputes have almost invariably failed of their purpose for the reason that no method has ever yet been devised by which it was possible to compel men to work or prohibit them from refraining from work under specified wages and working conditions, and these difficulties are increased in our own country by the constitutional limitations upon involuntary servitude and by the generally recognized principle of freedom of contract.

It is asserted in support of the proposition to establish a court or a commission with power to fix wages and working conditions that every right of mankind, including those of liberty of the person and even of life, must be submitted to a court for judicial interpretation and enforcement, but no court in this country has been or can be clothed with the power both to make a contract for the parties and to compel the observance of it by them. It is true that courts have the right to enforce contracts actually entered into by the parties and to require the property of each to respond in damages for failure to perform the contract in accordance with its terms, but no court has the power to compel the performance of personal service. Under these circumstances the enforcement of the provisions contained in a decision which is based not upon the agreement of the parties but upon the determination of a court or a commission must rest not upon compulsory provisions but on the recognition on both sides that the process of the court or commission are fair and expeditious, and that the decision is just and equitable, and upon a willingness of both sides to submit the controversy to it.

It is clearly desirable from the standpoint of the employer and the employee as well as from that of the public that strikes should be prevented or at least made unlikely and of infrequent

occurrence. It would seem as though the best method of accomplishing this result is by removing the causes which occasion strikes. This can be done by promoting the community of interest between the employer and the employee, and a reasonable distribution of the profits of industry between the several classes which produce the commodity or render the service. It can not be done by setting up machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes in whose processes and decisions none of the classes involved has confidence. It can be promoted by setting up machinery whose processes the employer, the employee, and the public believe to be just and equitable. It can not be done by compulsory processes which incite discord, enmity, and prejudice.

Aside from the mere settlement of disputes as they arise, there is a wide field for helpful investigation and cooperation on the part of industrial commissions in determining the relative value to society of the several elements which enter into a given commodity and in promoting a community of interest between the classes involved.

The fact is that we are still a long way from a fundamental remedy for industrial troubles, and we will continue to be so long as the settlement of these troubles rests upon force rather than upon understanding. Any general plan of dealing with industrial disturbances which is based entirely upon repressive measures and which fails to afford opportunity for investigation, research, and cooperation is certain to be a failure.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield nine and three-fourths minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WINSLOW].

Mr. WINSLOW. Mr. Chairman, the provisions of the bill on this subject represent the finding and recommendations of the subcommittee. I think the differences of opinion expressed here to-day clearly indicate the difficulties under which that subcommittee labored. We had to determine, first of all, whether we would undertake to recommend provisions of law which would provide a penalty of one sort or another, or whether we would follow out the more conciliatory plan of action. We concluded that the trend of the times and the thought of the hour ran strongly in favor of the conciliatory plan. So we determined that we would work out the machinery on that basis. How should we go about it? How should we provide for the consideration of the differences? We determined that we would take the advice of a labor leader who appeared before the committee and argued in favor of boards of equal representation between capital and labor. I refer to Mr. Doak. You can find his testimony in the second part of the hearings. Now, labor comes in and says "No." They do not want it at all. We worked out the scheme in accordance with the ideas of the labor representative who appeared before us. If we are wrong he was wrong. We took him to be sincere, and we built up the structure on his recommendation.

If you want the proposition of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER], you know all about it and you can vote for it. I will not take any time upon it. But as between the Anderson substitute and the Esch plan in the bill, you do have to make a distinction in forming your opinion.

The Esch plan was recommended to the full committee by the subcommittee. Two or possibly three members thought that something else would be better. Otherwise the committee agreed to the plan after considerable discussion of various provisions. In due time it was thought that we ought to include a more drastic provision, and you have the result in the committee bill. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SWEET] offered in committee a substitute plan for the Esch plan and predicated, I believe, on the conciliatory suggestions. The members of the committee varied at the end on how the machinery should be operated in respect of the proceedings in the court.

I will make no defense of the Esch plan; it is perfectly clear and everybody can see what it is. But when you come to talk about the complexity of the plan it is nothing compared with the complexity of the Anderson amendment.

I have prepared a list of faults in the Anderson bill, and I wish to warn Members that it will not do the work that it should do, all of which items would be provided and the machinery provided for in the Esch bill. I will read these without comment:

1. No provision for growth; three adjustment boards are fixed and inflexible—section 301 (18) provides for creation of additional boards, but does not say how many new unions must arise before such boards shall be created, who shall determine when they shall be created and compel their organization. For instance, the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen is unrepresented in this bill. During the war 10 new railway unions were formed.

2. Express companies and Brotherhood of Teamsters omitted—125,000 employees. Recent New York strike. Pullman Co. and Order of Pullman Conductors omitted.

3. Boards can not adjust membership to meet particular disputes. For instance, dispute involving machinists must be settled by board with representatives of five other shopmen's unions on employees' side. On the other hand, nation-wide dispute must be considered by at least three adjustment boards in order to bring in all the unions and conflicting decisions will result. This is avoided in committee's bill by panel and conference committee scheme.

4. Appointment of carriers' representatives. Under Railroad Administration boards from which this plan copied this done by regional directors—see, for instance, General Order 13, section 1—but now thousands of railroad heads must get together of their volition. No definite responsibility fixed for the appointment. Express and Pullman companies would be outvoted by railroad representatives and so have no real representation. If any appointment fails, bill provides for no alternative appointments by President, and so whole board will fail to function. The declarations of duty in section 300 (1), (2) are too general on which to base the penalty in section 301 (22) for failure of this sort.

5. Who decides as to credentials of appointees.

6. Carriers or unions may remove representatives pending consideration of dispute, and thus obstruct proceedings they consider unfavorable to themselves.

7. Commissions—that is, the upper boards—merely duplicate the lower adjustment boards, not composed of public officers compensated by United States and taking oaths to United States, but comprised of private agents. No public representatives on these commissions to enforce public viewpoint.

8. No permanent investigative body as to relations of carriers and employees. See section 312 (3) of committee bill.

9. Decisions by bare majority vote. See section 300 (24) and section 301 (16). Does not make for confidence in result.

10. Bill provides three different conflicting methods for reference of disputes to commissions, i. e., the higher boards. Section 300 (2) says dispute to be referred if "can not be decided by adjustment board." Who is to determine when can not be decided? If the adjustment board itself makes this determination it can forever deny jurisdiction to the commission. Section 300 (25) says that "one-half the members of any board" may refer disputes to the commission. On this basis either group may refuse to rub noses across the table, but insist on sending dispute up to commission immediately. Section 301 (6) says dispute to be referred to commissions when "no agreement has been reached by adjustment board." The previous difficulty arises of who shall determine when no agreement has been reached. Which of these three statements is the law?

11. Section 301 (19) makes no provision for immunity bath, for these are not provided in the commerce act to which the paragraph refers, but in the separate acts known as the testimony act and the immunity-bath act. Does not specify who is to sign subpœnas on the board. Finally it is generally considered that such powers as these can be given only to Government officers and not to private representatives. No provision for access or right to copy papers.

12. Section 301 (11), mandatory (uses "shall"), compels commission to come to decision. If penalty provision has any application would apply here, and representatives on commission thus become liable to $500 fine for failure to decide. Same for adjustment board, section 300 (17).

13. Incorporation of terms in "existing agreement." What are these existing agreements that are subject to the act? Does not say contracts of hire. Yet if terms of agreements not incorporated in contracts of hire, unions must rely on strikes and not courts to compel carriers to observe such agreements, and carriers can not enforce them, but are left at mercy of unions. Union not made liable, because it can not be sued in group name or have common property available.

Anderson substitute (p. 7, line 14, to p. 8, line 9) provides only one method of getting a dispute considered by the railway board of adjustment, namely, joint action by union and carrier. There is no provision whereby either union or carrier alone can refer a dispute to the board.

Now, no one has raised a point as to the lack of provisions for the operation in the Esch bill. Here is a proposition put in here to get around the same idea through the instrumentality of several commissions which do not have the authority vested in them to do what the bill requires. If you want a bill scientifically worked out along the lines of conciliation which will work, every part fitting into every other part, the only proposition you can wisely vote for is the Esch bill. If you want to take a

chance not based on conciliation, not scientifically worked out, no part fitting into another part, why, then, your course is to vote for the Anderson bill. [Applause.]

Mr. WEBSTER. Mr. Chairman, in the one minute remaining I desire to say that if I am afforded the opportunity I shall offer an amendment to section 304 of my substitute so as to make it unlawful for the carrier to order or effect a lockout. It was a mere oversight that it was not included in the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired, and the question now comes on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON] to the substitute proposed by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. NOLAN) there were 151 ayes and 75 noes.

So the amendment to the substitute was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now comes on the substitute as amended.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ANDERSON) there were 146 ayes and 117 noes.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and the Chair appointed Mr. HAMILTON and Mr. ANDERSON as tellers.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were 161 ayes and 108 noes.

So the substitute as amended was agreed to.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MADDEN. The substitute having been adopted for section 304, is the substitute now subject to consideration under the five-minute rule for amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The substitute was adopted to section 300 of Title III. The substitute was amended by the adoption of the amendment of the gentleman from Minnesota. The Clerk will proceed to read the following sections of Title III, and the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON] to move to strike out those sections. However, it would be in order to offer an amendment perfecting the section. The Chair will now recognize the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I did not get a ruling on the question which I propounded, which was this: The committee having adopted the Anderson amendment as a substitute to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER], and after having adopted that as a substitute to section 300, the question now is, Is the substitute as adopted open to the five-minute consideration for amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would state that the substitute proposed by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER] was a substitute for section 300 of Title III; that he gave notice when he offered it that if the substitute were adopted he would move to strike out the subsequent sections in the bill in Title III.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON] offered an amendment to the substitute proposed by the gentleman from Washington, and that amendment was agreed to. After that amendment was agreed to, and before the vote, it would have been in order for the committee to have offered further amendments to the substitute as amended, but the substitute now has been adopted as amended, and no further amendment to the substitute as adopted would now be in order. The Clerk will proceed to read the subsequent sections of Title III in the bill, and amendments to those sections may be offered, but the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON] to move to strike out the sections after they have been read.

Mr. EVANS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. EVANS of Nebraska. In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, on page 8480, I notice the offer of the gentleman from Washington was a substitute for section 300 and all succeeding sections of Title III. Does not that include all of them?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would state that he could not offer them as a substitute for sections that had not been read; that the parliamentary practice is that after the first section is read a substitute is in order, provided notice is given that when the following sections are read the motion will be made to strike them out.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, will this motion have to be made at the end of each section as it is read?

The CHAIRMAN. It will.

Mr. BARKLEY. Then, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent, in view of the action of the committee, that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON] be permitted to make the motion to strike out the remainder of the title instead of each section as it is read.

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. That would save the time of reading it.

Mr. BARKLEY. And that the reading of the other sections be omitted.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent that in view of the action of the committee upon the Webster substitute as amended it shall be in order for the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON] to move to strike out the remaining sections of Title III of the bill and that the remaining sections shall be considered as having been read. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota to make that motion.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out all of Title III as it appears in the bill, beginning with section 301, on line 23, page 22.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ANDERSON moves to strike out, on page 22, beginning on line 23, down to and including line 2 on page 39.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment as a new section at the end of the Anderson amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MADDEN offers the following amendment as a new section at the end of the Anderson amendment:

"That no carrier under the control or supervision of the Federal Government shall enter into or be bound by any contract or agreement with any union, association, or federation of employees which excludes from membership in such organization or organizations native-born American citizens; and provided that all rules and practices governing the rates of pay and working conditions of railway employees shall apply equally and impartially to all employees of a class, regardless of their union, association, or federation affiliation."

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state the point of order.

Mr. BARKLEY. The point of order is this: Nowhere in this bill or in the Anderson amendment is there any proposal to prescribe the qualifications of members of labor organizations. The bill seeks only to deal with controversies arising between organizations as constituted under their rules and by-laws and railroads who employ men belonging to those organizations. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois seeks to prescribe qualifications for membership in these various organizations, and therefore, from that standpoint it is, in my opinion, not germane to the bill or to the section after which it is offered or to any part thereof.

Further, there is no provision in this bill seeking to limit the power of labor organizations and railroads to enter into contracts of any sort that they may see fit to enter into. The amendment of the gentleman from Illinois seeks to limit railroads now under Govermnent control from entering into contracts with labor organizations prescribed in the bill.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, there can be no question but that under the bill that is now before us it is competent for the railroads to enter into contracts with their employees, and the bill provides by the amendment already adopted that negotiations to settle disputes between the employers and the employees of railroads shall be adjudicated by the commission that is sought to be appointed under the bill. Because an attempt is made through the section which I offer as a new section to provide that railroads shall not be permitted to contract with organizations which seek to exclude from their membership native-born Americans, it can not be said that it is a violation of the terms of the bill, as far as we have gone. I maintain that the amendment is germane because it deals with the very thing that the so-called Anderson amendment provides. It is provided in that amendment that boards shall be appointed, that these boards shall sit and shall sit for the purpose of adjusting differences between employers and employees, and that as a result of the conclusion of these negotiations there shall be contracts entered into, and that the contracts shall be entered into between the railroad companies on the one hand and the employees of the railroad companies on the other.

That being the case, there can be no question about germaneness. There can be no question, in my judgment, about the fact that this relates to the provisions of the bill, and this is a provision of the bill which relates to labor and labor disputes and contracts. What do we propose to authorize negotiations upon if there are to be no contracts? Why do we propose to say that

the union whose members are employees of the railways shall appoint representatives to negotiate on behalf of their unions if there are to be no contracts? If there are to be contracts, I maintain that those contracts can be so limited as to provide that they shall not be entered into between the railroad companies and any organization that prohibits the admission of native-born Americans to their membership. Now, this is a good time to talk about Americanism. We were talking about the foreign-born men being in these unions and destroying the fabric of American Government.

Mr. BEE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. I decline to yield just now.

Mr. BEE. Thank you.

Mr. MADDEN. If there ever was a time when we ought to talk, practice, and legislate for Americanism, this is the time and here is the place. [Applause.] I say, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, that this is a proper provision, that it speaks for itself on its face, and what I propose to do here is not to permit the control of organizations of employees by foreigners, but to prohibit those organizations from entering into any contract with their employers where the organization itself prohibits the admission of a native-born American. I maintain that the section which I have handed in, in the form of an amendment, is not only germane to the section which precedes it but it is germane to the bill itself.

Mr. BEE. Will the gentleman now yield?

Mr. MADDEN. I will.

Mr. BEE. I understand the gentleman's amendment provides that these unions shall not keep from their membership the native-born Americans?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir; that is it.

Mr. BEE. But the gentleman does not go further and say that they shall keep out of their organization alien anarchists.

Mr. MADDEN. I am willing to add that——

Mr. BEE. But you did not in your amendment.

Mr. MADDEN. If the gentleman will offer the amendment, I will be glad to accept it.

Mr. BEE. But the gentleman does not provide for it——

Mr. MADDEN. I think we are dealing now with America, and I do not think there is any better place anywhere or any better time than right here to decide that we are for America and Americans. [Applause.]

Mr. CARSS. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CARSS. Would the gentleman prohibit an organization that barred negroes from joining making a contract with a railroad corporation?

Mr. MADDEN. I certainly would, because they are native-born Americans.

Mr. NOLAN. Will the gentleman yield? What organization bars native-born Americans?

Mr. MADDEN. They all bar them. If a large section of the American citizenship is only to be used when the country's life is in danger to carry a rifle and defend the flag and can not be considered as worthy of membership in organizations who are entitled to make contracts with their employers, then it is a sad day for the equal rights of American citizenship.

Mr. NOLAN. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MADDEN. The time has come when we all, without fear or favor, should stand up here and defend the rights of those loyal men who have defended the American flag, who have given their blood for the country and made it safe that the Republic might endure. If they are to be discriminated against on every occasion, now is the time to say so.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be heard on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would like to hear the gentleman.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to make the further point of order that the amendment is not in order nor any other amendment is in order at this time.

Mr. MADDEN. I am offering it as a new section.

Mr. ANDERSON. The committee has agreed to a substitute for section 300 and all of the sections following comprising Title III of the bill. The committee has by a vote stricken out of the title all of the sections which were in it when reported. The substitute which the committee adopted, as the Chair has already ruled, is not now subject to amendment, and there is therefore nothing pending before the committee to which the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois could be an amendment, and therefore the amendment is clearly not in order under the action which the committee has previously taken.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] offers as an amendment to follow the amended substitute just adopted by the committee the provision:

That no carrier under the control or supervision of the Federal Government shall enter into or be bound by any contract or agreement with any union, association, or federation of employees which excludes from membership in such organization or organizations native-born American citizens: *Provided*, That all rules and practices governing the rates of pay and working conditions of railway employees shall apply equally and impartially to all employees of a class, regardless of their union, association, or federation affiliation.

If the amendment is now in order and germane it must be by reason of something that is now in the bill pertaining to the same general subject. The only thing in the bill now under the head of labor disputes is what has been termed in the committee the Anderson amendment which was adopted and the Webster substitute.

The Anderson amendment deals with the method of adjusting controversies between the carriers and their employees, particularly with respect to the wages, hours of service, conditions of employment, and controversies arising from the interpretation of wage agreement. It sets up a machinery to deal with these problems and outlines the method for their determination and for making their findings effective. It seems to the Chair that an amendment proposed to limit the control or freedom of either of these parties—the carriers or their employees—to enter into contracts or agreements is not germane to a proposition providing for the settlement of disputes; that is to say, that where you set up machinery for the adjustment and determination of disputes, as is now provided by the amended substitute, it would not be germane to then say that the carrier shall not enter into or be bound by any contract entered into with an association which excludes certain people from its organizations or that working conditions shall apply equally and impartially to all employees or a class—that such a provision written into the law would not be germane to a plan to be adopted for adjusting disputes and controversies of the character covered in the Anderson amendment. And the Chair therefore sustains the point of order.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. TILSON. The gentleman from Minnesota added an additional point of order to the one decided by the Chair, which may be of great importance in the procedure of the Committee of the Whole, and it seems to me that the Chair should rule upon it. My parliamentary inquiry is this: A section of the bill having been amended by agreeing to an amended substitute, a Member then wishes to propose a new section that is germane to the bill. Would the gentleman be precluded from offering his amendment at this place if he offered it as a new section?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Connecticut that he did not understand the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON] raised a new point of order, but in discussing the point of order raised by the gentleman from Kentucky, he gave that as an additional reason why the matter was not now in order.

Mr. TILSON. If the Chair will bear with me, I think the gentleman stated it as an additional point of order, and before the matter is passed I hoped for a ruling from the Chair on that question.

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman from Minnesota intended to raise an additional point of order, of course, the Chair would now state, without setting forth fully the reasons therefor, that that point of order would also lie against the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] and would have been sustained. But the Chair sustained the point of order raised by the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. WEBSTER. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. WEBSTER. To offer an amendment at the close of the Anderson amendment, by way of adding a new section to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

At the close of the Anderson amendment add a new section, as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for two or more persons, being officers, directors, managers, agents, attorneys, or employees of any carrier, as defined in this title, for the purpose of maintaining, adjusting, or settling any dispute, demand, or controversy which under the provisions of this title can be submitted for decision to the boards provided for in this title, to enter into any combination or agreement with the intent substantially to hinder, restrain, or prevent the operation of trains or other facilities of transportation for the movement of commodities or persons in interstate commerce, or in pursuance of any such combination or agreement and with like purpose, substantially to hinder, restrain, or prevent the operation of trains or other facilities of transportation for the movement of commodities or persons in interstate commerce, or knowingly and with like intent to aid, abet, counsel, command, induce, or procure the commission or performance of any such act or acts; and in any judicial proceeding wherein the character, quality, or effect of any such act or acts is in issue such act or acts

shall, so far as the same may be pertinent and material to such issue, be conclusively presumed to be injurious to the public interest and detrimental to the general welfare: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be taken to deny to any individual the right to quit his employment for any reason."

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington is not in order. It is not germane to anything which is before the House at the moment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BLANTON. In the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union no part of legislation can be considered as finally adopted by the committee until it has been read by the committee paragraph by paragraph, giving the membership a chance to offer amendments to the various paragraphs in the legislation. I make the point of order, Mr. Chairman, that what is known as the "Anderson substitute" is a piece of legislation composed of 52 separate and distinct paragraphs; that at no time during the consideration of this legislation in the committee have these paragraphs been read separately for amendment, and at no time has the membership of this House been given an opportunity to offer amendments to any one of the 52 paragraphs of what is known as the "Anderson substitute" as they have been read. And I submit it is against the rules of the House controlling the action of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LONGWORTH: Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Texas as to the point of order that he has made, that if there was any merit to it at all it is too late now to raise it. Furthermore, that by unanimous consent the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota was offered and ordered printed and considered as read. Further, that if the amendment had been read it would not have been considered by paragraphs, but as a single amendment, as the bill is being read by sections.

Mr. BLANTON. Let me call the Chair's attention to one fact that I am sure has escaped his attention, and that is the fact that when unanimous consent was agreed upon last night—I do not know as to other Members of the House—but for myself when it was asked that this be printed in bill form and each line numbered, I understood at the time—I may have been very dense in so understanding it—that that procedure was for the purpose of giving the membership of the House, should either one of these substitutes be adopted, the same opportunity of having them read under the five-minute rule, section by section, and to offer such amendments as they saw fit, and to offer the amendments to any particular line as numbered and read.

No such opportunity has been given to the membership of the House. In other words, this piece of legislation, containing 52 paragraphs, some of very important significance to the interests of the people of this country, has been crammed down the throats of Congress and crammed down the throats of the people of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair, without accusing the gentleman from Texas of being dense, must overrule the point of order.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I want to submit a unanimous-consent request.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Alabama rise?

Mr. BANKHEAD. In view of the fact that a great many of the Members who desired to discuss this question were deprived, by the shortness of time, of that privilege, I ask unanimous consent that any Members of the House who desire to do so may have three legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Chairman, that would not be in order in Committee on the Whole.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. I object.

Mr. LUCE rose.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Massachusetts rise?

Mr. LUCE. By reason of the parliamentary situation, Mr. Chairman, I am unable to carry out my promise to describe the Canadian system of dealing with railroad disputes, and I therefore ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUCE. The adoption of the Anderson amendment would make it idle for me to take advantage of the permission to extend my remarks were it not for the fact that before this measure becomes law it may be considered by a conference committee which may have the task of reconciling a proposal for compulsory arbitration with one for voluntary conciliation. In that contingency it may not prove useless to set forth the middle ground occupied by the Canadian plan for the compulsory investigation of industrial disputes. This method of adjusting labor troubles appears to have been first conceived a half a century ago by Charles Francis Adams when he was a member of the first board of railroad commissioners in Massachusetts and set the standard for all such boards as have since been created. The idea reappeared a generation later in the brain of W. Mackenzie King, and gave him the start in public life that has brought him to be to-day the leader of the liberal party in Canada.

This idea is the application to industrial warfare of precisely the proposal that to some of us seems the most valuable element in the league of nations, the proposal that men shall talk before they fight. The gist of the Canadian plan is that men shall not strike until they have talked over their grievances with their employers. When trouble threatens the men ask for an investigation. They name a man, the employer names a man, and the two thus named agree on a third, to investigate. If no agreement on the third man is reached, he is named by the minister of labor. An invaluable detail is that the investigation goes on behind closed doors, with no reporters or audience present, and without counsel, unless their use is agreed to by both parties and by the investigators.

It is unlawful for the men to strike before a finding has been made, but then they can strike all they please. As a matter of fact they very rarely wish then to strike, for either they have adjusted the matters at issue or else they feel public opinion will not support them in going against the recommendations of the investigators. There is no decision, nothing but recommendation, and that turns out to accomplish far more than would the decisions of a compulsory arbitration. Upon this it is important to dwell, for the impression prevails hereabouts that the Canadian law has not been a success—an impression, I fear, given by those not in sympathy with its purposes. What are the facts?

From March, 1907, when the law went into effect, to March, 1919, 374 disputes were referred, and in only 24 of these were strikes not averted or ended.

It has also been averred that the law is less successful now than at first. Again what are the facts?

In the year from March, 1918, to March, 1919, there were 99 disputes referred, and in the case of only 2 of them were strikes not averted.

The law has from the first covered public-service corporations of all kinds and also those engaged in coal mining; of late, war industries have been included. In the matter of railroads taken by themselves, in the dozen years in question, 126 disputes were referred, and in 7 cases strikes were not averted. In the year from March, 1918, to March, 1919, 11 railroad disputes were referred and not a strike followed.

It would have been vain to expect that this plan would prevent all strikes. It is no more likely to end industrial warfare than the league of nations is to end warfare between nations. But in each case a greater resort to discussion before battle promises gain.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE IV.—AMENDMENTS TO COMMERCE ACT.

SEC. 400. The first five paragraphs of section 1 of the commerce act, as such paragraphs appear in section 7 of the commerce court act, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"(1) That the provisions of this act shall apply to common carriers engaged in—

"(a) The transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment; or

"(b) The transportation of oil or other commodity, except water and except natural or artificial gas, by pipe line, or partly by pipe line and partly by railroad or by water; or

"(c) The transmission of intelligence by wire or wireless;—

from one State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or from one place in a Territory to another place in the same Territory, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, or from or to any place in the United States to or from a foreign country.

"(2) The provisions of this act shall also apply to such transportation of passengers and property and transmission of intelligence in so far as such transportation or transmission takes place within the United States, but shall not apply—

"(a) To the transportation of passengers or property, or to the receiving, delivering, storage, or handling of property, wholly within one State and not shipped to or from a foreign country from or to any place in the United States as aforesaid; nor

"(b) To the transmission of intelligence by wire or wireless wholly within one State and not transmitted to or from a foreign country from or to any place in the United States as aforesaid.

"(3) The term 'common carrier' as used in this act shall include all pipe-line companies; telegraph, telephone, and cable companies operating by wire or wireless; express companies; sleeping-car companies;

and all persons, natural or artificial, engaged in such transportation or transmission as aforesaid as common carriers for hire. Wherever the word 'carrier' is used in this act it shall be held to mean 'common carrier.' The term 'railroad' as used in this act shall include all bridges, car floats, lighters, and ferries used by or operated in connection with any railroad, and also all the road in use by any common carrier operating a railroad, whether owned or operated under a contract, agreement, or lease, and a so all switches, spurs, tracks, terminals, and terminal facilities of every kind used or necessary in the transportation of the persons or property designated herein, including all freight depots, yards, and grounds used are necessary in the transportation or delivery of any such property. The term 'transportation' as used in this act shall include locomotives, cars, and other vehicles, vessels, and all instrumentalities and facilities of shipment or carriage, irrespective of ownership or of any contract, express or implied, for the use thereof, and all services in connection with the receipt, delivery, elevation, and transfer in transit, ventilation, refrigeration or icing, storage, and handling of property transported. The term 'transmission' as used in this act shall include the transmission of intelligence through the application of electrical energy or other use of electricity, whether by means of wire, cable, radio apparatus, or other wire or wireless conductors or appliances, and all instrumentalities and facilities for and services in connection with the receipt, forwarding, and delivery of messages, communications, or other intelligence so transmitted, hereinafter also collectively called messages.

"(4) It shall be the duty of every common carrier subject to this act engaged in the transportation of passengers or property to provide and furnish such transportation upon reasonable request therefor, and to establish through routes and just and reasonable rates, fares, and charges applicable thereto, and to provide reasonable facilities for operating through routes and to make reasonable rules and regulations with respect to the operation of through routes, and providing for reasonable compensation to those entitled thereto; and in case of joint rates, fares, or charges, to establish just and reasonable divisions thereof as between the carriers subject to this act participating therein which shall not unduly prefer or prejudice any of such participating carriers.

"(5) All charges made for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property or in the transmission of intelligence by wire or wireless as aforesaid, or in connection therewith, shall be just and reasonable, and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service or any part thereof is prohibited and declared to be unlawful: *Provided*, That messages by wire or wireless subject to the provisions of this act may be classified into day, night, repeated, unrepeated, letter, commercial, press, Government, and such other classes as are just and reasonable, and different rates may be charged for the different classes of messages: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent telephone, telegraph, and cable companies from entering into contracts with common carriers for the exchange of services.

"(6) It is hereby made the duty of all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act to establish, observe, and enforce just and reasonable classifications of property for transportation, with reference to which rates, tariffs, regulations, or practices are or may be made or prescribed, and just and reasonable regulations and practices affecting classifications, rates, or tariffs, the issuance, form, and substance of tickets, receipts, and bills of lading, the manner and method of presenting, marking, packing, and delivering property for transportation, the facilities for transportation, the carrying of personal, sample, and excess baggage, and all other matters relating to or connected with the receiving, handling, transporting, storing, and delivery of property subject to the provisions of this act which may be necessary or proper to secure the safe and prompt receipt, handling, transportation, and delivery of property subject to the provisions of this act upon just and reasonable terms, and every unjust and unreasonable classification, regulation, and practice is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

"(7) No common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, after January 1, 1920, directly or indirectly, issue or give any interstate free ticket, free pass, or free transportation for passengers, except to its officers, agents, and employees, and their families; to its surgeons, physicians, and attorneys at law, who devote the principal part of their time to its service; to ministers of religion, traveling secretaries of railroad Young Men's Christian Associations, inmates of hospitals and charitable and eleemosynary institutions, and persons exclusively engaged in charitable and eleemosynary work; to indigent, destitute, and homeless persons, and to such persons when transported by charitable societies or hospitals, and the necessary agents employed in such transportation; to inmates of the National Homes or State Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Homes, including those about to enter and those returning home after discharge; to necessary caretakers of live stock, poultry, fish, milk, and fruit transported by it; to employees on sleeping cars or express cars moving over its line; to Railway Mail Service employees, post-office inspectors, customs inspectors, and immigration inspectors traveling in the discharge of their duties; to newsboys on its trains; to baggage-transfer agents on duty; to witnesses attending any legal investigation in which it is interested; or to persons injured in wrecks, and physicians, surgeons, and nurses attending such persons, or to the remains of persons killed in wrecks; nor after such date shall any such carrier directly or indirectly give or issue any free frank or free transmission of intelligence, except to its officers, agents, and employees, and their families; or to its surgeons, physicians, and attorneys at law, who devote the principal part of their time to its service: *Provided further*, That this provision shall not be construed to prohibit the interchange of passes or franks for the officers, agents, and employees of common carriers, and their families; nor to prohibit any common carrier from carrying passengers free with the object of providing relief in cases of wreck, general epidemic, pestilence, or other calamitous visitation: *And provided further*, That the term 'employees' as used in this paragraph shall include furloughed, pensioned, and superannuated employees, persons who have become disabled or infirm in the service of any such common carrier, and the remains of a person killed in the employment of a carrier, and ex-employees traveling for the purpose of entering the service of any such common carrier; and the term 'families' as used in this paragraph shall include the families of those persons named in this proviso, also the families of persons killed, and the widows during widowhood, and minor children during minority of persons who died while in the service of any such common carrier. Any common carrier violating the provisions of this paragraph shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense, on conviction, shall pay to the United States a penalty of not less than $100 nor more than $2,000; and any person, other than the persons excepted in this paragraph, who uses any such interstate free ticket, free pass, or free transportation shall be subject to a like penalty. Jurisdiction of offenses under this paragraph shall be the same as that provided for offenses in an act entitled 'An act to further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States,' approved February 19, 1903, and any amendment thereof."

During the reading of the foregoing section the following colloquy occurred:

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RAKER. Is it understood that we have to read the whole section before an amendment can be offered to a paragraph?

The CHAIRMAN. That is understood by most members of the committee, and the gentleman from California is now so informed.

The Clerk resumed and completed the reading of the section.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. ESCH. We have several typographical amendments to offer.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 44, line 11, after the word "and," insert "of."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I have another amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 44, line 24, after the word "frank," insert "for."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, another amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 45, line 3, after the word "*Provided*" strike out "*further.*"

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH] has the floor. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 46, line 2, after the comma following the word "pass," insert "free frank" and a comma.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, on page 44, line 1, after the word "employees," strike out the words "and their families."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MADDEN: Page 44, line 1, after the word "employees," strike out the words "and their families."

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I simply desire to call attention to the fact that while free transportation is to be issued by carriers, while it may be necessary to issue free transportation to the officers, agents, and employees, there is not a reason why it should be issued to the families of those people. I understand that families of public functionaries, while the railroads have been under the control of the Government, have been traveling in private cars all over the United States at the expense of the Government, and now ought to be a good time to stop the extravagant waste of money by preventing the carriage of those who have no claim whatever to free transportation over the railroads.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN].

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, those words were in the statute and have been in the statute for many years. It was not thought desirable by the committee to change the language of the original act, and so we left them in so that the families of employees could enjoy the privileges they have been enjoying in regard to free transportation.

It may be largely a sentimental reason that persuaded the committee to retain those words, because of the fact that the employees on railroads, after continuous work 10½ or 11 months, get time off and take their families to some place for some little rest or recreation. We believed that that was bene-

ficial to the employees, and in the end inured to the advantage of the carrier in making the employee a more contented and more satisfied employee. We did not change the law.

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin yield to the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. ESCH. Yes.

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. Is it not a fact also that in changing their places or in the occupation in which these employees are engaged it may be necessary to move their families?

Mr. ESCH. Very often; and that has been especially true in recent years where division points have been changed. As the result of the 16 and 8 hour laws they have had to shorten divisions, and that necessitated the moving of families from one place to a new division point.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ESCH. Yes; I yield.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. The provision that authorizes the granting of free passes to attorneys would grant free passes to attorneys though they were Members of Congress. Is not that so?

Mr. ESCH. Yes.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. So, also, with the provision with regard to granting free passes to employees.

Mr. ESCH. Yes.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. While I agree with the gentleman from Wisconsin in so far as employees generally are concerned, yet does not the gentleman from Wisconsin think that in view of past legislation concerning the prohibition against the acceptance of free passes by Members of Congress there ought to be a provision here which would exclude the right to issue passes to Members of Congress?

Mr. LINTHICUM. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. I should like to get an answer from the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. ESCH. The inquiry of the gentleman from New York is as to the propriety of including in this section a prohibition against the issuance of passes to Members of Congress. Is that right?

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Yes. They are prohibited now, but, by virtue of the provision that you have in the bill, you will allow free passes to be issued to Members of Congress if they be attorneys for railroads.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Will the gentleman yield for a question right there?

Mr. ESCH. No; I want to know if that interpretation is correct?

Mr. LAYTON. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. ESCH. Yes.

Mr. LAYTON. If an attorney who is a Member of this body is entitled to a railroad pass, how can he serve his country, in view of the words—

Who devote the principal part of their time to its service?

If an attorney who is a Member of this body is going to devote the principal part of his time to the service of the railroads, what kind of service is he rendering to the country as a Member of this body?

Mr. HUMPHREYS. That is for his constituents to determine.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. I should like to get an answer to my inquiry. I want to know if the gentleman from Wisconsin does not think that in view of the legislation now on the statute books prohibiting the granting of free passes to Members of Congress there ought to be a provision in the bill such as there is now which justifies the granting of a free pass to a Member of Congress if he be the attorney for a railroad.

Mr. ESCH. He ought not to get a pass; and if this bill does not meet that situation I will invite an amendment by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. If the gentleman does not offer such an amendment, I will.

Mr. ESCH. Now is the time.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ESCH. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I ask that it be extended for one minute, in order that I may ask the gentleman a question.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maryland asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Wisconsin be extended one minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin yield to the gentleman from Maryland?

Mr. ESCH. Yes.

Mr. LINTHICUM. In view of the fact that Congress is nearly always in session and Members here devote their time to their country's service, I wish to ask the gentleman from Wisconsin whether the words "who devote the principal part of their time to its service" would not cover the situation which the gentleman from New York [Mr. GOLDFOGLE] suggests?

Mr. ESCH. I rather think they would, because if a man is faithful to his duties as a Member of Congress they take the principal part of his time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LAYTON. I ask that the gentleman's time be extended one minute, in order that I may ask him a question.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Delaware asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Wisconsin be extended one minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAYTON. I should like to inquire what is the meaning of the words "who devote the principal part of their time to its service"? I have been a railroad physician in the course of time. Probably I would have a case once in three months. Was that devoting the principal part of my time to its service and would that entitle me to a pass?

Mr. ESCH. It would not entitle you to a pass under this provision.

Mr. LAYTON. And if an attorney was occasionally called on to render service for a railroad company, that would not be construed as entitling him to a pass, but in order to be so entitled he must devote the principal part of his time to the service of the railway company?

Mr. ESCH. That is correct.

Mr. LAYTON. I just wanted to elucidate it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN].

The question being taken; on a division (demanded by Mr. MADDEN) there were—ayes 8, noes 58.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. I move to amend by inserting, on page 45, between the word "carrier" and the word "any," the following:

Provided also, That no free pass or free transportation shall be given to or asked by any Member of Congress or any other officer now prohibited from the acceptance of free transportation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will have to ask the gentleman to reduce his amendment to writing. It is too long for the Clerk to attempt to write it down.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. LANKFORD. I object.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. REED of New York: Page 39, line 14, after the word "except," where it occurs the second time, strike out the words "natural or."

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of every man in the room to this amendment to subdivision (b), which is subdivision (b) of paragraph 1 of section 400 on page 39.

While this seems rather a simple amendment, there is not a man in this room who is not concerned in it.

A short time ago every person here was deeply stirred by the threatened coal strike, and all the power of this Government was brought to bear to see that people did not suffer for want of fuel. Now, in order that you may understand why I am asking to have the natural-gas companies included under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, I am going to localize my argument, and then I will generalize it in the few moments I have at my disposal.

In western New York we get our supply of gas in the cities of Jamestown, Olean, and Buffalo, and other cities in that district from the Pennsylvania gas fields. This gas is transported from the Pennsylvania gas field across the line directly to these towns under franchises granted by these towns to the Pennsylvania company. In the State of New York the public-service commission has jurisdiction to govern intrastate rates. Some time ago the Pennsylvania company sought to raise the rates in Jamestown, N. Y. The Pennsylvania Gas Co. was asked to answer the complaint filed by the consumers of Jamestown. Instead of bringing the matter in on the merits of the case, the Pennsylvania Gas Co. demurred, and the demurrer was overruled. They then sued out a writ of prohibition, raising the

question before the courts of New York State that this being in interstate commerce the courts had no jurisdiction. Although the court of appeals held that they could regulate the rates of this company, the company, nevertheless, appealed the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Now, it did not stop there. The highest court in the State held that the public-service commission had jurisdiction in the premises. Instead of complying with the decision of the court, the Pennsylvania Gas Co. served notice on the people of Jamestown that they would refuse in January, 1920, to deliver any more gas. Our courts and the public-service commission are absolutely impotent to act in the matter.

There is another situation. There are some companies in Pennsylvania that carry gas up to the State line, and then another corporation, a separate legal entity, takes the gas to the consumer. Our State commission has jurisdiction of the gas company operating in New York State. The commission, we will say, orders a lower rate, and then the company in Pennsylvania says to the New York company, "We will not sell to you at the price fixed." Then the public-service commission is absolutely powerless to reach the Pennsylvania company.

Another point is that the Pennsylvania Gas Co. disclaims it is discontinuing the gas to Jamestown people in January, 1920, because of the decision of the court or because of the refusal of the people of Jamestown to pay the company's rates, but nevertheless the Pennsylvania Gas Co. refuses to be subject to the jurisdiction of the State court and tries to hide behind the statement that its supply of gas is insufficient to furnish the consumers of Jamestown. I have some astounding figures to show the amount of gas that has been wasted in the various States. This situation not only concerns Jamestown, but Buffalo and other cities and every community in this country similarly situated. It is true that gas is being exhausted because Congress never has seen fit to subject the gas companies to the regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the gas companies could waste gas as they saw fit. I have examined a report of the Bureau of Mines, and in one of its reports it shows that in Oklahoma alone gas is wasted to an extent that is equivalent to 10,000 tons of coal a day.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ROWE. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. I want to give you a few figures to show whether or not Congress should put these companies under the direction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In West Virginia, where over 1,000 oil wells were tested, it was shown that the waste of natural gas for each well was at the rate of 12,000 cubic feet a day, or 4,380,000 cubic feet of natural gas per well per annum. There are at least 16,000 oil wells in West Virginia, and at this rate the annual waste from this source would be at least 70,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas, equivalent to about one-third of all the natural gas used for domestic consumption in the United States.

In Kentucky one well poured forth a stream of natural gas, with no attempt made to stop or utilize it, the amount of which it has been figured at current prices was worth more than $3,000,000.

In Louisiana they found that the waste approximated 75,000,000 cubic feet for 24 hours. This is equal to 20 times what the city of Shreveport uses now in the same space of time. In the Caddo fields at least 400,000,000 cubic feet of gas has at certain times been wasted daily, practically all of the waste being preventable.

In Oklahoma at least 10,000 tons of coal in its equivalent of natural gas is wasted daily. This is a waste equal to the waste of 2,920,000 tons of coal a year. Twenty-five million dollars of preventable waste of this great natural resource in one State per year.

In California one gas well wasted 55,000,000 cubic feet per day; at least 5,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas, valued at 25 cents per thousand cubic feet, or $1,250,000 of loss from this one well alone in three months.

And yet these companies say they have no gas to supply to communities that refuse to pay an unreasonable price. When we had the strike of miners throughout the country we brought all the power of the country to stop the strike. What happened at Jamestown? That company, knowing there are 435 homes built for the express purpose of using natural gas, requiring a different kind of a flue and chimney, with no equipment for the use of any other kind of fuel, in the face of the decision of the courts of New York State, have absolutely struck and said you will pay our price, you will come to our terms, in spite of the court's decision, or you will not get one bit of gas.

The Supreme Court of the United States has held that gas is a subject of interstate commerce, and in this law natural gas has been expressly excepted from the provisions of this act. I want that included, and by striking out these two words you will give the Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction. It will give the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to regulate waste and to inquire into the ability of these companies to furnish gas in all cases where they are engaged in interstate commerce under the provisions of the act. Gentlemen, I have here a report of a public-service commissioner of the State of New York. I would like to embody in the RECORD this report of the commissioner. When we were at war the Fuel Administration wrote to the Public Service Commission of the State of New York, asking them how they could meet the situation, and a public-service commissioner recommended giving the Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction.

Here is another situation: Those companies in Pennsylvania that carry their gas to the State line, which are separate legal entities from the corporations in New York State, can defy the public-service commission, go back into Pennsylvania, and when the New York State people agree to pay the price that the company imposes upon them, they tell the people of Pennsylvania that they are going to raise the rates. Then the Pennsylvania people immediately say that they will not pay them, but they will take the matter before their public-service commission. The gas company replies that it is engaged in interstate commerce; that the people of New York are willing to pay the price, and if the Pennsylvania people are not they will sell their product in New York, and the public-service commission is powerless to act. The people in Oklahoma, in that celebrated case of West against Kansas Natural Gas Co., tried to stop natural gas from going out of Oklahoma, to conserve it, but the Supreme Court of the United States held that the gas company was engaged in interstate commerce; that they could carry their gas out of the State. After getting that decision they secured, or somebody secured, an exception, so that they are the only public-service utility in the United States of America, so far as I know, except those that are specifically excepted in this bill, that are not regulated, and the people are entitled to a tribunal in which to settle their differences and be heard on the merits. [Applause.]

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I sympathize very much with the people of the gentleman's district in this situation which he has described. There is no doubt that an outrage is being perpetrated upon the residents of his district and the people of the adjoining community; but I have no hope of the problem being solved by the method suggested by leaving these companies out of the list which is governed by this act. The question which the gentleman presents is a question not merely of transportation. If it was, it could be controlled by the provisions of this act. This act deals only with transportation. The acts of which he complains involve much more. They combine transportation and the sale of the gas itself. I take it that it is not intended by this bill to, nor could we by this bill without changing it root and branch, regulate the sale of a commodity like gas. The parties referred to by the gentleman own the gas. They fix the price for transporting and delivering it, thus combining transportation and sale. They would say, perhaps, that the main thing for which they make the charge is the gas itself; but whether that be so or not it is a combined question of transportation and the sale of the product itself, so that if we adopt this amendment, to which I do not seriously object, except that I do not believe it will accomplish anything, we will not have reached the main source of the difficulty, because we have not control of the price of the commodity which is being sold and delivered to the gentleman's constituents. What we need, and what we ought to have, is some kind of a statute which takes hold of this subject in a comprehensive way, regulating the sale of natural gas, although I think it would be an extremely difficult problem to enact legislation providing that one who owns gas in one State must sell it to somebody else in another State. I fear there would be many difficulties in the way.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Certainly.

Mr. REED of New York. Taking these two words out and putting natural gas under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission is a condition precedent to any legislation that will remedy the situation, and I will agree to put some teeth into this proposition before we get through with this bill if this amendment is adopted.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I will say to the gentleman that I do not seriously object to the amendment, but I can not see that it would accomplish the purpose which he desires. Possibly it

would do no harm, but I feel sure that what the gentleman seeks to accomplish can only be reached by a separate bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I am very much pleased that the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] has taken occasion to bring to your notice the conditions prevailing in the district represented by him concerning the supply, cost, and distribution of natural gas. In this connection, it is well to say that he has practically described a situation applicable to the city of Johnstown, wherein I reside. A number of years ago a corporation petitioned the council of the city for a franchise or right to lay pipe lines to furnish natural gas to the citizens. A prolonged contest followed, for the reason that free and perpetual franchises were being opposed in many municipalities with varying results. One of the conditions agreed to, and likely the dominating cause which brought about the granting of the franchise, was that the price for the gas should never exceed 35 cents per 1,000 feet. The price gradually jumped to 35 cents and was maintained for years. Within the last two years the company undertook to further increase the price, but it was confronted with the terms of the ordinance providing for the franchise. To get away from this the company added to the price of the gas a "ready to serve" charge which would increase the annual income about $50,000. This increase was resisted by the authorities and complaint lodged with the public-service commission, and I understand no decision has yet been made by the commission.

Some months ago the company served notice upon the mayor of the city that the supply of gas would be discontinued at a time fixed in the notice. What the result will be I am not advised, but I feel assured that the rights of the people will be preserved if a determined opposition to the attitude of the gas company can be of any avail. It seems decidedly strange that a shortage of gas is discovered every time the people refuse to abide by the increases sought to be made by the companies supplying the gas, and which increases the people refuse to pay, as appears to be well established in the cities of Jamestown, N. Y., and Johnstown, Pa. The gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] charges that enormous losses in the supply of gas is the result of wastefulness or carelessness, and mentions instances where millions of dollars have been lost beyond recall. I shall not attempt to give any reasons, as I have made no investigation. It is clear, however, that something should be done to protect the rights of the people, and whether or not the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] will effect the purpose remains to be seen. But since it is a step in that direction it meets with my hearty approval. At least the question has been raised, and I hope it will lead to legislation which will safeguard the rights of the people who have built their homes with a view of having them heated by natural gas, and who are entitled to the use thereof so long as there is an available supply.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, I hope that the amendment of the gentleman from New York will be adopted. As I understand it, natural gas was stricken out of the bill simply because the committee deemed it was not on a par with ordinary railroad transportation and was not the subject of interstate commerce. The gentleman from New York [Mr. REED], however, calls attention to a Supreme Court decision holding that it is interstate commerce, and there can be no reason for not including it under the jurisdiction of the commission. It is not a question simply whether we are sure that we can remedy conditions by keeping this in the bill. We do think that it will bring the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission to a bad state of facts. We do think that it will lead to an investigation and to a remedy, and we hope that it will provide a remedy. I am heartily in favor of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the section.

The CHAIRMAN. There are other amendments pending to perfect the text.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. Chairman, the Chair asked me to reduce an amendment which I offered to writing. I have done so and have sent it to the Clerk's desk and now offer it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GOLDFOGLE: Page 44, line 3, after the word "service," insert "*Provided, however*, That no such free pass or free transportation shall be given or asked or received or used by any such person if he be a Member of Congress or an officer of the United States who under the existing laws is now prohibited from accepting or using free passes or free transportation.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. Chairman, I understood the gentleman from Wisconsin to say he would accept such an amendment. Am I right?

Mr. ESCH. I stated that if the existing law did not meet the situation presented I would welcome an amendment by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. Chairman, the amendment is offered for the purpose of keeping in force the provision in the present law of this country prohibiting the granting of free passes and free transportation to Members of Congress and certain other officers of the Government. Whatever opinion I might have as to the merits or demerits of such legislation in the past, it seems to me that so long as that law remains upon the statute books, so long as Members of Congress are prohibited from accepting free transportation and free passes from any of these common carriers, they ought not to be permitted through any form of legislation now about to be passed to receive such free passes or free transportation merely because they happen to be attorneys for a railroad or attorneys for or employees of some other common carrier. In the past there have been abuses of the statute which prohibited the granting of free passes and free transportation to Members of Congress, because under existing law some of them in the past—I do not know whether that applies to present Members of Congress or not—some of them in the past, because they were attorneys for railroads or held positions in railroad companies, were enabled to accept free passes, and against such abuse my amendment is directed.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask to be recognized.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the amendment, but do not desire to discuss it. I would like to call the attention of the committee to a letter concerning this Esch bill which has come through the mails to-day to Members of Congress. It will be remembered that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, through its chairman and through almost every member, have denominated what is known as the Plumb plan for the settlement of railroads as socialistic and bolshevistic, and that therefore this Plumb plan for railroad operation was not worthy to be considered seriously by them. I understood that that was almost the unanimous opinion of this House, and yet through the mails to-day, as was referred to by a member of the committee a while ago, a letter has been sent to the Members of Congress, on printed stationery headed "The Plumb Plan League, to secure public ownership and democracy in the operation of railways of the United States," and on that letterhead is the executive committee of the Plumb Plan League named, and as a member of that executive committee and as the manager thereof, if you please, is the name of Edward Keating. In the document that he incloses to Members of Congress for their consideration in determining the Esch bill, after criticizing and denouncing that measure from the first word of it to the last, I call your attention to the following savage denunciation of Chairman ESCH and the other Members of Congress composing his committee framing this bill.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Who is Edward Keating?

Mr. BLANTON. I will tell my colleague shortly who he is. But, first, let me quote from this document, as follows:

The Cummins bill brutally announces what is in its author's mind——

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. Chairman, I raise the point of order. While I am very glad the gentleman is in favor of the amendment, he is not speaking to the amendment, and therefore I raise the point of order.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, yes, I am; because intimately connected with the subject of a Member of Congress as an attorney for railroads being prohibited from riding on railroad passes, is this disgraceful exhibition of a late Member of Congress, who on March 4 last walked out of this House in a new position on a salary of $7,500 a year, which he is now drawing from the Government, as the said Edward Keating is doing as a member of the Government Commission on Reclassification of Salaries, and at the same time acting as manager for a combination clearly antagonistic to the best interests of this Government, such as the pernicious Plumb plan is, specially designed to disrupt this Government and which is denominated by Members of Congress as socialistic and bolshevistic.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. BLANTON. I read the following excerpts from this document which this manager of the Plumb plan, Edward Keating, sends as propaganda to Members of Congress, to wit:

The Cummins bill brutally announces what is in its author's mind. They want to shackle labor, and frankly say so.

Now, note what he says about the framing of the Esch bill and every member of that Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. He says:

The men who claimed the labor provisions of the Esch bill have the same object in view, but they seek to attain it through a maze of legal verbiage.

That is, that it brutally announces what is in their minds, and that they want to shackle labor, and frankly say so. And then it reads:

Apparently our statesmanship is as bankrupt as our railroads.

And that comes through the United States mails from an ex-Member of Congress who, until the 4th day of last March sat here in these seats as our colleague, and he now draws $7,500 a year and is supposed to be working for this Government on the committee on reclassification of salaries.

I want to know how long a man can continue in that kind of dual position.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. Debate is exhausted.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Colorado rise?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I want to make a suggestion. I think the amendment is in the wrong place. It ought to be in line 3, page 45, after the word "service."

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. I had it originally that way, but changed it at the suggestion of another Member. However, I think the gentleman from Colorado is right.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I think where the gentleman has offered it, it spoils the grammatical construction of the bill.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to modify my amendment, then, so as to insert that proviso after the word "service" in line 3, page 45.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to modify his amendment as stated. Is there objection?

Mr. ESCH. I suggest he put it after the word "visitation" in line 9, page 45.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Line 9, page 45?

Mr. ESCH. Yes.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Will the gentleman accept the amendment then?

Mr. ESCH. I have no objection to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to modify the amendment as suggested.

Mr. ESCH. And change the location of it in the paragraph.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. I accept the suggestion of the chairman of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be inserted at the place indicated.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the chairman of the committee a question. I move to strike out the last word.

On page 39, sections (a) and (b), is it the intention of the committee to include our foreign commerce under the Interstate Commerce Commission, or to make rates and supervise and regulate?

Mr. ESCH. That does not change existing law. It has been the law for years.

Mr. EDMONDS. That is true; but has the Interstate Commerce Commission operated in foreign commerce?

Mr. ESCH. No. Its jurisdiction would not extend beyond the 3-mile limit anyhow.

Mr. EDMONDS. How about oil?

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield to the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. SMALL. I supposed the gentleman had concluded.

Mr. ESCH. The gentleman will find the limitation as to transportation over which the committee has exercised jurisdiction on line 3, page 40, to the effect in so far as such transportation and transmission takes place within the United States. The words "within the United States" would not permit it to go beyond the 3-mile limit.

Mr. EDMONDS. That does not apply, then, as I understand it, to the transportation of passengers or property outside of the 3-mile limit?

Mr. ESCH. No.

Mr. EDMONDS. Or transmission of intelligence by wire outside of the 3-mile limit?

Mr. ESCH. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SMALL offers the following amendment: On page 46, after line 7, insert the following as subsection (8):

"Where there is an existing line of water transportation, or one is proposed to be immediately established, it shall be unlawful for any railroad which operates between points competitive to said water line to reduce its existing rates with a view to meeting the difference between water rates and the rail rates, unless after full hearing the commission shall find that such reduction of rail rates is justified in the public interest. In determining the question of public interest the commission shall consider the rates charged by the water line as presumptively reasonable and shall also consider the advisability or necessity of maintaining increased facilities of transportation: *And provided further*, That the commission shall not permit any railroad to reduce its existing rates as between points competitive with the water line or lines unless such railroad maintain such reduced rates as the maximum at all intermediate points on all lines between the points of origin and destination."

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, the members of the committee will find that amendment printed in the RECORD of day before yesterday, on page 8361.

This amendment, Mr. Chairman, was drafted as a result of a conference between a number of gentlemen who are Members of the two bodies of Congress and gentlemen from various sections of the country, with the purpose of offering it as an amendment to this bill.

The purpose of the amendment is obvious. It is intended to prevent rail lines competitive with water lines from reducing their rates, except by the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who shall find that it is in the public interest to do so. And when such rates competitive with water rates are reduced, the same rates shall apply on the entire line of such carrier railroad. It meets an evil which was very common in the past, an evil which is flagrant and unjustifiable and inexcusable. As I have stated before, and I submit it here, a railroad line ought not to be permitted to charge lower rates upon its lines competitive with water lines than it charges on its lines between interior points. And, in my humble judgment, if I had my way, I would have a readjustment of the rail rates throughout the country which have been lowered competitive with water lines. And until that is done we will never have a system of rates which shall be just and which shall bear equally upon all communities in all sections of the country. But this proposed amendment does not go so far as I would like to go, and it was the consensus of the opinion of the gentlemen who considered it that it was mild as it could possibly be made to relieve to any extent this existing evil.

Mr. SIMS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMALL. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. SIMS. I wish to ask the gentleman this question. I know he is very competent and will be able to answer. I introduced a bill to amend the fourth section. The first provision of the fourth section says that "on application to the Interstate Commerce Commission such common carrier may in special cases," and then it goes on and tells what it will do. I may offer that amendment to cover special cases arising out of conditions not potential and acting directly or indirectly. Will the gentleman's amendment so provide that there will be no excuse whatever for charging a less rate for a longer than for a shorter haul or an intermediate point?

Mr. SMALL. The gentleman is referring to the long-and-short-haul clause. I do not mean to say that my amendment has no bearing or reference to it whatever, but it is to so large an extent independent, and stands so much alone, that it may be said that it is not amendatory of the long-and-short-haul clause.

Mr. SIMS. I was in hopes that if the gentleman's amendment were adopted it would not be necessary for me to offer this. If the gentleman's amendment were lost it would be imperative to offer mine.

Mr. SMALL. I am inclined to think it would be. This does not go as far as that.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in the Panama Canal act of 1912 there was inserted a provision which, it was supposed at the time, would in part meet this evil. The provision was that where a railroad line competitive with a water line once reduced its rate, it should not be permitted thereafter to increase that rate without the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Since that act was passed in 1912 no railroad line in the United States has made application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to increase its rate, and I think it is a fair assumption that no railroad line will ever make such an application. Why? Because the very purpose for which the rates competitive with water lines were originally reduced was to secure a monopoly of the transportation, to make water trans-

portation unprofitable, to drive out the water lines, and in devious ways to obtain a monopoly of the transportation as between the points competitive with water.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is not retroactive. It does not apply to any low rates at the present time, but it takes effect in the future, and as water lines are established hereafter it would prevent the lowering of rates by rail competition with these water lines. I hope the chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will accept the amendment, but if he is reluctant to do so I hope the Committee of the Whole House will adopt it. It is fair and just in the interest of the public. [Applause.]

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMALL. Yes.

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. I wanted to ask if the amendment applies to inland waterways only, or would it apply also to rates between coast and coast?

Mr. SMALL. I think it would apply to coastwise transportation as well as inland.

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. I mean between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts?

Mr. SMALL. Yes.

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. It seems to me the gentleman should limit his amendment to inland waterways.

Mr. SMALL. Can the gentleman show any good reason?

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. The reason is that the railroads are competing with the ocean-going vessels between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and necessarily they are compelled to make that competition and can make the long haul without breaking bulk at cheaper rates than the haul to the intermediate points. But it would disorganize the whole fabric if it were to apply to rates between coast and coast.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, if I can have the attention of the reading clerk, I want to modify my amendment and provide that this shall not apply to competition through the Panama Canal.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent to modify his amendment. Is there objection?

Mr. JONES of Texas. I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is made.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMALL. Yes.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I am very much interested in the gentleman's proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, may I have two minutes more?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

Mr. OLIVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina may proceed for five minutes more. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I am very much interested in the gentleman's proposition, and very much concerned that it shall have general application. I have in mind the offering of an amendment to cover a matter that I will direct the gentleman's attention to, so that I may inquire if his amendment is intended to cover the same purpose. I have in mind to offer an amendment under the prohibitory subdivision of Title IV of the bill, in substance as follows:

> Or any charge for transporting passengers or property from one point to a given destination at a greater charge than that for a like service from such point of origin to a point beyond such destination.

Does the gentleman's amendment as proposed embrace these inland destinations, so as to prevent discrimination and prevent potential or actual water competition from giving one section of the community an advantage in rail transportation over another section of the community?

Mr. SMALL. I think the gentleman's proposed amendment directly affects the long-and-short haul clause, and is along the line of the suggestion made by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS], which he said he proposed to offer at another time. But this amendment is intended simply to affect rail rates competitive with water lines; and, of course——

Mr. SIMS. Why do you want to exempt the Panama Canal?

Mr. SMALL. And, of course, in its large application it would affect the interior rivers of the country. The language of it is sufficiently extensive to embrace coastwise commerce, and I think it ought to apply to that.

Mr. SIMS. Why does the gentleman want to except transportation through the Panama Canal?

Mr. SMALL. The gentleman from Tennessee asks why I would exempt transportation through the Panama Canal. I do not do it because I personally favor it. The fact is that after spending hundreds of millions of dollars in the construction of the Panama Canal, the transcontinental railroads asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to reduce their transcontinental rates, and the Interstate Commerce Commission complied with the request. What is the result? We have reduced rail rates between Atlantic and Pacific points, and yet from points near the Pacific and points near the Atlantic, 100 or 200 miles in the interior, we have rates which, mile for mile, are very much higher. In other words, we have spent these hundreds of millions of dollars in the construction of the Panama Canal for the purpose of benefiting some sections in the United States at the expense of other sections.

Mr. SIMS. Of all other sections.

Mr. SMALL. And that is what we are permitting our railroads to do in connection with our interior waterways. We are spending millions of dollars properly and rightfully to improve these interior waterways and yet we are permitting their improvement to be taken as an excuse to reduce rail rates competitive with them.

Mr. SIMS. I object to the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SMALL. Gentlemen stand up in this body sometimes and point out a certain river and say that it is not used, and they say waterways are not essential and can not be used profitably in carrying the commerce of the United States. If that be so, why should railroads wish to reduce their rates which are competitive with water? If waterways are of no benefit and are not superior to the railroads for the transportation of freight, why do the railroads fear competition with them?

We ought to adopt a wise policy. There is no justification for the expenditure of public money in improving our waterways if their improvement is only to result in a reduction of rail rates competitive with those waterways, and it is an injustice to all the people to expend their money in that way, and it is a rank injustice to the people of the interior sections who are made to pay the normal high rates when the sections contiguous to those waterways get the benefit of the reduced rates. I hope the amendment will receive the approval of the House.

Mr. CLEARY. The gentleman from North Carolina asked why the railroads do this. I wish to call attention to a certain reason. The railroads carry first-class freight and passengers as well as rough freights. The waterways are generally confined to the cheap, rough freight, while of course the railroads, because of the money they earn from carrying express and high-class freight and passengers, are enabled to cut the rates on low-class freight so as to beat the waterways, because they make money enough out of their other business. That is the reason that they are enabled to do this, and that is the reason that the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina should carry. They do it. I have known plenty of cases where they do it. It is perfectly natural for them to do it. They want to get business, to bring their cars back loaded instead of bringing them back light, so they take this rough freight for little or nothing. They are able to do it because of the high rates they get on high-class merchandise and on the carrying of passengers.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. TILSON). Does the gentleman from Illinois make his point of order, or is the point of order reserved?

Mr. CANNON. I make the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman state his point of order?

Mr. CANNON. This deals with railroads and does not deal with water transportation. This is returning the railroads to their owners. The rivers were not turned over to the President. I think it is clearly subject to a point of order. Arguing the amendment on its merits, I think it would be very mischievous if it was enacted into law; but the easiest way to get rid of it is to have it disposed of on the point of order, if it is subject to the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman wish to be heard further on his point of order?

Mr. CANNON. No.

Mr. SMALL. Does the Chair desire to hear from me?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. This is an amendment to the commerce act which deals with the fixing of railroad rates.

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman makes the point of order that the amendment is not germane at this point in the bill, the Chair will feel constrained to sustain his point of order; but as the bill under consideration amends the interstate-commerce act in many sections, the amendment would probably be

held to be germane if offered in another place as a new section amending the interstate-commerce act.

Mr. CANNON. We had better have it in the right place.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina relates to rates competitive with water transportation. There is nothing relating to that matter in this section, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. SMALL. If it is necessary to do so, I should like to give notice that I will offer this amendment again.

Mr. DUNBAR. I move to strike out the last two words. On page 39, line 8, the words "common carriers" are used. Then it goes on to define what are the duties of common carriers under this act. They are referred to as being corporations engaged in the transportation of passengers and property wholly by railroad, and so forth. Now, on page 40 it is said that the provisions of this act shall not apply—

to the transportation of passengers or property, or to the receiving, delivering, storage, or handling of property wholly within one State.

Do the words "common carriers" in this connection include electric interurban railroads doing an interstate business?

Mr. ESCH. The motive power used by a common carrier does not necessarily determine as to whether it is or is not an interstate carrier.

Mr. DUNBAR. Then, under the provisions of this act an interurban electric railroad which is doing an interstate business, and which has been under the regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, so far as they have exercised the power to fix the transportation rates, will also, under this section, be under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which will have the additional power to require such an interurban electric railway to furnish adequate car service and accommodations.

Mr. ESCH. Yes. I do not see any exception to that provision.

Mr. DUNBAR. I see no exception. I only wanted to be positive that the Interstate Commerce Commission under this act would have control of electric railways doing interstate business, the same as they have control of the steam railroads.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words. I desire to ask the chairman a question about subsection (c) of section 400, page 39. That relates to the transmission of intelligence by wire or wireless. Is the inclusion of wireless in the act adding something new to the existing interstate-commerce law?

Mr. ESCH. No; it is in the act of 1910.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Subsequent to that act there was a general wireless act passed in 1912, and I wondered if you were not running into conflict with that act of 1912, which gives the Secretary of Commerce very general jurisdiction over the practices of wireless stations.

Mr. ESCH. That is a matter of operation, and this bill deals with rates, and so forth.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Does not this deal with practices of these companies as well as the matter of rates?

Mr. ESCH. Rates, fares, charges, and practices, and it might deal with classifications, if there are any.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Is not the matter of practice already covered by the radio act?

Mr. ESCH. That might be true.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. That is what I wanted to get at, whether you are attempting to take from the Secretary of Commerce general jurisdiction over practices of radio companies, to take from him authority he has now under existing law.

Mr. ESCH. I will refer the gentleman to paragraph 6, page 43, which reads as follows:

It is hereby made the duty of all common carriers subject to the provisions of this act to establish, observe, and enforce just and reasonable classifications of property for transportation, with reference to which rates, tariffs, regulations, or practices are or may be made or prescribed, and just and reasonable regulations and practices affecting classifications, rates, or tariffs, the issuance, form, and substance of tickets, receipts, and bills of lading.

And so forth.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. It would almost seem to me as though you were giving the Interstate Commerce Commission authority in relation to practices which may be vested by existing law in the Department of Commerce. I have no particular concern about it.

Mr. ESCH. If it comes to that, the Interstate Commerce Commission was given jurisdiction over various wire systems long before Congress enacted the act of 1912, but I do not think in actual practice there is any conflict of jurisdiction; none, at least, has been brought to our attention.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 401. The sixth and seventh paragraphs of section 1 of the commerce act, as such paragraphs appear in section 7 of the commerce court act, are hereby amended by inserting "(8)" at the beginning of such sixth paragraph and "(9)" at the beginning of such seventh paragraph.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word to ask a question. Some Members are inquiring what plan the chairman of the committee has as to continuing the session. In order that Members may know what to depend upon, I would like to ask him that question.

Mr. ESCH. If we can make good progress up to 7 o'clock we will not have an evening session.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I will.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Habit is a great thing, and everybody eats dinner or supper, or whatever you please to call it, along about 7 o'clock or half past 6. I think it would be a great deal better to take a recess from 6 to 8 and then come back here and work at this thing two hours or so, and not put everybody into higgledy-piggledy in going to dinner. I waited yesterday evening and voted on these things and listened until you began to make a motion for the committee to rise. I left, went to the hotel to get supper, and, lo and behold, you had a roll call. [Laughter.]

Mr. BARKLEY. We have had this difficulty in having no understanding. Yesterday on the suggestion of the chairman that we would rise at 6 o'clock a number of Members went home, and later on we decided to sit until 7, and in the meantime a roll call came and many missed the roll on that advice that was given.

Mr. ESCH. If we can be assured of having a full attendance at 8 o'clock, so that a point of no quorum could not be made, I would move that the committee rise at 6 o'clock and recess.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I was in confusion as to the situation here, and I wanted to offer a short amendment, on page 42.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will advise the gentleman that we have passed that section.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I ask unanimous consent to return to that section to submit this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to return to section 400 for the purpose of offering an amendment.

Mr. ESCH. We would like to know what the amendment is.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the amendment before a unanimous-consent request is submitted.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 42, line 16, after the word "thereof," insert "or any charge for transporting passengers or property from one point to a given destination, greater than that charged for a like service, from such point of origin to a point beyond and at a greater distance from such destination."

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I shall have to object to that. That is a practical modification of the fourth section.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects to returning to the section for the purpose of offering the amendment.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend and revise my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HERSEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the RECORD on the Anderson amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maine asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD on the Anderson amendment. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Chairman, I make the same request.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Chairman, I make the same request.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I make the same request.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend and revise my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman what he wants to extend on?

Mr. MADDEN. On what I said this afternoon.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I object to the gentleman extending his remarks upon the subject of his amendment, which provided for the admission of negroes into white labor unions in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maryland objects.

Mr. MADDEN. There will be no more extension of remarks, I will say to the gentleman, as long as I am here.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 402. The paragraphs added to section 1 of the commerce act by the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' as amended, in respect of car service, and for other purposes," approved May 29, 1917, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"(10) The term 'car service' in this act shall include the use, control, supply, movement, distribution, exchange, interchange, and return of locomotives, cars, and other vehicles used in the transportation of property, and the supply, movement, and operation of trains, by any carrier by railroad subject to this act.

"(11) It shall be the duty of every carrier by railroad subject to this act to furnish safe and adequate car service and to establish, observe, and enforce just and reasonable rules, regulations, and practices with respect to car service; and every unjust and unreasonable rule, regulation, and practice with respect to car service is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

"(12) It shall also be the duty of every carrier by railroad to make just and reasonable distribution of cars for transportation of coal among the coal mines served by it, whether located upon its line or lines or customarily dependent upon it for car supply. During any period when the supply of cars available for such service does not equal the requirements of such mines it shall be the duty of the carrier to maintain and apply just and reasonable ratings of such mines and to count each and every car furnished to or used by any such mine for transportation of coal against the mine. Failure or refusal so to do shall be unlawful, and in respect of each car not so counted shall be deemed a separate offense, and the carrier, receiver, or operating trustee so failing or refusing shall forfeit to the United States the sum of $100 for each offense, which may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States.

"(13) The commission is hereby authorized by general or special orders to require all carriers by railroad subject to this act, or any of them, to file with it from time to time their rules and regulations with respect to car service, and the commission may, in its discretion, direct that such rules and regulations shall be incorporated in their schedules showing rates, fares, and charges for transportation, and be subject to any or all of the provisions of this act relating thereto.

"(14) The commission may, after hearing, on a complaint or upon its own initiative without complaint, establish reasonable rules, regulations, and practices with respect to car service by carriers by railroad subject to this act, including the compensation to be paid for the use of any locomotive, car, or other vehicle not owned by the carrier using it, and the penalties or other sanctions for nonobservance of such rules, regulations, or practices.

"(15) Whenever the commission is of opinion that shortage of equipment, congestion of traffic, or other emergency requiring immediate action exists in any section of the country, the commission shall have, and it is hereby given, authority, either upon complaint or upon its own initiative without complaint, at once, if it so orders, without answer or other formal pleading by the interested carrier or carriers, and with or without notice, hearing, or the making or filing of a report, according as the commission may determine: (a) to suspend the operation of any or all rules, regulations, or practices then established with respect to car service for such time as may be determined by the commission; (b) to make such just and reasonable directions with respect to car service without regard to the ownership of locomotives, cars, and other vehicles, and to handling, routing, and movement of traffic, during such emergency as in its opinion will best promote the service in the interest of the public and the commerce of the people, upon such terms of compensation as between the carriers for the use of facilities and for handling, routing, or movement of traffic as they may agree upon, or, in the event of their disagreement, as the commission may after subsequent hearing find to be just and reasonable; (c) to require such joint or common use of terminals as in its opinion will best meet the emergency and serve the public interest, and upon such terms as between the carriers as they may agree upon, or, in the event of their disagreement, as the commission may after subsequent hearing find to be just and reasonable; and (d) to give directions for preference or priority in transportation, embargoes, or movement of traffic under permits, at such time and for such periods as it may determine, and to modify, change, suspend, or annul them. In time of war or threatened war the President may certify to the commission that it is essential to the national defense and security that certain traffic shall have preference or priority in transportation, and the commission shall, under the power herein conferred, direct that such preference or priority be afforded.

"(16) The directions of the commission as to car service and to the matters referred to in paragraph (15) may be made through and by such agents or agencies as the commission shall designate and appoint for that purpose. It shall be the duty of all carriers by railroad subject to this act, and of their officers, agents, and employees, to obey strictly and conform promptly to such orders or directions of the commission, and in case of failure or refusal on the part of any carrier, receiver, or operating trustee to comply with any such order or direction such carrier, receiver, or trustee shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $100 nor more than $500 for each such offense and $50 for each and every day of the continuance of such offense, which shall accrue to the United States and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States.

"(17) After 90 days after this paragraph takes effect no carrier by railroad subject to this act shall undertake the extension of its line of railroad, or the construction of a new line of railroad, or shall acquire or operate any line of railroad, or extension thereof, or shall engage in transportation under this act over or by means of such additional or extended line of railroad, unless and until there shall first have been obtained from the commission a certificate that the present or future public convenience and necessity require or will require the construction, or operation, or construction and operation, of such additional or extended line of railroad, and no carrier by railroad subject to this act shall abandon all or any portion of a line of railroad, or the operation thereof, unless and until there shall first have been obtained from the commission a certificate that the present or future public convenience and necessity permit of such abandonment.

"(18) The application for and issuance of any such certificate shall be under such rules and regulations as to hearings and other matters as the commission may from time to time prescribe, and the provisions of this act shall apply to all such proceedings. Upon receipt of any application for such certificate the commission shall cause notice thereof to be given to and a copy filed with the railroad commission, or public service or utilities commission, or other appropriate authority, or the governor, of each State in which such additional or extended line of railroad is proposed to be constructed or operated, or all or any portion of a line of railroad, or the operation thereof, is proposed to be abandoned, with the right to be heard as hereinafter provided with respect to the hearing of complaints or the issuance of securities.

"(19) The commission shall have power to issue such certificate as prayed for, or to refuse to issue it, or to issue it for a portion or portions of a line of railroad, or extension thereof, described in the application, or for the partial exercise only of such right or privilege, and may attach to the issuance of the certificate such terms and conditions as in its judgment the public convenience and necessity may require. From and after issuance of such certificate, and not before, the carrier by railroad may, without securing approval other than such certificate, comply with the terms and conditions contained in or attached to the issuance of such certificate and proceed with the construction, operation, or abandonment covered thereby. Any construction, operation, or abandonment contrary to the provisions of paragraph (17), (18), or (19) of this section may be enjoined by any court of competent jurisdiction at the suit of the United States, the commission, any commission or regulating body of the State or States affected, or any party in interest, and any carrier knowingly violating any of the foregoing provisions shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be liable to the penalties provided for the violation of this act.

"(20) The commission may, after hearing, in a proceeding upon complaint or upon its own initiative without complaint, authorize or require by order any carrier by railroad subject to this act, party to such proceeding, to provide itself with safe and adequate facilities for performing as a common carrier its car service as that term is used in this act, and to extend its line or lines: *Provided*, That the commission shall find that such provision of facilities or extension is reasonably required in the interest of public convenience and necessity and will not impair the ability of the carrier to perform its duty to the public. Any carrier subject to this act which refuses or neglects to comply with any order of the commission made in pursuance of this paragraph shall be liable to a penalty of $100 for each day during which such refusal or neglect continues, which shall accrue to the United States and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States.

"(21) The authority of the commission conferred by paragraphs (17) to (20), both inclusive, shall not extend to the construction or abandonment of sidetracks, or of spur, industrial, team or switching tracks, or of street car and electric interurban lines, if such tracks or lines are located or to be located wholly within one State."

Mr. SWEET. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SWEET: Amend paragraph (16), on page 50, by adding after the word "States," in line 15 thereof, the following: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this act shall impair or affect the right of the State in the exercise of its police power to require just and reasonable freight and passenger service and the fair exchange and distribution of equipment for intrastate business.

Mr. SWEET. Mr. Chairman, I wish to call the attention of the committee to division 10 of section 402, on page 46, relative to car service:

(10) The term "car service" in this act shall include the use, control, supply, movement, distribution, exchange, interchange, and return of locomotives, cars, and other vehicles used in the transportation of property, and the supply, movement, and operation of trains, by any carrier by railroad subject to this act.

Under the provisions of that division the Interstate Commerce Commission would have absolute jurisdiction over car service. In a general way I am in favor of the provisions in the bill in regard to car service, but, gentlemen, you must observe that that would rob the State commissions or the State regulatory bodies of all jurisdiction over car service. The State commissions perform a very important public duty in seeing that cars are properly distributed between shippers in congested periods, in preventing discrimination between shippers and communities, in the distribution of cars, in compelling carriers to supply cars to certain shippers or localities, and in orders which require the improvement of freight and passenger service. If the Interstate Commerce Commission has jurisdiction of all these matters you can see at once the difficulties that the State will encounter in handling a practical question of cars and car service. The amendment that I have offered provides that nothing in the act shall impair or affect the right of the State in the exercise of its police powers with regard to just and reasonable freight and passenger service and fair exchange and distribution of equipment for intrastate business.

That matter, as I view it, should be left to the State regulatory bodies, to the State commission, so that any little inconvenience that may arise or discrimination between shippers within a particular State may be disposed of expeditiously, so that it will not require anyone who has been aggrieved upon a small matter to place the matter before the Interstate Commerce Commission and incur unusual expense and delay. It seems to me that the jurisdiction of the State commissions should be preserved in connection with the car service, at least to the extent provided in the amendment that I am proposing.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SWEET. Yes.

Mr. DENISON. I want to ask the gentleman from Iowa what he would do in case the State commission issued an order for the distribution of cars that interfered with interstate commerce upon the same railroad?

Mr. SWEET. That would be taken care of by this amendment.

Mr. DENISON. But you are taking that authority away from them.

Mr. SWEET. Yes; but the amendment applies to intrastate and not interstate business.

Mr. DENISON. I know; but intrastate commerce can interfere with interstate commerce.

Mr. SWEET. That is true; and as far as it pertains to intrastate commerce, I want the State commission to be supreme.

Mr. DENISON. Well, suppose you say something about rates——

Mr. SWEET. I am not talking about rates; I am talking about the practical handling of the car situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment. In my judgment this amendment, if adopted, will take the vitality out of the car-service act. It will hamstring the Federal authorities, for it reads:

Provided, however, That nothing in this act shall impair or affect the right of a State in the exercise of its police power to require just and reasonable freight and passenger service and a fair exchange and distribution of equipment for intrastate business.

The car-service act is connected with emergency legislation. Suppose there be an emergency to-day and the Interstate Commerce Commission wished to order cars from a certain section to be sent to another section where they are needed. The State authority under this amendment might prevent the full exercise of that authority by the Interstate Commerce Commission, rendering the Federal statute practically nugatory.

Mr. SWEET. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ESCH. Yes; I will yield.

Mr. SWEET. What does the gentleman say about taking care of small matters at stations in connection with the distribution of cars and the like of that in the everyday business affairs of this country?

Mr. ESCH. That would not be interfered with by the car-service act. That would be left as would other minor details connected with depots or yards. The car-service act was not designed to function as to these details. It is the flow and movement of cars that this bill has in view.

Mr. SWEET. Let me call attention to the provisions that I have read here, which are practically without limitation.

Mr. ESCH. And as I said, they ought to be without limitation if the car-service act is to be of any force and effect, if the Interstate Commerce Commission is to function in time of emergency.

Mr. SWEET. And again may I call the gentleman's attention——

Mr. ESCH. If I have any time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has one minute remaining.

Mr. SWEET. Then may I say to the gentleman that when the Federal authority exercises its authority over car service it gives it exclusive jurisdiction. Is not that true?

Mr. ESCH. It ought to have, as I say, in this case of emergency. Car service applies largely to emergent conditions. We ought not to shackle the Federal instrumentality in carrying out the provisions of the car-service act by reason of an amendment which would give the State authorities the right to hamper and interfere with its exercise.

Mr. BARKLEY. It also provides that the Interstate Commerce Commission may have representatives on the ground to give orders to prevent congestion there—compel distribution of freight so as to clear the tracks and terminals.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. STEENERSON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I want to state at this time that Congress should look out and not entirely destroy the rights of the States.

We have had experience now with Federal control of railroads, and I know, so far as my district is concerned, that before Federal control began these local matters were managed to the satisfaction of the people. Heretofore, before Federal control, these matters were taken care of by the State commission to the entire satisfaction of the people. My district is not only a thousand miles from Washington, but most of it is 1,500 miles from Washington. There has grown up there in the last 10 years a great potato industry, so that that State has become perhaps the first, or at least the second, potato-producing State in the Union. But they have an early fall up there and frost comes in October. They can have only six weeks in which to dispose of their potatoes, and they must have cars. The State commission has been very efficient in arranging the car service of the State so as to get these potatoes worth millions of dollars out to the market. But after Federal control stepped in they have been unable to do so, and so I have been flooded with telegrams and letters and petitions during this fall, and a year ago, asking me to help them to get cars for this service——

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Minnesota yield to the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. STEENERSON. Yes.

Mr. DENISON. If the Interstate Commerce Commission had power to order it, and the gentleman's potato friends had applied to the commission, they could have gotten cars from any place in the United States, so that you would have a larger body to get cars from.

Mr. STEENERSON. Oh, they had to come to Washington, and when they would come to Washington we had to intercede with the authorities here. I have no complaint against the Railroad Administration. They have, it is true, saved our people from a greater loss; but I say that before Federal control came we had these matters satisfactorily attended to by the State authorities.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEENERSON. Yes.

Mr. ESCH. Instead of having to come to Washington in regard to this car service, I call the gentleman's attention to the provision in the bill that requires that provision with respect to car service shall be made by the agency designated for that purpose.

Mr. STEENERSON. Still you are destroying the usefulness of our State commission and that of every other State in the Union, and it is not necessary in accomplishing the objects we have in mind to do that. You are absorbing all the power of the local authorities to serve the people as to intrastate traffic, and it seems to me you are doing it with no justifiable end in view. It is sufficient that you have jurisdiction of interstate matters, and you should not entirely destroy and emasculate the State commission in intrastate matters. I hope the committee will remedy this, not only in this section but in others that will come up hereafter.

We had a good object lesson of how this centralization of power works in the case of telegraphs and telephones. There were numerous complaints involving local matters in that service, but the difficulty in getting relief from the centralized controlling agency was so great that it amounted to a denial of justice.

It will be so if jurisdiction of all these intrastate matters is transferred to national authority.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired. All time on the amendment has expired.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is of opinion that that would be an amendment to the third degree. There is an amendment pending.

Mr. HUDSPETH. I want to offer a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SWEET].

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Texas to offer his substitute. The Clerk will read it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HUDSPETH offers the following as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. SWEET: Amend the bill, page 48, line 14, by striking out all of subdivision "(15)" on pages 48 and 49, and subdivision "(16)" on page 50, and subdivision "(17)" on pages 50 and 51, and subdivision "(18)" on page 51, and subdivision "(19)" on pages 51 and 52, and subdivision "(21)" on page 53.

Mr. SWEET. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that it is not germane to the amendment I have offered.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is of opinion that it is not a substitute for the motion of the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HUDSPETH. It is to strike out section 16.

The CHAIRMAN. But it is not a substitute for the amendment of the gentleman from Iowa which proposes to add language.

Mr. HUDSPETH. I will ask then that it be considered as offered.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks that his amendment be considered as read for information?

Mr. HUDSPETH. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HUDSPETH. I should like to be heard on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asked that the amendment be considered as read for information. The Chair will state that after the amendment of the gentleman from Iowa has been disposed of, it will be in order to strike out the subdivision.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Then I ask unanimous consent to speak for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, my original purpose was to strike out the sections of this bill that refer to the distribution of cars by the Interstate Commerce Commission and that provide for the abandonment of railroads at the instance of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

My purpose in offering this amendment is to restore to the States the rights that they have had under State constitutions and laws and under the railroad commissions of the several States. [Applause.] That is the purpose of my amendment. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH] made the statement that this amendment would hamstring the Federal Government. I want to be candid with you, gentlemen, and I say that when the Federal Government takes away the rights delegated to the States under the Constitution of this Republic and reserved to the people of the several States, I want to hamstring the Federal Government in the interest of my State and its State laws. That is my purpose.

Let me call to your minds the fact that Hon. John H. Reagan, that noble Roman of former days, in the Senate of the United States, in conjunction with the Senator from Illinois, Mr. Cullom, wrote the law under which the Interstate Commerce Commission now exists. Afterwards, when the great State of Texas passed its railroad commission law by an almost unanimous vote of the people, Senator Reagan was appointed by Gov. Hogg chairman of the first State commission, and he resigned his seat in the United States Senate and came to Texas and prescribed the intrastate rates that have existed in Texas and that will exist in my State unless you adopt this provision. If you do, every vestige of State rates, the rates made by the commission of my State, will be taken away by the provision of this bill. While I am sure the committee have given great thought to the preparation of this bill, and while one of my close friends and colleague from Texas is upon that committee, yet I say to you that unless you restore to the States and the commissions of the States the right to prescribe intrastate rates, I can not support this bill.

I want to say to you that unless this amendment is adopted and this section is stricken out, a man appointed from Washington will go to my State and route the cars. You say you can come and get your authority from the Interstate Commerce Commission. Yes; they will delegate a man to go to my State and route the cars over any route, because he can always to his satisfaction find a congested condition, and by that means you will destroy live-stock shipments, you will destroy shipments of vegetables from south Texas, you will destroy shipments of all kinds of commodities all over my State, as has been fully explained by my colleague from Texas [Mr. PARRISH].

I am opposed to these provisions in subdivision 17, which provide that the Interstate Commerce Commission, 3,000 miles from my district, can issue a decree that a railroad shall be abandoned, that its tracks shall be taken up, in the face of a statute in my State which provides that it can not be done except upon a bill presented to the legislature and passed by that body. I say when you provide that upon a decree of the Interstate Commerce Commission the railroads can be abandoned, and that every person desiring to organize a corporation for the building of a railroad shall come to Washington, 3,000 miles away, and show the necessity for that road to the Interstate Commerce Commission, it means, I will say to my friends who represent the Panhandle of Texas, that if you pass this bill it means the death to the building of every railroad in the Panhandle of Texas.

The Santa Fe Railroad Co. is a trunk line through the Panhandle section, and, with shrewd lawyers employed, it can show a lack of necessity for any railroads being built through that sparsely settled country. Pass this bill and it sounds the death knell of the building of any other road in the great State of Texas. There is no question about it in my mind, and unless you strike these sections from the bill I have asked you to strike out, there will be no more railroad development in my State.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Mr. Chairman, I ask for 5 minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HUDSPETH. I want to talk to the men who believe there is a vestige of State rights left. I was taught, gentlemen, from my infancy that the Republican Party and its individual members stood for a strong centralized government and that the Democratic Party stood for the rights of the States. I believed that up until my early manhood, when I observed a colloquy that took place in the United States Senate between two of the greatest minds that every flashed their brilliancy across the floor of that body—two of the greatest lances that ever crossed in a forensic debate in that body, one representing the great State of Wisconsin and the other representing the imperial Commonwealth of Texas. One of them was designated as the greatest constitutional lawyer that had a seat in that body since the days of John C. Calhoun—Senator Joseph Bailey, of Texas—and the other was a great legal light. One was Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, and in that debate the Senator from Wisconsin referred to the fact that he was a State-rights Republican, and the distinguished Senator from Texas—Joseph W. Bailey—said at that time that he wanted to say to the Senator from Wisconsin that he had heard of a white crow and a black swan, but up to that good hour he had never heard of a State-rights Republican.

But, my friends, the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin convinced Senator Bailey in their long service together that he was a State-rights Republican. I have met many of them since then. I want to say to you, my friends, on both sides of this Chamber, that if you pass this bill you wipe out all State lines, and you reduce the States not only to provinces but to mere flunkies, because under this bill they have got to come here and sit with the Interstate Commerce Commission as mere flunkies—they have no vote; they have no say in any matter affecting purely intrastate rights.

Pass this bill and every man who has to file a claim in a far, remote section of Texas in my district, from beyond the other side of the sunset, has got to come to Washington and file it, 3,000 miles away. What do you think of that? Do you believe that if a man has a shipment of cattle damaged to the extent of $250 he is coming to Washington to file his claim? Under section 16 if I wanted to send a Hereford bull to my friend from Arkansas, Congressman GOODWIN, they could route it around by Illinois, and he would die of old age before he got it. Another friend of mine, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLLIER], who is in the goat business—and there are only two of us in the House in the goat business—if I wanted to send him a fine Angora goat and I started him over the Southern Pacific, when he got to San Antonio they could route him around by the Great Lakes and he would be so old when he got there that his whiskers would have dropped off. [Laughter and applause.]

This is the provision in section 16 that the gentleman from Wisconsin says if amended will hamstring the Federal Government. Let us hamstring the Federal Government and get back to States rights where the people rule, bring the government home to the people, and not centralize it in Washington. [Applause.] That is what the bill does, my friends, centralizes the power in Washington for the making of rates; and it will cause everybody to come here and file his claim 3,000 miles away. [Applause.] My God, gentlemen, have we lost all confidence in our local tribunals to make our laws and fix our freight rates? I, for one, have not. [Great applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SWEET].

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I want to suggest to the gentleman from Wisconsin that the hour of 6 o'clock has arrived.

Mr. ESCH. Can not we dispose of this amendment before we rise?

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Quite a number of gentlemen have left the Chamber within the last few minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk again reported the amendment.

Mr. CALDWELL. Mr. Chairman, the House is under an agreement to rise at 6, and I do not want to violate the agreement that we entered into.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SWEET) there were—ayes 95, noes 39.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly the committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WALSH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 10453, and had come to no resolution thereon.

RECESS.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House stand in recess until 8 o'clock this evening.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The recess having expired, at 8 o'clock p. m. the House was called to order by the Speaker.

CONTROL OF TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In conformity with the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An act to repeal the joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution to authorize the President in time of war to supervise or take possession and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable, or radio system or systems or any part thereof, and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable for the duration of the war and to provide just compensation therefor,' approved July 16, 1918, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1919, I am transmitting herewith a report made by Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster General of the United States, giving a detailed account and report as far as it is possible to do so at this time of all acts and proceedings in connection with the supervision, possession, control, and operation of the telephone, telegraph, and marine cable systems of the United States, and of all moneys received and expended, and all property and assets acquired or held, and all liabilities or obligations incurred, including contracts relative to compensation awards.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
13 November, 1919.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the message and the report of the Postmaster General be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would suggest to the gentleman that it is very voluminous.

Mr. MADDEN. I think it is an important matter, and I think the information ought to be furnished to the public. I do not know of anything more important than to show that they have lost $14,000,000 on the Government operation of the telegraph and telephone lines.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the message and accompanying papers from the Postmaster General be printed in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. MADDEN. Then I ask unanimous consent that it be printed as a public document.

The SPEAKER. The message with the papers is referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, in the meantime I think the importance of the document is such that it should be printed as a public document.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that it be printed as a public document. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the objection I made to having it printed in the RECORD.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. Mr. Speaker, I renew the objection.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the secretary of state of the State of Maine transmitting a resolution announcing the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution granting the right of suffrage to women.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 10453, the railroad bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the railroad bill, with Mr. WALSH in the chair.

The Clerk reported the title of the bill.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Ninety-eight Members present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Ackerman	Fields	Lee, Ga.	Saunders, Va.
Andrews, Md.	Fisher	Lehlbach	Schall
Anthony	Flood	Longworth	Scully
Ashbrook	Focht	McAndrews	Sells
Aswell	Fordney	McCulloch	Sherwood
Baer	Frear	McKenzie	Sinclair
Bell	Freeman	McKeown	Sisson
Benham	Fuller, Ill.	McPherson	Slemp
Benson	Fuller, Mass.	Magee	Smith, Ill.
Blackmon	Gallivan	Maher	Smith, N. Y.
Bland, Va.	Gandy	Major	Snell
Blanton	Gard	Mann, Ill.	Steagall
Boies	Garner	Mason	Stedman
Booher	Godwin, N. C.	Merritt	Steele
Bowers	Good	Montague	Stephens, Miss.
Britten	Goodall	Moon	Stiness
Browne	Goodykoontz	Moore, Pa.	Sullivan
Burdick	Gould	Moore, Va.	Summers, Wash.
Byrns, Tenn.	Graham, Ill.	Moores, Ind.	Swope
Campbell, Kans.	Hamill	Mott	Taylor, Ark.
Cantrill	Hardy, Tex.	Mudd	Taylor, Colo.
Caraway	Harrison	Nelson, Mo.	Taylor, Tenn.
Carter	Haugen	Newton, Mo.	Thomas
Casey	Hays	Nicholls, S. C.	Tincher
Chindblom	Hicks	Oldfield	Towner
Clark, Fla.	Hill	Olney	Vare
Cooper	Holland	Padgett	Vestal
Copley	Hulings	Peters	Vinson
Cramton	Igoe	Phelan	Ward
Currie, Mich.	Ireland	Platt	Wason
Davis, Minn.	Jacoway	Porter	Watson, Va.
Davis, Tenn.	James	Pou	Webster
Dent	Johnson, Ky.	Purnell	Whaley
Dewalt	Johnson, S. Dak.	Reavis	Williams
Dickinson, Iowa	Johnston, N. Y.	Reber	Wilson, Ill.
Donovan	Juul	Rhodes	Wingo
Dooling	Kelley, Mich.	Riddick	Winslow
Doremus	Kelly, Pa.	Riordan	Woods, Va.
Drane	Kennedy, Iowa	Rodenberg	Woodyard
Dunn	Kettner	Rowan	Young, Tex.
Elston	Kiess	Sabath	Zihlman
Evans, Mont.	Kitchin	Sanders, Ind.	
Fairfield	LaGuardia	Sanders, N. Y.	
Ferris	Langley	Sanford	

The committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WALSH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 10453, finding itself without a quorum, under the rule he caused the roll to be called, whereupon 254 Members answered to their names, and he presented a list of the absentees for insertion in the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The committee will resume its session.

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri: Page 51, line 13, after the word "cause," insert "due," so as to read "due notice."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. I offer a second amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 51, line 20, after the word "abandoned," insert "and such notice shall also be published in some newspaper of general circulation in each county in or through which said line of railroad is constructed or operates."

Mr. ESCH. Will the gentleman put in "for the period of three weeks"? The gentleman does not make a limit.

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. I have no objection.

Mr. ESCH. Just insert that in your amendment, and I do not think the committee will object to it.

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. Let that be inserted, then, "for three weeks."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri asks to modify his amendment in the manner suggested.

Mr. ESCH. "Three consecutive weeks," and put it at the end of the paragraph, line 22.

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. That is all right.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to modify his amendment by including the words "for three consecutive weeks," and by transposing the place where it shall be included to the end of line 22, as a new sentence. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri offers another amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri: Page 51, line 7, after the word "abandonment," strike out the period and insert a comma and insert thereafter the following: "but no new right of abandonment shall be recognized, acquired, or created under this act."

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, sections 17, 18, and 19 refer to the requirement by which corporations owning railroads and operating them shall apply to the Interstate Commerce Commission before they can extend their lines, construct new lines, acquire or operate any lines or extensions thereof, and so forth. Also it requires them to make application to the Interstate Commerce Commission before they shall abandon any lines or portions of lines of railroads and for hearings after notice given, as provided in section 18. I am not sure but what these sections ought to go out of the bill, but if they remain as a part of this bill, I desire to offer three certain amendments which I have, the first of which I now offer to the bill. This relates to notice provided for in said paragraph 18. The second relates to publication in some newspaper of general circulation in each county in or through which said line is constructed or operates. Paragraph 18 reads in part:

Upon receipt of any application for such certificate the commission shall cause notice thereof to be given to and a copy filed with the railroad commission—

And so forth.

This would mean a mere notice. I have asked to insert the word "due" after the word "cause" in line 13, so that it will read "due notice," which involves the question of time. It may be while I am reasonably satisfied that due notice would be given and full opportunity probably given so that all parties in interest would have an opportunity to bring suits in injunction to restrain the abandonment of lines of railroads or any portions thereof, I feel that it would be safer to require what I have tried to insert, the words "due notice." The right is given in paragraph 19 for enjoining by any court of competent jurisdiction at suit of the United States, the commission, any commission or regulating body of the State or States affected, or any party in interest, abandonment contrary to the provisions of paragraph 17, 18, or 19 of this section. It is possible for the bill as now constructed that the mere notice after application made by the railroads seeking to abandon a line may be filed and the road may be abandoned and parties along the line of the railroad, where cities and towns have grown up and great interests are affected, that the actual notice will not come to them, and before some individual or business party in interest shall have had sufficient notice in order to bring suit or injunction the road may be abandoned, and for that reason I have offered this first amendment.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, the gentleman from Missouri desires to insert the word "due" after the word "cause," in line 15. It seems to me that would be unnecessary, and if necessary I am afraid it might raise some very grave jurisdictional questions, as, for instance, what is due notice. But we cover it in the other part of the same section where we say—

The application for, and issuance of, any such certificate shall be under such rules and regulations as to hearings and other matters as the commission may from time to time prescribe.

That would involve giving notice. Not only that, but we require the commission to give notice to be filed, and file a copy of the application with the railroad commission, or the public utilities commission, or other appropriate authority, or the governor. It seems to me that as to the matter of notice we have fully taken care of the proposition without having the word "due" inserted.

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I am induced to offer these amendments by the fact that my attention was called to it particularly by reason of a condition which exists in my State and in other States where certain great railroad lines are seeking to abandon what they call weak lines. In southwest Missouri, running through my district for over 100 miles are two lines of railroads, one running from Kansas City, Mo., to Springfield, Mo., for a distance of very nearly 200 miles. Another line runs from Olathe, Kans., to Springfield, Mo., and at Olathe, Kans., it connects with the main line of the Frisco and runs into Kansas City. These two lines were once owned by a separate corporation. They very nearly parallel, touching at certain points, and are several miles distant at others, and cities and towns of from 1,000 to 1,500 inhabitants and many other towns of smaller population are built up along those lines. Very recently it was given out that the Frisco Railroad, which had acquired these two lines in violation of the law, as it is claimed, of the State of Missouri, had as its purpose to abandon one line, and probably what is known as the line running into Kansas, or the so-called interstate line. And a great protest arose all along that line from the people living and interested in the various towns and having business interests along said road against sa. proposed abandonment. Now, by this bill jurisdiction is given to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroad authorities can come to the Interstate Commerce Commission and make application for a certificate authorizing said abandonment. And heretofore the right to authorize abandonment was not conferred upon any Federal authority by any authorized jurisdiction. This is the first appearance in any bill of any effort to confer jurisdiction for that purpose. Both of these roads are State roads incorporated under the laws of the State of Missouri. By this amendment and my second amendment I desire to give full notice so that all parties in interest shall have an opportunity to be heard and suits of injunction can be brought in abundant time to prevent abandonment. By this last amendment I do not want, if it can be so, that any new right of abandonment shall be recognized or acquired or created. As a matter of precaution I have offered this amendment.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. I will.

Mr. BARKLEY. Does the gentleman's amendment go far enough to take away from the commission the authority it has conferred upon them by this act to pass upon future applications for abandonments?

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. I am not sure about that. I am somewhat doubtful about it, but I do not want to give to this Interstate Commerce Commission any right, or to the railroads any right, seeking to abandon a line in which parties are interested who have built towns and villages along them, and those towns contributing large sums of money and issuing bonds——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes longer.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, would the gentleman object to having the amendment being again reported during his five minutes?

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. Let it be reported now.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will again report the amendment.

The amendment was again reported.

Mr. CANDLER. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. I have only a minute.

Mr. CANDLER. Just a question.

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. Go ahead.

Mr. CANDLER. You stated they were in the State heretofore?

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. Both of them incorporated under the laws of the State of Missouri.

Mr. CANDLER. And subject to the jurisdiction of the State?

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. Subject to the jurisdiction of the State courts, and they would not have to come to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. CANDLER. And this will take the jurisdiction away from the State and confer it upon the Interstate Commerce Commission?

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. It would bring it here to the Interstate Commerce Commission. I have offered this amendment as a matter of precaution, so as to safeguard, if possible, every right of the people living along the lines of this road. Millions of dollars of property would be destroyed if the road should be permitted to abandon either one of these lines, the so-called interstate line, for instance, running nearly 200 miles. Large interests are involved. It has been threatened to abandon said road running through my district, which would result in serious injury and damage to the towns and cities and communities along said road. And I am afraid that under this section, if they are once able to abandon it, after coming to the Interstate Commerce Commission for that purpose, it might be within the power of the main lines of railroads to prevent anybody else from acquiring and operating a railroad after said abandonment. I hope the amendment may prevail, which reads as follows:

But no new right of abandonment shall be recognized, acquired, or created under this act.

And I hope this amendment may prevail.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, the reason why this provision was inserted in the bill was to provide that there shall be

no abandonment of roads unless subject to this act. It only applies to roads subject to the act to regulate commerce.

Mr. RAYBURN. I beg the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. BARKLEY. In subsection 17, to which this amendment is offered, in the second line, it provides it shall apply to railroads subject to the act.

Mr. RAYBURN. I offered an amendment in the committee—the reason I know the gentleman is mistaken about that is that I offered an amendment in the committee that it should not apply to a road within a State, and the amendment was voted down.

Mr. BARKLEY. There are many roads within the States subject to the act, because they have traffic arrangements and agreements for shipping out of the State.

Mr. VENABLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. VENABLE. Is it not a fact that there are very few roads that are not engaged in interstate commerce?

Mr. BARKLEY. Certainly; and they are subject to this act. But if there is to be any authority to put a check on abandonment by railroads subject to this act, regardless of whether or not they are built wholly within the confines of a State, it should rest with the commission. Being engaged in interstate commerce, and thereby subject to the act, that right ought to be conferred on the Interstate Commerce Commission. If the House desires to legislate to the effect that there is nevermore to be any abandonment of railroads, then the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri should be adopted, because that would be the effect of his amendment.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. MACGREGOR. Who is to pay for the operation of railroads if they do not earn enough to keep them going?

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not know who is going to pay for it. I do not know whether anybody will or not. The object of this provision is to allow the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the propriety of abandonment, to investigate whether the abandonment would be in the interest of the public, and to issue a certificate of public convenience and advantage only in cases where it is shown to the commission that the railroads subject to the act or in the interest of the public shall be permitted to abandon some portion of their line. We certainly can trust the Interstate Commerce Commission to take care of the interests of the public. But if we accept the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DICKINSON] we accept the idea that no new right of abandonment shall be acquired under the act.

Mr. BEE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. BEE. Does the gentleman from Kentucky think that where a road has secured the right of eminent domain, and right-of-way rights, and has built towns and villages, and homes have been built on the strength of it, they ought to be in a position to abandon, like the Frisco, because it does not pay dividends, a line that it has purchased?

Mr. BARKLEY. No; because they are being abandoned now, and nobody has the right to say they shall not be abandoned.

Mr. BEE. Have not the State commissions the right to prevent such abandonment?

Mr. BARKLEY. In some States the commissions have the right; but, taking the country at large, I do not think more than half a dozen States all together have a law concerning abandonment.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. SCOTT. If I understood the phraseology of the gentleman's amendment, I think it will accomplish just the opposite of what he intends to accomplish. It precludes the future abandonment, in any event, and instead of accomplishing the object intended, it will do the reverse.

Mr. BARKLEY. He seeks to cut off any new right of abandonment in the future. Possibly no rights of abandonment have accrued now, although rights of abandonment accrue only if the Interstate Commerce Commission, after investigation, certifies it will be in the interest of the public. If the gentleman's amendment is adopted it will accomplish the opposite purpose from what he intends.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired on the amendment.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. SIMS. Now, if future highway facilities in this country are to be dependent upon whether or not the investment is a profitable one, we will soon be in a junk heap. There is not a single street or road in the country or in the city that pays anybody on the investment. The desire of private capital to run away from furnishing the country with the absolute necessities of transportation the very minute it does not pay a profit shows the absurdity of committing the interests of the whole people to the profit seekers and profiteers; and I say the gentleman's amendment is not strong enough. You should place in there a provision to the effect that if any trunk line wants to surrender its branch, let it be sold at some proper price to a corporation that will run it.

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana moves to strike out the last two words.

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DICKINSON] is attempting to cure an evil in this bill, but his amendment, I think, will not cure it. You might as well understand, gentlemen of the committee, that these sections—from 17 down to 21, inclusive—absolutely wipe out every State line in these United States, in so far as the control that has heretofore been exercised by State commissions is concerned. [Applause.]

Do not make any mistake, gentlemen. When my friend the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] says these paragraphs refer only to roads that come under this act, he is right. Yet every road that ever ships a carload interstate comes under this act. Therefore there is not a mile of railroad in America but what comes under these sections. Remember that. Adopt them if you want to. You can not build a mile of railroad anywhere in America without getting the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

If they want to tear up a mile of road, they will no longer apply to State commissions, that understand the conditions and surroundings, but they will come away up here to Washington and get permission to do it.

Look at paragraph 21, gentlemen. It reserves to the State commissions the magnificent power of controlling spur tracks alone in the future! They have taken all the teeth out of the State commissions. They have robbed them of all their power and all their control. But, thank God, they still let them control spur tracks! Thank God, they still have the right to attend their own funeral, and the people whom they heretofore served may act as pallbearers. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. All debate on the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DICKINSON] has expired.

Mr. CANDLER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is of opinion that that would be an amendment in the third degree.

Mr. CANDLER. That has been withdrawn, as I understand.

The CHAIRMAN. Nobody has withdrawn a pro forma amendment.

Mr. CANDLER. Then let us vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair was about to put the question.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute for the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DICKINSON].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment by way of substitute, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute offered by Mr. JONES of Texas for the amendment offered by Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri: Page 46, line 13, strike out all of section 402.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, under section 402 of the proposed bill the Interstate Commerce Commission is given charge of all the cars in the United States, and at the same time is given the right of forbidding the extension of any railroad or the building of any new or proposed railroad. I think it is wise to strike out all of this section, leaving the car-service act just as it was enacted in May, 1917, for two reasons:

In the first place, I do not believe it is practicable for the Interstate Commerce Commission to act upon all of the requests for cars all over the United States and not get the thing mixed up.

The second reason is the fact that not a single line of railway in the United States can be extended under subsection 17 of the proposed bill without getting the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission. That means in most of the outlying sections that they will have to go to a tremendous expense in order to get permission to construct those lines of railway.

But the principal reason that I want the section stricken out is because of the fact that under the Federal-control act that is now in force there has been a hopeless failure to allocate cars properly to the different sections of the country. For the last three months there have been millions of bushels of wheat thrashed out and piled up on the bare ground, subject to the

action of the elements and rotting for the want of cars; and at the present time, to-day, there are more than a million bushels of wheat so thrashed out and waiting for cars, and that wheat has been on the ground three months.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Is not that due, not to the failure properly to allocate cars to the country in question but to the fact that the Railroad Administration has not the cars? They have not been built.

Mr. JONES of Texas. I will state that there are certain sections that have had the cars all the time, and that is the point I am coming to. I have 53 counties in my district, a district larger than the State of Onio. If they need a car to load with wheat in each one of those 53 counties and over in Ohio there is one point that needs 53 cars, if you have the Interstate Commerce Commission passing on where the cars shall go the man or the town in Ohio that needs the 53 cars will get all of them, because that man or that town can make a showing, but not a single county in my district can get a car, because no single county can afford to make the showing and go to the expense of making it. The far-away, outlying sections are an integral part of our great country. They furnish the bread of the Nation. They furnish the raw material that keeps the wheels of commerce turning. The winning, the building of a new country involves hardships enough without the additional burden of a trip to Washington for every constructive move with reference to transportation.

The strongest reason why this section should be stricken out is this: Before we had Federal control of railways, before we had the car-service features of the bill that is now in force, when a railway company failed to furnish a car I could go or a stockman in my district could go to the railway company and give notice that on the 20th day of this month he needed 10 railway cars, and if the railway company did not furnish them they were liable for damages, unless they could show that it was impossible to get them, and they had to make the showing. If you pass this car-service bill, let a stockman or a wheat man order cars, and if they fail to come, I do not care whether the railway company made any effort to get those cars or not, the railway company will come in with the plea that the Interstate Commerce Commission, in order to relieve a congested center somewhere, ordered the cars to be delivered elsewhere, and the railway company will go scot free.

I do not know where they got the cars before we had Federal control of the distribution of cars in my country, but I do know that we did not suffer for cars, and when we ordered cars we got them, and when they started to the market up to Kansas City or Chicago with the cattle they went there direct. If they did not, the carrier was responsible. As it is at the present time they can say they were routed over some other way and the plaintiff has no way of proving they were not. They come in and say that the cars were allocated elsewhere. Now, listen. Suppose in the congested centers of this country they need some cars, they have business of importance sufficient to justify their coming to Washington and making the showing that they need those cars. They will come, make the showing, and get them, will they not? Most assuredly they will, and down in my country the wheat will continue to rot on the ground.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JONES of Texas. I ask for five minutes more.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Vote! Vote!

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair desires to state that while the debate is proceeding it is not in order for Members to interrupt by cries of "Vote." The gentleman from Texas is preferring a request for unanimous consent which the Chair will state, namely, that he may proceed for five additional minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Now, Mr. Chairman, I am not stating a thing that I can not prove when I say that wheat is lying on the ground subject to the elements. I have the affidavits and the showing and the reports.

I have been down to the Interstate Commerce Commission time and again, and have gotten my friends on the Texas delegation from west Texas to go. Two of them made speeches here a while ago in behalf of the things that are covered by the amendment that I have offered. My colleague from Fort Worth [Mr. LANHAM] has also accompanied us repeatedly. Two thousand are needed to-day in the district that I represent, and they will send 20 or 30 a day, and think when they are loading 20 or 30 cars of wheat a day they are granting relief, and it has been exceedingly difficult to convince them otherwise, even with all the help I can get.

I do not wish to be unfair to the Railway Administration. They have labored under great difficulties. There have been many calls. The job is too big for any man or set of men to handle from Washington. The near-by and developed centers can afford to organize and send representatives to Washington to present their claims in the strongest manner. During the busy season the Washington administration has been overwhelmed with these requests for cars. It is impossible for them to tell the needs of far-off sections, and in the mêlée these outlying sections suffer.

Right here I want to pay tribute to my good friends Frank R. Jamison, secretary of the Panhandle Plains Chamber of Commerce, and S. C. McMurtry, president of the Panhandle Grain Dealers' Association, for their valuable assistance. But for the fine efforts of these two men, we would not have had even the measure of relief we have received. They have furnished me the facts day by day and we have given the Director General no rest. Cooperating, we have by tremendous efforts secured a great number of cars. But must this agonizing process be gone through in every emergency?

The farmers down in my section have in some instances offered to sell their wheat for a dollar and a quarter a bushel and some for a dollar a bushel; they were willing to take that if they could get it off their hands.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Texas. Yes.

Mr. HUDSPETH. The gentleman stated that the wheat was rotting in the fields.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Yes.

Mr. HUDSPETH. If, under this bill, you started wheat to Galveston and they rerouted it around by Chicago or New Orleans, it would rot in transit instead of rotting in the fields.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Yes; and it would shake out in transit as well. Where are you going to get any relief when they reroute the cars? Suppose they start a carload of cattle for Kansas City and they get to Fort Worth and the commission decides that the congestion is too great over a certain line of railway and they send the cars around by New Orleans or around through some other State and when they are off on a different route there is a wreck. The road over which they pass is not responsible because they did not want to haul it, perhaps, and even if they did it will bring on a fight as to who is responsible, and whether anyone is responsible. Again, the delay injures the cattle. Who will stand the loss? Or, if the diverted route and wreck should be in a fever-infested district and loss occurs, who will compensate the owner? You have that situation but there is no remedy. If you will knock out this whole section, give the people a right to demand of the railway companies that they furnish the cars, that they transport them to the market with reasonable diligence, you will get service; but as long as they can hide behind the cloak of a Federal commission—and no small shipper can afford to take the time and go to the expense of coming here to make a showing—we might just as well get in the covered wagon and leave my section of the country.

Mr. VAILE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Texas. Yes.

Mr. VAILE. The gentleman is making a true and accurate statement of the conditions in his State, and also in the territory adjoining mine. But I am not advised that these sections do not give the relief that we ought to have. Can the gentleman show just how this would prevent us getting this relief?

Mr. JONES of Texas. I do not want a body in Washington to say to the people in northwest Texas, or in the gentleman's district, or anywhere else, that the cars shall be sent to some congested center and let them go without. I do not believe in that principle. I do not believe it is just or right. [Applause.] The distance and expense of coming to Washington will prevent relief to the small shipper in many instances. This is true not only in Texas but all over the Union.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Texas. Yes.

Mr. KNUTSON. The gentleman says that he prefers to have the law remain as it is now. He is satisfied with the present conditions.

Mr. JONES of Texas. No, sir; I want the railroads returned to the private owners, but I want the law, as far as the car service is concerned, as it was prior to the time the Federal Government took charge, so that we can hold the companies responsible for their negligent acts.

Again, the proposed section also provides that before a railway can be extended one mile, and before a single yard of new railway may be constructed, the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission must be secured. A company may have the money to build. The community may need it. But a delegation must get on the train and come to Washington to get

permission before they can lay a rail or drive a spike. And if they refuse consent that community must continue to use wagons. Where is all of this foolishness going to end? Since when has it become wise to require the business men to come East to get permission to spend their own money? Gentlemen, this is a national question, but the Nation is interested in protecting the just rights of every locality. The finest way to do that is to leave business and different sections as untrammeled as possible. The people of my country know better than any far-off commission when they need and want to build a new transportation line or extend an old one. I have county seats that are 40 miles from the railroad. I love that country and its people, and it is one of my dreams to see new lines of railway throughout that great scope of country. But if this section of the bill remains unmodified I fear that years from now many of our county seats will still be miles from any line of railway. All we ask is that you give us a chance—a broad, big, American chance. [Applause.]

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas. Texas seems to vote strong to-night in regard to the section under discussion. There was car shortage prior to 1917. The most severe car shortage in the history of the United States occurred in 1916 before the car-service act was enacted and before Federal control ever began. Car shortage is seasonal, and there never was a time when there was not danger of a car shortage during the crop-moving season. And yet it has not been found profitable for the railroads to maintain car equipment to meet the peak load and then have that equipment idle for 10 months in the year.

You had car shortage before the car-service act was enacted and before the roads went under Federal control. The reason for car shortage is the fact that since the war began the railroads have not kept up their equipment. It requires over 100,000 cars a year to meet the traffic needs. For almost four years there has been a shortage in car production, and that is one reason why there is a shortage to-day. The car-service act was largely enacted for the purpose of improving this very situation which the gentleman from Texas now complains about. That act, let me state, was not enacted until the middle of 1917, and the war was on. The act never had a chance for its life, because shortly thereafter Federal control came, and we had the car service in the hands of the Federal Railroad Administration.

This amendment to strike out this whole section means that you will take from the commission the right to give, as provided in this section, an order to the railroad company to furnish sufficient and safe equipment for its car service. Do you want to do that? Here is the power given to the commission to order a carrier to supply its patrons with cars, a power the commission did not have under the decision of the Supreme Court in 1916, when the commission tried to order the Pennsylvania Railroad to furnish tank cars. We give the commission power to demand that the company shall furnish cars to do the business. Do you want to strike that out?

Mr. JONES of Texas. Under that order they would furnish the congested centers with the cars at the expense of men in the smaller places.

Mr. ESCH. That is the fault of the Railroad Administration, and it could not be charged to the Interstate Commerce Commission. [Applause.] Do you want to strike out the section and take that power away? Do you want to strike out the provision as to the joint use of terminals? Do you want also to take away from the commission the right to give preference and to give priorities?

That is the power we had given to the Government by the priorities act of 1917 in order that commerce might move. Do you want to take from the commission that power, too, by voting for the motion of the gentleman from Texas? Surely gentlemen should not be swept from their feet because of the clamor of gentlemen from a single State. This is a bigger question than even the broad State of Texas. It is a national question. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to make the pro forma amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman moves to strike out the last word of the substitute and is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I want to give a little experience I had to-day. Illinois has more railroads than any State in the Union except Texas. It is a great corn-growing State and a great wheat-growing State. We are better fixed year by year—or were prior to the war—to take care of our products in getting them to market. The world was not built in a day. I recollect very well in my time when corn sold at 10 to 12½ cents a bushel within 100 miles of Chicago.

I got a wire this morning from my district. The farmers gathered together at Danville, in that county, and sent me this wire: "The Railroad Administration is sending the cars west." [Laughter.] And their elevators are full. I want to say to you we are hardly ever outside of an elevator stack in Illinois. My farmers have got crops, and they want to move their corn, and it is ready to move. They need the money, and they passed a resolution, and they wired me, and I took the matter up with the powers that be here in the railroad building. Now, do you know what answer I got? They said in Nebraska, in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas some of them can care for their wheat better than others, but that they had wheat suffering, the wheat being damaged, rotting, and the terminals are not open. They said, "Here, you can tell your people that Galveston is the only open port just now," and these cars were being sent west, and they could not give relief. [Applause.] So I am not going to tear passion to tatters, but, understand, I have had a short-line railroad a hundred miles long that was put out of business under this. It was built by the farmers years and years ago, and they finally paid $250,000 for it sooner than suffer it to be scrapped. They can scrap it, you know, and they were about to do it.

It was in the courts under a receiver and the stock was owned by the people there, except a few outside of the State. Well, they went to work and they have got a triweekly gas engine on that road. I tried to console them, saying, "Oh, well, we are going to have good roads and hard roads, and you will have your automobile trucks; all this, that, and the other." Here are villages all along that 100 miles. Dr. Foster had about half of it in his district and I had the other half in my district. Oh, my Texas friends, you have not all the troubles on earth. [Applause.]

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, it appeared in the hearings before our committee that the Railroad Administration had built 100,000 freight cars, and they say it was only possible to get the railroads to accept, I think, about two-thirds of them. That was the purpose of the bill the other day for an equipment trust, and fully one-third are being unallocated because the railroad companies would not agree to accept them. Is not that a fact?

Mr. ESCH. They are all allocated but 10 per cent.

Mr. SIMS. They would not take the cars; they would not accept them at all and be responsible for the payment, and that is the reason, perhaps, some of the Texas railroads have not got them, because they were not willing to pay for them.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Dakota objects.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman——

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that motion is not now in order. It is a motion in the third degree. The question now is upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. Does not the vote come on the substitute first?

The CHAIRMAN. The vote comes on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri to add certain words to the section before the motion to strike out the section.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer a perfecting amendment, which I desire to have read now.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. STEVENSON: Page 53, line 13, after the word "of," insert the words "steam railroads lying wholly within any State."

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Chairman, I have been very much interested in the various views and various troubles that gentlemen are airing as a result of this provision. I think we had better look just a minute to what we can do under these things. There is no question but that we can regulate interstate commerce. There is no question that in regulating interstate commerce to a certain extent we regulate State intrastate affairs, but when it comes to the determination of where an intrastate railroad shall lie, where it shall be built, or where it shall be taken away, that is not a matter of interstate commerce, and we are without power to confer upon the Interstate Commerce Com-

mission the right to say that it shall be applied here or that it shall not be applied here or that it shall be taken away.

Now, we have in this provision on page 52 that any abandonment, for instance—and that is just a correlative of any construction—any abandonment or construction must be done subsequent to the granting of the permit by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it can not be done unless that permit is granted, and it can be done if that permit is granted regardless of the permission of any other jurisdiction. Now, let us look at it for a minute.

We have had in South Carolina a good many troubles on this line, and we have a statute on the subject. But if a company proposes to build a line of railroad across a county entirely within the State, it has to get the permission of the State in order to have the right of eminent domain to construct its road or to have a foot of land upon which to construct it, unless it is voluntarily conveyed by the citizens themselves. You will have this situation: The Interstate Commerce Commission saying to the State that "You have nothing to do with it," and yet saying to the company, "You go ahead and build," and when they go to build the State comes in and says, "You can not lay a rail; you have no corporate power; you have no right of eminent domain; you can not acquire a right of way; you can not go on a man's land and condemn his house and his home and his schoolhouses, and everything else." You are infringing here upon the constitutional right of the State that has never been delegated when you say the right to put down or take up an intrastate road is to be conferred and can be conferred upon any Federal agency, and I do not care very much what you do, because there is a tribunal over here that will correct it whenever you undertake it.

I want to tell you of our experience. We have a railroad 20 miles long there, built largely by private contributions. They built their schoolhouses, their towns, their churches, and they settled along the line and developed the country. Then it was unprofitable because the division with the great trunk lines was made so that its freight rates were not sufficient to maintain it. And then they undertook to take it up. Our folks went into court. They did not propose to leave three towns and a good many factories out in the woods 20 miles away. The railroad people named it the "Swamp Rabbit Railroad," because every time they started to take it up it would get away from them. Finally we passed a law that when a railroad company in South Carolina undertook to take up an abandoned road it became the property of South Carolina. From that time there has been nothing done with it.

Now, you take this proposition here, and it says that when they have procured the right of abandonment they can take up their roads without the permission of anybody else anywhere. I submit when you come to try that out you will find you will have great difficulty. In other words, the building of 20 miles, or 40 miles, or 100 miles of railroads within the boundaries of a State is not an interstate matter. The only interstate commerce that ever occurs is where interstate cars are transported over it, and we have the right to commit to the Interstate Commerce Commission the control of those cars and their operation and their distribution, and the rates, and all that kind of thing, but the track itself you can not control and you can not go in there and take away that which the State has the right to say belongs to the citizens of the State, and you can not overturn the law of eminent domain of any State by any such action.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I agree with what the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. STEVENSON] has said, and I believe, as he does, that the section relating to the building of extensions and to abandonment of railroads ought not to remain in the bill. Members of the committee tell us these sections do not apply to intrastate roads, that is, to roads wholly within a State or whose business is exclusively within a State; but an intrastate road comes under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission if a car happens to be shipped over that road and enters interstate commerce. From that time on the road comes under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Therefore the commission, if these sections remain, can determine whether or not there can be an extension of that road and whether or not it can be abandoned. In my judgment that is a dangerous power to put into the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission. And I feel also that it is a power that can not properly be conferred upon a Federal board, because it relates to property entirely within a State. Federal authority can be exercised over interstate commerce, over the business of the State roads as they engage in interstate commerce, but, in my judgment, there can be no Federal authority to determine whether or not a company can build or extend a road within a State, or, having built it, whether or not the company shall be permitted or required to continue to operate it.

We have had some experience in our State with efforts on the part of railroad companies to abandon their lines, and the matter has very properly been taken up in the State courts. In our State we think we have jurisdiction of those matters, and we have proceeded to exercise jurisdiction. The legislature of our State recently passed an act relative to the abandonment of railroads. The legislature has thus assumed jurisdiction of it. The people of the State believe the legislature and the courts have jurisdiction, and I think they have. And I question the wisdom and the right of the Congress to pass a law of this kind, transferring entirely the jurisdiction of these matters to the Federal Government.

The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. STEVENSON] has very well said that the Federal Government can exercise control over the commerce when it becomes interstate; but over the property wholly within the State, the right to build, the right to lay the tracks, the right to acquire property by eminent domain—all those rights of property are gained by State statutes, over which the Federal Government has no control whatever. It must therefore be that the State has authority to determine questions relating to extension and abandonment.

I am opposed to these sections which propose to give sole authority in these matters to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. SEARS. If the gentleman will yield, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH] has just eloquently said that this is a national question and rises above a State question. Does not the gentleman fear that next November this question may be a congressional-district question when the people begin to realize we are giving up their rights?

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan. There are many questions involved in this bill that are national questions, and concerning them it is proper that the Interstate Commerce Commission should have control. But jurisdiction as to certain matters is in the States and should remain there.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer a substitute to the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ESCH: Page 53, line 13, strike out lines 13, 14, 15, and 16, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"To the construction or abandonment of any line located or to be located wholly within one State or to any street car or electric interurban line."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the language as it will appear when amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

The paragraph will read as amended: "The authority of the commission conferred by paragraphs 17 to 20, both inclusive, shall not extend to the construction or abandonment of any line located or to be located wholly within one State or to any street car or electric interurban line."

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to withdraw my amendment and accept that in lieu of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Carolina asks unanimous consent to withdraw his amendment. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, it is true that the State of Texas is very much interested in this section, but the State of Texas is very much affected by this section. Texas is larger than the 14 smallest States of the Union put together, and has more miles of railroad than any other State in the Union. But I wish to direct your attention not to something peculiar to Texas, but to that multitudinous person commonly referred to as "Jones he pays the freight." He lives in all the States of the Union, and sometimes in a state of despair. [Applause.]

Paragraph 16 of this section provides, with reference to this car service, that the Interstate Commerce Commission may designate agents to act in congested districts. Congested areas are not necessarily peculiar to any special section of our country. It provides that carriers must follow the directions given by these agents or suffer a heavy penalty.

Now, suppose a carrier abides by the directions of this agent, and suppose that, unmixed with any negligence on the part of the carrier, by diversion in the routing or for other cause initiated by such agent there arises upon a subsequent carrier some wreck or some delay, causing injury to Jones the shipper. The carrier, not being negligent, is not responsible in damages. Who is liable under the terms of this section? Is there not here a right without a remedy?

I had thought of offering an amendment that in a case of that character the carrier might be held to respond in damages if it had performed these acts under the direction of the agent,

and if otherwise it would have been liable in law, and that such carrier, if not negligent itself, might be able to recoup from the Federal Government such loss as it sustained.

But it does not seem to me upon a more mature deliberation that such a course is desirable, and I doubt the propriety of giving such a blanket authority to recover from the Federal Government—in the first place because it is a sovereign power, and in the second place because an authorization of that character might be imposed upon and judgments might be more readily rendered against the Government and upon showings less strict. But where is the remedy for Jones the shipper, under the provisions of this section, if a carrier, in obedience to one of these directions of an agent and bound to comply with those directions under pressure of a heavy penalty—where, I say, is the relief for Jones the shipper, if the carrier, through no negligence of its own, causes the loss to the shipper by obeying one of these commands of the Federal agent?

Now, gentlemen, this pertinent question will arise not only in Texas, but in every State of this Union where railway congestion is a possibility, and under the growing conditions of our country in this postwar period it is a possibility in every State. It is for you and for me to inquire what provision is contained in this section whereby there is a remedy for an infringement of this right of the shipper. For my life I can not see any, nor any possible amendment except to authorize an action against the carrier and let that carrier have the right to recoup from the Government, which, in my opinion, is a matter of very doubtful propriety.

I should like to hear from some member of this committee in order that we may be informed how relief is to come to the shipper who suffers by reason of the loss of or injury to his goods on a carrier which is not negligent by reason of that carrier's obedience to the direction of one of the Federal agents, who, "clothed with a little brief authority," and perhaps glad to exercise it, may divert the routing or otherwise initiate the trouble.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. Yes.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I do not think I fully understand the gentleman. How does a cause of action arise when no one is negligent? What kind of a cause of action does the gentleman refer to?

Mr. LANHAM. The initial carrier may not be negligent, but the subsequent carrier——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask for one minute more, if the Chair please.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to proceed for one minute more. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Now, it is clear that on a subsequent carrier an accident might result in injury to the shipper because of some direction of the Federal agent for which the carrier was not responsible. For instance, here is a line of railway that will not carry safely an engine of a certain weight. Suppose that the agent directs—for he has the authority to determine where that locomotive shall go—suppose he directs that locomotive to take this train on a certain trackage, and by reason of the unsafe condition of that trackage or by reason of it not being adapted to that weight an accident results in injury to the shipper. That fact arises by reason of the fault of the agent of the Government and not because of negligence on the part of the carrier. What remedy has the shipper under such circumstances?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask to be recognized on the amendment. There has been only five minutes of debate on it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH]. As far as it goes, it is helpful to the present situation and the future. But, as indicated already by the discussions of my colleagues from Texas [Mr. HUDSPETH, Mr. JONES, Mr. PARRISH, and Mr. LANHAM], it does not go quite far enough.

I agree with the gentleman from Wisconsin that where a question is an international one or where a question is solely a national one, a State question should not be considered. But I have noticed here frequently that when a Member of Congress gets up and preaches national issues the particular State issue called into question does not affect so very largely his particular State. I think this House is peculiarly fitted to-night to discuss national issues. I want to compliment and commend the distinguished chairman of this Committee of the Whole, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], as being the only Chairman of a Committee of the Whole for months who has been able to keep a quorum here on the floor of the House, and he has had 300 men here for the last hour and a half. I want to compliment him. I think he is the best chairman I ever saw. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would like to suggest to the distinguished gentleman from Texas that he is not speaking to the amendment.

Mr. BLANTON. I am not quite equal to discussing further such a momentous question, so I will get back to the amendment. When it has been shown here that a question vitally affects, so far as railroad interests are concerned, a State as big as 14 other States in this Nation, and with more miles of railroad than has any other State in this Nation, does it not become more than a local State question? There is one little city in my district, Winters, Tex., in Runnels County, which a few months ago had 25 carloads of wheat coming into that town every day, and for weeks they could not get a car. They had wheat stored in every building that was available in that little city. I labored down here with the Director General of Railroads to get cars. At that time all of the cars available must have been going to the State of my good friend the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON]. Finally I got the Director General of Railroads to take a few cars away from Illinois and a few from some other States and send them to Winters, Tex. I presume that the few the distinguished gentleman missed from Illinois made an impression upon him, because they do not often let anything get away from them in Illinois. [Laughter.] But I want to say it means a great deal to these people. It means everything to them. When fortune smiles upon them and these good people make a crop and go to the great big expense of harvesting it, they suffer great loss when they can not get cars to send it to the market, and they have to sell it for half what it is worth frequently.

Mr. DENISON. I am unable to understand——

Mr. BLANTON. Did they take some cars away from my other good friend from Illinois? [Laughter.]

Mr. DENISON. No. I am unable to understand why the gentleman should object to one national law which will enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to send cars to Texas when they need them.

Mr. BLANTON. What I want is a provision in this bill that will insure the people getting sufficient cars in my State when same are a necessity, and they are entitled to have them furnished.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. All time has expired. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH].

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. I want to offer an amendment to strike out certain paragraphs.

The CHAIRMAN. That will not be in order until the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH] has been disposed of.

Mr. HUDSPETH. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin be reported again.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will again report the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The Clerk read as follows.

Amendment by Mr. ESCH: Page 53, line 13, strike out lines 13, 14, 15, and 16 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"To the construction or abandonment of any line located or to be located wholly within one State or to any street car or electric interurban line."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PARRISH. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 48, beginning with line 14, strike out all of paragraphs 15 and 16 of section 402.

Mr. PARRISH. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I want to preface what I shall say by stating that I am opposed to Government control and ownership of railroads and am strictly in favor of the speedy return of the railroads to their owners, and if that were the issue in the consideration of this bill, I would be willing to sacrifice the public interest very greatly in order to insure the speedy termination of Federal control. Fortunately, however, that is not the issue. Under the law that created and made possible Government control, the roads will have to go back to their owners without further legis-

lation, and President Wilson has notified Congress and the public that whether any legislation is passed or not he expects to return the roads to their owners on or before the 1st day of January, 1920, and Director General Hines has already served notice on the owners of the railroads to get ready to assume control in conjunction with the Government by December 1 of this year, in order that they may be sufficiently in touch with the management of the roads that Government control may be released on the date set by the President, and whether this bill is passed or not the roads are going back to their owners.

However, Mr. Chairman, I would like to support this bill if it should go through the committee in such shape as to permit me to do so conscientiously, but unless some material amendments are added I shall never support the bill. As now drawn, the bill guarantees the roads for a period of six months an average earning covering three of the most prosperous years in the history of railroad management, and this alone will call upon the Public Treasury to appropriate many millions of dollars in order to meet this guaranty. Not only that, but the balance that will be due the Government by the railroads for permanent improvements after deducting what is due the railroads for operation charges during Government control, amounting to millions of dollars, will not under this bill have to be paid for a long time in the future and the roads will not be required to give security such as an ordinary business concern would demand, and in this way the Public Treasury must yield up a further large sum of money, which the taxpayers will have to pay.

In addition to the operating expenses which the Government will be authorized under this bill to advance to the railroads, the Government, if the roads demand it, must make a further loan of $250,000,000, and this, too, without the security that would be required of an ordinary business concern, and I think, Mr. Chairman, it is conservative to say that under this bill, by reason of the provisions above pointed out and other provisions contained therein, it will call upon the Public Treasury to the extent of at least another billion dollars. Already the railroads have cost the Government, by reason of the experience of Government control, approximately $1,800,000,000, and I am absolutely unwilling to burden the Public Treasury at this critical time with a further appropriation or burden which will amount, in all probability, to at least another billion dollars.

I am aware of the fact that the proponents of this measure contend that we ought to make the railroads whole because during the war the Government sold bonds and therefore the railroads could not sell bonds and that in many other respects the railroads were deprived of making a profit upon their investment. In this connection may I not say that the railroad owners are not and should not be a privileged class, and there is no reason why they should be guaranteed complete returns from their investments while men in every other business, industry, or profession throughout the entire United States have by reason of the war been forced to take losses in their respective avocations. If it should be contended that the Federal Treasury ought now to appropriate $250,000,000 to be loaned to the farmers and producers of the country in order to enable them to overcome the disadvantages they encountered during the war, I am sure you would find men throwing up their hands in holy horror and denouncing such procedure as socialistic and class legislation, and yet they insist that we should not only guarantee the railroads' earnings for six months, but that we should not require them to pay back what they owe us at this time; that further they should be permitted to call upon us for our guaranty before the expiration of the six months; and that on top of all this we should be compelled to make them a loan of $250,000,000, and the taxes that will result from such provisions as this will still further add to the burdens of our people.

Not only is the above true, but there is no provision made for decreasing the present high rates that have prevailed during Government control. In fact, under the guaranty section incorporated in this bill there is a suggestion from Congress to the Interstate Commerce Commission that it increase the rates if a demand therefor should be made by the railroads within the time specified. In other words, not only are we confronted with the certainty that the Public Treasury will have to loose for the time being at least another billion dollars, but the public generally will be compelled to have its burden added to the matter of increased freight and passenger rates. Do not misunderstand me; I am not opposed to giving the railroads a square deal, but I am opposed to giving them everything they could wish and let the burden fall upon the already overtaxed people and the public generally. I believe there ought to be some protection or guaranty for the rights of the public in this bill, and I shall insist upon nothing less before I cast a vote for it.

Again, paragraphs 15 and 16 of section 402, known as the car-service section, in effect continues Government supervision and direction of the cars and traffic generally even under private ownership and control. In other words, these paragraphs give to the Interstate Commerce Commission the absolute regulation and control of the routing of cars in the event of a congestion in any section of the country. Thus we again break down State lines and force our people to continue their march to Washington in order to get relief from congested conditions of freight and traffic wherever they may be found. This is intensely objectionable to our State for the reason that the people are tired of running to Washington every time they desire to ship a car of cattle, car of corn, car of wheat, or car of other commodities. It has been the earnest hope and prayer of the people of my State that when the railroads were returned to their owners—and I wish they were going to be returned to-morrow—they would be through with running to Washington to get orders every time they wanted to make a shipment of freight. [Applause.]

We want somewhere along the line to stop Federal supervision of the railroads of this Nation but in the adoption of this bill, if you do adopt it, you absolutely create in the Interstate Commerce Commission Federal supervision and control and thus put the public and shippers generally to a tremendous disadvantage. You will make it necessary for the Interstate Commerce Commission to place into the field possibly a thousand or two thousand employees scattered throughout the country, whose duty it shall be to direct the movement of cars irrespective of the wishes of the shippers and irrespective of the orders of the various State railway commissions.

Let me illustrate to you what will happen, and you will pardon me if I make the illustration applicable to my own district. I live in a section where great numbers of cattle are produced, and in the years past we have been in the habit of shipping to Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago. If paragraphs 15 and 16 remain in the bill, and we should route a car of cattle from Henrietta, Tex., my home town, to Kansas City, Kans., over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and after the routing had been made and the contract signed, for some reason or another an agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission should decide that there was a congestion over the "Katy" and somewhere en route should transfer the cattle from the "Katy" to the Texas & Pacific or some other road, and the cattle, after having made a long and circuitous journey, should finally arrive in Kansas City two or three days behind schedule time, with a shrinkage of a hundred pounds per head and a loss to the shipper of not less than $10 or $15 per head, who is going to be responsible to the shipper for the damages in a case of that kind? The railroad company, if sued for the loss, will go into the courthouse and successfully defend the suit by saying that it was not responsible for the change in routing; that under penalty of severe fine it had to follow the instructions of the agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission; and thus the railroad would be released of all responsibility. The Interstate Commerce Commission in such a case would be an arm of the Government and not subject to suit, and thus the shipper would be forced to take the loss and suffer the consequences.

Mr. LANHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PARRISH. I will.

Mr. LANHAM. I would like to inquire if it is the purpose of the gentleman to offer an amendment to effect a cure of that defect in the law? It is my purpose to do so, but I do not want to duplicate the efforts of the gentleman if he contemplates offering such an amendment.

Mr. PARRISH. In reply to the gentleman I will state that I am now offering an amendment to strike out paragraphs 15 and 16 in toto, but I have not offered an amendment such as is suggested by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. PARRISH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent for five minutes more. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. PARRISH. Under the conditions I was just stating there would be a loss of $10 to $15 per head on the cattle shipped, and no one would be responsible to the shipper. Is this fair to the public? Is this fair to the shipper, and must the people of this country be further taxed in order to sustain a system that would permit such injustice and inequities as this? I for one answer no. If you carry these paragraphs into the bill you will make it possible for the railroads of the country to avoid in a large measure damages for delay in shipment, because when they see they are going to fall behind it would be very easy to

consult an agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, get a new routing on account of congestion, relieve themselves, and throw the burden on the shipper.

Let me further illustrate the unjustness of this law. Suppose a Texas farmer should ship a car of tomatoes from some point south of Dallas on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and in the nature of things this car ought to be iced, suppose when the car gets to Dallas the agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission should, either upon its own motion or at the request of the railway company, declare that there was a congestion ahead on the "Katy" and the car of tomatoes should be routed over another line, on which there was no ice for refrigeration, and the car of tomatoes should spoil before reaching its destination, who would be responsible to the shipper for this damage? No one. He would have to bear the loss alone; and illustrations of this kind can be multiplied, and in my candid judgment—I speak with great earnestness—conclusively show that the shippers under this bill will have very little protection. Not only will the shipper be forced to receive his orders from Washington, but the orders when so received leave him without protection in the event of loss or damage. Unquestionably the provisions of this bill will work a great injustice on the shippers and deny them the rights they are justly entitled to at the hands of our Government, and Congress should not countenance the passage of such an act as this.

Mr. STEENERSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PARRISH. I can not yield.

This bill does not go far enough toward protecting the public and shippers; I believe there are certain rights the public has, such as the farmers, the toilers, the shippers, the men who produce and who do not come around the Capitol lobbying day in and day out, and who must be protected by their Representatives in Congress, because we are their chosen protectors, and if we fail them at this time we are not true to their interests. [Applause.]

The amendment that I offer strikes out paragraphs 15 and 16 of the section and would leave the law with reference to the control of traffic the same as it was before the Government took charge of the railroads, and prior to Government control, under the orders of the State railway commission and laws of our State we had absolutely no trouble in the matter of routing and handling of freight.

Paragraphs 15 and 16 are further objectionable because they place a distinct burden upon the growing and progressive sections of the United States and greatly handicap every industry by compelling them to continuously come to Washington to consult the Interstate Commerce Commission as to how they should route their freight. Under the provisions of the Esch bill that is what they will have to do, and while it is stated by the chairman of the committee, Mr. ESCH, we are dealing with a national question, yet I wish to emphasize here and now that the American people from one end of the United States to the other are tired of Federal interference in the management of everyday affairs; they are tired of coming to Washington every time they want to ship a car of freight or undertake a business transaction. I believe the overwhelming sentiment of the American people at this time is not, as some of you gentlemen seem to believe, "On to Washington, on to Washington, on to Washington," but it is "Back to the people, back to the people, back to the people," and let the people manage their own affairs without too much interference from Congress or the Government. The sections far removed from Washington that are growing and progressing rapidly will be the sections most affected by the provisions of this bill, because it is there that congestions will more likely occur and they will be forced to communicate with Washington, 2,000 miles away, to get their orders.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PARRISH. I am sorry I have not the time.

Unless you strike out these two paragraphs you are hamstringing, if I may borrow the words of the distinguished chairman of the committee, the progressive and growing sections of the United States and materially retarding their progress. [Applause.]

This bill is further objectionable because of section No. 407, which authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission to set at naught the antitrust laws of the several States and of the United States and permit mergers and combines heretofore condemned by the State and national laws. The effect of this is to wipe out the splendid antitrust laws that Texas has had for many years and permits the Interstate Commerce Commission, an administrative branch of the Government, to nullify and render ineffective the judgments, decrees, laws, and constitutions of the several States of the Union. In my judgment, this is a very dangerous provision, one that is inimicable to the best interests of the American people and fraught with many dangers.

Section 415 of the bill seeks not only to put into effect but to broaden the decision in the Shreveport rate case and gives to the Interstate Commerce Commission power and authority to strike down every rate that the railroad commissions of the several States may make. To be specific, it seems to me that it is violative of Article IV of the Constitution and allows the Interstate Commerce Commission, a purely administrative branch of the Government, full authority to override the laws of any State or the decisions or orders of any State authority and to sweep them aside. I have offered an amendment to this section, wherein I seek to strike out all of the paragraph after the word "unlawful," on page 63, in line 16, and to have inserted the following:

Provided, however, That full faith and credit shall be given all rates, laws, and regulations made by any State or its agencies or under its authority, and the findings of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall have the effect only of authorizing the complaining party to institute suit in the proper court for the annulment of any such State rate, law, or regulation under the general law.

If you will adopt the amendment I offer, it will have the effect to save to the State railroad commissions some authority at least in the matter of making rates, especially as to intrastate shipments.

The bill as a whole is further objectionable because it vests in the Interstate Commerce Commission the absolute authority to grant permits to remove tracks or to build new roads and takes away from the State commissions jurisdiction in such matters. This, in effect, will mean that in Washington authority will be lodged which will require that all those who desire to extend a road must present their case at Washington, and if perchance a road should, according to the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, become undesirable, this commission would have absolute authority to take up the road, regardless of any law or decision of the State in which the property was situated, and this is a further blow at the power and jurisdiction of the several States, and is a radical change from the existing laws and further tends to centralize in Washington matters that should be left to the States and to local tribunals for solution according to their own needs and about which the Interstate Commerce Commission by reason of the very circumstances can know so little.

Then, too, the bill is objectionable because it destroys in effect the stock and bond laws of the States and puts this matter entirely in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, whether the property in question be intra or inter state, and this provision strikes down the laws of the State of Texas, which we have been building and perfecting for many years, and which have reached that stage of perfection which appeals strongly to the pride of every Texas citizen.

In fact, Mr. Chairman, I might say, in conclusion, that this bill is so intensely objectionable in its many features, especially to the interests of the great State of Texas, that I can not lend it my support; I will not be a party to a bill that pays so little heed to the interests of the public; that wipes out the laws of the State and destroys the authority of the railroad commissions, and permits the Interstate Commerce Commission, purely an administrative office, to strike down the laws, decisions, and decrees of the courts of our State, and to wipe out the power and authority of the State railroad commission of my State which since the days of John H. Reagan has done incalculable service to our citizens. For these and many other reasons I shall not support this bill unless it is materially amended, and since I see no prospect of its being so amended I have no alternative except to vote against the bill, and if the majority should force its passage and it should go into conference, I sincerely hope and trust that it will come out of the conference in such a form that I can lend it my support.

Texas is an empire of boundless possibilities, a domain rich and fertile, replete with all that can add to our national greatness and wealth, and in recent years, due to the discoveries of oil, gas, and coal, and the productivity of her soil and the ingenuity of her people, she has seen marvelous development and prosperity, and is growing by leaps and bounds. If the railroads could be returned to their owners under laws that would safeguard the public, it would add materially to our progress and development, but in making this change we do not want to sacrifice, and I for one am unwilling to sacrifice, the principles, laws, and judgments of our courts and the authority of our State railroad commission which have so largely contributed to the progress and development we have enjoyed. I seek, above all things, to give equal justice and opportunity to all men in every station of life, and especially to the producers who by labor and toil create the things which must sustain the Nation, and therefore I decline to support a measure that does not protect fully the rights of everyone and give to all equal opportunity.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington and Mr. JONES of Texas asked leave to extend their remarks.

Mr. MADDEN. I object to all requests of extension of remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PARRISH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. PARRISH) there were—ayes 68, noes 141.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all of paragraphs 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 of section 402.

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, these paragraphs relate to that part of the section that refers to the extension of the abandonment of lines of railroad. I was entirely friendly to the amendment that took jurisdiction from the Interstate Commerce Commission as to the railroads entirely within the State. But I want to call attention to a railroad as an illustration. There is one railroad running from Kansas City to Springfield, very nearly 200 miles in length, entirely within the State. Another railroad, that runs from Olathe, Kans., to Springfield, Mo., a distance of 180 miles of it in the State of Missouri and 10 miles of it in the State of Kansas. Both roads are what you call Missouri roads, incorporated in Missouri, and the same reason exists, outside of the fact that this second road may be called an interstate road because a few miles of it is in another State—I say the same reason exists for both roads. There is no real reason why the Interstate Commerce Commission should be given jurisdiction to permit abandonment of the second road, with nineteen-twentieths of its length in Missouri, and not given jurisdiction over the other road, which is entirely within the State. My contention is that the Interstate Commerce Commission has no right, has no jurisdiction, and that there ought to be no attempt to confer jurisdiction on the committee to permit abandonment of the right of way and track of this railroad and destroy the railroad incorporated in the State of Missouri, the franchise given to it by the State of Missouri, where millions of dollars' worth of property will be destroyed by the abandonment of the road, as far as the people are concerned, while the second road is in the same condition but has the road entirely in one State. I ask that these sections may be stricken out.

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MOONEY. If the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DICKINSON] does not carry, will I be permitted to offer an amendment to strike out a portion of the paragraph?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks that would be a perfecting amendment. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DICKINSON].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DICKINSON) there were—ayes 52, noes 73.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 49, line 2, after the word "ownership" insert the words "as between carriers."

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMALL: Page 51, line 7, strike out period and insert a colon and add the words "*Provided*, That any carrier by railroad having failed to obtain a certificate permitting abandonment of all or any part of its line of railroad may have the action or decision of the commission reviewed and adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction."

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order to the amendment.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, the latter part of that section 51 contains this language.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment.

Mr. SMALL. I would like to be heard on the point of order, if the Chair desires to hear me, and I submit that we are entitled to know what the point of order is.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. MADDEN. The point of order is that it is not germane to the section or any subsection of the bill under consideration.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, there is a provision here to the effect that no carrier by railroad subject to this act shall abandon any part of its line until it shall have obtained a certificate to that effect from the Interstate Commerce Commission. This is a provision in which the question of property rights is involved. No interstate commerce commission with its power could compel any line of railroad to operate indefinitely at a loss. The operation of a railroad either requires money or credit, and this simply provides for the adjudication of the question in a court of competent jurisdiction.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois care to be heard on the point?

Mr. MADDEN. No; I think I have stated it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would state this provides that certain action of the commission in issuing a certificate in reference to the abandonment of roads constructed in a State or States shall be reviewed or may be reviewed by courts of competent jurisdiction. The Chair thinks that is a matter of proper legislation and condition to be attached to a paragraph providing how these certificates shall be issued, and overrules the point of order.

Mr. ESCH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMALL. I do.

Mr. ESCH. What would be a court of competent jurisdiction?

Mr. SMALL. Well, I might say a Federal court, because that in a manner is interstate, but I submit the words "court of competent jurisdiction" are sufficiently general to enable the parties, the railroad aggrieved, to select its own court. There will certainly be a court——

Mr. ESCH. Is it the gentleman's purpose to give to the court the right to mandamus a commission in the exercise of a discretionary power?

Mr. SMALL. To enjoin the commission, if necessary. But may I endeavor to make myself plain for the moment? This latter part of paragraph 17 says that no carrier by railroad subject to this act shall abandon any part of its road except by the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission evidenced by its certificate. That involves the question of property rights. As I said a moment ago, the railroads to be operated must have revenue or credit, or both, and if it is proved it is not afforded sufficient revenue to pay its operating expenses the Interstate Commerce Commission is without power to compel it to do so. And this committee with such a provision as that in the bill would run the risk of having it declared invalid. Property rights being involved, the carrier railroad would have a plain right to have its contentions adjudicated in a court of competent jurisdiction. I was under the impression that the chairman of the committee would accept the amendment without question.

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMALL. I will yield.

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. As I understand the gentleman from North Carolina, he takes the position that the railroad——

Mr. SMALL. Just for a question.

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. That the railroad is entitled to have this matter adjudicated in a Federal court, and that a court of competent jurisdiction means a Federal court. But what does the gentleman say to the fact that where the road is incorporated, say, within the State of Missouri and a citizen of Missouri, and property rights of the individual along the line is also a citizen of the State of Missouri, would not the State court have jurisdiction?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SMALL. I ask unanimous consent for two minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the amendment. I think it is subject to the point of order. The jurisdiction of the United States courts are defined by statutes of law, and they have no jurisdiction in any case unless it is expressly given to them by act of Congress. Now, this amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina says "by a court of competent jurisdiction," without saying what court that may be, and therefore it is meaningless, and I hope the committee will not even give it serious consideration but vote it down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 53, after line 16, insert a new paragraph, to be numbered "22."

"It shall be unlawful for any common carrier which now is or within one year prior to the passage of this act has been engaged in the transportation of natural gas, alone or with other such carrier or carriers, from one State or Territory of the United States to a city or incorporated village, or the inhabitants thereof, located in any other

State or Territory of the United States (under a franchise granted by said city or incorporated village), to refuse or fail to supply natural gas to said city or incorporated village without first applying to and obtaining the consent of the commission, after a hearing on the merits, the said city or incorporated village having opportunity to be heard. The commission shall have power to order said common carrier to continue such service to said city or incorporated village if, in the discretion of the commission, the facts found at the said hearing warrant such relief. Any common carrier engaged in the transportation of natural gas subject to this act which refuses to comply with an order of the commission made in pursuance of this paragraph shall be liable to a penalty of $1,000 for each day during which said refusal or neglect continues, which shall accrue to the United States and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States. Nothing herein contained shall deprive the rate-fixing power of the State or Territory wherein such gas is used of any right or authority vested in it to fix the selling price of such gas."

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

Mr. MADDEN. I make it, if no one else makes it.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the point of order?

Mr. DENISON. The point of order is it is not germane to this part of the bill or the bill itself, as far as that is concerned. This amendment provides for regulating the selling price, and so forth, of a commodity which is not at all within the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Interstate Commerce Commission has no control over such matters.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York desire to be heard upon the matter?

Mr. DEMPSEY. I will consent to strike out the last paragraph of the proposed amendment. I offer the amendment with the last paragraph stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman modifies his amendment by striking out the last paragraph. Is there objection?

Mr. DEMPSEY. Now, I do not see, with that paragraph, if the Chairman please, stricken out——

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to modifying the amendment?

Mr. MADDEN. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DEMPSEY. I offer the amendment as it was originally offered, with the last paragraph stricken out.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Well, I offer it.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman care to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. DEMPSEY. Yes; I would like to be heard on the point of order.

This does not attempt to fix or place in the power of the commission the fixing of rates. It says in the concluding paragraph that nothing contained in this amendment shall deprive any State rate-fixing commission of any power or authority which they have to fix rates. In that respect only does it deal with the rate-fixing power. The provision in a general way is this: That any company which conveys natural gas over a State line shall not shut off its supply of gas until it has obtained the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to do so, and that it shall do so then only after a hearing upon the merits. It does not involve at all the question of rate making—the question of what rate shall be fixed. The question we have is whether a public corporation shall supply a commodity which it is required to supply, and it shall not shut off the supply until it has had this hearing.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The proposed amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. DEMPSEY] deals with a commodity commonly known as natural gas, and attempts to provide certain statute regulations, in reference to its transportation in interstate commerce. It is offered to an amendment to a section of the bill known as section 402, applying to car service. The Chair is of the opinion that the proposed amendment is not germane to the section of the bill to which it is offered, and therefore sustains the point of order.

The question now is on the motion of the——

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MOONEY: Page 50, line 17, after the word "shall," strike out all the balance of page 50, and on page 51 strike out all of line 1 and of line 2 up to and including the word "shall."

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this amendment is one of a series of amendments which, if adopted, will take from this bill the right of the Interstate Commerce Commission to pass upon the extension of existing railroad lines and the acquiring of new lines.

I suppose there has not come up before this House any question that has received so much individual attention from each of the Members as this return-of-railroads bill. There exist as many shades of opinion all the way through as there are Members. And I am wondering if there are not a good many other gentlemen here who are in the position that I occupy and do not want to occupy.

I have read most of the proposals of the interested parties; I have read the testimony before the committee and the committee hearings. I was present the other day when the chairman made his presentation, and however long it may be my honor to remain a Member of this House I never expect to hear a more frank, more earnest, more logical, or more able explanation than that was. And yet, in spite of that fact, there are parts of this bill that I do not understand, and there are parts of which I am afraid.

It seems to me too bad that in a piece of legislation so absolutely important to all of us so little time is to be given to the consideration of the bill itself. I think there never has been a time when the adage "To make haste slowly" meant more than now. Some of the provisions I do not understand. It seems to me this provision I do understand and fear—the certificate of necessity.

This is no new thought. It has been the big weapon of the public-service corporation for a long, long time. It seems to me there never has been an excuse for it in other legislation, and that at this time it would not only be bad but it would establish a very dangerous precedent. I can understand how the parties who are interested would want it, because it could have no other effect than to delay the extension or the improvement of present railroads and prevent projection of new lines. I do not understand how anyone except the owner of railroad securities can favor it. I can see no possible way in which it can benefit the people as a whole.

Now, I listened to the general debate on this bill with a very great deal of satisfaction. I heard the gentlemen talk about the wonderful development of our railroads in this country. I agree with them, particularly with the gentleman from Illinois and the gentleman from Indiana, who said that we must do nothing in this legislation that would hamper the railroads. I do not want to hamper the roads. Quite the contrary. I want to see them expand and I want to see additions. And it is my contention that at the very best this would delay them. I wonder how much we would have to boast about if the certificate of necessity had always been a part of our railroad legislation. I can see the conservative gentlemen on this commission raise their hands in holy horror when a transcontinental railway was proposed, and I can imagine how, after exhaustive hearings, the commission would be about ready at this time to rule that a second railroad between New York and Chicago is necessary. Business prudence upon the part of the railroads, particularly now that the Interstate Commerce Commission has control of the issuance of stocks and bonds, will see to it that no useless additions are made. If we can not trust that part to the management, then, gentlemen, it is unsafe to give the management of the railroads back to private enterprise.

Mr. DENISON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOONEY. I will be very glad to do so.

Mr. DENISON. I will answer the gentleman's question if I can. He has asked a very pertinent one. Does the gentleman think the logical power that grants the right of way whether the road shall issue security or not ought to be the same power to say whether or not it shall extend its lines?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MOONEY] has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask for two minutes' additional time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

Mr. LAYTON. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio have five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Delaware asks that the gentleman from Ohio may be permitted to proceed for five additional minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MADDEN. At this late hour I think I will have to object to any further extension.

Mr. LAYTON. If that is the case, I move that we adjourn.

The CHAIRMAN. That motion is not in order. The Chair thinks the Chair had announced that there was no objection, and had recognized the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MOONEY] for five additional minutes.

Mr. MADDEN. I object, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks that prior to the rising of the gentleman from Illinois to object the Chair had stated that there was no objection.

Mr. MADDEN. I objected before the Chair made the statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, no.

Mr. MADDEN. If it is a question of veracity between the Chair and "the gentleman from Illinois," I maintain that I made the objection. Of course, the Chair can rule.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio will proceed.

Mr. MOONEY. Mr. Chairman, in answer to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON], I want to state that in my judgment the business interests in my district in Cleveland and the competing interests of the railroads there are in a better position to pass upon the necessity of extensions of railroads than any board in Washington could possibly be. [Applause.]

I want to say further that this bill has given to the Interstate Commerce Commission more power, in my judgment, than is possessed by any governmental agency except, perhaps, the Supreme Court of the United States. I make no criticism of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is my judgment that their work up to this time has been well done. I have no doubt that to the very fullest measure of their ability the additional duties and responsibilities imposed upon them by this bill, if it becomes a law, will be performed by them; but I do say that the relationship of the railroads is more intimate with the neighborhood which it serves. Since they are unable to issue bonds and stocks without permission, and since in that way the Interstate Commerce Commission can prohibit improper financing, and therefore, inasmuch as it is not necessary that the Interstate Commerce Commission pass upon these extensions for the purpose of protecting the public, they are better off without having to come to Washington upon it.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. MOONEY. Yes.

Mr. DENISON. Of course the gentleman knows that the extensions of all railroads are made by the issuance of securities.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Not necessarily so, if they have the cash.

Mr. DENISON. How are they made?

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. They make them if they have the funds.

Mr. MOONEY. Further than that, Mr. Chairman, I want to say, and with the very greatest respect to the chairman of the committee, that, if my judgment is correct, because of his amendment to section 21, under this bill railroads engaged in interstate commerce may not have the right to make sidetrack extensions or the extension of a spur without permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission. I am very much afraid that is true under the amendment just adopted.

Mr. ESCH. No. I think the gentleman misconstrues that language. The language in the original section 21 did refer to the construction of spurs and sidings, and so on, but we eliminated those because we put in broader language—"all railroads and interurban lines," which, of course, includes spurs and sidetracks and things of that kind.

Mr. MOONEY. I did not understand that the intention was there. I am fearful that you have really given an additional power and authority which even you had not intended to give.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I want to say—and I am absolutely sincere and honest in this statement that my purpose is the same as yours—I want the owners of the railroads to receive a fair return on their investment, but I do not believe that there is anything particularly sacred about a railroad investment. I do not think there is any national necessity that the transportation facilities of the country be controlled by the people who now control them or the stockholders that now control them. [Applause.] I see no more justice in this requirement of certificate than if a certificate of necessity is required before a new company engage in competition with the American Steel & Wire Co., in my city, or before some independent group of capitalists can compete with any large enterprises.

Mr. Chairman, I was interrupted in the middle of a thought. I would like to extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks. Is there objection?

Mr. MADDEN. I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois objects. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. JEFFERIS] is recognized.

Mr. JEFFERIS. Mr. Chairman, I want to add my support to the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MOONEY]. When we see what has been accomplished in this country by the initiative of the railroads in extending their lines, thus opening up new parts in our country, we should go slow here in putting on the brakes.

If Daniel Webster had been on the Interstate Commerce Commission some years ago when he referred to the great West as "a desert," I do not suppose that any railroad would have ever crossed the plains of this great country. But there were men having foresight to see the possibilities and the nerve to risk their funds and their energy in building the railroads of the western and southwestern portions of this country, and because of that fact we have opened up the great grain-producing sections of this country and the great timber interests of this country, and it seems to me now that if we adopt this provision, as proposed in the bill, it will then be up to all of the railroads that are established to use their influence, to use all of the power that they possess before the Interstate Commerce Commission, to oppose the building of any new roads in any section of this country.

I know that in our own section of the State of Nebraska and in the State of South Dakota to the north of us there has been effort and there is now a purpose to build a new railroad which will open up a great territory and give access to a number of people who are situated a long distance away from railroads. And yet if they come here before the Interstate Commerce Commission I know at least there will be two railroads that are now getting that business, but which are compelling the people to haul produce for a long distance in order to reach the railroad, which will use all of their influence to oppose the granting of this permission.

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JEFFERIS. Yes.

Mr. HAMILTON. I wanted to ask the gentleman whether this new railroad to which he refers will not be convenient for the public and will not be necessary for the public?

Mr. JEFFERIS. There are two railroads there now, but they do not reach all of the people.

Mr. HAMILTON. Then this new railroad would add to the convenience of the people?

Mr. JEFFERIS. Yes. What I am saying is this: That you will come here to Washington to undertake to convince the Interstate Commerce Commission that a new road is not only feasible but desirable, and that there is business there for it, and immediately those roads that are now getting that business, which are compelling the farmers and others to haul their grain and their products a great number of miles to the station, will be using all their influence with the Interstate Commerce Commission to oppose the granting of permission to build that road. [Applause.]

It seems to me that this Congress should legislate in favor of optimism, in favor of opening up new territory, rather than putting a brake on it and making it necessary for anybody who wants to organize a new railroad to go to all this trouble before they can use their own money and enter into an enterprise to open up a new territory to give service to the people who are now a long distance from the railroads. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired. All time has expired.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. In view of the adoption of the amendment which I offered to lines 13, 14, 15, and 16, on page 53, which would take from the Interstate Commerce Commission the power over extensions of lines built or to be built wholly within a State, it seems to me that the objections made by gentlemen do not longer obtain. It is but right that interstate construction should be in the hands of Federal authority. If not, you would have conflicting State jurisdictions. This is not a new matter. There are a number of States that will not permit the extension of lines without securing a certificate of convenience and necessity. Great States like New York have such power, and the effect has been salutary in that it prevented the construction of parallel lines, thus preventing two weak lines where one strong line would serve the public. It has also prevented the construction of weak lines that make a burden on the people. It seems to me, gentlemen, we have safeguarded this in every respect.

I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio.

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now recurs on the motion of the gentleman from Texas, to strike out section 402.

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Chairman, I understood the ruling of the Chairman to be that the amendment offered by me was not germane simply at the place where it was offered. I ask unanimous consent to go back to page 43, subdivision 6, and offer the amendment, which I have before offered, as subdivision 6a.

Mr. MADDEN. We have already passed that.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to return to page 43, subsection 6, for the purpose of offering an amendment.

Mr. MADDEN. I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois objects.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Reserving the right to object——

The CHAIRMAN. Objection has already been made. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC 403. The fifteenth and sixteenth paragraphs of section 1 of the commerce act, added to such section by the act entitled "An act to amend the act to regulate commerce, as amended, and for other purposes," approved August 10, 1917, are hereby amended by inserting "(22)" at the beginning of such fifteenth paragraph and "(23)" at the beginning of such sixteenth paragraph.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WALSH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee having had under consideration the commerce bill, H. R. 10453, had come to no resolution thereon.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. CURRY of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 10432) to provide for the exchange of Government lands for privately owned lands in the Territory of Hawaii, and that the same be referred to the Committee on the Territories.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent for the change of reference of H. R. 10432 from the Committee on Military Affairs to the Committee on the Territories. The Chair understands that the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs is willing to have the change of reference made.

Mr. CURRY of California. He told me it ought to have been referred there in the first instance.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

SUGAR IN POSSESSION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. DALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs in response to my resolution (H. Res. 337) for information in regard to sugar.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to print in the RECORD a letter from the Secretary of the Navy. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, there was so much noise that we could not hear who signs the letter.

The SPEAKER. The Secretary of the Navy. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The letter is as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 21, 1919.

The Hon. THOMAS S. BUTLER,
Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. BUTLER: I have received your letter of the 17th instant transmitting copy of House resolution 337, introduced by Mr. DALLINGER October 16, 1919, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, requested and directed to report forthwith to the House of Representatives the amount of sugar now in the possession of the Navy Department."

The Navy now has on hand a little over 6,000,000 pounds of sugar at the various yards and stations, as follows:

	Pounds.
Boston	296,000
Norfolk	2,000,000
Philadelphia	141,000
Fleet supply base	4,002,900
Mare Island (as of 1 Oct., 1919)	40,000
Puget Sound (as of 1 Oct., 1919)	154,000
	6,633,900

It is estimated that the quantity on board all vessels of the Navy in the Atlantic, Pacific, Asiatic, and European waters is about 3,000,000 pounds, making a total of 9,000,000 pounds on hand.

Faithfully, yours,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills:

H. R. 3143. An act to provide for further educational facilities by authorizing the Secretary of War to sell at reduced rates certain machine tools not in use for Government purposes to trade, technical, and public schools and universities, other recognized educational institutions, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 6951. An act authorizing the return to the sender or the forwarding of undeliverable second, third, and fourth class mail matter.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. CURRIE of Michigan, for five days, on account of important business, at the request of Mr. MICHENER.

EMBASSSY AT BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair asks the consent of the House that H. Doc. 290, a communication from the Acting Secretary of State, submitting an estimate of appropriations for purchase of building and grounds, for the embassy at Brussels, Belgium, for the fiscal year 1920, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The Chair thinks it was erroneously referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Saturday, October 15, 1919, at 10 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Acting Chief of Engineers, report on reexamination of Brazos River, Tex., from Old Washington to Waco (H. Doc. No. 298), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. MERRITT, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill (S. 3319) to provide for the reimbursement of the United States for motive power, cars, and other equipment ordered for railroads and systems of transportation under Federal control, and for other purposes, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 467), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HERNANDEZ, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 2890) to provide for the allotment of lands of the Crow Tribe, for the distribution of tribal funds, and for other purposes, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 468), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 8095) granting a pension to Louis R. Click, and the same was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. TREADWAY: A bill (H. R. 10558) granting the consent of the Congress to the Connecticut River Railroad Co. to construct a bridge across the Connecticut River in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. VARE: A bill (H. R. 10559) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico,' approved May 11, 1912," approved June 10, 1918; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SANFORD: A bill (H. R. 10560) to provide for the award of military medals to persons receiving citations or letters of commendation for gallantry in action; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McKINLEY: A bill (H. R. 10561) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Oakland, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 10562) for the purchase of a site for a public building at Eldorado Springs,

Cedar County, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10563) for the purchase of a site for a public building at Holden, Johnson County, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10564) for the purchase of a site for a public building at Windsor, Henry County, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SWOPE: A bill (H. R. 10565) for the purchase of a post-office site and the erection of a Federal building thereon at Taylorsville, Ky.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GOULD: Resolution (H. Res. 389) providing for the purchase of an oil portrait of the late Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, former Speaker of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 10566) granting an increase of pension to Felix R. Robertson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BLAND of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 10567) granting an increase of pension to William Connell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNE: A bill (H. R. 10568) granting a pension to Charles B. Crawford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 10569) granting an increase of pension to Louise Shoat; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLEARY: A bill (H. R. 10570) for the relief of Mary Flinn; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COADY: A bill (H. R. 10571) for the relief of the Occident Perpetual Loan and Building Association, of Baltimore, Md.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DRANE: A bill (H. R. 10572) granting a pension to Llewellyn K. Boultier; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10573) granting a pension to David B. Spencer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DYER: A bill (H. R. 10574) granting a pension to Harlem L. Gorham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 10575) granting a pension to Millie Cisler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10576) granting a pension to John O'Connor; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 10577) granting a pension to Rhoda M. Gates; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HULINGS: A bill (H. R. 10578) granting a pension to Mary A. McCoy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KING: A bill (H. R. 10579) granting a pension to Henry Harding; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LONERGAN: A bill (H. R. 10580) granting a pension to Conrad C. Kalber; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 10581) granting a pension to Henry O. Conoway; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DYER: A bill (H. R. 10582) declaring interstate bridges over navigable streams to be public highways under certain conditions and exempting such bridges from State taxation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. DARROW: Petition of Philadelphia Board of Trade, favoring legislation for the transfer of the United States Coast Guard from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DYER: Petition of Local No. 2, American Federation of Musicians; Local No. 12, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers; Progressive Lodge, No. 41, International Association of Machinists, all of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against any attempt by Congress to enact legislation prohibiting the use of tobacco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Tobacco Workers' International Union, St. Louis, Mo., protesting against any legislation which would deny the rights of the people to use tobacco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, protesting against recent trials held in Phillips County, Ark.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of St. Louis Moving Picture and Projecting Machine Operators' Union, opposing bills which would deny the railroad men the right to quit work when their just demands are denied them; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of Rotary Club of Racine, Wis., favoring universal military training; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: Petition of Aurora Post, No. 20, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, urging support of House bill 9997; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Memorial Post, No. 141, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, supporting House bill 9369; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: Petition of Lodge No. 447, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, opposing Cummins bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Legislative Board of Railroad Trainmen of the State of Maryland, protesting against legislation which would prevent railroad employees from exercising their right to strike; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of P. J. Manley, of Baltimore, Md., favoring Plumb plan of railroad control; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Liberty Lodge, No. 1023, of Baltimore, Md., opposing Cummins bill and favoring the Plumb plan of railroad control, and supporting House bill 10367; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Real Estate Board of Baltimore, setting forth certain exceptions to House bill 8080 and indorsing House bill 9567; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Fraternity Lodge, No. 124, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, opposing legislation which would take away from the railroad employees the right to strike; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Monumental Lodge 567, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Baltimore, Md., opposing the Esch and Cummins railroad bills; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Charles E. Haugey, of Baltimore, Md., opposing Esch railroad bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Charles R. Clarke, of Baltimore, Md., urging support of the Royal C. Johnson bill; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of George J. Jochel, of Baltimore, Md., opposing Cummins bill and favoring extension of Government control of railroads; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of C. E. Fisher, of Baltimore, Md., opposing Cummins bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Frank Cole, of Baltimore, Md., for extension of Government control of railroads for two years; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LONERGAN: Petition of Connecticut Branch of the American Legion, favoring bonus for soldiers, for additional service pay, for payment of insurance policies in lump sum, and for investigation of pardons to conscientious objectors; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MacGREGOR: Petition of Central Lodge, No. 39, Switchmen's Union of North America, opposing railroad bills now being considered by the House and Senate; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Dairymen's League of Buffalo, N. Y., supporting Capper-Hersman bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of Lithuanian Societies' League of Brooklyn, N. Y., urging recognition for the Lithuanian Republic; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SINCLAIR: Petition of members of International Association of Machinists at Devils Lake, N. Dak., protesting against passage of the Esch railroad bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of E. O. Murray and other citizens of Hebron, N. Dak., urging the adoption of the Plumb plan for public ownership and democratic control of railroads; also urging two years' extension of the period of Government control; also protesting against passage of the Cummins and Esch bills or other bills "tending to prohibit strikes or against the welfare of organized labor"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of State Board of Railroad Commissioners of North Dakota, urging retention of State control over service, rates, and equipment of railroads such as existed prior to Federal control; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of citizens of South Heart, N. Dak., urging passage of Sims bill extending for two years the period of Government operation of railroads; also protesting against the Cummins bill and the Esch-Pomerene bill and any other legislation prohibiting strikes as being against the welfare of organized labor; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. VARE: Petition of Philadelphia Board of Trade, favoring transfer of the jurisdiction of the Coast Guard to the Navy Department from the Treasury Department; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. YATES: Petition of Local 137, Plumbers and Steam Fitters, of Springfield, Ill., protesting against the Cummins bill as drafted; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of employees of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, of Norris City and of Salem, Ill., urging the passage of the two-year Government control bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Danville Trades and Labor Council; Electrical Workers' Local No. 74; Chicago and Eastern Illinois Federated Crafts; Local 113, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers; Vermillion Lodge of Machinists, No. 473, all of Danville, Ill., protesting against the passage of the Esch bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Parsons Lumber Co., Rockford Lumber & Fuel Co., Reitsch Bros., J. Holmquist & Sons, Johnson Lumber & Fuel Co., G. N. Safford & Co., Crumb-Colton Co., all of Rockford, Ill., favoring the recent reconsignment rules of the Railroad Administration concerning transit cars of lumber; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Cole Manufacturing Co., Chicago, protesting against the Plumb plan contained in House bill 8157; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, *November 15, 1919*

(Legislative day of Thursday, November 13, 1919.)

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

The VICE PRESIDENT resumed the chair.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Harris	McNary	Smith, Ariz.
Ball	Harrison	Moses	Smith, Ga.
Borah	Henderson	Myers	Smith, S. C.
Brandegee	Hitchcock	Nelson	Smoot
Calder	Johnson, Calif.	New	Spencer
Capper	Johnson, S. D.	Newberry	Sterling
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Norris	Sutherland
Colt	Jones, Wash.	Nugent	Swanson
Cummins	Kellogg	Overman	Thomas
Curtis	Kenyon	Page	Trammell
Dial	Keyes	Penrose	Underwood
Dillingham	Kirby	Phelan	Wadsworth
Edge	Knox	Phipps	Walsh, Mass.
Elkins	La Follette	Pomerene	Walsh, Mont.
France	Lenroot	Ransdell	Warren
Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Reed	Watson
Gay	McCormick	Robinson	Williams
Gore	McCumber	Sheppard	
Hale	McKellar	Sherman	
Harding	McLean	Simmons	

Mr. CURTIS. I wish to announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. FERNALD] is detained on business of the Senate.

Mr. SHEPPARD. The Senator from Delaware [Mr. WOLCOTT], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BECKHAM], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] are absent on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-seven Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The VICE PRESIDENT, as in legislative session, laid before the Senate a certified copy of a joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Maine, ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women, which was ordered to be filed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House disagrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9821) to amend "An act entitled 'An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia,' approved February 28, 1901," agrees to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. MAPES, Mr. GOULD, and Mr. WOODS of Virginia managers at the conference on the part of the House.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a telegram in the nature of a petition from the chairman of the League of Mayors, of Portland, Oreg., praying for the enactment of legislation to enable the arrest and conviction of persons preaching violence, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a telegram in the nature of a petition from the Third World's Citizenship Conference, assembled in Pittsburgh, Pa., praying for immediate action on the league of nations and peace treaty, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. McLEAN presented a petition of the congregation of the Congregational Church, of Wauregan, Conn., praying for the protection by the United States of the Armenian Republic and for the rendering of assistance to the Armenians, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the general conference of the Congregational Churches of Connecticut, praying for the ratification of the proposed league of nations covenant and peace treaty without reservations so drastic as to render void the moral obligation of our country, etc., which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of Robert Emmet Branch, Friends of Irish Freedom, of Branford, Conn., remonstrating against the ratification of any league of nations or treaty of peace which will prevent or retard Ireland from taking her place among the nations of the world, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of sundry Lithuanian citizens of Naugatuck, Conn., remonstrating against the invasion of Lithuanian t rritory and praying that the United States render moral support to the Lithuanians in their struggle for independence, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred, as follows:

By Mr. HALE:

A bill (S. 3425) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Perkins (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona:

A bill (S. 3426) for the relief of Lieut. Lewis A. Romine; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CALDER:

A bill (S. 3427) to establish a commission to report to Congress on the practicability, feasibility, and place, and to devise plans for the construction, of a public bridge over the Niagara River from some point in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., to some point in the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A bill (S. 3428) granting a pension to Alvin Rainbolt; and

A bill (S. 3429) granting a pension to Robert J. Carter; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON:

A bill (S. 3430) fixing the salaries of certain United States attorneys and United States marshals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANY.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole and in open executive session, resumed the consideration of the treaty of peace with Germany.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I ask to have read at the desk the following proposed substitute reservations. I will say that I have also for convenience incorporated the resolution of ratification, which, of course, can not be considered now.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate do advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany concluded at Versailles on the 28th day of June, 1919, subject to the following reservations, understandings, and interpretations, which shall be made a part of the instrument of ratification:

That the Government of the United States understands and interprets this treaty as follows:

Proposed substitute reservations by Mr. HITCHCOCK to take the place of those proposed by Senator LODGE.

That any member nation proposing to withdraw from the league on two years' notice is the sole judge as to whether its obligations referred to in article 1 of the league of nations have been performed as required in said article.

That no member nation is required to submit to the league, its council, or its assembly, for decision, report, or recommendation, any matter which it considers to be in international law a domestic question, such as immigration, labor, tariff, or other matter relating to its internal or coastwise affairs.

That the national policy of the United States, known as the Monroe doctrine, as announced and interpreted by the United States, is not in any way impaired or affected by the covenant of the league of nations, and is not subject to any decision, report, or inquiry by the council or assembly.

That the advice mentioned in article 10 of the covenant of the league which the council may give to the member nations as to the employment of their naval and military forces is merely advice which each member nation is free to accept or reject according to the conscience and judgment of its then existing Government, and in the United States this advice can only be accepted by action of the Congress at the time in being, Congress alone, under the Constitution of the United States, having the power to declare war.

That in case of a dispute between members of the league, if one of them have self-governing colonies, dominions, or parts which have representation in the assembly, each and all are to be considered parties to the dispute, and the same shall be the rule if one of the parties to the dispute is a self-governing colony, dominion, or part, in which case all other self-governing colonies, dominions, or parts, as well as the nation as a whole, shall be considered parties to the dispute, and each and all shall be disqualified from having their votes counted in case of any inquiry on said dispute made by the assembly.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I desire also to present and have lie on the table a substitute for the third reservation presented by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the proposed substitute.

The SECRETARY. As a substitute for reservation numbered 3, agreed to as in Committee of the Whole, insert the following:

3. The United States does not assume an obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations—whether members of the league or not—under the provisions of article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, until in any particular case the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President——

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. One moment. Let me understand. Is that offered by the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I present it merely for the purpose of having it read, so that it may be offered hereafter if necessary.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Let me understand it exactly. It will then be before the Senate as a suggested additional provision to the reservations offered by the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. No; it is a substitute which may or may not be offered. I am merely presenting it now as a matter of safety for fear that it may be cut off.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. If offered in this way any other Senator can bring it up also, for it is before the Senate, as I understand the rule.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I give notice that I shall at the proper time in the first reservation offered by the Senator from Massachusetts and already adopted move to strike out all after the word "ratification," in the third line, as printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The matter stricken out is as follows:

which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate have been accepted by an exchange of notes as a part and a condition of said resolution of ratification by at least three of the four principal allied and associated powers, to wit, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan.

Mr. President, I desire to present for printing and to lie on table, subject to future offer, the resolution of ratification which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany concluded at Versailles on the 28th day of June, 1919.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, we have a number of other reservations and possible amendments to the pending resolution of ratification, but we are embarrassed by the difficulty of introducing them at this time; and I inquire of the Chair whether it is necessary that proposed resolutions of ratification and proposed reservations be offered at the present time or whether they can be offered when the Senate has received the report from the Committee of the Whole and is sitting as the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there is any way for the Chair to rule and for an appeal to be taken from the decision of the Chair the Senate is entitled to a ruling on the whole question. The mind of the Chair is made up on this whole matter, but the Chair does not know how to present a moot opinion.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, may I make a parliamentary inquiry?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Certainly.

Mr. BORAH. There has been a motion filed here for cloture. May I inquire when the motion under that rule will be submitted to the Senate for a vote?

The VICE PRESIDENT. At 11 o'clock.

Mr. BORAH. To-day?

The VICE PRESIDENT. To-day.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President——

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. This cloture rule was drawn on the theory that Senators would be here in Washington and that all would be given an opportunity of one day to prepare any amendments and lay them before the Senate before the second day, when the cloture rule would be formally submitted. In view of the situation of yesterday, as a consequence of which that opportunity was not given as broadly as the cloture rule contemplated, I think we could simplify the matter very much if we could adopt a unanimous-consent agreement that at any time during to-day, even though the cloture rule be adopted, amendments might be submitted by any Senator desiring to present them and be read to the Senate. I only desired to make this suggestion to see if it would not appeal to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] and to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK]. Many Senators really did not have an opportunity yesterday to prepare any amendments they might desire to offer.

Mr. NORRIS. Let me suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] and to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK], in connection with the suggestion which the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH] has made, that a unanimous-consent agreement be now entered into postponing the laying before the Senate of the cloture rule until Monday one hour after we convene. That would in reality carry out the real purpose of the cloture, and give to-day for Senators to make necessary preparations.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. That would effectuate practically the same result I had in mind.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, the best way to do is to vote upon the motion for cloture and see whether or not we like it. We now have cloture up and are trying to get from under it. So far as I am concerned, I shall object to a unanimous-consent agreement of any kind.

Mr. THOMAS. I think that is a good idea, Mr. President, and I like it.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, if the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] will permit the suggestion, there may be Senators who would be glad to vote for the cloture rule, but who still desire to perfect some amendments and have them pending when the cloture is adopted. Clearly, under the rule after cloture is adopted, no new amendment that has not been at least read prior to that time for the information of the Senate can be offered, and because of that, votes for the cloture rule, I am afraid, might be lost, if the opportunity to present such amendments be not given to Senators to-day.

Mr. BORAH. I hope so.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I misunderstood the attitude of the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President——

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry of the Chair. In the first place, however, I will ask the Senator from Nebraska what his parliamentary inquiry was. So much debate has intervened that it has gone out of my mind.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I will explain it to the Senator from Connecticut. I have introduced here a number of reservations, proposed amendments, and substitutes, and even a proposed resolution of ratification, which I do not think really is in order in the Senate sitting as in Committee of the Whole, for I find some Senators have interpreted the cloture rule to mean that nothing can be presented of a new character after cloture is once agreed upon. Is that the interpretation of the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly; that is obvious on the face of the rule.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The rule, however, only applies to amendments; it does not apply to reservations. We are talking now about a resolution of ratification containing reservations. My interpretation of the matter is that when we get into the Sen-

ate, then, for the first time, under a strict application of the rules, the resolution of ratification can be considered, and we ought to be able then to introduce amendments, reservations, and substitutes for what is pending. That will not affect the debate; debate will be cut off just as effectively; but Senators will not be prohibited from introducing what may develop to be necessary in order to bring about a result.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I should like to know the opinion of the Senator from Massachusetts as to that point.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I understood the Senator from Nebraska yielded to me.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I did. I beg the pardon of the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, the Senator from Nebraska made his parliamentary inquiry, and the Chair, if I understood him correctly, asked if there was any way in which the Chair could announce how he would rule, then have an appeal taken, and the whole matter settled now.

The VICE PRESIDENT. This is the attitude of the Chair: The Chair has a very fixed opinion about the procedure, but recognizes always that, as a self-governing body, a majority of the Senators have a perfect right to overrule, and should, if the Chair is mistaken, overrule the opinion of the Chair; but the Chair can hardly rule upon a moot question.

Mr. LODGE. Precisely.

The VICE PRESIDENT. At 11 o'clock the Chair was going to express an opinion upon what the Chair believes to be the procedure with reference to this matter.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President——

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Will the Senator from Nebraska state concisely his parliamentary inquiry? I do not yet understand it.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. My inquiry is this: When the hour of 11 o'clock has arrived, and the vote has been taken upon cloture, if it shall carry, is it possible after that time to introduce amendments to the pending reservations or new reservations or even in the Senate a resolution of ratification, or must all of those matters, under the cloture, be introduced before the vote on cloture is taken? I should like to have the opinion of the Senator from Connecticut as to that, if he will express one.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. The Senator from Connecticut is not subject to questions on parliamentary construction, and in a modest way he withdraws from that attitude, if he has ever assumed it. I have no opinion to express; but I agree with the Chair that the question is at present a moot question and ought to be decided when it is raised in a way in which it can be settled by the Senate, if necessary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair feels that there is a way by which an appeal can be taken from the Chair at 11 o'clock, but in passing upon the question of cloture the Chair feels, in justice to Senators, that he ought to express an opinion as to what this application of the cloture rule means with reference to the subsequent procedure of the Senate. If the Chair's opinion is wrong, then is the time for the Senate to reverse the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Does that time arrive after the vote on cloture?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It arrives before the vote is taken.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. So that we may be advised in advance what the ruling of the Chair is, and also whether the Senate will sustain that ruling?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Exactly; so that the Senate may be advised as to whether they want to vote for cloture or whether they do not. The Chair thinks that is fair.

Mr. LODGE and Mr. HITCHCOCK addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. No; I do not ask the Senator to yield. I have been standing here half an hour trying to get recognition.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. LENROOT. May I inquire of the Chair whether the ruling the Chair has in mind goes only to the effect of cloture and does not pass upon the question of whether additional resolutions would be in order under another rule of the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair passes on that question, of course, because that is what the cloture rule affects.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President——

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I send to the desk several amendments which I desire to have read in compliance with Rule XXII.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield for that purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

The following notice is presented by Mr. SMITH of Georgia to be read in compliance with the provisions of rule 22, applicable to closing debate:

First. Reserve for vote in the Senate the amendments offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER] to the first reservation.

Second. Amend the sixth reservation by striking out the words "Is to be interpreted by the United States alone and."

Third. Amend the seventh reservation by striking out the words "withhold its assent to articles 156, 157, and 158."

Fourth. Add the additional reservation to be numbered next after the last reservation adopted prior to its presentation: "The United States will decline to participate in the organization of labor provided for in part 13, unless the Congress of the United States shall hereafter approve and direct such participation."

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska ought to conclude. The Senator from Massachusetts has been desirous of obtaining the floor for some time.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Then, if the Senator will permit me, I will conclude.

I wish to say, Mr. President, that the questions I am raising now are not intended in any way to interfere with cloture. We on this side believe in cloture; we think that it should have been applied some time ago, and if we had felt that we could have secured a two-thirds vote we would have pressed for it. I desire to say right here that this side—in fact, the supporters of the treaty on both sides of the aisle—have been long-suffering. I have had computed the amount of time that has been occupied in the discussion of the treaty by the supporters of the treaty and by its opponents. I have made a computation of the space occupied by each Senator in the RECORD during September and October in discussing the treaty. I have transferred into the ranks of the supporters of the treaty Senators who made speeches in favor of reservations, but who have voted against amendments.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I rise to a question of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Under the rule providing for cloture the Senate must vote at the end of one hour after meeting, and all amendments, as I understand, that are intended to be proposed must be presented before that time. My inquiry is this: Can a Senator take the floor and hold the floor during that hour for general discussion, thereby cutting off the opportunity of other Senators to propose amendments which they now desire to propose?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I will say to the Senator that I have no expectation of talking an hour.

Mr. JONES of Washington. It is half-past 10 now; the Senator has already taken half an hour.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. If I can go on without interruption, I shall conclude in a very few moments.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I have submitted my question of order to the Chair.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I wish to complete my sentence, Mr. President. I have had the space occupied in the RECORD computed, and the showing is that during September and October those who have been attacking the treaty——

Mr. JONES of Washington. I should like a ruling of the Chair as to whether a Senator can indulge in general discussion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will rule that if any Senator has an amendment to propose he may propose it, there being one hour for that purpose.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That is exactly what I want to do.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Does the Chair hold that a Senator can discuss an amendment for an hour?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No; the Chair has not ruled that. The Chair wants to give Senators their rights not as the Chair sees them but as they see them.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I can conclude in three minutes, if permitted.

Mr. JONES of Washington. The Chair can not extend the hour.

The VICE PRESIDENT. No.

Mr. JONES of Washington. And there is every indication that the Senator from Nebraska is discussing these matters in such a way——

The VICE PRESIDENT. He says he will conclude in three minutes.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Well, I do not like to proceed under promises of that kind.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. This showing is that the supporters of the treaty during those two months have consumed 27 per cent of the time and the opponents of the treaty have consumed 73 per cent of the time, and many of the speeches made by the opponents of the treaty have been made to empty benches, made for the mere purpose of consuming time and defeating the treaty by obstruction. I want that to go in the RECORD, and I want the country to understand it, and to understand that this side, those supporting the treaty, are in favor of cloture and bringing this matter to a close. We simply want a ruling of the Chair as to whether, after cloture, we may introduce amendments that may be timely at the time, without extending the debate.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I desire to call attention to the fact that if rulings are made now, under the cloture there is absolutely no opportunity to discuss them.

Points of order, including questions of relevancy, and appeals from the decision of the presiding officer shall be decided without debate.

That is under the cloture rule. It is proposed to make rulings before the questions have arisen, and nobody will have any opportunity to discuss them.

I also wish to call attention at this point to the fact that if reservations can not be included within a cloture treaties can not be.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, in order that there may be no misunderstanding hereafter about the matter, I wish to offer, as I have offered heretofore, a reservation which has been printed and is lying now upon the desks of the various Senators. May I consider that as offered?

I ask permission to have printed in the RECORD an article appearing in the Boston Evening Transcript of Thursday, November 13, 1919, by a very distinguished Canadian, Sir Andrew MacPhail. I will state very briefly what the article is. It is an article by a distinguished Canadian, in which he shows the purposes to which the league of nations ought to be put when subsequently it may be in operation, and he delineates the boundaries, as he believes they ought to be, between Canada and the United States, and shows that under the league of nations, under article 19, that boundary should be fixed whereby about 8,000 square miles of the State of Maine should be added to Canada.

I ask leave that it may be printed, so that I may hereafter refer to it.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SHALL MAINE BE DISMEMBERED TO CONCILIATE CANADA?—DISTINGUISHED CANADIAN VETERAN AND PUBLICIST INVOKES ARTICLE 19 OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES, BY THE TERMS OF WHICH AMERICA CAN BE CALLED UPON TO SUBMIT TO A NEW BOUNDARY GIVING NORTHERN MAINE TO CANADA AS AN AVOIDANCE OF FUTURE WAR.

[From the October number of the University Magazine, Montreal. By Sir Andrew MacPhail, B. A., M. D., M. R. C. S. (Eng.), F. R. S. (Can.), professor of the history of medicine since 1906, and fellow of McGill University; major, Canadian Army Medical Corps; veteran of the European war; editor of the University Magazine and the Canadian Medical Journal.]

In the end geography governs, and geography always governs in terms of the sea, since in the beginning the waters were gathered into one place. All history is merely a record of attempts to reach the ocean, and empires have endured only so long as they could occupy the advanced sea bases. When these were lost the nation perished. Persons interested in this powerful thesis will find it clearly displayed in Mr. Mackinder's new book. The Germans failed because of historical stupidity. They advanced upon Paris instead of upon Calais. They did not discern soon enough that England on her sea base was the real enemy. Full confession is now made in the memoirs which their generals and admirals are pouring from the press.

WHAT IS A NATION?

It is scarcely to be expected that those persons in Canada who profess to be concerned about the future status of the country should have a clearer view of this far end. They are content to dig at the foundations, to remove ornaments which they find offensive, to add excrescences, and none will be more naively astonished when they find the fabric coming down. The word "nation" is in their mouths. They do not know what a nation is. They think a nation can be fabricated in much the same way as a failing business concern is reorganized, and the original shareholders frozen out. They can not understand that there are yet "loyalists" in the world who are willing to take arms in their hands or go out once more into the wilderness; or, if no wilderness remain, return to the homes which their fathers left.

A nation is like an army. An army must have a base else it will perish in the air. When Canada went to war its base was in England, its source of supply even for boots and clothing and for the very weapons in the hands of its soldiers. In times of peace the bases were, and are, in the United States. There is a suspicion at the moment that these bases are not so secure as one would wish. The truth is, they are no bases at all. They exist for us only at the convenience and by the consent of the country in which they lie. We are not protected by so much as a specific paper treaty, and even a treaty of the strongest paper is a poor defense, as Belgium found out to her cost.

ACCESS TO THE SEA.

Our access to the sea is governed by the treaty of Washington, which was signed on May 8, 1871, and ratified in London on June 17 of the same year. By article 29 it was agreed that for a term of years goods might be conveyed in transit through the ports of New York, Boston, and Portland, and any other ports which might be "specially designated by the President of the United States," without the payment of duties, but under "such rules, regulations, and conditions as might be from time to time prescribed." This "term of years," according to article 33, was to begin when the Legislature of Prince Edward Island inter alia had given a certain "assent," and was to continue for a period of 10 years, but could be terminated by 2 years' notice from either side. It is all very well for that small but powerful Province to dominate confederation. It was too much at any time that the Legislature of Prince Edward Island should have the power to decide whether or not Canada was to have any access whatever to the sea. A search of the archives in Charlottetown would determine if this treaty ever was in force; but there is now, at any rate, an opinion in both countries that the provision has lapsed.

A NICE ILLUSTRATION.

At the present moment there is a nice illustration of the value to us of our sea bases in the United States. England requires wheat, and we have wheat which must be sold. All ports except Portland are closed to us by a simple device. The American railways are forbidden to carry Canadian grain or grain products without a permit from the general operating committee. These permits are sometimes granted for small quantities, which in practice are limited to occasional shipments of flour; but the delay and difficulty in securing these permits make the export of wheat impracticable. A single route by the St. Lawrence, even in the summer, is too precarious. The explosion in the elevators at Port Colborne brought into prominence the necessity of an exit by Buffalo. The treaty of Washington may permit us to enter and clear without duty. It does not compel American railways to carry our goods. Upon this flimsy fabric our sea commerce is based.

A nation without a sea base depends for existence upon itself alone or upon the sufferance of its neighbor through whose territory it must pass for access to the world in search of such supplies as are necessary for its existence. It must also have an outlet for its own surplus with which imports are to be paid. Forty years ago Canada had a dim perception of this truth and inaugurated a policy of self-sufficiency which to that extent deserved the name of "national." That policy has failed. It was never thoroughly tried, or, rather, it was nullified by a contrary policy of manufacturing for export. Imports increase, and now in despair we have abandoned the home market and are supplying Greece and Roumania upon our own credit. Two contrary policies at the same moment can not succeed.

GEOGRAPHY GOVERNS.

Canada also is governed by geography through the relentless instrument of climate. The keeper of a lighthouse in the Newfoundland Labrador may continue for a time to clothe his women in flimsy fabrics from a Toronto department store. When the supply ship fails he and his family will revert to the practices of the people amongst whom he lives, or they will perish from cold and hunger. No city in Canada could endure for a month if its coal supply from the United States were cut off. This supply is not automatic. It is subject to embargo. A nation's first duty is to itself. Ambitious young nationalists would do well to reflect upon these things, else they may find themselves with a nation—without a people.

Two courses are open. We may content ourselves with such sea bases as we have and direct our life accordingly. We may endeavor by persuasion or by force to secure sea bases from the United States. If the United States had not entered the war we might conclude that they were sunk in sloth and would not defend even their own possessions. At one stroke they dispelled that illusion. The truth is, Canada, apart from the Maritime Provinces, has no sea base on the Atlantic coast, unless the Hudsons Bay route is taken seriously, but now that the money is spent the opinion expressed upon these pages nine years ago is generally accepted as correct. That illusion also is at an end.

It is a principle of history that a free nation must have reasonable access to the sea by communications which are fairly secure. That access is secured for Canada by the St. Lawrence, but only for seven months in the year, and that only in time of peace. During the other five months communication is obtained by three lines of railway—the Canadian Pacific, the Intercolonial, and the Grand Trunk Pacific. Of these lines the Canadian Pacific runs for 150 miles through United States territory. The Grand Trunk Pacific skirts the border of Maine for 100 miles. The Intercolonial is only a little farther removed.

AMERICA THE OBSTACLE.

All access to the sea, even by the St. Lawrence, is under direct control of the United States, on account of the projection of the State of Maine to within 30 miles of the St. Lawrence. This one outpost dominates the life of Canada, which exists only by the will of its neighbor. For many years we have been striving to create a line north of the St. Lawrence between Quebec and St. Catherines Bay on the Saguenay, but the natural difficulties are insuperable and national energies are required for more immediate needs.

At the first touch of war the problem obtruded itself. In the autumn of 1914 Canada was able to dispatch a contingent of 40,000 men by the St. Lawrence. During that and the succeeding winter all reinforcements were obliged to proceed by rail; the Canadian Pacific was useless for the purpose, since it passed through foreign territory. The port of St. John in New Brunswick was consequently unavailable, and the burden of traffic fell upon Halifax alone. It was only after the United States became an ally that reinforcements from Canada began to move freely by the shortest and natural route, through Maine.

THE LEAGUE IS THE OUTLET.

There is a way out. It is to be found in the league of nations. If it is not found therein, then that instrument has no force, and its signatories no sincerity. According to article 19, "The assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by members of the league of treaties which have become inapplicable, and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world." Whatever the status of Canada may in the future be, its existence will depend upon the outcome of this issue. The issue, then, is large enough to warrant an extended examination. It is nothing less than the relations in the past, at the present, and in the future between the United States and the British Empire, which many wise men on both sides are now considering.

International relations between Canada and the United States began on the day the treaty of peace was signed in Paris, September 3, 1783. The relations between the two countries have been governed by the inexorable logic of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19, 1781, and the consequences of that event are in daily operation.

At various times disputes grew up, but they were always composed by a process of compromise, in which essential justice was rendered to both parties. International relations are much less exact than the terms of a problem in mathematics or metaphysics. They are not

governed by rigid law; even the principles of right and wrong can not always be evoked with confidence since all the right is never on one side and all the wrong on the other. In the growth of nations problems arise slowly and unsuspected. No one is responsible or blamable for these problems. They are a part of life itself. They may be solved by arbitration. They may be postponed. They are often in the end solved by war alone.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT.

The material for dispute between nations always exists. It may flame up under sudden friction, and that friction may have its origin in the most remote causes. Problems which have lain dormant for centuries may suddenly assume a vital importance for one side or the other, possibly for both. We in each country are now in the situation of two men who have inherited adjoining farms, with old servitudes yet in existence. Such an affair can be settled only in a moment of passionate enthusiasm. This is such a moment.

But the method should vary with the mood; not by commissions, by diplomatic conventions, by formal exchange of arguments; not by remembering past disputes, but forgetting them, and looking to the future in a friendly conversation between the persons immediately concerned. Only the historical sequence of events should be kept in mind, since all our relations are merely a part of general history. From the beginning we on both sides have labored to remove any cause from which offense might come; but in every case the settlement was delayed until grave danger was actually at hand.

The Ashburton treaty of 1842 was only effected in sight of war. By this treaty the northeast boundary of the United States was established, but a state of war had already existed. In 1839 hostilities had broken out in Aroostook County. Arrests were made by the authorities of New Brunswick and of Maine; the President was authorized to call out the militia; $10,000,000 were voted for military defense, and Gen. Winfield Scott was sent upon the scene. He was able to arrange a truce on March 21, 1839, on terms of joint occupancy, and arbitration took the place of war.

The danger had been foreseen, but for 50 years it was allowed to remain. As early as 1794 the Jay treaty provided for a commission to decide what the St. Croix River—the Maine boundary—actually was, and four years later the commission decided that it was the river falling into Passamaquoddy Bay. The islands in that bay were next in dispute, and by the treaty of Ghent, 1814, this matter also was referred to a commission. A survey was undertaken in 1817–18, and a further commission appointed. This body met first at St. Andrews, N. B., and later in New York in 1822, with disagreement on both occasions. The question was next referred to the King of the Netherlands, but the Senate declined to accept his decision.

WAR OR GOOD WILL.

There comes a time when an affair is so complicated that it can only be solved by war or good will. This boundary question will serve as an illustration. By the treaty of 1783, article 11, the northeast boundary of the United States was held to extend along the middle of the St. Croix River, "from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source," and "north from the source of the St. Croix River to the highlands; along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean to the northeasternmost head of the Connecticut River; thence along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of north latitude."

A fresh difficulty was introduced into the negotiations by the pedantic precision of a draughtsman. In 1621 James I granted "Novia Scotia" to Sir William Alexander, the western boundary of which extended from the source of the St. Croix River "toward the north" to the nearest waters draining into the St. Lawrence. In the light of more modern knowledge this line runs west-northwest; but in 1763 the clerk who drew the commission to Sir Montagu Wilmot, governor of Nova Scotia, described the line as running "due north" from the source of the St. Croix.

Out of this arose two distinct opinions. The English held that the "due north line" was 40 miles long, and ran to Mars Hill, Aroostook County. The United States claimed that the line was 140 miles long and ran to the highlands which divide the Restigouche and the tributaries of the Metis. By no process of law could such a dispute be adjudicated. It was effected by compromise. Maine received 5,500 square miles less than were claimed. England received a similar amount less than she claimed. Whether settled right or wrong, the dispute was settled, and danger of war was at an end. The Federal Government paid to Maine $150,000 in compensation for claims, real or imaginary.

CANADIAN BELIEF.

An impression has long prevailed in Canada that the United States had the best of the bargain. The growth of this delusion is the most curious in the history of diplomacy, and formal expression was given to it as late as 1907 by the then premier of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The delusion arose out of the measures which Daniel Webster thought necessary to employ to secure the consent of Congress to the treaty. He made the best of the case, and even produced maps upon which certain lines had been drawn to show that the Americans had received to the uttermost all that they had claimed. Unfortunately, his political expedient was overheard in Canada, and it is only within the last 10 years that the nature of it was discovered, and the essential justice of the award admitted.

For the sake of completeness the Alaska award of October 20, 1903, may be cited to demonstrate how suddenly a cause of difference may arise between the two countries. The discovery of gold in the Yukon gave an importance, much overestimated at the time, to a definition of the boundary between Canada and Alaska. The issue was simple, and yet insoluble by any rigid rules. There was a discrepancy between the maps and the text of the narrative by which the boundary was defined. If the maps were to govern the possession of the islands, they ought to go to the United States; if the treaty were "tried by the text," they ought to go to England. The result was a compromise which did not, and could not, please the extremists on either side. That, indeed, is the justification of the award.

The matters yet in dispute between Canada and the United States are unimportant in themselves, and of so trivial a nature that it is hard to imagine that they might conceivably lead to hostility. They concern for the most part rivers and lakes in which certain commercial considerations are involved, such as water power, fisheries, and navigation. It would be a convenience to both sides if these were settled; both would gain, and neither the one nor the other would lose.

Slight as these differences are, unforeseen circumstances may arise to magnify their importance. The events leading up to the Oregon award are worth considering in detail, as they illustrate so well the profundity of historical causes, and the insensible degrees by which nations are eventually brought at least to the verge of war. The Oregon dispute was bound up with the question of slavery, and slavery in turn was governed by the invention of the cotton gin, by which a wide movement of population was created.

By this contrivance, which was devised by Eli Whitney in 1793, the seeds of the cotton were separable from the fiber. The use of the cotton gin permitted profitable production of the short-fibered variety of cotton from the uplands of the Southern States. In 1811 Alabama produced no cotton; in 1834 the crop was larger than that of Georgia or South Carolina, and the population of the State had doubled. Slave holding and cotton growing went together, and as they advanced the free population was obliged either to buy slaves or move northwestward. This movement was joined by the great migration along the Erie Canal and the Lakes as far west as Oregon and as far north as the Canadian boundary.

NEW TERRITORY DESIRED.

New territory was desired, not so much for its value, as for the opportunity of creating new States in which slavery would be adopted as an institution, and the States in which it was prohibited would accordingly be put in a minority. When the bill for the organization of Oregon was passed in 1848 it excluded slavery, ostensibly in accordance with the "conditions, restrictions, and prohibitions" of the northwest ordinance of 1787, but in reality by a recognition of the dangerous principle of "squatter sovereignty," under which the people of the territory had already forbidden slavery within its territory. If they could forbid it, they could also allow it. The Oregon dispute really had its origin in a pressure of population which began on the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico.

But this Oregon was not the present little State which now lies below 46° 15′ north latitude. It was that enormous territory which extends between the parallels of 42° and 54° 40′. It included all that area between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific, between Alaska on the north and California on the south, an area of 400,000 square miles, drained by such rivers as the Columbia, the Fraser, and the Skeena. The attitude of the United States was well expressed by Stephen A. Douglas when he declared, May 13, 1864: "I am as ready and willing to fight for 54° 40′ as for the Rio del Norte." When President Polk declared in his inaugural message for the whole of Oregon, both countries were on the verge of war.

No one contended that the title of Great Britain to this region was incontestable. Spain had a claim on the ground of priority of discovery, though discovery, unattended by permanent occupation and settlement, constitutes the lowest degree of title; and the only right which Great Britain secured from Spain was that which was conceded under the Nootka convention of 1790, and confirmed by the treaty of Madrid in 1814, that British subjects might settle and trade in the territory north of California. This arrangement was made in the interests of fur traders who formed the North-West Co., and its successor the Hudson Bay Co.; but such occupation was a precarious one upon which to found a title.

On the other hand, the United States was in possession of certain claims which had to be considered unless war was to be declared, quite apart from the right or wrong of the case. They were successors in title to Spain, which by the treaty of Florida in 1819 had ceded all her claims to territory north of 42°. They were successors to France under the Louisiana Purchase to any title which she might have possessed, and there is no doubt that Gray, the master of the United States trading vessel, was the first to sail upon the Columbia River, knowing it to be a river, and that Lewis and Clark were the first to explore the lower portion of the river and its branches.

The title of the United States was good enough to have warranted them in proceeding with the settlement of the territory, or, rather, to allow the migration of their own citizens which had been going on and say nothing about it. Douglas had the right of it when he recommended that the territories be organized and settled without attempt to define the boundaries, but under sudden need and by mutual good will the dispute was composed.

BREEDERS OF NEW WARS.

All questions arising out of the treaty of Paris have been for the most part settled, and at the first view there is nothing further to discuss. But that is an antiquated view. A time comes when even a treaty may become a legitimate subject of discussion. Many such treaties are being discussed at the present moment. A treaty is not forever final, as is proved by the long contest over Alsace-Lorraine, and it is quite certain that many other treaties are due for revision. Wars breed treaties and these in turn are the causes of new wars unless they are revised in the light of fresh events. The continuous validity of a treaty depends upon the continuation of the circumstances in which it was created. As between the United States and England, the circumstances in which the treaty of Paris was formulated have completely passed away. Yet it is historically important to recall them to mind in order to understand the genesis of the treaty.

England was defeated disastrously at Yorktown, October 19, 1781, and after the surrender of Cornwallis held only New York and Charleston on the American coast. But both sides were determined on peace, although neither fully appreciated the extremity of the other. England was sufficiently committed in Europe, and the military and financial outlook of the Colonies was none too promising. The colonial treasury was empty and the Army was clamoring for pay. Washington had reported that it was impossible to recruit his forces and that the arrears of debt and the slender public credit made further exertions impossible.

In Europe, England had been fighting France, Spain, and Holland for 25 years. In 1782 she faced the armed neutrality of Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, and the Empire; that is, practically the whole world of that day. In November, 1781, a loan of £21,000,000 realized only £12,000,000. The national debt had risen to £80,000,000. In the autumn of 1782 fresh disaster came. The fleet of Kempenfeldt was too feeble even to face a French squadron. St. Eustatia, Demerara, Essequibo, St. Christopher, Nevis, Montserrat, and Minorca were lost. Gibraltar had been beleaguered since 1779.

Again, Canada at the time had merely a nebulous existence. To Mr. Oswald, one of the negotiators of the treaty, "the back lands of Canada was a country worth nothing and of no importance." To so well informed a man as Burke its value was only that of a few hundred wildcat skins. Voltaire, for the French, had long since described it as nothing more than a few acres of snow. The American commissioners did not hesitate to put in a plea that "England should make a voluntary offer of Canada," and Benjamin Vaughan on the opposing side has left it on record that "many of the best men in England were for giving up Canada and Nova Scotia."

ENGLAND'S LAST EXTREMITY.

The treaty of Paris was executed in England's last extremity. Lord Shelbourne, the secretary for home affairs, although in 1766 he attacked the policy of the stamp act and assisted in passing its repeal and in 1768 opposed coercive measures against the colonists, was obliged to declare in 1782 that "to nothing short of necessity would he give way." But he yielded in the best possible temper. On July 27, 1782, he wrote to Oswald: "You very well know that I have never made a secret of the deep concern I feel in the separation of countries united by blood, by principles, habits, and every tie short of territorial proximity. But you very well know that I have long since given it up, decidedly though reluctantly, and the same motives which made me, perhaps, the last to give up all hope of reunion make me most anxious, if it is given up, that it shall be done decidedly so as to avoid all future risk of enmity, and by the foundation of a new connection better adapted to the present temper and interests of both countries."

FRANCE VERSUS AMERICA.

In the making of the treaty of Paris the French were strong opponents of the Americans. De Vergennes was quite willing that the Colonies should be independent, but he desired to shut them in between the Alleghanies and the Atlantic. He would prevent them from having fishing rights on the shores of Newfoundland. He demanded large concessions for France in return for assistance afforded, and supported Spain in the contention that the possession of "Florida" involved the territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi as far as the Great Lakes. The defeat by Rodney of the French Fleet under De Grasse put an end to these pretensions and secured this region for the United States.

Under force of circumstances and for reasons which at the time seemed adequate, England, in order to insure the continuity of her institutions, was obliged to place the kingship in a line which had long been bred in Germany and was indoctrined with German thought. England herself was in bondage and striving to mold this new line of kings to her needs. The struggle between England and her kings lasted for a hundred years, and the American war was merely an incident arising out of that struggle.

The best part of England was on the side of the Americans, because they also were seen to be striving for liberty. When the stamp act was repealed the joy in London was as great as the joy in Boston. The people were no party to the war; it was declared in opposition to the intelligence of Burke and Fox, of Rockingham, of Chatham, and even of Parliament itself. It was a king's war, encouraged by the servility of North and the perversity of Hillsborough. As a result it left little animosity as a legacy to a later generation, and all that has long since passed away.

On November 30, 1782, a preliminary treaty was arranged with the Thirteen Colonies, which was designed "to lay the foundation of future good will and to leave as few causes of future difference as possible between the two nations." Freed to this extent, England beat the Spaniards off from Gibraltar, and as a result effected a peace with France as well as with Spain, and arranged a truce with Holland, which passed into amity and has endured until this day. The pacte de famille between the French and Spanish Bourbons was broken and the liberty of Europe was saved.

ARTICLE 19 APPLICABLE.

In this treaty of Paris there are the very conditions, specified in article 19 of the league of nations, which are fatal to the existence of Canada as a national entity. They have not yet begun to show themselves; if they lie dormant they are none the less real. They will disclose themselves in time as surely as the conditions which led up to the Oregon award. But the situation will be much more grave. There can be no arbitration, since there is nothing to arbitrate. The treaty itself is the bar.

The present moment of passionate enthusiasm for a common cause should not be allowed to pass. It should be seized for the removal of a danger to the future peace. That danger is far in the future, and can only be removed by an act of generosity, wisdom, and self-abnegation on the part of the United States. That act is the return to Canada of the outpost which fell to the United States as the spoil of war, which is of little importance to them, and is of the very life of Canada. Once the wisdom of this concession is admitted, the method then becomes a subject of consideration. The difficulties are great, but not insuperable if the problem is approached with a full realization of its importance. One State alone is involved in respect of territory, namely, the State of Maine.

A SLICE OF MAINE.

The new boundary that suggests itself is an extension of the line of 40° north latitude, which forms the boundary farther to the west; but this would involve a surrender of more territory than is actually necessary to afford a direct outlet to the sea. The natural line is that followed by the Canadian Pacific Railway between the two points, Megantic in Quebec and McAdam in New Brunswick. The area of Maine is 33,000 square miles, and the area north of the Canadian Pacific Railway is estimated at 8,000 square miles. But the land is thinly settled and unsuitable for cultivation, except along the Aroostook River.

The population of Maine is 700,000, but seven-eighths of it lie below this line, and of this population 10 per cent is Canadian born; only one-third of the State is composed of land fit for cultivation, and of this only one-third, or one-ninth of the whole, is improved; but only one-sixth of the improved land, or less than 2 per cent of the whole, is under crop other than hay and forage. The average size of the farms is 106 acres, and of these there are only 60,000 in the whole State.

Two complementary methods suggest themselves:

1. That the matter should be referred by the American Government, after exhaustive investigation, to the occupants of the area concerned with a recommendation that they should elect to constitute themselves a Province of Canada, with all the privileges, securities, and guaranties of such a Province. The nature of these privileges, securities, and guaranties would be a fitting subject of public education to convince the people that their liberties would be as well conserved under the proposed arrangement as at present.

2. That those objecting to the transfer should have their property expropriated and equitably paid for out of Federal funds. This process is familiar to all Governments which require private property for public use.

An exhaustive survey of the area involved, its population, properties, and resources would be necessary, but much of this information is easily available in the census returns. To enumerate them in detail would be indelicate; it would be like making an inventory of another man's property.

WILL AMERICA GIVE IT UP?

Will the Americans give back to us this area which they took from us by force at a time when we were fighting alone in Europe against a tyranny which was of much the same kind? The case is now laid before them inofficially and by way of suggestion. If it were reinforced, it is highly probable that they would see the wisdom and humor of handing back to us what is of little value to them, but of life importance to us. It would be a proof of mutual forgiveness, a sign to the world of an alliance, and of the new spirit which has begun to prevail in all relations between free peoples. If it were done quickly, it would bring conviction to the old enemies that there is no further use in contending against a new world.

Such a proposal as this is one which might more properly come from the United States, as it is their territory which is involved. But one nation can not be expected to originate a proposal which is of minor importance to itself, although it may concern the very existence of another. And yet it is of the profoundest interest to the United States that Canada should be allowed to develop freely in accordance with the laws of history and of nature, rather than that she should be persuaded to mold a blighted future behind a barrier which was imposed merely by a treaty drawn up far in advance of events.

We are a small and a poor people. Before this war we had pledged our future for as long a time as human vision could reach in developing the widespread territory which was committed to our care. One-quarter of our adult male population went overseas. Many of those who returned are broken men, and yet compelled to sustain the burden which the war has imposed.

SATIRICAL OR SERIOUS?

It may be urged that this barrier against future development exists merely in our minds and sentiments; but nationality itself is an affair of sentiment, which none appreciate better than the people of the United States. This proposal for an act of generosity on their part will, it is believed, appeal to their just and generous nature and will be entirely in harmony with that spirit of idealism which impelled them to come to the relief and rescue of the distressed nations of the world which were striving to be free and to remain in freedom. Here is a master chance for putting the league of nations to the test.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I sent up some reservations some little time ago. I ask to have them read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The reservations offered by the Senator from Georgia will be read.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend the reservation offered by the Senator from Nebraska on article 10 by adding the following:

And that the United States declines to assume any obligation under article 10 to preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity or existing political independence of any member of the league.

Also the following:

1. Reserve for a vote in the Senate the amendments offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER] to the first reservation.

2. Amend the sixth reservation by striking out the words "is to be interpreted by the United States alone and."

3. Amend the seventh reservation by striking out the words "withholds its assent to articles 156, 157, and 158"

4. Add the additional reservation, to be numbered next after the last reservation adopted prior to its presentation:

"The United States will decline to participate in the organization of labor provided for in Part XIII unless the Congress of the United States shall hereafter approve and direct such participation."

Mr. GORE. I wish to give notice of reserving the right to offer an amendment, on the last line of page 515, in article 427, striking out the word "merely."

I now send to the desk a reservation which I shall offer at the proper time, and ask to have it read and printed in the RECORD and lie on the table; and I wish to call Senators' attention to the fact that it is a literal transcript of the condition attached by the American delegation to The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator want it read?

Mr. LODGE. I ask to have it read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be read.

The SECRETARY. The Senator from Oklahoma proposes the following additional reservation:

No. —. Nothing contained in this treaty or covenant shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions or policies or internal administration of any foreign State; nor shall anything contained in the said treaty or covenant be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I think it is rather important that there should be a clear understanding of the parliamentary situation involved in the statement of the Chair.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Yes; if I may.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. It has just been called to my attention that under the cloture rule a reservation now offered must be read in order to be hereafter effective; and I will ask the Senator if he will permit the reservation to which I have just called attention, and which has been introduced, to be read, in order to comply with the delightful cloture rule?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Why, certainly.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the reservation.

The Secretary read as follows:

The Senate of the United States advises and consents to the ratification of said treaty with the following reservations and conditions, anything in the covenant of the league of nations and the treaty to the contrary notwithstanding:

When any member of the league has or possesses self-governing dominions or colonies or parts of empire which are also members of the league the United States shall have representatives in the council and assembly and in any labor conference or organization under the league or treaty numerically equal to the aggregate number of representatives of such member of the league and its self-governing dominions and colonies and parts of empire in such council and assembly of the league and labor conference or organization under the league or treaty; and such representatives of the United States shall have the same powers and rights as the representatives of said member and its self-governing dominions or colonies or parts of empire; and upon all matters whatsoever, except where a party to a dispute, the United States shall have votes in the council and assembly and in any labor conference or organization under the league or treaty numerically equal to the aggregate vote to which any such member of the league and its self-governing dominions and colonies and parts of empire are entitled.

Whenever a case referred to the council or assembly involves a dispute between the United States and another member of the league whose self-governing dominions or colonies or parts of empire are also represented in the council or assembly, or between the United States and any dominion, colony, or part of any other member of the league, neither the disputant members nor any of their said dominions, colonies, or parts of empire shall have a vote upon any phase of the question.

Whenever the United States is a party to a dispute which is referred to the council or assembly, and can not, because a party, vote upon such dispute, any other member of the council or assembly having self-governing dominions or colonies or parts of empire also members, upon such dispute to which the United States is a party or upon any phase of the question shall have and cast for itself and its self-governing dominions and colonies and parts of empire, all together, but one vote.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, if I may be indulged a moment, I understand that the effect of the answer of the Chair to the parliamentary inquiry raised by the Senator from Washington was that even though a Senator has the floor, under the cloture rule amendments should have precedence, and the Senator having the floor must yield to their introduction. I therefore yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I offer a reservation to article 11, and ask that it may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The reservation will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Reservation to article 11: The United States shall not be bound by this article.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President——

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Some days ago I presented and had printed certain reservations which I propose to offer. I believe they have been read.

Mr. OWEN. They were read.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. But I do not propose to be shut out by any strict construction of the rule after we get past the time of offering them. Therefore I give notice now that I will present and ask for a vote upon the reservations which I send to the desk and which I now ask to have read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The reservations will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

1. That nothing contained in article 2 of the league covenant, or any other provision thereof, shall be construed to deny to the people of Ireland, India, Egypt, Korea, or to any other people living under a Government which, as to such people, does not derive its powers from the consent of the governed, the right of revolution or the right to alter or abolish such government, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations in such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

2. The United States hereby gives notice that it will withdraw from the league at the end of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, unless within that time each member of the league shall abolish and discontinue the policy of maintaining its army or navy in time of peace by conscription.

3. The United States hereby gives notice that it will withdraw from the league at the end of five years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, unless within that time each member of the league shall have agreed that in no case will it resort to war except to suppress an insurrection or repel an actual invasion of its territory, until an advisory vote of its people has first been taken on the question of peace or war.

4. The United States hereby gives notice that it will withdraw from the league of nations at the end of any year during a period of five years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, unless during each and every year of the five-year period every member of the league now expending in excess of $50,000,000 for the maintenance of its military forces or in excess of a like sum for the maintenance of its naval establishment, shall fail to reduce such expenditures by a sum equal to one-fifth of the amount, by which the total annual expenditure for the maintenance of military forces or naval establishment, respectively, exceeds the sum of $50,000,000 for either, to the end that by the close of the period of five years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty no member of the league of nations shall expend for the maintenance of its military forces or its naval establishment, respectively, an amount in excess of $50,000,000 per annum; and the United States gives notice that it will withdraw from the league of nations at the end of any year thereafter whenever any member expends for the maintenance of its military forces, or its naval establishment, respectively, an amount in excess of $50,000,000 per annum.

5. The United States hereby gives notice that it will withdraw from the league of nations whenever any member or members of the league of nations shall attempt to acquire the whole or any part of the territory of any member or of any nation not a member of the league of nations against the will and without the full and free consent of the people of such member or of such nation not a member of the league of nations.

6. The United States hereby gives notice that it will withdraw from the league of nations whenever any member, exercising a mandate or a protectorate over any country, or claiming and exercising a sphere of influence in or over any country, shall, without the free and full consent of the people of such country, appropriate the natural resources thereof, or shall, directly or indirectly, aid any individual or corporation alien to such country to acquire any right or title to, or any concession in its natural resources, or right or title to its property, real or personal, or shall fail or neglect, within such authority or influence as it may properly exercise, to preserve in trust for the people of such country all right and title to and in its natural resources and real and personal property, or shall fail to exercise such mandate, protectorate, or sphere of influence over such country for the sole benefit of the people thereof.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President——

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I yield.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President——

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I have yielded to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. OWEN. I wish to offer three reservations.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. So does the Senator from Washington.

Mr. OWEN. Is the Senator proposing to take the floor and not permit reservations to be offered?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. No; I have the floor, and the Chair ruled that proposed amendments are in order in preference to a Senator having the floor. I am yielding as fast as I can.

Mr. OWEN. Very well.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I desire to present two reservations, in the form of amendments, to be proposed to the pending resolution, and ask that they be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Reservation intended to be proposed by Mr. JONES of Washington as an amendment to the reservations proposed as a part of the resolution of ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany.

The representative of the United States on the council of the league of nations shall not give his consent to any proposal under any provisions of the covenant of the league of nations which may involve the use of the military or naval forces of the United States until such proposal shall be submitted to the Congress and the Congress shall authorize him to give his consent thereto.

—

Reservation intended to be proposed by Mr. JONES of Washington as an amendment to the reservations proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, as a part of the resolution of ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany, viz:

Paragraph —. The United States hereby gives notice that it will withdraw from the league of nations at the end of two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty unless by the end of that period—

(1) The sovereignty of China shall have been fully restored over and in Shantung.

(2) The relations of Ireland to the British Empire shall have been adjusted satisfactorily to the people of Ireland.

(3) The independence of Egypt shall be recognized and that country set up as a free, independent, and sovereign State.

(4) Each member of the league shall have abolished through the duly constituted authority the policy of maintaining its regular military and naval forces in time of peace by conscription.

Mr. OWEN. I present three reservations, which I ask to have read. I shall offer them at the proper time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. They will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

The protectorate in Great Britain over Egypt is understood to be merely a means through which the nominal suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt shall be transferred to the Egyptian people, and shall not be construed as a recognition by the United States in Great Britain of any sovereign rights over the Egyptian people or as depriving the people of Egypt of any of their rights of self-government.

The United States holds that the principles covered by the letter of the Secretary of State of November 5, 1918, as the conditions upon which the armistice was based are binding and the covenant of the league must be interpreted in accordance with those principles.

Resolved, That the United States in ratifying the covenant of the league of nations does not intend to be understood as modifying in any degree the obligations entered into by the United States and the Entente Allies in the agreement of November 5, 1918, upon which as a basis the German Empire laid down its arms. The United States regards that contract to carry out the principles set forth by the President of the United States on January 8, 1917, and in subsequent addresses, as a world agreement, binding on the great nations which entered into it, and that the principles there set forth will be carried out in due time through the mechanism provided in the covenant, and that article 23, paragraph (b), pledging the members of the league to undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants under their control, involves a pledge to carry out these principles.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I wanted to call the attention of the Chair to a rule of the Senate, and then make a parliamentary inquiry. I do this not because I am not satisfied that the Chair is quite as familiar with the rule as any of the rest of us, but simply for the purpose of the record. The third

paragraph of Rule XXXVII, entitled "Executive sessions—Proceedings on treaties," provides, among other things, as follows:

The proceedings had, as in Committee of the Whole, shall be reported to the Senate, when the question shall be, if the treaty be amended, Will the Senate concur in the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole? And the amendments may be taken separately, or in gross, if no Senator shall object; after which new amendments may be proposed.

Then the next paragraph reads as follows:

The decisions thus made shall be reduced to the form of a resolution of ratification, with or without amendments, as the case may be, which shall be proposed on a subsequent day, unless by unanimous consent the Senate determine otherwise, at which stage no amendment shall be received, unless by unanimous consent.

Mr. President, my view of that is that only things can go into the resolution of ratification which the Senate has decided shall go in, because the rule says:

The decisions thus made—

Referring to the proceedings of the Committee of the Whole and in the Senate, as to amendments, and so forth—

shall be reduced to the form of a resolution of ratification.

Which, of course, in my opinion, absolutely precludes what the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] calls a substitute resolution of ratification, containing an entirely different set of propositions from those which the rule says, as decisions of the Senate, shall be incorporated in the resolution of ratification.

Mr. LODGE and Mr. LENROOT addressed the Chair.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. I rose merely to give notice that at the proper time I shall offer the following amendment to the reservations which I have presented:

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate do advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany concluded at Versailles on the 28th day of June, 1919, subject to the following reservations, understandings, and interpretations, which shall be made a part of the instrument of ratification—

And so forth.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Now I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. LENROOT. I would like to ask the Senator this question: The position he now takes, which I think is correct, is entirely separate from the question of cloture, and is not affected by the cloture?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. It has nothing to do with it at all. I am not discussing the question of cloture. I am discussing the question, which the Chair well knows is the vital question, which lies at the bottom of all the proceedings, as to whether the so-called substitute proposal of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] is in order, being a new resolution of ratification, containing things that he would like to see in the resolution of ratification but not the things that the Senate has decided shall be put in the resolution of ratification, and as to which the rule is mandatory, saying that it shall be reduced to the form of a resolution of ratification.

Mr. LODGE. Will the Senator yield that I may ask the Chair a question?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. I should like to ask if it is necessary, in the opinion of the Chair, that the reservations which I offered and which were read must be reread now?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks if they have been read once, that is sufficient.

Mr. LODGE. They have been read once.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President——

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I yield to the Senator for a question.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Will the Senator from Connecticut allow me to inquire whether the reservations offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] are to be considered as a substitute?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] rises to a point of order. The Senator from Montana will state his point of order.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I understood the Chair to rule that debate was out of order so long as any Senator wanted to tender an amendment. I tender an amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the amendment intended to be proposed by the Senator from Montana.

The Secretary read as follows:

3. Add, at the end of the proposed reservation indicated, the following: "*Provided, however*, That the United States assumes for the period of five years with the other members of the league the obligation of said article 10 as to the following Republics, to wit: Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State."

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I attach a memorandum to the effect that I shall present it in the Senate. It is the same as the amendment proposed as in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PITTMAN. I present the following proposed reservations so that they may be considered. I ask that they be read, and I shall call them up at the proper time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the reservations intended to be offered by the Senator from Nevada.

The Secretary read as follows:

3. The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations—whether members of the league or not—under the provisions of article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide: *Provided, however*, That this reservation shall not apply to the newly created Czecho-Slovak Republic, the Polish Republic, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of France, in all of which cases the provisions of article 10 shall remain without qualification for five years.

—

The Senate of the United States of America advises and consents to the ratification of said treaty with the following reservations and understandings as to its interpretation and effect to be made a part of the instrument of ratification:

First. That whenever two years' notice of withdrawal from the league of nations shall have been given, as provided in article 1 of the covenant, the power giving the notice shall cease to be a member of the league, or subject to the obligations of the covenant of the league, at the time specified in the notice, notwithstanding any claim, charge, or finding of the nonfulfillment of any international obligation or of any obligation under said covenant: *Provided, however*, That such withdrawal shall not release the power from any debt or liability theretofore incurred.

Second. That questions relating to immigration, or the imposition of duties on imports, where such questions do not arise out of any international engagement, are questions of domestic policy, and these and any other questions which, according to international law, are solely within the domestic jurisdiction are not to be submitted for the consideration or action of the league of nations or of any of its agencies.

Third. That the meaning of article 21 of the covenant of the league of nations is that the United States of America does not relinquish its traditional attitude toward purely American questions, and is not required by said covenant to submit its policies regarding questions which it deems to be purely American questions to the league of nations or any of its agencies, and that the United States of America may oppose and prevent any acquisition by any non-American power by conquest, purchase, or in any other manner of any territory, possession, or control in the Western Hemisphere.

Fourth. That the meaning of article 10 of the covenant of the league of nations is that the members of the league are not under any obligation to act in pursuance of said article except as they may decide to act upon the advice of the council of the league. The United States of America assumes no obligation under said article to undertake any military expedition or to employ its armed forces on land or sea unless such action is authorized by the Congress of the United States of America, which has exclusive authority to declare war or to determine for the United States of America whether there is any obligation on its part under said article and the means or action by which any such obligation shall be fulfilled.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President——

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I offer several reservations relating to the same subject matter. I ask that they may be printed, and I reserve the right to offer one or all of them later.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the reservations intended to be offered by the Senator from Massachusetts.

The Secretary read as follows:

Reservations and amendments to reservations to be proposed by Senator WALSH of Massachusetts, as follows:

"1. That in ratifying the peace treaty, including the covenant for a league of nations, the Senate of the United States so acts on the express understanding that nothing in article 10 of the covenant or elsewhere therein shall be construed to prevent a member of the league from extending to any people struggling to achieve self-government such assistance as was extended to the Thirteen Colonies by France in the War of the Revolution and by the United States to Cuba in the War with Spain.

"2. *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as an obligation on the part of the United States to warrant or defend any dominion, colony, or subject nation now established or which may be hereafter established by one people over any other against their consent.

"3. Nothing in article 10 or elsewhere in the said covenant shall be construed as denying to the Government of these United States of America the right to extend sympathy and support to any people who may be struggling to establish their independence.

"4. The provisions of article 11 shall in no respect abridge the rights of free speech, the liberty of the press, and the advocacy of the principles of national independence and self-determination of any people or peoples; and no circumstances directly related to the enjoyment of any of the aforesaid rights shall be construed as providing any member of the league with cause to declare that the exercise of such aforesaid rights as heretofore construed under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States warrants the assembly or council in determining what course of action, legal measures of control, or regulation shall be enforced or prescribed by the United States.

"5. That the covenant of the league of nations shall be, and it is, construed to give the right to any peoples or nations that have, or has heretofore had, a national existence, at any time, recognized by the

United States by treaty or otherwise, to present and have heard before the assembly its or their claims for the right of self-government and self-determination and its or their right to become a recognized nation of the world. All such claim or claims, presented by petition to the secretary general, shall be by him laid before the assembly at the next meeting thereof, held after the presentation of such petition or petitions or such claim or claims may be presented by any member of the council or assembly."

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I offer the following reservation to article 10.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I rise to make a parliamentary inquiry; and then I shall yield the floor and let all amendments in, as I realize the stress. I understand the Chair has stated, in reply to the parliamentary inquiry of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK], that he is going to express an opinion as to how he will rule when certain things are offered later, I ask the Chair whether the Chair holds that when he has expressed that opinion, if a Senator desires to differ with him, or test it before the Senate, he must then appeal from the opinion of the Chair as to how he will rule in the future, or whether he is estopped from an appeal?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is going to express his opinion before Senators vote upon the question of cloture.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. The Chair then does not rule that later on, when he does rule, an appeal will not be in order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The view of the Chair, perhaps a mistaken one, is that the opinion of the Chair should be in the minds of Senators when they vote on the question of cloture.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. We will have an opportunity to appeal then later?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Yes. Now let the amendments be read. The Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] has one, which the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

The United States declines to assume any obligation arising under article 10, to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of the States which are members of the league, except by such action as may be recommended by the council of the league, and such as may be required under other articles of the covenant of the league.

Mr. HALE. I submit the following amendment and ask that it be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

On line 7, after the words "domestic questions," insert the following: "and all questions affecting the present boundaries of the United States and its insular or other possessions."

Mr. KING. I ask to have the following reservation read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

The United States withholds its assent to Part XIII, comprising articles 387 to 427, inclusive, of the said treaty of peace, and excepts and reserves the same from the act of ratification, and the United States declines to participate in any way in the said general conference, or to participate in the election of the governing body of the international labor office constituted by said articles, and declines in any way to contribute or be bound to contribute to the expenditures of said general conference or international labor office.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I wish to state that the amendment of which I gave notice a few minutes ago, in regard to striking out the word "merely," I now offer as an amendment, so that it will be pending and in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays the following motion before the Senate dated Washington, D. C., November 12, 1919:

The undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, move that debate upon the pending measure—the treaty of peace with Germany—be brought to a close.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. The President pro tempore of the Senate, in the chair at the last session of the Senate, ruled against me that it was not competent for the cloture resolution to state what was the pending measure. I had stated that the pending measure was the reservation of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and the President pro tempore ruled that it was not competent for the motion to state what it was, but that was to be left for decision.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I desire to be heard on that.

Mr. LODGE. I ask for the ruling of the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. As the President pro tempore, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS], has stated the opinion of the Chair as to what the pending question is, the Chair overrules the point of order. The Secretary will call the roll in accordance with the rule.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Beckham	Calder	Colt
Ball	Borah	Capper	Culberson
Bankhead	Brandegee	Chamberlain	Cummins
Curtis	Johnson, S. Dak.	Nelson	Smith, Ga.
Dial	Jones, N. Mex.	New	Smith, Md.
Dillingham	Jones, Wash.	Newberry	Smith, S. C.
Edge	Kellogg	Norris	Smoot
Elkins	Kendrick	Nugent	Spencer
Fall	Kenyon	Overman	Stanley
Fletcher	Keyes	Owen	Sterling
France	King	Page	Sutherland
Frelinghuysen	Kirby	Penrose	Swanson
Gay	Knox	Phelan	Thomas
Gerry	La Follette	Phipps	Townsend
Gore	Lenroot	Pittman	Trammell
Gronna	Lodge	Pomerene	Underwood
Hale	McCormick	Ransdell	Wadsworth
Harding	McCumber	Reed	Walsh, Mass.
Harris	McKellar	Robinson	Walsh, Mont.
Harrison	McLean	Sheppard	Warren
Henderson	McNary	Sherman	Watson
Hitchcock	Moses	Simmons	Williams
Johnson, Calif.	Myers	Smith, Ariz.	Wolcott

The VICE PRESIDENT. Ninety-two Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present.

Rule XXII provides:

If at any time a motion, signed by 16 Senators, to bring to a close the debate upon any pending measure is presented to the Senate, the Presiding Officer shall at once state the motion to the Senate, and one hour after the Senate meets on the following calendar day but one, he shall lay the motion before the Senate and direct the Secretary to call the roll, and, upon the ascertainment that a quorum is present, the Presiding Officer shall, without debate, submit to the Senate by an aye-and-nay vote the question:

"Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate shall be brought to a close?"

Before this vote is taken the present occupant of the chair feels that it is advisable to state the views of the Chair with reference to the rules of the Senate.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Will the Chair be kind enough to repeat what he has said? We could not possibly hear it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair said that before voting upon the question of cloture the Chair thought it fair to state the opinion which the Chair entertains with reference to the rules of the Senate. The Chair believes that the President pro tempore, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS], has correctly stated——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. My point of order is that one hour after the Senate met to-day it became the duty of the Vice President to submit the question of cloture to the Senate. I make the point of order that it should be submitted now, under the rule, without further delay.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has read the rule. It says "without debate." The Chair is not debating.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If the Chair will permit me, the rule provides that—

If at any time a motion, signed by 16 Senators, to bring to a close the debate upon any pending measure is presented to the Senate, the Presiding Officer shall at once state the motion to the Senate, and one hour after the Senate meets on the following calendar day but one he shall lay the motion before the Senate and direct the Secretary to call the roll.

The Chair has no more right to make a speech than any of the rest of us.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator does not read all of the rule. That is the difficulty.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I make that point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The rule further provides that the roll shall be called—

and, upon the ascertainment that a quorum is present, the Presiding Officer shall, without debate, submit to the Senate—

And so forth.

The present Presiding Officer overrules the point of order.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. From that decision I appeal.

Mr. ASHURST. I move that the appeal be laid on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on laying the appeal on the table.

Mr. LODGE. We have been debating already.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary called the roll.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. POINDEXTER] is necessarily absent on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 62, nays 30, as follows:

YEAS—62.

Ashurst	Gay	King	Phelan
Ball	Gerry	Kirby	Phipps
Bankhead	Hale	McCumber	Pittman
Beckham	Harding	McKellar	Pomerene
Borah	Harris	McLean	Ransdell
Capper	Harrison	McNary	Robinson
Chamberlain	Henderson	Myers	Sheppard
Culberson	Hitchcock	Nelson	Shields
Cummins	Johnson, S. Dak.	Newberry	Simmons
Dial	Jones, N. Mex.	Nugent	Smith, Ariz.
Edge	Kellogg	Overman	Smith, Ga.
Fletcher	Kendrick	Owen	Smith, Md.

Smith, S. C.	Thomas	Wadsworth	Williams
Stanley	Townsend	Walsh, Mass.	Wolcott
Sterling	Trammell	Walsh, Mont.	
Swanson	Underwood	Warren	

NAYS—30.

Brandegee	France	La Follette	Penrose
Calder	Frelinghuysen	Lenroot	Sherman
Colt	Gronna	Lodge	Smoot
Curtis	Johnson, Calif.	McCormick	Spencer
Dillingham	Jones, Wash.	Moses	Sutherland
Elkins	Kenyon	New	Watson
Fall	Keyes	Norris	
Fernald	Knox	Page	

NOT VOTING—3.

Gore	Poindexter	Reed

So the appeal from the decision of the Chair was laid on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair was about to say that the question of the consideration of this treaty under the rules of the Senate is an extremely vexatious one. By section 5 of Article I of the Constitution "each House may determine the rules of its proceedings" By section 2 of Article II the President is given the power, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." The Chair is of the opinion that the constitutional right of the Senate to advise and consent to the making of a treaty by the President, in such terms and under such conditions and with such amendments or such reservations as it may desire to make, rests exclusively with the Senate, and can not be taken away from the Senate by any strained construction of the rules.

The Chair believes that after one resolution of ratification containing reservations has been rejected by the Senate, if a majority of the Senators so desire they may present other resolutions of ratification, in the hope in some way, with reservations, that the treaty may be ratified. It is always within the power of the majority of the Senate to construe its rules, and thus it is within the power of the majority of the Senate to keep this treaty before the Senate. It can dispose of it by taking up other business, by recommitting it to the Committee on Foreign Relations, by referring it to a special committee, or by sending it back to the President and saying that it will not have anything to do with it; but so long as a majority of the Senators want to try to ratify in some way, as it is usually expressed, this treaty, the majority of the Senate has it within its power so to act. The adoption of the cloture rule, if adopted, will not prevent the majority from attempting to ratify the treaty in some way, although it will end the debate within the period of time provided by that rule.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. There being no question before the Senate except the mere matter of cloture, are we to understand that the ruling of the Chair now will constitute such a ruling as will bind the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Oh, no. The Chair has made no such statement as that. The Chair has simply made his statement in order that Senators may vote on the question of cloture having in mind what the Chair thinks the rules are. When the time comes, if the present occupant of the chair is in the chair, he will rule the way he has indicated; but if he is not, the President pro tempore will not at all be bound by the statement which the present occupant of the chair has made. The question can then be raised.

Mr. REED. That is all I wanted to know.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is no question about that.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote!

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I merely desire to make a parliamentary inquiry. Did I understand the Chair to hold that when the reservations now pending and the resolution of ratification are disposed of the cloture rule then expired?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No. The Chair was at one time impressed with the idea that if the resolution of ratification as finally formulated failed of the necessary two-thirds vote it would be needful to move to reconsider in order to take further action on the treaty, but the Chair has drifted away from that view of the question for this reason: In the case of a bill the sole question is, Shall the bill pass? If there were no reservations and the resolution of ratification failed, the Chair would hold the treaty was at an end; but the question that will be now put will not be analogous to the question, Shall the bill pass? If the present reservations are adopted, the question will rather be analogous to the question, Shall the bill pass provided the Supreme Court will hold that section 10 is constitutional, or, Shall the bill pass provided the Supreme Court will hold that it is not applicable to citizens of Massachusetts? That is the reason the Chair has drifted away from the idea that this treaty is the same as a bill.

To put it briefly, the Chair in making the statement now has no purpose except that Senators may consider it and may vote intelligently upon the question of cloture. The view of the Chair is that if the resolution of ratification, when finally voted upon, is not carried by the constitutional number of votes, another resolution or other resolutions of ratification may be presented and voted upon, if a majority of the Senators desire to try to proceed further with the ratification of the treaty.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

Mr. KNOX. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President.

Mr. LODGE. I thought I had the floor.

Mr. KNOX. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. LODGE. I had not finished my inquiry. I shall yield in a moment. I do not think the Chair, if I may be permitted to say so—perhaps I did not put my question very well—answered my inquiry. I wanted to get the opinion of the Chair as to when the cloture rule which is about to be adopted expires.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The opinion of the Chair is that cloture will expire when the Senate either ratifies the treaty or displaces it, or recommits it to the Committee on Foreign Relations, or sends it back to the President and says it will not have anything to do with it.

Mr. LODGE. Then, cloture continues through the entire proceedings in connection with the consideration of the treaty?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It continues through all the proceedings in connection with the consideration of the treaty. If the Chair is not wrong—and it is very possible he may be—it continues until the consideration of the treaty shall have been concluded.

Mr. LODGE. I merely wished to ascertain the view of the Chair upon that matter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the view of the Chair.

Mr. LODGE. One other question. I understood the Chair to say that the expression of opinion of the Chair does not preclude the right of appeal when the ruling is made upon the specific point?

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is no doubt about that. The Chair has no desire to take advantage of a single Senator; and the Chair has no desire even to influence the mind of the President pro tempore if he should happen to be in the chair when a ruling is made; but the Chair believed it was fair to express his views before the vote was had on cloture.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Suppose the Senate finally should refer the treaty back to the committee and the committee later should bring in a report. That report would have to be disposed of then without debate, would it not?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Oh, no; that is not what the cloture rule provides.

Mr. BORAH. I call for regular order.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I should like to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A parliamentary inquiry is in order. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I wish to know if I understand correctly the answer of the Chair to the inquiry of the Senator from Massachusetts. If subsequent propositions or resolutions of ratification come up and cloture is adopted, then do I understand that if a Senator has exhausted his hour's time he can not engage in any further debate on the subsequent new propositions which may be submitted to the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the opinion of the Chair, and that is why the Chair made his statement. The Chair thinks the Senate has the right under the Constitution to limit debate upon the question, but he does not think, without the consent of a majority of the Senators, it has a right by its rules to preclude the consideration of this treaty.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Regular order!

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question, Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate shall be brought to a close? The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, which resulted—yeas 78, nays 16, as follows:

YEAS—78.

Ashurst	Dillingham	Henderson	McCumber
Ball	Edge	Hitchcock	McKellar
Bankhead	Elkins	Johnson, S. Dak.	McLean
Beckham	Fernald	Jones, N. Mex.	McNary
Ca'der	Fletcher	Jones, Wash.	Moses
Capper	Frelinghuysen	Kellogg	Myers
Chamberlain	Gay	Kendrick	Nelson
Colt	Gerry	Kenyon	New
Culberson	Hale	Keyes	Newberry
Cummins	Harding	Kirby	Norris
Curtis	Harris	Lenroot	Nugent
Dial	Harrison	Lodge	Overman

Owen	Simmons	Sterling	Walsh, Mass.
Page	Smith, Ariz.	Sutherland	Walsh, Mont.
Phelan	Smith, Ga.	Swanson	Warren
Phipps	Smith, Md.	Thomas	Watson
Pittman	Smith, S. C.	Townsend	Williams
Ransdell	Smoot	Trammell	Wolcott
Robinson	Spencer	Underwood	
Sheppard	Stanley	Wadsworth	

NAYS—16.

Borah	Gronna	La Follette	Pomerene
Brandegee	Johnson, Calif.	McCormick	Reed
France	King	Penrose	Sherman
Gore	Knox	Poindexter	Shields

NOT VOTING—1.

Fall

So, two-thirds of the Senators present voting therefor, the motion for cloture was adopted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senators, this rule turns the presiding officer into a timekeeper. The Chair wishes the Senate would designate somebody to keep the time. If there is no objection, he is going to ask the Secretary to keep the time of each Senator as he speaks.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I call up the fourth reservation offered by me, on which I asked a separate vote.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The fourth reservation offered by the Senator from Massachusetts will be stated.

The Secretary read as follows:

4. No mandate shall be accepted by the United States under article 22, Part I, or any other provision of the treaty of peace with Germany, except by action of the Congress of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on reservation No. 4, offered by the Senator from Massachusetts on behalf of the committee.

The reservation was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the next reservation offered by the Senator from Massachusetts.

The Secretary read as follows:

5. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating wholly or in part to its internal affairs, including immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, the suppression of traffic in women and children and in opium and other dangerous drugs, and all other domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the assembly of the league of nations, or any agency thereof, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

Mr. SMOOT. I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, before voting on this reservation I desire to inquire of the Senator from Massachusetts if he expects that any or all of the powers mentioned in reservation No. 1—to wit, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan—will accept this reservation No. 5 without qualification?

Mr. LODGE. I can not answer for foreign powers. I have not any question that they will.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. The Senator thinks they will?

Mr. LODGE. That is my opinion.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. My understanding is that it operates in this way: If any of these powers urges that a certain question is domestic in character, it is to be determined by the council whether it is or not under the provisions of article 15. If the United States raises it, it itself determines it.

I have the answer of the Senator from Massachusetts. I should like to address the same inquiry to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I should like to know if this questioning comes out of my time?

The VICE PRESIDENT. We are charging it up to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. LODGE. It comes out of the time of the Senator who has the floor?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I renew the question which I addressed to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I did not know that the question was directed to me, and my mind was otherwise engaged.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I inquired of the Senator from Massachusetts if he expected that any or all of the powers mentioned in reservation numbered 1 would accept unreservedly reservation numbered 5?

Mr. McCUMBER. If the Senator asks me that question, I will answer it.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BORAH. Does this constitute debate upon the part of these Senators?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the ruling of the Chair. We have cloture now. We are going to have cloture, too.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I inquire of the Senator from North Dakota if he expects that any or all of these powers will accept this reservation?

Mr. McCUMBER. Why, Japan certainly will not accept it, and I am very doubtful if the others will without reservations.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I offer a substitute for the pending reservation. I send it to the desk and ask to have it read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment, in the nature of a substitute, will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

That no member nation is required to submit to the league, its council, or its assembly, for decision, report, or recommendation, any matter which it considers to be in international law a domestic question, such as immigration, labor, tariff, or other matter relating to its internal or coastwise affairs.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Was that offered prior to the adoption of the cloture?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understands so.

Mr. LODGE. Was it read and presented to the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair so understands. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and, having been taken, the result was announced—yeas 43, nays 52, as follows:

YEAS—43.

Ashurst	Henderson	Owen	Smith, S. C.
Bankhead	Hitchcock	Phelan	Stanley
Beckham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pittman	Swanson
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Pomerene	Thomas
Culberson	Kendrick	Ransdell	Trammell
Dial	King	Robinson	Underwood
Fletcher	Kirby	Sheppard	Walsh, Mass.
Gay	McKellar	Simmons	Walsh, Mont.
Gerry	Myers	Smith, Ariz.	Williams
Harris	Nugent	Smith, Ga.	Wolcott
Harrison	Overman	Smith, Md.	

NAYS—52.

Ball	France	Lenroot	Phipps
Borah	Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Poindexter
Brandegee	Gore	McCormick	Reed
Calder	Gronna	McCumber	Sherman
Capper	Hale	McLean	Shields
Colt	Harding	McNary	Smoot
Cummins	Johnson, Calif.	Moses	Spencer
Curtis	Jones, Wash.	Nelson	Sterling
Dillingham	Kellogg	New	Sutherland
Edge	Kenyon	Newberry	Townsend
Elkins	Keyes	Norris	Wadsworth
Fall	Knox	Page	Warren
Fernald	La Follette	Penrose	Watson

So Mr. HITCHCOCK's substitute for reservation No. 5, offered by Mr. Lodge on behalf of the committee, was rejected.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I desire to give notice that I reserve the right to propose the amendment when the treaty is in the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I simply want to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that on the vote that was just taken on the substitute proposed by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] there were 95 Senators voting, every Senator in this body, a thing that I do not remember to have ever occurred before in the history of the Senate.

Mr. ASHURST. As a matter of historical interest, I call attention to the fact that on the 8th of February, 1915, every Senator was present, and all but one voted.

Mr. PHELAN. Reservation No. 5, proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Relations, while it denies jurisdiction over all domestic and political questions, or those relating wholly or in part to internal affairs, still sees fit to enumerate various questions which are manifestly domestic or political, such as immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, tariff, commerce, the suppression of traffic in women and children, and so forth. I do not know the significance of specifying particularly these several questions. If there is any significance, I would like to include other subjects, and I therefore ask the Senator from Massachusetts, who understands very well the reasons which move me in this matter, whether he would accept as an amendment, after the word "immigration" in the reservation, the words "naturalization, citizenship, the elective franchise, education, marriage"?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. The Senator has noticed, has he not, that in line 25 the reservation reads "and all other domestic questions"?

Mr. PHELAN. I have just commented on that. I do not understand why, if all these are domestic questions, the Senator should have seen fit to enumerate some as more particularly engaging his attention. If immigration is domestic, why mention immigration?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the amendment has not been printed and read in accordance with the cloture rule.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, will the Senator pardon me? I wish in my own time to inquire if the rule which forbids an amendment extends to an amendment to an amendment which has been proposed? A vast number of amendments have been tendered here without any opportunity upon the part of any of us to look into them. It occurs to me that we ought not to be shut off from tendering amendments to those amendments. Accordingly, Mr. President, if that view is correct, the amendment now tendered by the Senator from California would be in order. I take it that the rule refers to an amendment to the measure, not an amendment to an amendment, which no one has had an opportunity to study.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I will await the decision of the Chair.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I want to suggest to the Chair, while he is pondering the question, that if the contention of the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] that the cloture rule refers only to amendments to the measure be well founded, there would be no cloture at all, for we could debate proposed amendments to amendments indefinitely.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. No, Mr. President, debate is limited to one hour, and that is all. That is not the point I am making. The point I am making is that it does not shut off tendering an amendment to an amendment.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Of course, if it does not shut off amendments to amendments, we can offer amendments to amendments indefinitely here and defeat any vote at all.

Mr. LODGE. The rule would not be worth the paper it is written on.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The rule reads:

> Except by unanimous consent, no amendment shall be in order after the vote to bring the debate to a close, unless the same has been presented and read prior to that time.

That is the plain statement of the rule. This has not been read or presented.

Mr. PHELAN. Does the Chair so rule?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair rules that it is out of order.

Mr. PHELAN. I offer as a substitute for the Lodge reservation the reservation that has been read to the Senate.

Mr. KING. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President, before that is read. Is it permissible to perfect an amendment which has already been tendered to existing reservations by an amendment to the tendered amendment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The rule says not. That is the end of it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I want to inquire, Mr. President, whether the proposed substitute has been read; and if so, I would like to have the RECORD referred to. It was not read this morning.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Has it been read?

Mr. PHELAN. I can inform the Senator that the reservation was submitted, read by the Secretary, and duly printed, and it is on the table. I now take it off the table and offer it as a substitute.

Mr. LODGE. Has it been read?

The VICE PRESIDENT. We will have to get the RECORD of November 7.

Mr. PHELAN. I hope this is not out of my time, Mr. President.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator is occupying the floor, and it comes out of his time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair sustains the point of order. It was not read.

Mr. PHELAN. The Chair rules that the point of order is well taken, and also rules that the reservation was not read. The reservation was read, if such a construction could be put upon it, by me personally. I proposed it to the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] as an amendment, and I asked him, if I recollect it aright, if he would be willing to accept. Was not that the same amendment?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I wish to make a parliamentary inquiry. Under the rule must not a reservation be presented and read?

Mr. PHELAN. Mr. President, I withdraw what I have said and accept the ruling of the Chair. The reservation I read to the Senator from Wisconsin was another reservation. But I see in the RECORD that this particular reservation which I have just submitted was printed in the RECORD, but not read, according to the requirement of the Chair. However, it was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, was ordered to lie on the table, and for all intents and purposes it was read. I understand the Chair rules that that is not his construction of the rule, but that it requires reservations to be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is going to read again the rule, and will not read it another time:

> Except by unanimous consent, no amendment shall be in order after the vote to bring the debate to a close, unless the same has been presented and read prior to that time.

Is there any objection to the presentation of the amendment of the Senator from California [Mr. PHELAN]?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I offer the following substitute. I invite the attention of the Senator from California [Mr. PHELAN] to the fact that it differs from the reservation offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] in the fact that it deals with naturalization, citizenship, and so forth.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Has it been read?

Mr. KING. It has been read. It was printed on the 10th day of November.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. And presented?

Mr. KING. Yes; presented and printed on the 10th day of November.

Mr. LODGE. The rule says "presented and read."

Mr. KING. I do not know that I can state as to its being read.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is the point.

Mr. LODGE. That is the point.

Mr. KING. My recollection is that it was read.

Mr. LODGE. I suggest that it be passed over until we find out whether it was read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If it is offered to the pending reservation, the Chair will be compelled to do a very unpleasant thing, to read the RECORD.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. I wish to ask the Chair whether, under the language of the rule, that an amendment must be presented and read, the offering of a proposed amendment in the past to some other part of the treaty or some other amendment constitutes a presentation and a reading under the rule?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair so ruled, before the vote was taken, at the instance of Senators who wanted their amendments reread, having been read once.

Mr. PHELAN. I think it is a matter of so much importance that I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On what does the Senator appeal?

Mr. PHELAN. The decision of the Chair holding that an amendment which has been submitted and printed in the RECORD has not been read. It was read into the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the ruling of the Senate?

Mr. LODGE. I move to lay the appeal upon the table.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Now, the Senator from Utah will turn to the RECORD of November 10 and ascertain the fact.

Mr. KING. On page 8218 of the RECORD of November 10, 1919, the following appears:

> Mr. KING. I submit a reservation to the pending treaty and ask that it lie on the table and be printed.
> The reservation is as follows

There is nothing to indicate that it was or was not read. My recollection is that it was read, although I would not state positively that such was the case.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If it was read, it would appear in the RECORD that it was read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hardly knows how to construe language of this kind:

> I submit a reservation to the pending treaty and ask that it lie on the table and be printed.
> The reservation is as follows.

The Chair hardly knows whether it was read or not.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If it is in the RECORD I take it that it must have been read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks that it must have been read.

Mr. PHELAN. I do not wish to interfere with the ruling, but I beg to submit that my reservation was printed in the RECORD and it ought to enjoy the same presumption.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. I ask it in order that it may be understood, so far as possible, when similar questions arise later on. I understand the amendment that is now being considered is held by the Chair to have been read at his place in the Senate by the Senator who proposed it. Am I correct in that?

The VICE PRESIDENT. From the language used, that is the assumption of the Chair.

Mr. POINDEXTER. The parliamentary inquiry is whether or not such a reading, assuming that it actually took place, is equivalent to a reading by the Secretary at the desk, which is my understanding of the meaning of the rule, and whether the cloture rule requires a reading at the desk, in a formal way by

the Secretary, of the amendment proposed, or if a reading by the Senator who proposes it is a sufficient reading?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair rules that if an amendment was read either by the Secretary or the Senator proposing it, it is before the Senate.

The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING]. The Secretary will state the proposed amendment.

The SECRETARY. In lieu of the words proposed to be inserted by the committee, being the reservation known as No. 5, the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] proposes the following:

5. That the United States understands that the jurisdiction and authority of the league of nations under articles 1 to 26, inclusive, of the treaty of peace does not include any power over the proper domestic, internal, or national policy of any State a member of the league, and that said articles do not confer upon the league any powers with respect to immigration, imposts, property, inheritance, naturalization, citizenship, labor, coastwise traffic, or any other matter of proper domestic policy, and the United States declares that the enumeration of these matters of policy in this reservation shall not in any wise be construed to limit or restrict the rights of the United States with respect to its national and political powers and sovereignty as recognized by the law and customs of nations; and the United States reserves to itself the exclusive power to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and national sovereignty and to withhold such questions from submission to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or the assembly of the league of nations.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the reservation proposed by the Senator from Utah attempts to deal with what shall be domestic questions of all nations that are members of the league. It has been the policy of the committee in reporting the reservations to limit the domain of the reservation to what shall apply to our own country and not to attempt to fix the liability of other countries. I think upon that question alone it ought to be rejected. It attempts to amend the treaty for all other powers as well as ourselves.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING].

The amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question recurs on agreeing to reservation 5 offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] on behalf of the committee.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, before the hour of 11 o'clock this morning I submitted an amendment which was read, and it is therefore in order now.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The SECRETARY. On page 2 of the print of the reservation, in line 25, the last line on the page, and after the last word in the line, the word "questions," insert the following:

and all questions affecting the present boundaries of the United States and its insular or other possessions."

Mr. HALE. I submitted this amendment to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and I believe he has no objection to it.

Mr. LODGE. So far as I am personally concerned, I have no objection to it whatever, particularly after hearing the statement made by the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] this morning, showing that some one is planning, under article 19, to bring the boundary line of Maine before the league and take a part of that State.

Mr. HALE. I do not think the boundaries of the State will be changed under any circumstances, but I offer the amendment to make assurance doubly sure. It is a matter which is of much importance, of course.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Maine.

Mr. HALE. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I was not able to insert the proposed language in the paragraph to which it is applicable, so as to clearly understand its application. Is it asserted that without this amendment some other country is contemplating taking four counties of the Senator's State?

Mr. HALE. I did not hear the question of the Senator.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Is the Senator's amendment necessary to prevent the league of nations taking some of the counties of the Senator's State?

Mr. HALE. I do not know that it is.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. What is the object of it?

Mr. HALE. This morning the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] presented an article written by Sir Andrew MacPhail, of Canada, and asked that it be printed in the RECORD. This article stated that under article 19 of the league of nations the matter could be brought before the league as to a return to Canada of certain territory which was given to Maine under the Ashburton treaty. The author does not claim it would be a matter of right, but he thinks that the question can be brought before the league, and that probably the United States would be willing to cede the territory to Canada. We would not be under any obligation under any circumstances to do so. Article 10 takes care of the matter, where all members agree to respect the territorial integrity of all other countries, but I simply offer the amendment to make assurance doubly sure.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. The Senator does not regard it as necessary, then, in order to safeguard the present boundaries of the United States?

Mr. HALE. I think we can preserve the territorial integrity of the country without it.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Then I do not care whether it goes on or off.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator from Connecticut what foreign country would obtain those four counties in case the United States should lose them?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I understand from the statement of the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] that some newspaper article states that our Canadian friends are contemplating annexing part of that Senator's State.

Mr. GORE. That would make them a part of the British Empire, would it not?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I do not know whether it is the part of the State in which the Senator from Maine lives or not, but that could be amicably arranged, I have no doubt.

Mr. GORE. I merely wish to say to the Senator that if it is to go to the British Empire, there is no use to get over particular about the matter at this juncture. It seems that the whole United States is about to be annexed to the British Empire, and, as this seems to be an application of the installment plan, we might try it out and see how it works. [Laughter in the galleries.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The doorkeepers will enforce the rules of the Senate and see that occupants of the galleries who will not obey the rules of the Senate are removed.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, under article 15 of the covenant of the league of nations there is a very simple process of laying claim to four counties in the State of Maine in the United States by Great Britain or any other country. Any dispute whatever between two countries is subject to decision by the council of the league of nations, and either one of the parties to the dispute under that article of the covenant has a right, regardless of the circumstances or the character of the dispute or the subject matter which is involved, to carry it before the assembly of the league of nations. The covenant of the league of nations provides in such a case that Great Britain being the claimant, the assembly of the league of nations shall make a report upon the case, and that no country a member of the league—the United States in this particular case being a party to the dispute and a member of the league—shall go to war against any country which accepts the decision of the league. So that if the friends of Great Britain in the assembly of the league of nations, of whom there will be a great many—there will be a great many of them who are allies of Great Britain—should decide in this dispute under the Ashburton treaty or any other treaty that Great Britain really has a claim to four counties in the State of Maine, that decision stands as the final adjudication of the question of the title and sovereignty of a portion of the United States. There is no appeal and there is no redress, because the language of the covenant is as simple and plain as words can be written, and the United States is prohibited from going to war to protect itself against the decree of the assembly of the league of nations.

I think it is perfectly obvious, if we are going to avoid a condition of that kind, that we ought to adopt the amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I call the Senator's attention to the fact that the Ashburton treaty is not under dispute. The question of the territorial settlement is already res adjudicata and ought not to be again taken up. If the Senator applies his reasoning, the case would be just the same if we should decide to take two of the lower counties of England. That would be a matter that could be brought before the council.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Undoubtedly that could be brought before the council and before the assembly. Any dispute between nations can be brought before it.

Mr. HALE. Questions may be brought up about territory of any description at any time.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Certainly. There is no limitation; there is no qualification whatever as to the character of dispute or the interests which are involved. It covers the entire universe and every interest of a nation from its territorial integrity to its political independence.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, this morning I offered the article referred to, and asked that it be made a part of the RECORD as illustrating the view of our Canadian neighbors on the north and as illustrating also just what they thought would come within the jurisdiction of the league of nations if the league covenant were adopted. I offered the article because it demonstrated the viewpoint of a very estimable and famous Canadian. In the discussion of a question which might arise in the future between the United States of America and Canada, he suggested that there was one way for the determination of that question, and that way was found in the league of nations. The question that he discussed was one of boundaries. He drew his line to the sea for Canada in order that there might be a base and an outlet on the sea for Canada. He described all of the difficulties and obstacles that in the past Canada had labored under, and he asserted that under article 19 of the league of nations the question of boundaries, of an outlet to the sea and a base upon the sea for Canada, could be ultimately determined by the league of nations, and the proper and just boundary line between the United States and Canada would take 8,000 square miles of the State of Maine, and 8,000 square miles of Maine of necessity must be awarded under the league to Canada.

I merely wanted to present a view foreign to ours—that is, to my own, but I assume not to that of some of the Senators who have expressed themselves here—and a view of a neighboring country as to the power and possibilities of the league of nations. In order that Senators may understand something of what this article means I want to read merely a paragraph of it. After stating the difficulties of Canada, the obstacles that she met during the war, and the embarrassments that she found in transporting with the celerity desired her troops across the water, he said that there must be found for Canada in the days to come a base upon the sea and an outlet upon the Atlantic Ocean. Then he proceeded:

> There is a way out. It is to be found in the league of nations. If it is not found therein then that instrument has no force and its signatories no sincerity. According to article 19, "The assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideraton by members of the league of treaties which have become inapplicable, and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world." Whatever the status of Canada may in the future be, its existence will depend upon the outcome of this issue. The issue then is large enough to warrant an extended examination. It is nothing less than the relations in the past, at the present, and in the future between the United States and the British Empire, which many wise men on both sides are now considering.

Next is a map showing exactly the line that this distinguished Canadian would draw in fixing the boundary between the United States and Canada.

I am delighted that the Senator from Maine, with the tender regard for his State that he ought to have and that every Senator has for his State, presents an amendment by which the State of Maine shall be protected. I, too, Mr. President, would protect Maine by giving to the United States of America six votes with Great Britain's six votes in the league; but I would protect not only the State of Maine, I would protect every other State in the Union by giving the United States equal representation in the league to that accorded Great Britain.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President——

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I will yield for any inquiry if the time comes out of the time of the Senator from Maine, for upon the question of the reservation I have proposed upon the subject of equal representation I again desire ultimately to address the Senate. But I congratulate the Senator from Maine on his reservation and his amendment. Cheerfully I will support it, because I am just American enough, Mr. President, not only to protect the United States and the western coast, from which I come, but to protect, by any means in my power, also the State of the Senator from Maine. I am for his amendment because it is American to protect his State, and I am for equal representation in the league for the United States because that is American and protects all the States of this Union.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, with the assistance of my powerful ally, I have great hope of carrying my amendment.

Mr. NORRIS. Will the Senator from Maine yield for a question?

Mr. HALE. Yes.

Mr. NORRIS. I want to ask the Senator from Maine if his amendment—and I only heard it read—is sufficiently broad so as to prevent Mexico from getting Texas and California back again as well as saving four counties of Maine?

Mr. HALE. Yes; I think it is.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President, I shall vote against the amendment——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Allow the Chair to inquire, Is the Senator from Maine retaining the floor?

Mr. HALE. No; I have no desire to occupy the floor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KNOX. I was about to say that I shall vote against the amendment of the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] because of its manifest absurdity. How a boundary question between two nations can be an exclusively domestic question for o e of them is something that I can not understand. My intellectuals do not go that far. The State of Maine would be protected if we would adopt the reservation proposed by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED] by withholding from the consideration of the league of nations any vital question of the United States or questions affecting its national honor. That is the only way, in my judgment, by which an encroachment upon our territory can be prevented through the council of the league of nations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE]. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll.

Mr. DILLINGHAM (after having voted in the affirmative). I inquire if the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. SMITH] has voted?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That Senator has not voted.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. Having a general pair with him, I withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS—52.

Ashurst	Gerry	Keyes	Nugent
Brandegee	Hale	Kirby	Page
Capper	Harding	La Follette	Phelan
Chamberlain	Harris	Lenroot	Poindexter
Colt	Harrison	Lodge	Robinson
Cummins	Henderson	McCormick	Sheppard
Curtis	Hitchcock	McKellar	Smith, Ariz.
Dial	Johnson, Calif.	McLean	Smith, Ga.
Edge	Johnson, S. Dak.	McNary	Smith, S. C.
Elkins	Jones, N. Mex.	Moses	Spencer
Fernald	Jones, Wash.	Nelson	Sterling
Fletcher	Kellogg	Newberry	Walsh, Mass.
Frelinghuysen	Kendrick	Norris	Wolcott

NAYS—40.

Ball	Kenyon	Pittman	Swanson
Bankhead	King	Pomerene	Thomas
Beckham	Knox	Ransdell	Townsend
Borah	McCumber	Reed	Trammell
Calder	Myers	Sherman	Underwood
Fall	New	Shields	Wadsworth
France	Overman	Simmons	Walsh, Mont.
Gay	Owen	Smoot	Warren
Gore	Penrose	Stanley	Watson
Gronna	Phipps	Sutherland	Williams

NOT VOTING—3.

Culberson	Dillingham	Smith, Md.

So Mr. HALE's amendment to reservation No. 5, proposed by Mr. LODGE, was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now is upon reservation numbered 5, offered by the Senator from Massachusetts, as amended.

Mr. LODGE and other Senators called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, in the early stages of the proceedings this morning, when we were voting upon reservations to this section, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] offered as a reservation pertaining to the question of domestic matters the following:

> That no member nation is required to submit to the league, its council, or its assembly for decision, report, or recommendation any matter which it considers to be in international law a domestic question, such as immigration, labor, tariff, or other matter relating to its internal or coastwise affairs.

As I construe this language, it means that it is not the purpose or the idea of the United States to submit to the consideration of the council of the league of nations questions that are domestic in their nature, and it attempts to define and specify immigration, coastwise affairs, and others as domestic questions.

I supported, with my associate Democrats, this reservation, because I was heartily in sympathy with the sentiment expressed by the reservation. I would have been glad if the reservation offered by our distinguished Democratic leader had been adopted. In my opinion, it would have protected this Nation absolutely from becoming involved, through a decision of the council, upon purely domestic problems. However, in their wisdom a majority of the Senators voted down that reservation.

We now have pending, Mr. President, another reservation which was offered by the committee, the main reservation for which the substitute was offered by the Senator from Nebraska. This reservation reads:

5. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating wholly or in part to its internal affairs, including immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, the suppression of traffic in women and children and in opium and other dangerous drugs, and all other domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the assembly of the league of nations, or any agency thereof, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

Mr. President, I rose to state that, carrying out my sentiments and my belief that we, as representatives of the American people, should reserve to our Government the right to pass upon these domestic questions, I propose to support reservation 5 as proposed by the committee. While I would have preferred having the other reservation adopted, this reservation covers the policy which was sought to be covered by the substitute offered by the Senator from Nebraska. I can not be consistent, therefore, and vote against the reservation offered by the committee. Therefore I propose to support reservation 5, which in substance means the same as the substitute offered by the Senator from Nebraska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is upon reservation numbered 5, proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts on behalf of the committee, as amended.

Mr. LODGE. I call for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The yeas and nays have already been called for and ordered. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, on this amendment, except for the amendment of the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], I should vote "yea"——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's explanation is in violation of the rule.

Mr. OWEN (continuing). But, because of that amendment, I vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 59, nays 36, as follows:

YEAS—59.

Ball	Frelinghuysen	McCormick	Sherman
Borah	Gore	McCumber	Shields
Brandegee	Gronna	McLean	Smith, Ga.
Calder	Hale	McNary	Smoot
Capper	Harding	Moses	Spencer
Chamberlain	Johnson, Calif.	Nelson	Sterling
Colt	Jones, Wash.	New	Sutherland
Cummins	Kellogg	Newberry	Thomas
Curtis	Kenyon	Norris	Townsend
Dillingham	Keyes	Page	Trammell
Edge	King	Penrose	Wadsworth
Elkins	Knox	Phelan	Walsh, Mass.
Fall	La Follette	Phipps	Warren
Fernald	Lenroot	Poindexter	Watson
France	Lodge	Reed	

NAYS—36.

Ashurst	Harrison	Nugent	Smith, Ariz.
Bankhead	Henderson	Overman	Smith, Md.
Beckham	Hitchcock	Owen	Smith, S. C.
Culberson	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pittman	Stanley
Dial	Jones, N. Mex.	Pomerene	Swanson
Fletcher	Kendrick	Ransdell	Underwood
Gay	Kirby	Robinson	Walsh, Mont.
Gerry	McKellar	Sheppard	Williams
Harris	Myers	Simmons	Wolcott

So reservation No. 5, offered by Mr. LODGE on behalf of the committee, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of reservation numbered 6, which the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

6. The United States will not submit to arbitration or to inquiry by the assembly or by the council of the league of nations, provided for in said treaty of peace, any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe doctrine; said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said league of nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I offer the following substitute for reservation numbered 6.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

That the national policy of the United States known as the Monroe doctrine, as announced and interpreted by the United States, is not in any way impaired or affected by the covenant of the league of nations and is not subject to any decision, report, or inquiry by the council or assembly.

Mr. LODGE. That has been read and presented?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The reservation has been heretofore read.

Mr. LODGE. And presented? I am trying to find out whether it was done in conformity to the rule.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. It has been.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It has been read. The question is upon the substitute offered by the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and, being taken, resulted—yeas 43, nays 51, as follows:

YEAS—43.

Ashurst	Henderson	Owen	Smith, S. C.
Bankhead	Hitchcock	Phelan	Stanley
Beckham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pittman	Swanson
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Pomerene	Thomas
Dial	Kendrick	Ransdell	Trammell
Fletcher	King	Robinson	Underwood
Gay	Kirby	Sheppard	Walsh, Mass.
Gerry	McKellar	Simmons	Walsh, Mont.
Gore	Myers	Smith, Ariz.	Williams
Harris	Nugent	Smith, Ga.	Wolcott
Harrison	Overman	Smith, Md.	

NAYS—51.

Ball	France	Lodge	Poindexter
Borah	Frelinghuysen	McCormick	Reed
Brandegee	Gronna	McCumber	Sherman
Calder	Hale	McLean	Shields
Capper	Harding	McNary	Smoot
Colt	Johnson, Calif.	Moses	Spencer
Cummins	Jones, Wash.	Nelson	Sterling
Curtis	Kellogg	New	Sutherland
Dillingham	Kenyon	Newberry	Townsend
Edge	Keyes	Norris	Wadsworth
Elkins	Knox	Page	Warren
Fall	La Follette	Penrose	Watson
Fernald	Lenroot	Phipps	

NOT VOTING—1.

Culberson

So Mr. HITCHCOCK's amendment to reservation No. 6, offered by Mr. LODGE on behalf of the committee, was rejected.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I desire to announce that I reserve the right to present that same amendment in the Senate, and I also desire to give notice that I reserve the right to present in the Senate the amendment which I submitted on Thursday to the third reservation offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and also the reservation which I offered regarding the right of a nation to withdraw. I reserve the right to offer these amendments in the Senate.

Mr. PITTMAN. I offer the following amendment as a substitute for reservation numbered 6.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which, in the judgment of the United States, depends upon or involves its long-established policy commonly known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained.

Mr. LODGE. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and, being taken, resulted—yeas 42, nays 52, as follows:

YEAS—42.

Ashurst	Hitchcock	Phelan	Stanley
Bankhead	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pittman	Swanson
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Pomerene	Thomas
Dial	Kendrick	Ransdell	Trammell
Fletcher	King	Robinson	Underwood
Gay	Kirby	Sheppard	Walsh, Mass.
Gerry	McKellar	Simmons	Walsh, Mont.
Gore	Myers	Smith, Ariz.	Williams
Harris	Nugent	Smith, Ga.	Wolcott
Harrison	Overman	Smith, Md.	
Henderson	Owen	Smith, S. C.	

NAYS—52.

Ball	Fernald	Lenroot	Phipps
Beckham	France	Lodge	Poindexter
Borah	Frelinghuysen	McCormick	Reed
Brandegee	Gronna	McCumber	Sherman
Calder	Hale	McLean	Shields
Capper	Harding	McNary	Smoot
Colt	Johnson, Calif.	Moses	Spencer
Cummins	Jones, Wash.	Nelson	Sterling
Curtis	Kellogg	New	Sutherland
Dillingham	Kenyon	Newberry	Townsend
Edge	Keyes	Norris	Wadsworth
Elkins	Knox	Page	Warren
Fall	La Follette	Penrose	Watson

NOT VOTING—1.

Culberson

So Mr. PITTMAN's amendment to reservation No. 6, proposed by Mr. LODGE, was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question recurs on agreeing to reservation No. 6, proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment to the sixth reservation, which I regard as important.

The league covenant probably intended to free the Monroe doctrine entirely from its influence, but the language in the

covenant was unfortunate. What is proposed and what I feel should be done is to relieve the United States, so far as the Monroe doctrine is concerned, from any attachment of the league of nations or the council of the league or arbitration in any way to the Monroe doctrine and to preserve for us the Monroe doctrine, just as it has been since President Monroe announced it. That far I am most heartily in favor of the reservation, but there is a sentence in the reservation which goes away beyond that. There is a line in the reservation which requires foreign countries in advance to agree to our interpretation. It is not needed. We may have a particular case in which they shall accept our interpretation, but there is a line in the reservation that commits them, before we give the interpretation, to an acceptance of any kind of interpretation we put upon the Monroe doctrine. It is just the kind of thing we are objecting to in the league covenant when it affects us unfairly. It is for the other countries just what some of us are objecting to so much in article 10, putting on us a committal in advance. Let me read the sentence:

Said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of the league of nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany.

I think we ought to leave out—

is to be interpreted by the United States alone and—

And retain the words—

said doctrine is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said league of nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany.

We free our Monroe doctrine then entirely from any evil effect of the league covenant, but we do not undertake to say in advance that the other nations must agree to our interpretation. They do not know what interpretation we may give to it at some time. They do not know how much further we might go than we have heretofore gone, and to ask them to commit themselves in advance to our interpretation seems to me to be extreme and unreasonable.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President——

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Just one word further. I have therefore had read this morning and offered an amendment to strike out, in lines 11 and 12, the words "is to be interpreted by the United States alone and."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut is recognized.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. I wish to say only a few words. The Monroe doctrine is our policy. It has never been interpreted by anybody but by us. Why should we strike out those words and admit the proposition that other nations are to interpret our doctrine? It is our doctrine alone, and I decline to admit, directly or indirectly, anybody else on the face of the earth has the right to interpret our doctrine and our policy.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I do not think the point made by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH] is well taken, for this reason: The Senator from Georgia inquired why we should ask that foreign nations now agree to our interpretation of the Monroe doctrine. We do not ask them to do so. What we say here is not that they shall agree to our interpretation at all, but that they shall agree that we shall interpret it. Why should we not interpret it?

The Monroe doctrine is an American assertion, a declaration by our Government of an American policy. Unless we are prepared to say that they shall interpret what shall be the American policy and what shall be the meaning of our American Monroe doctrine, we ought to reserve it for our own interpretation. This does not at all compel them to agree that our interpretation is the correct one, but that our interpretation shall be our interpretation, and they at any time may agree to it or not.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH].

So the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on reservation 6 offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

SEVERAL SENATORS. Let us have the yeas and nays on that.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. On what are we voting?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate is about to vote on agreeing to reservation No. 6, offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL], and I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (after having voted in the negative). I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. FERNALD] to the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] and let my vote stand.

The result was announced—yeas 55, nays 34, as follows:

YEAS—55.

Ball	Gore	McCormick	Sherman
Borah	Gronna	McCumber	Shields
Brandegee	Hale	McLean	Smoot
Calder	Harding	McNary	Spencer
Capper	Johnson, Calif.	Moses	Sterling
Chamberlain	Jones, Wash.	Nelson	Sutherland
Colt	Kellogg	New	Thomas
Cummins	Kenyon	Newberry	Townsend
Curtis	Keyes	Owen	Trammell
Dillingham	Kirby	Page	Wadsworth
Edge	Knox	Penrose	Walsh, Mass.
Elkins	La Follette	Phipps	Warren
France	Lenroot	Poindexter	Watson
Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Reed	

NAYS—34.

Ashurst	Henderson	Phelan	Smith, Md.
Bankhead	Hitchcock	Pittman	Smith, S. C.
Beckham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pomerene	Stanley
Dial	Jones, N. Mex.	Ransdell	Underwood
Fletcher	King	Robinson	Walsh, Mont.
Gay	McKellar	Sheppard	Williams
Gerry	Myers	Simmons	Wolcott
Harris	Nugent	Smith, Ariz.	
Harrison	Overman	Smith, Ga.	

NOT VOTING—6.

Culberson	Fernald	Norris	Swanson
Fall	Kendrick		

So the reservation No. 6, offered by Mr. LODGE on behalf of the committee, was agreed to.

Mr. McCUMBER. After the Secretary reads the next reservation, I wish to offer a substitute for it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the next reservation.

The SECRETARY. Reservation No. 7 of the committee is as follows:

7. The United States withholds its assent to articles 156, 157, and 158, and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy which may arise under said articles between the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, reservations numbered 2 to 6, inclusive, represent compromises to which I was a party. I have voted for every one of those reservations, because I have felt that they were absolutely necessary in order to secure a sufficient number of votes in the Senate to put the treaty through, although in many respects they do not represent my views. Some of the other reservations which have been adopted by the Committee on Foreign Relations I think are unimportant; others I think clearly reflect the real intent and purpose of the treaty itself; and still others, especially those in reference to appointments, and so forth, referring the matter to the Congress to make the provision of law, I think are appropriate, and I shall vote for them.

There are 2 of the 15 reservations which I believe to be wrong, and one of them is reservation No. 7. I want to appeal to those who wish to have this treaty consummated with such reservations as the Senate itself shall see fit to make as a part of the treaty, to accord a full and open mind to the Shantung provision as reported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which is reservation No. 7. We have now adopted reservation No. 1. By that reservation Great Britain, France, and Italy must each formally assent to each and every one of these separate reservations. If either one of them fails to assent to every word in every one of these reservations the ratification of the treaty, so far as the United States is concerned, is vacated and nullified. Every Senator, I think, will agree to that proposition. If that is true, as it certainly is true, and if we really wish the ratification of the treaty with these reservations, should we not look with some degree of care and caution into the reservations with a view of satisfying ourselves that none of them is so worded as to make it impossible for either Great Britain, France, or Italy to assent to every word?

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WADSWORTH in the chair). Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. McCUMBER. I yield.

Mr. OWEN. I make the point that there is no quorum present. The Senator's argument is not really being delivered to the Senate.

Mr. McCUMBER. Very well.

Mr. OWEN. And I think it of sufficient importance to be so delivered.

Mr. McCUMBER. I presume it is in order to make the point of no quorum being present at any time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield the floor for that purpose?

Mr. McCUMBER. I will yield the floor for that purpose and shall finish my remarks after the call is made, assuming, of course, that the time consumed in the calling of the roll shall not come out of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Hard'ng	Myers	Smith, Ga.
Ball	Harris	New	Smith, Md.
Bankhead	Henderson	Newberry	Smoot
Beckham	Hitchcock	Norris	Spencer
Brandegee	Johnson, S. Dak.	Nugent	Stanley
Calder	Jones, N. Mex.	Overman	Sutherland
Capper	Jones, Wash.	Owen	Swanson
Chamberlain	Kellogg	Page	Thomas
Curtis	Kendrick	Penrose	Townsend
Dial	Keyes	Phelan	Trammell
Dillingham	King	Phipps	Wadsworth
Edge	Kirby	Pittman	Walsh, Mass.
Elkins	La Follette	Poindexter	Walsh, Mont.
Fernald	Lenroot	Pomerene	Warren
Fletcher	Lodge	Ransdell	Watson
France	McCormick	Sheppard	Williams
Frelinghuysen	McCumber	Shields	Wolcott
Gay	McKellar	Simmons	
Gronna	McNary	Smith, Ariz.	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-four Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I desire to address my remarks mainly to those Senators who really want a treaty, and a treaty that would be agreed to by the other nations. While I regret that it is just at the lunch hour, and I can not have those Senators present while that feature of the case is being presented, I feel it my duty to present it before this proposed reservation is voted upon.

We, of course, know that any change in the Shantung provision will eliminate Japan. Knowing that, we voted by a very large majority that we would not make the treaty dependent upon Japan agreeing to any of these reservations; but we did make it incumbent upon Great Britain, France, and Italy, by an exchange of notes, to agree to them. Now, Mr. President, are we sure that we are not by this reservation making it almost impossible, if not absolutely impossible, for Great Britain and France and Italy formally to assent to these reservations without compromising their own national honor and credit?

I am certain that every Senator must agree with me that if the reservation adopted by the Senate on the Shantung feature is equivalent to a rejection of the Shantung articles, then Great Britain, France, and Italy can not honorably assent to it. They can not break their war treaty with Japan.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. McCUMBER. I yield for a question.

Mr. PITTMAN. Does the Senator believe that the language of the Lodge reservation is equivalent to an expression of a rejection by the United States?

Mr. McCUMBER. I do, and I expect to show it.

What action would Japan take, and what action must she take, in case the Shantung reservation passes in the form presented by the committee? She will request her allies—Great Britain, France, and Italy—to withhold their assent to this particular reservation. She will base her request upon the wording of the Shantung reservation, which is, in effect, to all intents and purposes, a rejection of the Shantung articles. She will be right in saying that we do, in effect, reject the Shantung articles even if we claim that it is a rejection only so far as the United States is concerned, because she can call attention to the fact that by a formal assent of Great Britain and France and Italy each and every one of them will become a party to the United States' rejection by assenting to it, and that the United States' rejection, by the assent or agreement of the other parties thereto, becomes the agreement of all four powers to the rejection.

What possible reply can Great Britain, France, or Italy make to this request? They can not say fairly that the United States' reservation is not a rejection so far as the United States is concerned; neither can they fairly or honestly say that the assent of these other nations to the United States' rejection does not make them parties to the rejection.

Some of you say that the United States does not wish to impair the obligation of these other parties to the treaty with Japan, or to say that these articles shall be stricken out and shall not remain in the treaty as between other nations; that all the United States wishes to do is to wash its hands entirely of the Shantung provision. Then let me ask those Senators who really wish to do this why they are not willing to do it in appropriate words, which will mean exactly what they say, which can not by any possibility be construed into any other meaning, and which can receive the assent of France and Great Britain and Italy without impugning to any extent their agreement with Japan and their own national honor? We can do it by a reservation which will read as follows—and I want the Senators' attention to this reservation:

The United States refrains from entering into any agreement on its part in reference to the matters contained in articles 156, 157, and 158, and reserves full liberty of action in respect to any controversy which may arise in relation thereto.

What is the difference between that and the committee reservation? This is the difference: The committee reservation reads as follows:

The United States withholds its assent to articles 156, 157, and 158.

This proposed substitute reads:

The United States refrains from entering into any agreement on its part in reference to the matters contained—

In those articles. It is the difference between striking these articles out of the treaty and simply refraining from binding ourselves either one way or the other.

I can not read this reservation as some Senators do. I can see no difference on earth between a declaration that we withhold our assent to a certain article and a declaration that we reject a certain article. I can see no difference between a declaration that we reject a certain article and a declaration that we strike out a certain article of the treaty. They all mean the same thing, and no refinement of reasoning can make them mean anything else.

Suppose a treaty came to us and it contained only one article, article 1, and the United States, in passing upon that, said:

The United States withholds its assent to article 1.

Is not that a rejection of the treaty, and of the whole treaty? Is it not equivalent to saying, "The United States rejects it"? Suppose it contains two articles, and the United States says, "The United States withholds its assent to article 2"—is not that a rejection of article 2 by the United States?

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly.

Mr. LENROOT. Is not the practice of withholding assent to a particular article in a treaty very, very common, and has it not been done dozens of times?

Mr. McCUMBER. Yes; and it always is a rejection of that part, so far as the United States is concerned.

I can not see how it is possible to question that effect. Senators say they wish merely to prevent the United States from affirming the Shantung provision. If that is all they want, then what earthly reason can be given for not using words that will accomplish that result, and that only, by declaring that—

The United States refrains from entering into any agreement on its part in reference to the matters contained in articles 156, 157, and 158, and reserves full liberty of action in respect to any controversy—

Not a controversy that may arise between Japan and China only, but—

Reserves full liberty of action in respect to any controversy which may arise in relation thereto.

Why not make it easy and simple for other nations to accept it? Why put it in the hands of Japan to say, "As we construe this, it is a rejection by the United States, at least; and if you assent to it you are assenting to the rejection by the United States, and you can not do that honorably under the treaty which you made with us"; whereas, on the other hand, if the reservation so reads that we refrain from entering into any agreement concerning that matter, that leaves the agreement between Great Britain and Japan and between China and Japan to be determined at some time in the future. We have washed our hands of it, and at the same time we have left it easy for the other countries to consent to our view of the matter, and say: "So far as the United States is concerned, we will assent that she refrain from having anything to do with this part of the treaty, and this will be a matter to be settled between Japan and China and the other nations under the treaty." That they can honorably do.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, does the Senator desire to offer a substitute?

Mr. McCUMBER. I read the substitute. The offer is of my No. 1 of that which was printed the other day:

The United States refrains from entering into any agreement on its part in reference to the matters contained in articles 156, 157, and 158, and reserves full liberty of action in respect to any controversy which may arise in relation thereto.

I offer that as a substitute for the committee reservation.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, if I correctly understand the position of the Senator from North Dakota, it is that he wants the Senate of the United States to assent to the cession of Shantung to Japan, but does not want the United States to make any agreement with reference to it. Why, there are no separate agreements with reference to the various articles of this treaty. Here is one agreement. Do we advise and consent to the ratification of this treaty in whole or in part? Reservations merely signify that as to certain parts of the treaty we do not assent. We are not making separate agreements with reference to Shantung or with reference to any other article of the treaty; and it seems to me that the Senator from North Dakota ought to be willing to have this language clear and explicit. If he means by this reservation that we refrain from making any agreement, that we do not assent, then what is his objection to the committee reservation which says so? On the other hand, does the Senator desire to assent, to participate, to agree that so far as the treaty is concerned we consent to this robbery of China by Japan? If so, then the Senator's amendment ought to be adopted. But if the Senate of the United States wants to go on record as saying that while we are not disturbing the cession as between Germany and Japan, while the other nations may agree to it if they choose, the United States declines to be a party to that wrong, and does not assent to it, and that is all that the committee reservation does.

The Senator speaks of the consent of the other parties. Why, if the British Empire, France, and Italy agree to this reservation, they do what? They simply say by that agreement: "While we ourselves agree to the cession to Japan, we are willing that the United States shall not become a party to it."

I do not want the United States to become a party to this wrong. Does the Senator from North Dakota desire it? Does any Democrat desire that the United States shall become a party to the cession of Shantung to Japan, taking it away from China? If so, then let him vote for this reservation of the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. President, during the entire debate upon the amendment and the treaty an overwhelming majority of the Senate indicated they were not in favor of the United States participating in any way or assenting to this wrong. The committee reservation takes the United States out of this Shantung controversy and leaves it free, where it ought to be.

The committee reservation, Mr. President, ought to be adopted, and I am opposed to the amendment proposed by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER].

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] asked me if I desired that the United States assent. The Senator can read clear English language, and when the reservation which I propose as a substitute says that the United States refrains from entering into any agreement upon that subject, it can not be construed by any possibility as assenting to it; and when it further says that it retains full liberty of action in respect to any matter concerning the relations of Shantung and Japan, it certainly is not assenting to it in any way, whereas, on the other hand, when you say that the United States withholds its assent, you in effect reject it. That is the point I am making.

Mr. LENROOT. In my time, may I ask the Senator if his position is that he does not desire the United States to reject it, so far as it is concerned?

Mr. McCUMBER. I will say that I do not want the United States to reject that, and then put it up to Great Britain and France and Italy to say that they join the United States in rejecting it, which they would not do under any circumstances.

Mr. LENROOT. Then the Senator admits that his amendment does leave the United States a party and does not reject the Shantung provision, so far as the United States is concerned.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, when the substitute offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] for reservation No. 6, presented on behalf of the committee, was pending, touching upon the preservation of the Monroe doctrine, I voted for the substitute offered by the Senator from Nebraska, because the policy expressed in the amendment was in accord with my idea of safeguarding the Monroe doctrine by the United States. It was also in harmony, as I understand, with the interpretation placed upon the league of nations by our President and practically all of those favorable to the league. Most all of my Democratic associates have gone on record as favoring a reservation making our Nation's position plain on the Monroe doctrine question, and I think it should be done.

Some, however, seem to be willing to intrust that for future consideration and interpretation to the nations that may be associated in the council governing and directing the affairs of the league of nations. As far as I am concerned, I decidedly prefer the policy which seems to be preferred and desired by a very large majority of the Democrats and Republicans of the Senate, of expressing what the United States considers a proper interpretation of the treaty in so far as it applies to the Monroe doctrine, and for that reason I was in sympathy with the substitute proposed by the Senator from Nebraska, and voted for the same.

That amendment having been defeated, I then voted for reservation No. 6, as offered by the committee. I do not see, Mr. President, any material difference in the meaning, and I see no difference whatever in the object and the purpose of the reservation No. 6 as offered by the committee, and the substitute tendered by the Senator from Nebraska, which I desire to now read into the RECORD, as follows:

That the national policy of the United States known as the Monroe doctrine, as announced and interpreted by the United States, is not in any way impaired or affected by the covenant of the league of nations and is not subject to any decision, report, or inquiry by the council or assembly.

The substitute reservation of Senator HITCHCOCK having failed to receive the necessary majority for adoption, and favoring, as I do, the preservation of the Monroe doctrine on the part of the United States, I then voted for reservation No. 6, offered by the committee, which reads as follows:

6. The United States will not submit to arbitration or to inquiry by the assembly or by the council of the league of nations, provided for in said treaty of peace, any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe doctrine; said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said league of nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WADSWORTH in the chair). The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER].

Mr. THOMAS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FALL (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK], which I transfer to the senior Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH], and vote "nay."

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 42, nays 50, as follows:

YEAS—42.

Ashurst	Henderson	Owen	Smith, S. C.
Bankhead	Hitchcock	Phelan	Stanley
Beckham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pittman	Swanson
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Pomerene	Thomas
Culberson	King	Ransdell	Trammell
Dial	McCumber	Robinson	Underwood
Fletcher	McKellar	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.
Gay	Myers	Simmons	Williams
Gerry	Nelson	Smith, Ariz.	Wolcott
Harris	Nugent	Smith, Ga.	
Harrison	Overman	Smith, Md.	

NAYS—50.

Ball	Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Sherman
Brandegee	Gore	McCormick	Shields
Calder	Gronna	McLean	Smoot
Capper	Hale	McNary	Spencer
Colt	Harding	Moses	Sterling
Cummins	Johnson, Calif.	New	Sutherland
Curtis	Jones, Wash.	Newberry	Townsend
Dillingham	Kellogg	Norris	Wadsworth
Edge	Kenyon	Page	Walsh, Mass.
Elkins	Keyes	Penrose	Warren
Fall	Knox	Phipps	Watson
Fernald	La Follette	Poindexter	
France	Lenroot	Reed	

NOT VOTING—3.

Borah	Kendrick	Kirby

So Mr. McCUMBER's amendment was rejected.

Mr. PITTMAN. I offer a substitute for reservation No. 7, offered on behalf of the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair desires to know if this amendment has been read.

Mr. PITTMAN. It was offered with a group, and has been read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Provided, That in advising and consenting to the ratification of said treaty the United States understands that the German rights and interests, renounced by Germany in favor of Japan under the provisions of articles 156, 157, and 158 of said treaty, are to be returned by Japan

to China at the termination of the present war by the adoption of this treaty as provided in the exchanged notes between the Japanese and Chinese Governments of date May 25, 1915.

Mr. PITTMAN. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FALL (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 39, nays 50, as follows:

YEAS—39.

Ashurst	Henderson	Owen	Smith, S. C.
Bankhead	Hitchcock	Phelan	Stanley
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Pittman	Swanson
Culberson	King	Pomerene	Thomas
Dial	Kirby	Ransdell	Trammell
Fletcher	McCumber	Robinson	Underwood
Gay	McKellar	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.
Gerry	Myers	Simmons	Williams
Harris	Nugent	Smith, Ariz.	Wolcott
Harrison	Overman	Smith, Md.	

NAYS—50.

Ball	Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Reed
Beckham	Gronna	McCormick	Sherman
Borah	Hale	McLean	Smoot
Brandegee	Harding	McNary	Spencer
Calder	Johnson, Calif.	Moses	Sterling
Capper	Johnson, S. Dak.	Nelson	Sutherland
Colt	Jones, Wash.	New	Townsend
Cummins	Kellogg	Newberry	Wadsworth
Curtis	Kenyon	Norris	Walsh, Mass.
Dillingham	Keyes	Page	Warren
Edge	Knox	Penrose	Watson
Elkins	La Follette	Phipps	
France	Lenroot	Poindexter	

NOT VOTING—6.

Fall	Gore	Shields	Smith, Ga.
Fernald	Kendrick		

So Mr. PITTMAN's amendment to reservation No. 7, proposed by Mr. LODGE on behalf of the committee, was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs upon reservation numbered 7, proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SMOOT. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and, being taken, resulted—yeas 53, nays 41, as follows:

YEAS—53.

Ball	Frelinghuysen	McCormick	Shields
Borah	Gore	McLean	Smoot
Brandegee	Gronna	McNary	Spencer
Calder	Hale	Moses	Sterling
Capper	Harding	Nelson	Sutherland
Colt	Johnson, Calif.	New	Thomas
Cummins	Jones, Wash.	Newberry	Townsend
Curtis	Kellogg	Norris	Wadsworth
Dillingham	Kenyon	Page	Walsh, Mass.
Edge	Keyes	Penrose	Warren
Elkins	Knox	Phipps	Watson
Fall	La Follette	Poindexter	
Fernald	Lenroot	Reed	
France	Lodge	Sherman	

NAYS—41.

Ashurst	Henderson	Overman	Smith, Md.
Bankhead	Hitchcock	Owen	Smith, S. C.
Beckham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Phelan	Stanley
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Pittman	Swanson
Culberson	Kendrick	Pomerene	Trammell
Dial	King	Ransdell	Underwood
Fletcher	Kirby	Robinson	Walsh, Mont.
Gay	McCumber	Sheppard	Wolcott
Gerry	McKellar	Simmons	
Harris	Myers	Smith, Ariz.	
Harrison	Nugent	Smith, Ga.	

NOT VOTING—1.

Williams

So reservation No. 7, proposed by Mr. LODGE on behalf of the committee, was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will state the eighth reservation proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] on behalf of the committee.

The Secretary read as follows:

8. The Congress of the United States will provide by law for the appointment of the representatives of the United States in the assembly and the council of the league of nations, and may in its discretion provide for the participation of the United States in any commission, committee, tribunal, court, council, or conference, or in the selection of any members thereof and for the appointment of members of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils, or conferences, or any other representatives under the treaty of peace, or in carrying out its provisions, and until such participation and appointment have been so provided for and the powers and duties of such representatives have been defined by law, no person shall represent the United States under either said league of nations or the treaty of peace with Germany or be authorized to perform any act for or on behalf of the United States thereunder, and no citizen of the United States shall be selected or appointed as a member of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils, or conferences except with the approval of the Senate of the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the reservation.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I should be very glad to accord five minutes of my time to any Senator who cares to enlighten the Senate in regard to the purpose of this reservation or what it means. The first part of the reservation provides:

8. The Congress of the United States will provide by law for the appointment of the representatives of the United States in the assembly and the council of the league of nations, and may in its discretion provide for the participation of the United States in any commission—

And so on.

That matter is taken care of by the Constitution of the United States, which provides in clause 2 of section 2 of Article II that:

He—

The President—

shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

What can Congress do with respect to these matters except merely to reasseverate the provisions of the Constitution that these officers shall be appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate? Why put this here? Or if they should be considered as inferior officers—and they could not be under the uniform construction that has been given to this provision—then, the power rests in Congress to vest the appointment in the President alone or in the heads of departments; so that the whole matter is in the control of Congress without any declaration in the treaty.

But, Mr. President, the concluding portion of this reservation is obviously in plain violation of the Constitution. It provides that—

no citizen of the United States shall be selected or appointed as a member of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils, or conferences except with the approval of the Senate of the United States.

Of course, that implies that the President might appoint somebody who was not a citizen of the United States without the concurrence of the Senate of the United States. He has not any power to appoint without the concurrence of the Senate at all; that is, in the first instance. But it is contrary to another provision of the Constitution which I will now read. Clause 3 of the same section of the Constitution provides:

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Congress can not take that power away from the President. If a vacancy at any time should happen in any of these offices during the recess of Congress, the President, as a matter of course, under the Constitution, has power to fill the vacancy.

What is the purpose of all this, Mr. President? It is perfectly evident that the only purpose is to advertise to the whole world our own family quarrels here at home.

Mr. PENROSE. Will the Senator permit me to interrupt him? I take it, so far as I am concerned, the purpose is to advertise to the world——

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Let the Senator from Pennsylvania speak in his own time, not mine.

Mr. PENROSE. I understood the Senator made an inquiry as to whether any Senator in the Chamber desired to explain this reservation. I am not going to make a speech; but, so far as I am concerned, I understand, as does the Senator from Montana, that it is to advertise to the world our desire to prevent in the future a humiliating and scandalous spectacle such as occurred in Paris, where men, under no obligation of oaths of office, largely unknown and incompetent as compared with the delegations and personnel that confronted them, with the President, assuming without any authority to speak and to bind the United States, made a farce of the whole transaction, following one of the bloodiest and greatest tragedies that the human race ever endured.

That is what I want to prevent, and to insure that it never again occurs in America. The further it is advertised over the world the better I shall be satisfied.

I shall this afternoon, Mr. President, or on Monday, give a detailed account of the low-grade standards of the men who, in company with the President, represented the people of the United States and had the impudence to undertake to give advice and to frame policies and treaties. I think the Senate will be astonished when they see the kind of men, of the type of Col. House and Col. House's son-in-law, that great international lawyer suddenly sprung to fame, and the others to whom

I will refer this afternoon or on Monday, and will say that some of us are amply justified in preventing in the future a repetition of what I term mildly a scandalous occurrence on a colossal scale.

Mr. KELLOGG. Mr. President, I think the object of this reservation was to give notice to foreign countries that Congress would exercise its right to create these positions as offices under the Constitution of the United States, and in that regard it is perfectly proper. So far as I am concerned in voting for it, it will not be for any improper purpose.

The Constitution provides that the President "shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties," and so forth. It also provides that—

He shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law.

In other words, except for those offices created by the Constitution, they must be created by Congress, and the question is whether the Senate of the United States is willing that these places should be filled as mere agents or whether the Congress desires that they shall be offices. They are positions of great influence, great power, and certainly should be offices created under the Constitution.

I send to the desk and ask to have inserted in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks a decision of Chief Justice Marshall, made many years ago, which I presume every lawyer knows now to be the law, in which he says:

The Constitution, then, is understood to declare that all offices of the United States, except in cases where the Constitution itself may otherwise provide, shall be established by law.

Again:

If, then, the agent of fortifications be an officer of the United States, in the sense in which that term is used in the Constitution, his office ought to be established by law, and can not be considered as having been established by the acts empowering the President, generally, to cause fortifications to be constructed.

Mr. President, of course it is not necessary that any other country accept this reservation. It provides that Congress will perform its clear duty and will establish these positions as offices under the Constitution; and if Congress does establish them, of course the President has the appointment, and the appointment, under the Constitution, can not be taken away from him. There is no intention, so far as I know, that such should be the case; but does the Senate wish these places of great importance and power merely to be filled by executive agents?

The courts have held that a man may be appointed upon an arbitration tribunal to try one case as an executive agent or an agent of the State Department; but I take it that every Senator desires that these positions should be created as offices and their incumbents be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. While, as I have already stated, it is not necessary that any foreign country should accept this reservation, for it is a matter that concerns this country alone, it is perfectly proper that the resolution of ratification should contain this clause to notify foreign countries that those positions would be created as offices and their powers and duties defined. Some of these commissions, Senators will remember, we may participate in or we may not, as we desire; and that is a question for Congress to settle, whether we shall or shall not participate in them.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the decision referred to by the Senator from Minnesota will be printed in the RECORD.

The matter referred to is as follows:

In the case of the United States *v.* Maurice et al. (2 Brockenbrough, 96), arising from an action of debt brought upon a bond executed on the 18th day of August, 1918, in the penalty of $20,000, with the condition that the obligation should be void in the event that Maurice, as agent of fortifications, faithfully disbursed large sums of money which came into his hands. The defendants, who were sureties under the bond, insisted that the bond was void, since no such office existed legally. In delivering the opinion of the court, Chief Justice Marshall, on page 100, makes the following statement:

"The Constitution, Article II, section 2, declares that the President 'shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors,' etc., 'and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for and which shall be established by law.'

"I feel no diminution of reverence for the framers of this sacred instrument when I say that some ambiguity of expression has found its way into this clause. If the relative 'which' refers to the word 'appointments,' that word is referred to in a sense rather different from that in which it had been used. It is used to signify the act of placing a man in office and referred to as signifying the office itself. Considering this relative as referring to the word 'offices,' which word, if not expressed, must be understood, it is not perfectly clear whether the words 'which' offices 'shall be established by law' are to be construed as ordaining that all offices of the United States shall be established by law or merely as limiting the previous general words to such offices as shall be established by law. Understood in the first sense, this clause makes a general provision that the President shall nominate and, by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint to all offices of the United States, with such exceptions only as are made in the Constitution, and that all offices (with the same exceptions) shall be established by law. Understood in the last sense, this general provision comprehends those offices only which might be established by law, leaving it in the power of the Executive or to those who might be intrusted with the execution of the laws to create in all laws of legislative omission such offices as might be deemed necessary for their execution and afterwards to fill those offices.

"I do not know whether this question has ever occurred to the legislative or executive of the United States, nor how it may have been decided. In this ignorance of the course which may have been pursued by the Government I shall adopt the first interpretation, because I think it accords best with the general spirit of the Constitution, which seems to have arranged the creation of office among legislative powers, and because, too, this construction is, I think, sustained by the subsequent words of the same clause and by the third clause of the same section.

"The sentence which follows and forms an exception to the general provision which had been made authorizes Congress 'by law to vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.' This sentence, I think, indicates an opinion in the framers of the Constitution that they had provided for all classes of offices.

"The third section empowers the President 'to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.'

"This power is not confined to vacancies which may happen in offices created by law. If the convention supposed that the President might create an office and fill it originally without the consent of the Senate, that consent would not be required for filling up a vacancy in the same office.

"The Constitution, then, is understood to declare that all offices of the United States, except in cases where the Constitution itself may otherwise provide, shall be established by law. * * *

"It is not necessary, or even a fair inference from such an act, that Congress intended it should be executed through the medium of offices, since there are other ample means by which it may be executed, and since the practice of the Government has been for the legislature, whenever this mode of executing an act was intended, to organize a system by law, and either to create the several laws expressly or to authorize the President in terms to employ such persons as he might think proper for the performance of particular services.

"If, then, the agent of fortifications be an officer of the United States, in the sense in which that term is used in the Constitution, his office ought to be established by law, and can not be considered as having been established by the acts empowering the President, generally, to cause fortifications to be constructed. * * *

"Although an office is an 'employment' it does not follow that every employment is an office. A man may certainly be employed under a contract, express or implied, to do an act or perform a service without becoming an officer. But if a duty be a continuing one, which is defined by rules prescribed by the Government and not by contract which an individual is appointed by Government to perform, who enters on the duties appertaining to his station without any contract defining them, if those duties continue though the person be changed it seems very difficult to distinguish such a charge or employment from an office or the person who performs the duties from an officer."

Mr. FALL. Mr. President, the first sentence of the reservation pledges the United States in absolute terms, through its Congress, to create offices, which would then be constitutional offices created by law. Following the first sentence of the paragraph, the discretion is left in the Congress as to whether it will enact legislation providing for the appointment of commissions; but, in so far as the membership upon the council and the delegates to the league are concerned, this reservation contains an absolute pledge that the Congress will provide for such offices, making them then constitutional offices. In so far as the commissions are concerned it creates no such obligation, but leaves it to the discretion of the two branches of Congress, unhampered by any senatorial pledge, as to whether or not such commissions shall be created.

This is the purpose, and the sole purpose, of the reservation as to those matters. The committee proceeded upon the theory that this treaty did not belong to the President of the United States; that it was not a private possession of the President. The committee proceeded upon the theory that it was a treaty obligating in some respects at least the people of the United States for future generations, and was a general treaty applicable to all the people of the United States and not to the present occupant of the White House. This was the sole theory; but those who appear to hold to the opposite theory, that this treaty is a private appendage—I might almost say an appendix—to the office of President, of course, seek to inject into every possible argument upon any phase of it the personal theory; that is, that those who seek to have amendments or reservations adopted concerning the treaty must have in their minds some object, some ulterior motive; that they must be governed by some partisan theory; that they must intend to attack the present occupant of the White House.

The present occupant of the White House is worrying a great many of us very much less than some of those upon the other side seem to think, very much less; at least, I speak for myself. We are here attempting, Mr. President, to do the best that lies within us to guard the interests of the people of the United States; and, as has been said by the Senator who preceded me, we propose to act in accordance with the terms of the Constitution of the United States if we can. The reasons for offering the reservation are those which I have just expressed, and which the Senator who preceded me expressed—to conform to

the Constitution of the United States, and not to violate it, and not to leave it for anyone else to violate with impunity. This, and this alone, is the purpose; and no insult or reflection is intended as to the present occupant of the White House or anyone else.

If the Senators would disabuse their minds of the theory that some of us here are obsessed, as apparently some upon the other side are, with a picture of the President of the United States at all times, waking or sleeping—if they will disabuse their minds of that theory, they can possibly understand more intelligently some of the propositions upon which they must vote sooner or later.

This is all there is to it: It is a pledge that the Congress will proceed, if it ratifies the treaty at all, to provide constitutionally for the filling of the office of councilman and the filling of position of delegate to the league; that the Congress itself, in its two branches, may or may not, as it sees fit, provide for filling the other commissions.

As to the last part of the reservation, to which the Senator has referred, I presume that the object of the author of that portion of it—who is a Senator upon the other side of this Chamber, in so far as my information goes—was to prevent any other country, without the consent of this country, appointing an American upon that commission; in other words, that any American who fills a position upon that commission should be appointed by and with the consent of the Congress of the United States, and as the Congress of the United States should provide.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I gather from the remarks of the Senator who last addressed the Chair that it is intended to declare that with respect to this matter the Government of the United States is going to follow the Constitution of the United States in whatever it does; but I want to say a word in connection with the suggestions made by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], who first spoke about this matter.

The Senator referred to the appointments made to the peace conference at Paris. The Constitution of the United States gives the President of the United States the power to negotiate treaties. He may negotiate in person, as he did, or he may select personal representatives to do so. It is held that under the Constitution of the United States he may make appointments of representatives for the purpose of negotiating treaties without submitting the nominations to the Senate. If he has that power under the Constitution of the United States, nothing that Congress can do can take it away from him. I may say, however, that by no stretch of language could the officers appointed under the treaty be considered as agents of the President for the purpose of negotiating the treaty, and consequently they do not fall at all within the category referred to by the Senator from Pennsylvania. But if they do, Mr. President, then the President of the United States has power under the Constitution to appoint them, and nothing that the Congress can do can take away that power.

Accordingly, this reservation can serve no purpose whatever, and no one has undertaken to defend the concluding sentence of the reservation against the charge that it is in plain and obvious contravention of the Constitution.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President, this office is not a constitutional office, nor is either of the offices under this treaty. The Senate of the United States proposes to provide in the treaty that the Congress may create them as constitutional offices. That is all there is to it.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I call attention to the fact that whenever the Congress does legislate upon the matter——

Mr. FALL. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. The Senator has spoken twice upon this matter.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. All right.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is no point of order in that. The Senator has an hour, and can take it in as many installments as he wishes.

Mr. FALL. Oh, very well.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I decline to say anything further.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is upon reservation numbered 8, offered by the Senator from Massachusetts on behalf of the committee.

Mr. JONES of Washington and Mr. KENYON called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

The Secretary called the roll.

Mr. McLEAN (after having voted in the affirmative). Has the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS] voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. He has not.

Mr. McLEAN. I have a general pair with that Senator, which I transfer to the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], and let my vote stand.

The result was announced—yeas 53, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS—53.

Ball	Frelinghuysen	McCumber	Shields
Borah	Gore	McLean	Smith, Ga.
Brandegee	Gronna	McNary	Smoot
Calder	Hale	Moses	Spencer
Capper	Harding	Nelson	Sterling
Colt	Jones, Wash.	New	Sutherland
Cummins	Kellogg	Newberry	Townsend
Curtis	Kenyon	Norris	Wadsworth
Dillingham	Keyes	Page	Walsh, Mass.
Edge	Knox	Penrose	Warren
Elkins	La Follette	Phipps	Watson
Fall	Lenroot	Poindexter	
Fernald	Lodge	Reed	
France	McCormick	Sherman	

NAYS—40.

Ashurst	Harrison	Overman	Smith, Md.
Bankhead	Henderson	Owen	Smith, S. C.
Beckham	Hitchcock	Phelan	Stanley
Chamberlain	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pittman	Swanson
Culberson	Jones, N. Mex.	Pomerene	Thomas
Dial	Kendrick	Ransdell	Trammell
Fletcher	King	Robinson	Underwood
Gay	Kirby	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.
Gerry	McKellar	Simmons	Williams
Harris	Nugent	Smith, Ariz.	Wolcott

So reservation No. 8, offered by Mr. LODGE on behalf of the committee, was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read reservation numbered 9.

The Secretary read as follows:

9. The United States understands that the reparation commission will regulate or interfere with exports from the United States to Germany, or from Germany to the United States, only when the United States by act or joint resolution of Congress approves such regulation or interference.

Mr. LODGE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and, having been taken, resulted—yeas 54, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS—54.

Ball	Frelinghuysen	McCormick	Sherman
Borah	Gore	McCumber	Shields
Brandegee	Gronna	McLean	Smith, Ga.
Calder	Hale	McNary	Smoot
Capper	Harding	Moses	Spencer
Colt	Johnson, Calif.	Nelson	Sterling
Cummins	Jones, Wash.	New	Sutherland
Curtis	Kellogg	Newberry	Townsend
Dillingham	Kenyon	Norris	Wadsworth
Edge	Keyes	Page	Walsh, Mass.
Elkins	Knox	Penrose	Warren
Fall	La Follette	Phipps	Watson
Fernald	Lenroot	Poindexter	
France	Lodge	Reed	

NAYS—40.

Ashurst	Harrison	Overman	Smith, Md.
Bankhead	Henderson	Owen	Smith, S. C.
Beckham	Hitchcock	Phelan	Stanley
Chamberlain	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pittman	Swanson
Culberson	Jones, N. Mex.	Pomerene	Thomas
Dial	Kendrick	Ransdell	Trammell
Fletcher	King	Robinson	Underwood
Gay	Kirby	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.
Gerry	McKellar	Simmons	Williams
Harris	Nugent	Smith, Ariz.	Wolcott

NOT VOTING—1.

Myers

So reservation No. 9, offered by Mr. LODGE on behalf of the committee, was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read reservation No. 10.

The Secretary read as follows:

10. The United States shall not be obligated to contribute to any expenses of the league of nations, or of the secretariat, or of any commission, or committee, or conference, or other agency, organized under the league of nations or under the treaty or for the purpose of carrying out the treaty provisions, unless and until an appropriation of funds available for such expenses shall have been made by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and, having been taken, resulted—yeas 56, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—56.

Ball	Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Reed
Borah	Gore	McCormick	Sherman
Brandegee	Gronna	McCumber	Shields
Calder	Hale	McLean	Smith, Ga.
Capper	Harding	McNary	Smoot
Colt	Johnson, Calif.	Moses	Spencer
Cummins	Jones, Wash.	Nelson	Sterling
Curtis	Kellogg	New	Sutherland
Dillingham	Kenyon	Newberry	Thomas
Edge	Keyes	Norris	Townsend
Elkins	King	Page	Wadsworth
Fall	Knox	Penrose	Walsh, Mass.
Fernald	La Follette	Phipps	Warren
France	Lenroot	Poindexter	Watson

NAYS—39.

Ashurst	Culberson	Gerry	Hitchcock
Bankhead	Dial	Harris	Johnson, S. Dak.
Beckham	Fletcher	Harrison	Jones, N. Mex.
Chamberlain	Gay	Henderson	Kendrick

Kirby	Phelan	Simmons	Trammell
McKellar	Pittman	Smith, Ariz.	Underwood
Myers	Pomerene	Smith, Md.	Walsh, Mont.
Nugent	Ransdell	Smith, S. C.	Williams
Overman	Robinson	Stanley	Wolcott
Owen	Sheppard	Swanson	

So reservation No. 10, proposed by Mr. LODGE on behalf of the committee, was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the next reservation proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts.

The SECRETARY. Reservation No. 11:

If the United States shall at any time adopt any plan for the limitation of armaments proposed by the council of the league of nations under the provisions of article 8, it reserves the right to increase such armaments without the consent of the council whenever the United States is threatened with invasion or engaged in war.

Mr. LENROOT. On that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President, I should like to say only one word in connection with this reservation. I thought in the committee that the language ought to be somewhat different and that the reservation should have concluded with the words:

Whenever the United States is threatened with or engaged in war.

The language now is,

Threatened with invasion or engaged in war.

I shall vote for the reservation upon the theory that any threat of war is a threat of invasion.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I think the reservation ought to go even further than that. It ought to say that we reserve the right to increase armament not only when we are threatened with war or invasion, but whenever Congress deems it necessary for the protection of the United States.

I do not believe that we can give away any of the rights that the Constitution gives to us. The Constitution of the United States says that the Congress shall have the power—

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;
To provide and maintain a navy;
To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

I desire to say that I am heartily in favor of any measure that we can adopt looking toward disarmament. I think the United States is in a position where it could well lead in disarmament, and set an example for every nation of the world that they would be bound to follow, without adopting a policy that practically nullifies the Constitution or expressly takes away the power that the Constitution gives to Congress.

The provision of article 8 of the covenant relating to disarmament reads as follows:

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the council.

In other words, if that is to be complied with literally, Congress can not pass legislation providing for an increase in our Army without going to the council and asking for its consent

The President has the right to veto an act of Congress. We can pass that legislation over his veto. But by this covenant we expressly give to the council the right to veto an act of Congress without any provision for passing it over its veto. Of course, we can not do that. The other nations of the world ought to have that brought very clearly to their attention by reservation.

It does seem that those who represented us in the peace council or at the peace table absolutely disregarded the provisions of our Constitution. They apparently acted upon the theory that they represented a Government as autocratically and fully as the representatives of governments where they have no written constitution or limitations provided by such constitution.

I shall vote for the reservation as proposed, but it ought to go further than it does.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, the tendering of this reservation necessarily implies the idea in the minds of those who proposed it that the covenant does not safeguard our rights and interests in the matter. It provides that the council may propose a plan of disarmament. That plan must be proposed by unanimous consent of the council. Accordingly our member of the council must concur in the proposed plan. We can control his action by giving him instructions to the effect that he is not to concur in any plan proposed unless he have authority from the Congress of the United States.

Again, the plan does not become effective until it is adopted by the Government of the United States; that is, by an act of Congress, and Congress can refuse to adopt any plan that does not thus safeguard our rights. There is no apparent reason for putting the provision in the covenant at all.

Mr. JONES of Washington. In other words, we will never adopt any plan submitted by the council, but we will act as we see fit.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I have always been one of those who believe that in the proposed league of nations there ought to have been definite disarmament. I believe it is one of the most important steps to be taken toward the peace of the world. I think it would have been just as easy to disarm the nations of the world who were parties to the war as it was by the treaty to disarm Germany. In my judgment, it ought to have been done.

I do not look for any result in the way of disarmament from article 8, the only article in the covenant of the league that provides for disarmament. In my judgment Great Britain will never consent to any form of disarmament that does not leave her in full control of the seas and of the world, and I am led to this thought, too, from the fact that she objected to that part of the fourteen points providing for the freedom of the seas.

It is a question in my mind whether this reservation strengthens or weakens article 8 of the covenant. I really believe it is mostly academic, because under the provisions of article 8, in my judgment, there never will come disarmament. I do not believe that we will get a permanent peace until we get some form of disarmament.

To my mind it is almost immaterial whether reservation No. 11 is agreed to or rejected.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, we shall certainly never get disarmament of the nations of the world if we mutilate article 10 as has been proposed by the reservation already adopted. The mutilation of that article and the withdrawal of the guaranty means an invitation to conquest, and that means that each nation must look out for itself, and the idea of disarmament becomes futile.

Mr. NORRIS. Article 8 is the one that provides for disarmament. If I had it in my power, so far as article 10 is concerned I would mutilate it still further. It ought to have been taken out of the treaty. There ought to be no vestige of it left.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, whether or not Congress will ever adopt a plan for disarmament may be a serious question, but certainly Congress never will be insane enough to adopt such a plan unless this reservation is adopted.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] says the article is destroyed with this reservation. Does the Senator from Nebraska advocate the United States adopting a plan of disarmament, and when some other nation not a member of the league may declare war upon the United States or threaten the United States with invasion that in such a case the United States must go to the league of nations and get consent to increase their armament? Is that the kind of Americanism the Senator from Nebraska stands for?

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote!

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and, being taken, resulted—yeas 56, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—56.

Ball	Frelinghuysen	McCormick	Reed
Borah	Gore	McCumber	Sherman
Brandegee	Gronna	McLean	Shields
Calder	Hale	McNary	Smith, Ga.
Capper	Harding	Moses	Smoot
Colt	Johnson, Calif.	Myers	Spencer
Cummins	Jones, Wash.	Nelson	Sterling
Curtis	Kellogg	New	Sutherland
Dillingham	Kenyon	Newberry	Thomas
Edge	Keyes	Norris	Townsend
Elkins	Knox	Page	Wadsworth
Fall	La Follette	Penrose	Walsh, Mass.
Fernald	Lenroot	Phipps	Warren
France	Lodge	Poindexter	Watson

NAYS—39.

Ashurst	Harrison	Overman	Smith, Md.
Bankhead	Henderson	Owen	Smith, S. C.
Beckham	Hitchcock	Phelan	Stanley
Chamberlain	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pittman	Swanson
Culberson	Jones, N. Mex.	Pomerene	Trammell
Dial	Kendrick	Ransdell	Underwood
Fletcher	King	Robinson	Walsh, Mont.
Gay	Kirby	Sheppard	Williams
Gerry	McKellar	Simmons	Wolcott
Harris	Nugent	Smith, Ariz.	

So reservation No. 11, offered by Mr. LODGE on behalf of the committee, was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the next reservation proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts.

The Secretary read as follows:

12. The United States reserves the right to permit, in its discretion, the nationals of a covenant-breaking State, as defined in article 16 of the covenant of the league of nations, residing within the United States

or in countries other than that violating said article 16, to continue their commercial, financial, and personal relations with the nationals of the United States.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, I shall take but a moment to discuss the reservation now before the Senate, and I venture to do so because I think it has not been previously discussed. If so, at least, I have not heard any of that discussion. I desire to call the attention of Senators to article 16 of the covenant of the league of nations, which reads:

Should any member of the league resort to war in disregard of its covenants under articles 12, 13, or 15, it shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the league, which hereby understake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a member of the league or not.

I venture the assertion that the gentlemen at Paris who drew article 16 and agreed to it on behalf of the United States forgot, among other things, I may observe, the composition of the population of the United States. I think I can illustrate the situation very simply, Mr. President. Articles 12, 13, and 15 constitute certain covenants into which each member of the league is to enter. Article 16 provides that if any member of the league violates any one of those covenants all of its nationals the world over are to be ostracized in a business, financial, and personal sense. Let us suppose that Italy breaks its covenant under either articles 12, 13, or 15, instantly she is deemed to have committed an act of war against every member of the league, and each and every member of the league thereupon undertakes, under the covenant, to prevent all financial, commercial, and personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of every other State.

Now, let us translate that situation to the United States. We will say that Italy in a moment of enthusiasm or prejudice, as the case may be, in connection with Fiume or some question involving jurisdiction over the Dalmatian coast refuses to arbitrate, as provided in one of the previous sections, or refuses to wait the prescribed length of time before going to war in settlement of such a question, and thereby breaks her covenant, every Italian citizen residing in the United States must be cut off from all personal, financial, and commercial relations with every American citizen.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President——

Mr. WADSWORTH. I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KNOX. Do I understand the Senator from New York to construe this article to mean that under the circumstances indicated I would have to discharge the Italians who dig potatoes on my farm?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Absolutely; there is no question about it; the language is perfectly clear. The men who drew it did not know what they were drawing, certainly in its application to the United States.

Now, let us see what this means; it will take but a moment. I have here the census figures for 1910. As Senators, of course, realize, they are not adequate, for the foreign-born population of the United States has grown considerably since 1910; but they show that there were in the United States in 1910, 6,646,817 foreign-born white males 21 years of age or over. Of that number 2,266,535 were aliens; they were not citizens of the United States; and 775,393 were in the class denominated "citizenship not recorded." So it is safe to say that there were at that time over 3,000,000 foreign-born alien males over 21 years of age residing in the United States.

Now, as to Italy. There were at that time 712,812 male foreign-born Italians resident in the United States, and of them, roughly speaking, 530,000 were aliens. It is safe to say that there are many more than 530,000 Italian citizens in the United States to-day. If Italy should break her covenant under either articles 12, 13, or 15 of the league of nations, over half a million Italians living in the United States would have to be interned behind barbed wire, fed, and clothed. The situation would be absurd. One has only to describe it, I believe, to show the absolute necessity of a reservation such as that now pending before the Senate.

One can carry the illustration further. In 1910, according to the census of that year, there were 402,000 Austrians residing in the United States who were aliens, and if Austria, upon becoming a member of the league of nations, should thereafter break her covenant more than 400,000 Austrians residing in the United States, working in the coal mines, working in the steel mills, working along the railway tracks, running little stores, publishing little newspapers, each and every one of them would have to stop doing any business with an American citizen and every American citizen would have to stop doing business with each and every one of those Austrians. Universal ostracism and the threat of starvation would ensue; and, mind you, Senators, they would be perfectly innocent people. They would have had nothing to do with the fact that the Austrian Government saw fit to break its covenant; in fact, they would be helpless to prevent the Austrian Government breaking its covenant; but the instant the Austrian Government did so, every Austrian citizen residing in the United States—and we should double the number, because there may be and probably are an equal number of Austrian women citizens residing in the United States—every one of them must be driven out of business. Indeed, we are pledged as a Government to do this very thing.

It passes my comprehension how any Senator can vote against this reservation. The reservation very simply provides that—

The United States reserves the right to permit, in its discretion, the nationals of a covenant-breaking State, as defined in article 16 of the covenant of the league of nations, residing within the United States or in countries other than that violating said article 16, to continue their commercial, financial, and personal relations with the nationals of the United States.

I am in part responsible for this reservation. The Foreign Relations Committee, I think, improved upon it when they inserted this language:

or in countries other than that violating said article 16.

For that will cover the case, we will say, of an Italian citizen residing in Canada. If Italy should violate her covenant, no American citizen, either in Canada or in the United States, could have business dealings with an Italian citizen residing in Canada; or, if that Italian citizen resided in Mexico, the same situation would exist. So the reservation puts it within the power of the Government of the United States to decide, when the time comes, whether or not it is wise or proper, or indeed decent, to ostracize all these hundreds of thousands of innocent people. That is all there is to this reservation. I can not conceive that any nation on earth will refuse to accept this reservation if it is incorporated in the treaty and submitted to the other Governments.

Before I sit down I ask unanimous consent of the Senate to offer an amendment to this reservation to correct what is an obvious error in phraseology, by striking out, on line 15, the words "said article 16" and inserting in their place the words "its covenants," so that the language will read:

or in countries other than that violating its covenants.

As it reads now—"in countries other than that violating said article 16"—it does not express the proper meaning, for it is not a question of violation of article 16; it is a question of violating the covenant under articles 12, 13, and 15. Article 16 is merely that article of the covenant which prescribes this astonishing penalty.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is any objection made to making that change?

Mr. PHELAN. I object, Mr. President.

Mr. TRAMMELL obtained the floor.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Does the Senator from California insist upon his objection?

Mr. PHELAN. I object for the purpose of making the rule ridiculous. It has operated to-day to prevent reasonable amendments, on objection made from that side, and therefore I must insist on objecting. If the Senator offers it again in the Senate——

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, I regret exceedingly that the Senator from California should do that. His insistence on making that objection makes lines 14 and 15 meaningless. What rights have I, Mr. President, in the way of offering that amendment in the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Has the amendment been offered and read?

Mr. WADSWORTH. No; I had to ask unanimous consent just now to offer an amendment correcting an obvious error in the phraseology of this particular reservation. The Senator from California raises the objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is not to blame for the rule. He is compelled to hold that what is here is here, and what is not here can not get here.

Mr. PHELAN. Mr. President, I think my objection has served its purpose. I withdraw my objection.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I understand that the objection is withdrawn.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, for the present I shall be compelled to renew the objection. It may be that we will have some unanimous consents to ask when we get into the Senate, and we might at that time balance accounts.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, I do not regard the little amendment that I asked to be accepted as at all vital to the

reservation. I only offered it in the interest of clarity of language; that is all. If objection is made, very well and good. However, the reservation stands as printed.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I will say to the Senator that it may be possibly arranged later on.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, the Senator from New York seems to feel that this provision is a very absurd one, and that the author of it did not know what he was doing with regard to the United States. I think, Mr. President, if we are to make any progress toward bringing about disarmament, if we are to make any progress toward bring about a world peace instead of continuing the old order of affairs, that of war, and all of the toll that it brings upon those who are engaged, we must necessarily have some provisions contained in the league of nations for its enforcement.

Those who oppose the league of nations shudder, and when you talk about the question of the nations standing together for the purpose of defending the political integrity and territorial boundaries of the member nations, even to the extent of considering recommendations made by the council as to a method of carrying out this provision, we now find that the Senator from New York objects to a boycott provision which would affect the nationals of other nations within our own country.

I take the position, Mr. President, that while in some instances this may inflict a hardship upon the nationals of other nations living within our borders, it comes as a penalty which is essential as a deterring effect upon the nations to whom these people owe allegiance, and not to the United States. If they come within our borders is it incumbent upon our Nation to be more decent with them than their own country?

The Senator in referring to the other nations says that it would not be decent for us to impose ostracism and a commercial boycott, not upon American citizens, not upon those who declare their allegiance to the United States but upon those who still declare and hold their allegiance to other nations. I say, Mr. President, that we need some teeth of this kind in the league of nations in order to carry out the high purpose and the exalted ideal of our great President when he went before the peace conference in advocacy of a plan whereby we may bring about a world peace, and stop the sacrifice of life, heartaches, and sorrow, and the destruction of the wealth created by the industry of the people, not only of one nation but of the entire world. I think we should allow it to remain there as one of the elements to deter other nations from engaging hereafter in useless war.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I desire to say just a word in addition to the very pertinent remarks of the Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL] in relation to this matter.

By reservation numbered 3 we have practically destroyed all the vigor of article 10 of the covenant, under which a nation obligated itself eventually, at least, to make war upon any nation that should break the covenant and break the peace of the world. That is taken away. I address myself now to those upon the other side who are really sincerely desirous of having this treaty ratified, and putting some vigor in it. Still the commercial boycott is left by the provisions of article 16. Of course, if war existed, this commercial boycott would be automatically set up, not only between the people residing in the covenant-breaking State, but between our nationals and the nationals of that State, wherever they might be. Now, that is taken away; but, I beg of them, do not remove the further deterrent provided for by article 16, or destroy the efficacy of it.

Mr. President, if it does put the nationals of Greece or Italy or France in some other country in the embarrassing position referred to by the Senator from New York—and undoubtedly it does—is not that a consideration that that country ought to have in mind when it violates its covenants and breaks the peace of the world; and is it not necessary to have some kind of deterrent in order to hold it to the obligation of its covenant? Why sweep them all away?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I think one trouble about this economic boycott is that it sins against the fundamental principles of justice; it subjects the innocent to equal punishment with the guilty.

I do not know whether Senators from the Southern States and Senators from the Atlantic seaboard States have given as much attention to the consequences which may flow from this economic boycott as those consequences deserve.

The production of the farms and the prosperity of the farmers in the Atlantic seaboard States and in the Southern States is largely dependent upon commercial fertilizers. Nitrate of soda is an essential ingredient to the manufacture of commercial fertilizers. Nitrate of soda is obtained in a natural state only from Chile. It can not be obtained from any other country in the world. Now, if Chile should ever become a covenant-breaking nation, we stipulate under article 16 to forbid Chile to export nitrate of soda to any country on the globe. We voluntarily close our own doors against the reception of nitrate of soda from Chile. That means that the production of the farms in the Atlantic and Gulf States would be reduced from 25 to 75 per cent. It would disastrously affect, individually and in mass, the welfare of the farmers living in these sections. It would not only diminish the production of foodstuffs and products, it would not only impair the prosperity of the farmers themselves, but it would subject, if not to bankruptcy, at least to the danger of bankruptcy merchants who traded with these farmers. It would threaten with bankruptcy bankers who financed the merchants and financed the farmers living in these States. It seems to me rather unwise to visit the penalties of guilt upon the innocent.

That is not the only instance that might be cited. If the United States should ever become an isolated nation, if the economic boycott should ever be applied to the United States, then we could not ship one bale of cotton to any country in the world. To-day we export something like 50 per cent of our entire cotton crop. If the 50 per cent of that crop which we ordinarily ship abroad should be thrown back upon the domestic market, it would break the price, it would break the cotton farmer, it would break many merchants, and it would break many banks which deal with and which finance the cotton farmers of the South.

But that is not all. It may be said that we would deserve this penalty in case we violated our covenants. But mankind, other races, the peoples living in other countries, are dependent upon the United States for cotton, for cotton clothing, for their wearing apparel. We subject innocent nations, who are not parties to the quarrel, to the severest suffering, merely on account of our own offending.

That is not all. If Great Britain should be the isolated country, it would be impossible for the United States to ship cotton to Great Britain. I believe Great Britain takes about one-third of our entire crop. Great Britain has something like a billion dollars invested in cotton factories, and something like a million operatives in the various cotton plants, which means that five millions of human beings in England are dependent for their bread upon the importation of cotton into England, which means dependent upon the exportation of cotton from the United States. If England can not purchase our cotton, we can not sell our cotton. We are an innocent country, and yet we visit these grievous penalties upon ourselves.

A great many hundreds of millions of people purchase their cotton clothing from Great Britain. They would be denied the opportunity to supply their wants. They would be subjected to privation and suffering on account of no offense, no shortcoming of their own.

What I have said of cotton applies to many other products in the United States, particularly those which are exported to any considerable amount. I say again that this economic boycott punishes the innocent as well as the guilty; it stands against the highest principle of human justice.

I am not certain, Mr. President, whether the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] is correct in saying that this penalty ought to be preserved; that the teeth ought to be allowed to remain in this covenant. In ordinary warfare, men who are trained to arms kill each other upon the field of battle, kill each other upon the field of glory, if you please, to use or misuse the word in that sense. But under the economic boycott women and children, helpless women and innocent children, are subjected to the tortures of hunger, starvation, and death, and that is commended to us as the spirit of humanity born with the new time.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, the argument made by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE] is a very strong one as indicating how much of a deterrent the boycott would be to any nation threatening to violate its covenants and attack a member of the league.

But I want to call attention to another fact. It is now the policy of the United States not to have in the United States, nor encourage existing in the United States, a large number of nationals of other countries. We are going to Americanize the people of the United States, I believe, and public opinion will not tolerate in the future that men shall exist in large numbers in the United States who owe allegiance to another government. These people can save themselves from such economic boycott and such discrimination by becoming citizens of the United States, and we do not want people to exist in large numbers in the United States who are nationals of other countries.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I wish to say one word which I omitted, that it has seemed to me that an arrangement ought to have been made, indeed, an amendment ought to have been adopted to the league, under which the league itself could have

provided for the exportation of such goods as I have indicated, say, nitrate of soda from Chile, even while Chile was isolated, not permitting the Chileans to receive the money in payment until the war was over, and constituting the league the custodian of the proceeds, to make payment to the proper parties after the conclusion of hostilities.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, while we are going to exclude as unfit for residence in this country the people of other countries, as the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] says we are, because we will not have anybody here who is not a loyal American, we are about to put America under the control of eight foreigners on the council. [Manifestations of applause and laughter in the galleries.]

Mr. FLETCHER. I was just going to suggest——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is going to suggest to the occupants of the galleries that the galleries will be cleared if the occupants do not keep quiet.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, in reference to the observations made by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE], it is not very likely that all the world will be willing to go unclothed for any great length of time. Therefore I am not disturbed about the cotton situation.

Furthermore, I want to suggest to him, how long does he suppose Chile will be able to conduct a war if she is unable to export nitrate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to reservation numbered 12.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and, having been taken, resulted—yeas 53, nays 41, as follows:

YEAS—53.

Ball	Frelinghuysen	McCormick	Shields
Borah	Gore	McLean	Smith, Ga.
Brandegee	Gronna	McNary	Smoot
Calder	Hale	Moses	Spencer
Capper	Harding	Nelson	Sterling
Colt	Johnson, Calif.	New	Sutherland
Cummins	Jones, Wash.	Newberry	Townsend
Curtis	Kellogg	Norris	Wadsworth
Dillingham	Kenyon	Page	Walsh, Mass.
Edge	Keyes	Penrose	Warren
Elkins	Knox	Phipps	Watson
Fall	La Follette	Poindexter	
Fernald	Lenroot	Reed	
France	Lodge	Sherman	

NAYS—41.

Ashurst	Henderson	Owen	Stanley
Bankhead	Hitchcock	Phelan	Swanson
Beckham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pittman	Thomas
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Pomerene	Trammell
Culberson	Kendrick	Ransdell	Underwood
Dial	King	Robinson	Walsh, Mont.
Fletcher	Kirby	Sheppard	Williams
Gay	McKellar	Simmons	Wolcott
Gerry	Myers	Smith, Ariz.	
Harris	Nugent	Smith, Md.	
Harrison	Overman	Smith, S. C.	

NOT VOTING—1.

McCumber

So reservation No. 12, offered by Mr. LODGE on behalf of the committee, was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the next reservation.

The Secretary read as follows:

13. Nothing in articles 296, 297, or in any of the annexes thereto, or in any other article, section, or annex of the treaty of peace with Germany, shall, as against citizens of the United States, be taken to mean any confirmation, ratification, or approval of any act otherwise illegal or in contravention of the rights of citizens of the United States.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, this reservation is intended to remove all question about a matter with reference to which a great many Senators have been in doubt.

It can not be contended that such a reservation will impede in any way the ratification of this or any other treaty.

On page 375 of the treaty, under the caption "Annex," following articles 296 and 297, will be found this language:

In accordance with the provisions of article 297, paragraph (d), the validity of vesting orders and of orders for the winding up of businesses or companies, or of any other orders, directions, decisions, or instructions of any court or any department of the Government of any of the high contracting parties made or given, or purporting to be made or given, in pursuance of war legislation with regard to enemy property, rights, and interests is confirmed. The interests of all persons shall be regarded as having been effectively dealt with by any order, direction, decision, or instruction dealing with property in which they may be interested, whether or not such interests are specifically mentioned in the order, direction, decision, or instruction.

In the hearings which were held before the Committee on Foreign Relations the meaning of that language was discussed especially, and I note, on page 29 of the copy of the hearings which I have before me, that a discussion occurred between the chairman of the committee, the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], and Mr. Bradley Palmer, who was a witness before the committee. It will be remembered that Mr. Palmer was one of the financial experts advising the American commission at Paris. The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] called attention to the fact that the annex reads:

The interests of all persons shall be regarded as having been effectively dealt with by any order—

And so forth.

Meaning, under that language, any order given by the Alien Property Custodian in this country and as applicable to this country. Mr. Palmer contended that the term "all persons" included only alien enemies, which had been dealt with by an order of the Alien Property Custodian in the United States; and yet it is difficult to give it that construction and confine its limitations to that narrow degree, for the annex reads:

The interests of all persons shall be regarded as having been effectively dealt with—

"All persons" includes American citizens. Mr. Palmer and Mr. Baruch contended otherwise, but I think were not very strong in their contention; in fact, in reply to a question of the Senator from California, who said:

I would not wish to disagree with you, Mr. Palmer, concerning the construction of language with which you are familiar, but is not that a strained construction, to say the least?

Mr. Palmer said:

It might be, without the connection.

But the connection, I may say, is not apparent; and as the language in the annex reads to-day it affects all American citizens as well as all enemy aliens.

Continuing that annex we see that it adds:

No question shall be raised as to the regularity of a transfer of any property, rights, or interests dealt with in pursuance of any such order, direction, decision, or instruction.

That would seem to preclude any American citizen who may desire in the future to contest some action, some order, some direction or instruction of the American Alien Property Custodian from having any recourse in our own courts. The annex continues:

Every action taken with regard to any property, business, or company, whether as regards its investigation, sequestration, compulsory administration, use, requisition, supervision, or winding up, the sale or management of property, rights, or interests, the collection or discharge of debts, the payment of the costs, charges, or expenses, or any other matter whatsoever, in pursuance of orders, directions, decisions, or instructions of any court or of any department of the Government of any of the high contracting parties—

That means the Alien Property Custodian's Department in this country—

made or given, or purporting to be made or given, in pursuance of war legislation with regard to enemy property, rights, or interests, is confirmed.

There is a grave doubt whether or not that closes the door against American citizens in their effort later on—I do not know under what particular circumstances, but it is entirely possible—to contest some of the orders or directions or decisions of our own Alien Property Custodian. The purpose of this reservation is merely to make it clear that this annex, following these two articles of the treaty, shall not be taken to mean that American citizens are deprived of their rights in our courts to try out any case which they think they are warranted in presenting.

Mr. PENROSE. Will the Senator permit an interruption at that point?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Certainly.

Mr. PENROSE. I am very glad the Senator raised that point. I consider it very important. The information I have is that an agent of the Alien Property Custodian was sent to Paris to see that this was put into the treaty as strongly as possible, with a view of closing and validating every act of the Alien Property Custodian of this character, and if it does not apply to the American litigants it was hoped that it might apply.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I am not informed as to that——

Mr. PENROSE. The hearings before the House committee show that.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I am not informed as to the subject matter of the last observation of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Of course, it is true that our representatives in Paris, as well as many of the other representatives, wanted to see to it that the acts and directions of the alien property custodians of all the allied powers should be confirmed so far as they affected the rights of enemy aliens residing in their respective countries, but I do not think they intended—at least, I dislike to think they intended—that all their acts should be confirmed, even to the extent of closing the door against an American citizen getting redress in an American court for some injury which he might

have suffered under the orders, decisions, or directions of our Alien Property Custodian. That is the purpose of the reservation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the adoption of reservation No. 13.

Mr. SMOOT and Mr. HITCHCOCK called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. NELSON (when his name was called). On this vote I am paired with the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. SMITH]. I therefore withhold my vote.

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 52, nays 41, as follows:

YEAS—52.

Ball	France	Lenroot	Poindexter
Borah	Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Reed
Brandegee	Gore	McCormick	Sherman
Calder	Gronna	McCumber	Shields
Capper	Hale	McLean	Smoot
Colt	Harding	McNary	Spencer
Cummins	Johnson, Calif.	Moses	Sterling
Curtis	Jones, Wash.	New	Sutherland
Dillingham	Kellogg	Newberry	Townsend
Edge	Kenyon	Norris	Wadsworth
Elkins	Keyes	Page	Walsh, Mass.
Fall	Knox	Penrose	Warren
Fernald	La Follette	Phipps	Watson

NAYS—41.

Ashurst	Henderson	Owen	Stanley
Bankhead	Hitchcock	Phelan	Swanson
Beckham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pittman	Thomas
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Pomerene	Trammell
Culberson	Kendrick	Ransdell	Underwood
Dial	King	Robinson	Walsh, Mont.
Fletcher	Kirby	Sheppard	Williams
Gay	McKellar	Simmons	Wolcott
Gerry	Myers	Smith, Ga.	
Harris	Nugent	Smith, Md.	
Harrison	Overman	Smith, S. C.	

NOT VOTING—2.

Nelson	Smith, Ariz.

So reservation No. 13, offered by Mr. LODGE on behalf of the committee, was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, we have now been in session for more than six hours and have disposed of 10 reservations. I intend to move to adjourn——

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President——

Mr. LODGE. I yield to the Senator from Utah to introduce a bill.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I desire to inquire whether it is possible to do any business of that sort under the rule under which we are operating?

Mr. LODGE. By unanimous consent, surely it is.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

PROPOSED FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I offer a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

Mr. GRONNA. I object.

Mr. LODGE. Let the resolution be read.

Mr. CURTIS. I hope the resolution may be read before the Senator from North Dakota objects.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 231), as follows:

Resolved, That the consent of the Senate is hereby given to an adjournment sine die of the House of Representatives at any time prior to December 1 when the House shall so determine.

Mr. ASHURST. I object, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President——

Mr. LODGE. I yield to the Senator from Virginia.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR MARTIN.

Mr. SWANSON. I present a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 230) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate, the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the President pro tempore in arranging for and attending the funeral of the Hon. THOMAS S. MARTIN, late a Senator from the State of Virginia, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

MEMBER OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

Mr. KIRBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, as in closed executive session, that the Senate confirm the nomination of Col. Mason M. Patrick, who was appointed a member of the Mississippi River Commission. The nomination was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and the committee authorized me to report it favorably if the Senators from Col. Patrick's State did not object. They are in favor of the confirmation of his nomination, which has been held up for two months, and I should be very glad to have the nomination confirmed at this time.

Mr. SMOOT. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, November 17, 1919, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *November 15, 1919.*

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in heaven, profoundly sensible of a rich inheritance from Thee, through our fathers, in the sancity of the home with all its endearing affections, in the Republic with its free and glorious institutions, in the Christian religion with its bright hopes and far-reaching promises, help us, we beseech Thee, to prove ourselves worthy of such preferment by living pure, generous, noble, patriotic Christian lives; and glory, and honor, and praise shall be Thine forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, I notice in the reading of the Journal it says that on motion of Mr. CURRY of California a bill was rereferred from the Committee on Foreign Affairs to the Committee on the Territories. I think that should be, "rereferred from the Committee on Military Affairs."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the correction will be made.

There was no objection.

The Journal was approved.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas rises to a question of personal privilege, and to save time the Chair will state that he has seen the newspaper article upon which the gentleman bases his question of personal privilege, and the Chair thinks it does raise a question of personal privilege.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, although I am entitled to an hour, I would not take up even the few minutes I am going to use at this highly crucial time, when every moment is needed for public business, were it not for the fact that on many occasions the Washington Times has seen fit to abuse me in an unwarranted way. In the Times of yesterday, in a double half column, on the back page of that paper, cheap abuse was heaped on me. I have a right to show the Members of this House the animus which is behind this editor in this regard.

A short time ago, in the Washington Times, Mr. Brisbane saw fit to publish a statement in connection with my photograph wherein, immediately underneath my picture in the Times, was asserted, "The meanest man." That may be his opinion of me because I have seen fit to make some fights on the floor of the House in behalf of all the people from time to time.

Mr. Brisbane's Times asserts that I am the meanest man in the country. In connection with that and other attacks made upon me I called attention some time ago to the following facts as showing the reason for his animus. In other words, I called attention to the fact that on September 14, 1918, the Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer, who was then custodian of alien property, but who is now the Attorney General of the United States, made this statement:

The facts will soon appear which will conclusively show that 12 or 15 German brewers of America, in association with the United States Brewers' Association, furnished the money, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, to buy a great newspaper in one of the chief cities of the Nation; and its publisher, without disclosing whose money had bought that organ of public opinion, in the very Capital of the Nation, in the shadow of the Capitol itself, has been fighting the battle of the liquor traffic.

I called attention to the fact that on page 742 of the printed hearings before the Senate subcommittee of the judiciary Mr. Arthur Brisbane, the editor of this paper, to which the Attorney

General of the United States had referred, was forced to testify that he had borrowed $375,000 in cash from Mr. Feigenspan, a brewer, without interest or bankable security, to buy the Washington Times.

I do not care what my privilege is on the floor of the House, I take it I would have no moral right to resort to personal abuse any more than has Mr. Arthur Brisbane the moral right, in an unwarranted way, to maliciously attack a Member of Congress. I take it that I have no moral right, regardless of my privileges here, to resort to personal abuse against the editor who attacks me. I shall not resort to such abuse. I do not have to attempt to vilify a man in order to support my own standing in the country. It is unnecessary, because the Attorney General of the United States has already lodged a sufficient indictment against Mr. Arthur Brisbane when he has stated, in effect, that Mr. Arthur Brisbane is—what? A German brewers' pimp. [Laughter and applause.] That is what he is asserted to be—a pimp for German brewers in war times. It is the present Attorney General of the United States who thus indicts him. The German brewers' pimp says I am the meanest man in the country, and he makes an attack on me in his paper. Gentlemen, I will not take any further time.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to make a brief statement to the House for about five minutes on the Army reorganization.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Military Affairs has been holding meetings practically every day since the extraordinary session of Congress was convened. For three months of the time we have devoted ourselves to the taking of testimony on bills appertaining to the reorganization of the Army.

After every war in which this country has been a participant it became necessary to pass legislation reorganizing our Army. The great World War, in which we participated so successfully, has brought in its train many new problems regarding military organization, problems that were unknown to the Military Establishment of our country five years ago.

It is believed by the members of the committee that in the legislation that we will ultimately report to the House such branches of the Army as a tank section and a chemical warfare section will have to be provided. These are two of the entirely new developments of modern warfare. A number of new divisions and bureaus of the supply departments were also created during the war. Among these were the Finance Division, the Transportation Corps, the Motor Transport Corps, the Construction Corps, and the Bureau of Purchase, Storage and Traffic, while the Air Service was divorced from the Signal Corps and functioned as a separate organization. Some of these new organizations have been continued under the Army appropriation act of July 11, 1919, until June 30, 1920. Others will continue at the discretion of the President under the Overman act until six months after the proclamation of peace. Therefore the members of the Military Affairs Committee feel that these matters should be fully looked into, with a view of reaching a decision that will be satisfactory to the country as well as to the Army.

It is only fair to state that there is a diversity of opinion among the officers of the Regular Establishment as to the final solution of these problems. The committee is desirous of receiving all the light that may be obtained regarding the subjects at issue. Up to the present time the committee has not been able to hear the representatives of the National Guard organizations or other societies and associations who have expressed a desire to have some of their members appear before the committee. We recognize the fact that the legislation is intended to determine definitely the character and size of our military organization. To do our work thoroughly we will have to continue our hearings for the present. But we feel that we will be the better able to reach conclusions after we are fully informed upon the various matters embraced in the general scope of the Army reorganization bill.

The committee, however, have reached a practically unanimous conclusion as to the size of the Regular Army at this time. We feel that the legislation ought to contemplate a regular force of 250,000 combat troops. With the necessary auxiliary forces in the Supply and Staff Corps, it will probably bring the total number of officers and men to about 300,000. Enlisted men in the Regular Army, we feel, should be recruited by voluntary enlistments.

The committee has also reached a practically unanimous conclusion in favor of a single list. The question of promotion heretofore has been a serious and disturbing one in the matter of Army legislation. Your committee feel that if we can work out a plan for a single list for all officers which would supplant the lineal list that has prevailed in the past, an excellent purpose will have been accomplished and much of the dissatisfaction arising out of the question of promotions in the Army will be alleviated.

The matter of the National Guard and universal training will be fully considered by the committee in connection with the legislation of the reorganization of the Military Establishment.

ASSASSINATION OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. BRAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by publishing an editorial in the Washington Post in regard to the assassination of the soldiers at Centralia, Wash.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting an editorial from the Washington Post. Is there objection?

Mr. KNUTSON. Reserving the right to object, how long is the editorial?

Mr. BRAND. It is not very long, but it constitutes a just and strong indictment against the assassins of these soldiers which I heartily indorse.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The editorial is as follows:

A GRIM LESSON.

The dastardly outrage perpetrated at Centralia, Wash., causes the blood of every loyal citizen to boil with resentment. That former American soldiers, marching in a street parade in celebration of Armistice Day, should be shot down in cold blood by anarchist snipers is well-nigh inconceivable, and yet that is what happened on Tuesday.

Local authorities, backed by the righteous indignation of the people, may be counted upon to see that the punishment of the law is visited upon the assassins, and the wrath of the Nation will be satisfied with nothing less than the imposition upon the guilty ones of the extreme penalties permitted by the statutes.

That the murders were the work of the I. W. W. there is no doubt. With characteristic stealth and cowardice they fired upon the marchers from roofs and windows, hoping to make a get-away in the excitement.

Perhaps this distressing incident will have the effect of directing public and congressional attention to the imperative necessity of enacting more stringent laws for dealing with the radical element in this country and awaken the people to conditions which unfortunately have been too generally minimized. It is only when a bomb outrage is unearthed or when some such incident as that at Centralia attracts the public attention that the thought of the people is centered upon the red peril.

There is legislation now pending before Congress which, if enacted, will enable the Department of Justice to deport several hundred dangerous aliens now held in internment camps, but who must be released immediately upon the declaration of peace. If this bill does not become a law before peace is proclaimed, the Attorney General will be obliged to turn this desperate, lawless horde loose upon the country. Congress should delay action no longer.

But it is evident that deportation is not effective to deal with the situation. The intruder who breaks into a home with intent to commit murder and arson deserves something more than merely being ejected by the police. Sterner methods must be adopted for meeting the menace of radicalism, and the sooner Congress appreciates the fact and, casting aside all political and other considerations, proceeds to strengthen the bulwarks of American liberty the better it will be for the country.

There has been altogether too much timidity shown in connection with this question, too much pandering to politics, too much hesitation in attacking an obvious duty. Statesmen have professed a fear of weakening the safeguards of free speech vouchsafed by the Constitution, but of what use is our Constitution to us if the Bergers and the Debses and the Berkmans, Goldmans, and Haywards get control of the Government?

We should have a new judicial definition of treason, for the people of the United States are beginning to realize that there is such a thing as treason without a state of war. Revolutionists, urging that the Government be torn down and destroyed, deserve a punishment more severe than a slap on the wrist and a free trip to Europe.

Centralia points a lesson which the people will do well to heed and to impress upon their Representatives in Congress.

The Centralia tragedy emphasizes the fact that the National Government is not alone responsible for the suppression of the reds. The police power of the State should be exerted, and must be exerted with far greater vigilance than heretofore, if public order is to be maintained. The murders at Centralia were crimes against the State, and, of course, will be prosecuted as such; but there has been very little preventive legislation in the various States, and now the red harvest of neglect is beginning to ripen.

The nests of anarchy must be rooted out by local officers. It is too much to expect the United States Government to stand watch at every keyhole. Local vigilance can do more than national organization in the running down of plotters.

Now that the reds have challenged the people there can be only one response. The law will be enforced and public order will be maintained. The coddling of insane anarchists must cease; the truckling to threatening organizations must come to an end.

Attorney General Palmer is on the right track in pushing the fight against the reds. He has the courage and ability to run them to earth. Every loyal citizen should support him in every possible way. The local authorities throughout the States should seek methods of protecting their respective communities by sharper surveillance and quicker punishment of the reds.

Let there be no temporizing with suspected reds, and no mercy for proved enemies of the United States.

THE COAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, a conference of the coal operators and representatives of the coal miners has been called by the Secretary of Labor, acting for the President of the United States, to meet in Washington to adjust their differences, if possible. The conference is now considering the question.

I want to express in this public place the hope that the operators will recede from their position taken heretofore, at least to the extent of agreeing with the representatives of the miners to an increase in wages. I think the country and the coal miners are to be congratulated over the stand taken by Mr. Lewis and those associated with him in bowing to the law and the decree of the courts of the country. Whatever we may think about the law under which this proceeding was begun, it is the law; and it is the duty, of course, of all American citizens to submit to the law. If the law is bad or not what it ought to be, then the law ought to be repealed as soon as possible; but so long as it is the law, it ought to be obeyed. I think that the country and the miners are to be congratulated upon the stand their executives have taken.

There has been a great deal of misrepresentation, and there has been some of it here on the floor, in respect to what some have called the exorbitant demands of miners in respect to wages. For instance, it has been frequently stated that the coal miners earn from five to ten and twelve dollars a day, which may be true. But the coal business is a peculiar thing. Very often the mines work only two or three days a week. Coal is a peculiar commodity. It is both bulky and combustible. It can not be stored. Therefore it has to be mined just as the demands of the market and the supply of cars permit. Sometimes there is a good demand for coal but no available supply of cars. At other times there may be plenty of cars but no sale for the coal. In either case the mines do not work and the miners lose their wages. Work in coal mines fluctuates with the market conditions and the supply of cars.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENISON. I have only five minutes.

Mr. SNYDER. I just want to correct one statement which is frequently made in the newspapers and which the gentleman has just made, that coal can not be stored. As a practical proposition, coal can be stored, because there has not been a time in the last five years, notwithstanding the war, when I have not had on my own yard from 800 to 1,000 tons of coal, and some of it for three years at a time.

Mr. DENISON. Of course, the gentleman must understand what I mean. I mean that the coal companies can not store the coal at their mines. Of course every individual can put a few tons in his bin. But there is only one way known, so far as I have ever heard, by which you can store large quantities of coal, and that is in water; but there is not a coal mine in this country, that I know of, where they are prepared to store coal. The expense involved makes it prohibitive. Therefore work in the mines means frequently only work for two or three or four days a week; and the coal miners with their families to support, with the cost of living as it is at the present time, and as it has been for the past year, can not support their families and educate their children as they are entitled to do upon the wages they are now receiving. When a man can only work two or three or four days a week he must receive higher wages than do those in other employments where there is work six days in the week.

Those who try to exaggerate the earnings of the coal miners always refer to what they get per day, instead of what they get per month or per year; when you consider their earnings from month to month and from year to year, you will find that the coal miners are underpaid; they ought to have better wages in my judgment. I want to express in this public place, while this conference is now going on here in Washington, the hope that the operators will not take their stand on the technical construction of the law that was passed for war purposes, but will consider the whole question in a broader light, and especially in view of the present unfortunate conditions which oppress us all. When a large class of our people are actually oppressed by living conditions it is but natural that they should feel a resentment which finds expression in discontent and a demand for relief. Such conditions must be recognized and dealt with in a public rather than a selfish spirit. This is a time for liberal and just treatment for all American workmen.

There has been a great deal of prejudice aroused by statements frequently made that the demand of the coal miners and other workmen for improvement in their conditions and for increases in their wages is due to the agitation of foreigners. It may be true that a part of the troubles that are now existing in certain parts of the country have been caused by foreigners who have gotten into the labor unions. But I want to say that that is not the case in Illinois, at least not in the part of Illinois that I represent. While there are a great many foreigners in the coal mines of Illinois, they are, as a rule, law-abiding, substantial men, and most of them are American citizens.

The coal miners in southern Illinois are mostly farmers and sons of farmers and others who have gone into the mines because the conditions of employment in other lines of work have been too unremunerative. They have their homes and their families, and, like others, want to live according to the standards of those about them and educate their children. I think they are entitled to that and even more.

And I think the wages of the coal miners should be sufficient to enable them not only to live in comfort and educate their children, but to save for their families and for the rainy day. They can not do so on the wages they are now receiving. I think the coal miners have been very reasonable in their wage demands since this country entered the war. No part of our citizens were more patriotic or did more to enable us to successfully prosecute the war than the coal miners. They refused exemptions on the ground of their employment; they enlisted loyally, and they contributed liberally to the purchase of Government bonds and donations for the Red Cross and other war work, and I do not think they have made any extravagant demands for wages.

And now, when the cost of everything they have to have is so high, it seems to me they are entitled to a readjustment of things.

I have been, Mr. Speaker, busily occupied during the past two months in connection with this railroad legislation that is now before the House. On account of strikes and threatened strikes and other disturbances in various parts of the country, the public has no doubt been aroused, and there has been considerable sentiment created against the officials of some of the labor organizations. I have hoped that this feeling would not be reflected in any legislation that is to be passed at this time. I have believed that our endeavor should be to deal justly in these matters and prevent any radical legislation that might tend to increase rather than decrease the unrest and discontent that seems to be prevalent in the country. A large part of the people I represent work in the coal mines and on railroads, and whatever legislation may be passed, I hope it may help them and at the same time be fair and just to the rest of the country.

During the consideration of the pending railroad bill I received communications from persons who asked that the bill contain some kind of a provision authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel railroads to provide facilities for the storage of coal. I discussed the matter with members of the committee; but so far as we could learn, the proposition presented difficulties which rendered it impracticable. If coal could be safely stored so that work in the coal mines could be made more steady and uniform, many of the difficulties of the coal miners could be avoided; but until that can be done, coal mining must remain very irregular and the work of coal miners must be accordingly uncertain. And under such circumstances it is necessary that their wages should be adjusted accordingly.

I hope that the conference may result in an amicable settlement of the matter and an agreement by which the coal miners may get a substantial increase in their wages. Coal is a necessity for the Nation, and work is a necessity for the miners. If both parties should but keep those facts in mind and approach the controversy with open minds and with public spirit, I believe there can be an adjustment which will work to the advantage of both the contending parties and the public.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to ask in connection with that that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODS] have five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas couples with that the request that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODS] have five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, I think we ought to make progress on the bill under consideration, and I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects.

Mr. WOODS of Virginia. I do not ask for five minutes.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wyoming? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the gentleman is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I have listened with a great deal of interest to what the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON] just said. We are all in favor of having good wages paid to everybody in this land—the men in the coal mines, the men out of the coal mines, and everywhere. Public welfare is never so well conserved as when men and women everywhere are paid well for their work and effort. They ought to be so paid. These questions of wages and conditions of labor vitally affect not only the employees in industries and the employers but the general public, which should have its interest considered as well as the interests of the men who are engaged in an industry, and of those who employ them. It has become quite evident in the recent past that many employers are perfectly willing to agree to any sort or kind of an arrangement relative to employment so long as they can pass the added cost with an added profit on their part along to the public. [Applause.] It is about time that the public woke up to the fact that the people as a whole have rights as well as the individuals in certain lines of employment and the employers in certain industries. The industry of coal mining is dangerous. It is trying; it is difficult. Men in that line of employment are entitled to more than a fair wage. They are entitled to a liberal wage. But in this as in all lines of endeavor one of the questions to be considered is what a certain amount of effort is worth to the world. What men are entitled to as compared with what other men can earn with similar effort working for themselves or others in other employment. The coal operators would in my opinion have been perfectly willing to agree to even the extraordinary demands of the officials and representatives of certain of the coal miners if they thought they could pass the added cost on to the public with a little added profit on the side, as they have done during the war. They concluded that the public was not ready to pay the increased price of coal that the granting of those demands would entail with an added profit for themselves besides. What I hope is that when wage conferences meet to consider wages and conditions of labor there will be considered not only the interest of the men who work and the men who employ in the particular fields under consideration but the interest of the public as well, to the end that no arrangement may be made whereby the price of an essential commodity shall be advanced to a point where the people can ill afford to pay for it, shall not be raised above a price necessary to pay a liberal wage and a fair profit. It is about time that the public woke up to its interest in all these matters and insisted that both sides to wage controversies should have some regard to the plain, ordinary citizen who in the long run pays the bill. [Applause.]

THE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 10453) to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the railroad bill, with Mr. WALSH in the chair. The Clerk reported the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 404. Section 2 of the commerce act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. That if any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, directly or indirectly, by any special rate, rebate, drawback, or other device, charge, demand, collect, or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for any service rendered, or to be rendered, in the transportation of passengers or property or the transmission of intelligence, subject to the provisions of this act, than it charges, demands, collects, or receives from any other person or persons for doing for him or them a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation or transmission of a like kind of traffic or message under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, such common carrier shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful."

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman, on November 13 there was mailed to the Members of the House a communication signed by the "Plumb Plan League," containing various and sundry statements with reference to the so-called Esch bill, its provisions, and its preparation. I was not a member of the subcommittee that framed this legislation. I am, however, a member and served as a member on the full committee. Of course, I have had some surprise that some member of the subcommittee, and especially some member of the majority of this committee, has not said something more than the mere reference of the gentleman from Wisconsin the other day to this remarkable document. It goes on, among other things, to say that labor was not consulted in the preparation of this bill, which is known to be an absolute untruth by every member not only of the subcommittee but of the full committee. It goes on to say further that "bad as the provisions of the Cummins bill are, the provisions reported by the subcommittee and adopted by the full committee are even more vicious than the provisions of the Cummins bill."

Among other things it pays Congress this high compliment—

Apparently our statesmanship is as bankrupt as our railroads.

Of course, in the light of the public sentiment in this land, when I believe that 80 per cent of the people of this country are for a Government of law [applause], where they believe that every man, it matters not how high his position nor to what organization he belongs, should obey the law the same as every other man of this Government. [Applause.]

Mr. FESS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. I will.

Mr. FESS. Would it embarrass the gentleman to say who is making that statement?

Mr. RAYBURN. The letter accompanying the statement is signed, "Sincerely, yours, the Plumb Plan League."

Mr. FESS. And no responsible——

Mr. BLANTON. Who is the manager of that league?

Mr. RAYBURN. The president of this concern is Mr. Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The manager of this concern is Edward Keating, formerly a Member of Congress.

Mr. FESS. Is Mr. Keating the same man who is on a commission drawing a salary from the Government?

Mr. RAYBURN. He is.

Mr. FESS. Well, can the gentleman state upon what responsibility a man serving upon a commission drawing a salary from the Treasury can operate as a manager for something that is entirely disconnected with anything for which he is paid out of the Treasury?

Mr. RAYBURN. There is a certainty in my mind that if Mr. Keating is attending to the duties of the office to which he was appointed he can not attend to this job. [Applause.] If he is attending to this job, then he can not attend to the Government job which he holds. [Applause.]

Mr. KING. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. I will.

Mr. KING. What work is he doing that takes all his time in connection with this league?

Mr. RAYBURN. I did not say it was taking all of his time. I say he is laying down on one of the jobs.

Mr. KING. Which one?

Mr. RAYBURN. I do not know.

Mr. FESS. Will the gentleman again yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. I will.

Mr. FESS. The statement to the effect that the Congress has become bankrupt in statesmanship should come from somebody who has had time to make the investigation, consequently he is not idle or would not make the statement.

Mr. RAYBURN. The people who write and sign such documents as this make statements without investigation and with a total disregard of the truth. [Applause.]

Mr. STEVENSON. Will the gentleman permit one question?

Mr. RAYBURN. Yes.

Mr. STEVENSON. Is it not a fact that Mr. Keating is merely serving on a commission created by this Congress and appointed by officers of this Congress, and has not Congress jurisdiction over him entirely? It is not a matter of Executive appointment, but a matter of appointment by Congress, and if he is violating the proprieties, why, the Congress has entire power to either abolish the commission or kick him out.

Mr. RAYBURN. The statement of the letter is as follows:

While these labor provisions cover several pages of the bill it is the significant fact that not one representative of organized labor was consulted in their preparation. We are convinced that the same man that wrote the financial provisions, giving Wall Street everything it asked, also drafted the labor clauses.

This travesty on legislation reveals the fundamental weakness of all schemes to return the roads to their former owners. The fact is that private ownership of the means of transportation has broken down. The Esch bill seeks to resuscitate it by granting outrageous increases in rates and extravagant Government subsidies.

I speak for myself; other members of the committee may speak for themselves; the statement that labor representatives were not consulted and were not given a full hearing upon this bill, and the further statement that Wall Street wrote any provision of this bill, is a slanderous lie. [Applause.]

And the men who make that statement place themselves in the category of common scolds and common slanderers. [Applause.]

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 405. The first paragraph of section 3 of the commerce act is hereby amended by inserting "(1)" after the section number at the beginning thereof.

The second paragraph of section 3 of the commerce act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(2) All carriers, engaged in the transportation of passengers or property, subject to the provisions of this act, shall, according to their respective powers, afford all reasonable, proper, and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between their respective lines, and for the receiving, forwarding, and delivering of passengers or property to and from their several lines and those connecting therewith, and shall not discriminate in their rates, fares, and charges between such connecting lines. The commission may require the terminals of any such carrier to be open to the traffic of other such carriers upon such just and reasonable terms and conditions, including just compensation to the owners thereof, as the commission after notice and full hearing, upon complaint or upon its own initiative, may by order prescribe."

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. MADDEN: Page 55, line 9, after the word "prescribe," amend by adding a new section, as follows:

"(3) From and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any common carrier, owner, operator, manager, trustee, receiver, or lessee of any transportation system or systems within the territorial boundaries of the United States of America and engaged in or soliciting interstate commerce under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage, or any servant, agent, employee, or official of such common carrier, owner, operator, manager, trustee, receiver, or lessee, or any other person, to deny, or refuse to furnish, by any method or device whatsoever, equal and identical rights, accommodations, and privileges to any person who shall apply therefor and pay, or offer to pay, the uniform charge or charges for interstate transportation, when such denial is on account of the race, color, or previous condition of the person so applying; or to operate upon any part of their transportation system or systems any car, train of cars, vessel, or other conveyance, in and upon which any person being transported to a final destination beyond the boundaries of any State or Territory of the United States of America or beyond the boundaries of the District of Columbia and paying, or offering to pay, the uniform charge or charges for transportation in interstate commerce, shall, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude be separated from any other passenger paying or offering the uniform charge or charges for transportation in interstate commerce, or be denied rights, accommodations, and privileges equal and identical to those accorded every other person paying the uniform charge or charges for interstate transportation; or to assault, molest, or in any other way injure or oppress any person for the exercise of any right herein granted or protected.

"Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or connive at the violation thereof, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, or be imprisoned for not less than one year, nor more than five years, or be both fined and imprisoned, and each succeeding day's violation of the provisions hereof shall constitute a separate offense."

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state the point of order.

Mr. BARKLEY. The point of order is that it is not germane to the section which we have just read nor to anything contained in the bill. The section which we have just read is a provision regulating the interchange of freight between carriers subject to the act, and regulating the compensation or distribution of compensation as between carriers who interchange freight and passengers. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] seeks to compel all carriers subject to the act to afford not only equal but identical service and accommodation to passengers, and seeks to prevent any railroad company, notwithstanding the regulations that may be in force in any State, from compelling or requiring various classes of passengers to occupy different parts of a train or accommodations.

Now, there is nothing in this bill which attempts to infringe upon the rights of local communities to regulate the passenger traffic over lines running through a State, with reference to classes of accommodation or to separation of cars for particular passengers.

The gentleman's amendment, if it is adopted, would accomplish the result which he desires to accomplish, to wit, compelling the railroads to not only furnish equal accommodations, which they are required now to do under all the State laws, but to furnish identical accommodations. They would have no right to separate any class of passengers who might be riding upon a train, under the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois. There is nothing in this bill that seeks to regulate passenger traffic, except that all charges, both for freight and for passengers, shall be just and reasonable. There is nothing in this bill that seeks to limit the railroads in furnishing various compartments or separate cars for various kinds of passengers. And certainly the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois is not based upon anything that is in the section which we have already read, or is in any part of the bill. Therefore I make the point of order that it is not germane to the section or to the bill under consideration.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I make the further point of order that there is no provision in the section to which this is sought to be an amendment, providing for any criminal penalty whatever; and the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] seeks to specify what kind of acts shall constitute a crime, together with providing a penalty for its violation. And it is clearly subject to a point of order on that account.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, the contention of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] and also the contention of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] that the amendment offered is not germane, either to the section of the bill or to any provision of the bill, I maintain are not well taken. To begin with, section 405 of the pending bill proposes to amend section 3 of the commerce act, which is entitled "undue preference." These have been held by the Federal courts to be matters of fact and not of law. Some of the items to be taken into account in connection with the undue preference are the public acts, the convenience of public interest of the carrier, relative to volume of traffic, relative to cost and profit to the carrier, and so forth.

Now, this bill provides for an appropriation of $250,000,000 to be turned over to the carriers of the country as a fund with which to enable them to proceed uninterruptedly and successfully after the roads have been turned over to them by the Government.

The record shows that the additional cost of maintaining separate cars in the States where they are maintained is about $20,000,000 a year, and it becomes a burden upon the taxpayer by reason of that excessive cost. And inasmuch as the Government now is to supply the funds with which to enable the carriers to proceed with success, I maintain it becomes a very serious question as to whether or not separate carrying facilities shall continue to be furnished.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I would like to inquire whether the gentleman can proceed to debate the question upon its merits? Personally, I would like to debate it on its merits. I would never make a point of order, but if there is to be any debate, we should all have an opportunity of participating in it.

Mr. MADDEN. I am endeavoring to argue the point of order. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] made the statement that this was not germane to any part of the bill, and I am endeavoring to show, since the bill carries an appropriation of $250,000,000, that that is a material part of the bill. And if any part of that $250,000,000 is to be used to supply additional facilities that can be gotten along without, I maintain that is not arguing the merits of the amendment at all, but arguing the reasons why it is germane. And this $250,000,000 we are appropriating in this bill is to be raised by taxation against the people of the United States, and it is of material interest to the people of the United States whether any part of the $250,000,000 is to be expended for a function of the railroads which can be properly eliminated.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my point of order. I would like to get a vote on it.

Mr. MADDEN. Well, there is another point of order pending. I am willing to take it on its merits. If the gentleman will withdraw it I will be glad. Section 3 of the commerce act provides:

All carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property, subject to the provisions of this act, shall, according to their respective powers, afford all reasonable, proper, and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between their respective lines.

Now, if the language which I have just read does not mean that equal facilities shall be afforded to men and women who travel, as well as for bags of sand and cars of coal, all very well. But I maintain that equal facilities must be supplied to all traffic, whether it be freight or whether it be passengers. And if I read correctly the language of the section of the interstate-commerce act which this language proposes to amend, and also read the language of the proposed amendment, I can not lead myself to believe and understand that the amendment which I have proposed is not in every way germane, not only to the section which it proposes to amend but to the section of the interstate-commerce act which is sought to be amended.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. The section of the commerce act which is under consideration by the proposed amendment in the bill known as section 405, is section 3, which deals with undue or unreasonable preference, or advantages, facilities for interchanges of traffic, and discrimination

between connecting lines. The first paragraph of the section does not state, but it provides in substance—

That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to make or give undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person or subject any particular person to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever.

The paragraph which is amended is paragraph 2, which deals with the matter of affording reasonable, proper, and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic, for the receiving, forwarding, and delivering of passengers and property, and to prevent discrimination in the rates, fares, and charges between connecting lines. It further provides that the commission may require terminals to be opened upon reasonable terms and conditions.

This amendment, as proposed by the committee and as printed in the bill, the Chair thinks, makes the original section 3 of the commerce act subject to any proper and germane amendment. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] offers an amendment which proposes to insert a new paragraph to this section of the bill, and the subject of the amendment of the gentleman is, in effect, that railroads subject to the commerce act shall not deny or refuse to furnish equal and identical rights, accommodations, and privileges to persons who shall apply and pay or offer to pay the charges for interstate transportation when any such denial is for any particular reason set forth in the amendment, and therefore that such persons shall not be molested for particular reasons, and it also adds a penalty. The point of order made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] in respect to the penalties, the Chair understands, has been withdrawn.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes. I withdraw it.

The CHAIRMAN. And the only point of order pending is that of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], that this particular amendment is not germane to the paragraph in the bill or to the section of the commerce act.

The Chair is of opinion that, inasmuch as Congress has heretofore passed legislation—section 3 of the commerce act—dealing with undue or unreasonable preferences or advantages to any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, and with the matter of subjecting any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatever, it is within the province of Congress to further restrict the action of carriers subject to the commerce act in the matter of giving undue preference or subjecting persons to unreasonable or undue disadvantage; and inasmuch as the substance of the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois deals with the matter of subjecting persons to any undue or unreasonable disadvantage when they have paid or offered to pay for transportation in interstate commerce, the Chair therefore overrules the point of order.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, now as to the justice of the amendment, I wish to say that in the largest part of continental America there is no discrimination whatever as to who shall ride, or when, or in what car. It is only in certain sections of the United States that the prohibition is enforced. It is true there is no law that prohibits the States in which this exercise of power is practiced from making police regulations to do what they do, but I maintain that there ought not to be any power in any State in the land to make a police regulation that enables that State to do what other States of the Union do not do.

There is no trouble whatever in the States in which freedom of travel prevails. Nobody has ever been heard to complain that they are inconvenienced by the fact that freedom of travel exists between all peoples, and I maintain that the laws of the United States should be uniform and applicable to every State in the Union alike, to all the peoples of the United States alike.

Now, what happens? We do not admit to our citizenship the Japanese or the Chinese, but if a Japanese or a Chinaman gets on a train at Chicago with a through ticket to Birmingham, Ala., I venture to say that there will be no official in Alabama who will take the Japanese or the Chinaman from the car in which he starts on his journey and compel him to enter another car when he reaches the border line of the State of Alabama. Now, if that be true with respect to those who are not entitled to American citizenship, why should there be a distinction as to those who not only are entitled to American citizenship, but who are native-born Americans? The Chinaman or the Japanese is not called upon to exercise any responsibility in time of need for the protection of the American flag, and neither would the Government of the United States have the power to requisition him for that purpose. But what do we do? Do we make any distinction as to the color of a man's skin when we need defenders of the Nation's flag? Do we ask the man whom we requisition to become a soldier whether he is black or white? What is it that we do ask him? We ask him if he is physically fit, and if he is physically fit to do the things that are required to be done to preserve American honor and perpetuate American institutions we draft him into the Nation's service, where he may yield up his life. That being the case he should have equal rights under every law of the land.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Chairman, I regret that this question has been injected here. But it might as well be met at one time as another. [Applause.] The people of the Southern States, in so far as I know, have legislation for separate coaches for the white and colored people, and have provided that an equal accommodation should be provided for both. [Applause.] In so far as the law of South Carolina is concerned, I have the honor to have drawn, in conjunction with another, the amendments to the separate-coach act which has been the statute that has been on the statute books of that State ever since 1899, and it provides for absolute equal accommodations for both races, and there is no discrimination against either one. [Applause.]

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEVENSON. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. Inasmuch as you have provided those accommodations, do you give them to them?

Mr. STEVENSON. The accommodations are substantially given.

Mr. SNYDER. That is the question.

Mr. STEVENSON. Sometimes they are not as good in one as in the other, but substantially they are complied with.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] has manifested considerable "agony" about the colored soldier. I want to know what the gentleman's State of Illinois has done for the colored soldier. A few weeks ago they had a race riot in the city of Chicago, whence the gentleman comes, and they shot down colored men from one end of the city to the other, as reported by the press, the race line being absolutely drawn between whites and blacks in the contest which it took the State troops to stop. I challenge the gentleman to charge anything like that to the people of any Southern State. A few weeks ago in this city, and by the same spirit, the same thing was done, and in the last few days in the city of Wilmington, Del., the same thing was done.

Now, I admit that occasionally, in violation of law, the people of the South take a man who is red-handed from committing an unmentionable crime and hang him to a lamp-post, but they do not begin to shoot all the colored people in the community for the reason that one individual has violated the law.

Now, I want to ask the gentleman's attention to the record of South Carolina and Chicago and Illinois, with respect to colored soldiers. At the last session of the Legislature of South Carolina, without any blare of trumpets or foaming at the mouth about the colored soldier, the State of South Carolina appropriated $100,000 to build a memorial building to the colored soldiers who represented South Carolina on the fields of their country [applause], and provided for it to be put upon the grounds of the great educational institution that South Carolina maintains for them, and created a commission to appeal to the white people of South Carolina to subscribe voluntarily another $100,000, to make it $200,000; and to-day that cause is being successfully placed before the white people of South Carolina, and they are responding with their usual liberality and with their usual patriotism. Now, has the gentleman's State done anything of that kind? No. They propose to pay the colored soldier by a political, demagogical attempt to stir up race hatred in a country where we have abolished it [applause], because of our proper dealing with the race question. And, Mr. Chairman, whenever the gentleman from Illinois prevails upon his State to place the colored man of Illinois on an equality with the colored man of South Carolina in the recognition of his patriotism and of his representation upon the battle fields, then it will be time enough for him to begin to come down and assail the people of South Carolina and say, "You are discriminating against the colored man." [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. All time on the amendment has expired.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I want to appeal to my friends on both sides of the House in behalf of both the white race and the colored race living in the South to defeat this amendment. I believe my colleagues on this side of the House will acquit me of any charge of being intensely partisan. My father was a Confederate soldier, and I used to hear him and his old comrades talk about the days of long ago, and when I was a little boy I made up my mind definitely that if I ever grew up I would get me at least one Yank if I had to pot shot him. [Laughter.]

When I grew older and came in contact with the men on the other side of the line I found them to be the same sort of folks as my folks. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, let me lay before you the situation. We are unfortunately situated in the South in that we are trying an experiment which has never before succeeded since time began. We are trying to have two races live in the same community where no white man is willing to imagine that day when his granddaughter will mingle her blood with the blood of the grandson of a black neighbor. We might just as well be honest about this. I do not know why, but when people live under a condition where there are a large number of an antagonistic race, with whose blood they are not willing to have their children mingle their blood, then there comes to men the call of the race. I am speaking to many a man who does not understand what I am talking about. Nature does not waste her energy, and unless you live in the presence of that danger you never hear the call. Why God has put that in the breast of the white folks I do not know, but it is there, and when that call comes men respond to a call that is higher than the call of the law of self-preservation, because it is the call for the preservation of the race. I have seen many a man who came to the South from a part of the country where that condition did not obtain, and after he came to the South he heard the call. When that call comes—I am going to be honest with you—it will not yield to reason. I make another statement, and make it deliberately. It has no code of honor. It is the blind, unyielding, all-sacrificing purpose of the dominant race to control the situation, and you might just as well argue to the moon as argue to a white man who is not a racial degenerate not to listen to that call. [Applause.] I mean no offense when I make that statement. I am not talking about a theory. I am talking about what I have seen men do who came from New England, and I want you to listen to me, men. We have a hard situation in the South. We are partly responsible for it, and so are the other sections. We violated that great law of life which God announced to Adam at the gate of the Garden of Eden, and you people in the North and we of the South also are violating that law when we are bringing into this country people to do our physical labor, the folks who are now trying to tear down the country, and you will have to pay a penalty also. We were not willing to do our own work; we brought an alien race to do it; we violated that law; and we of the South are paying most of the penalty. We are dealing with a hard situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Now listen to me, my countrymen. I am appealing to you as statesmen now. The South is a part of this country. We are undertaking to deal with a hard and a difficult situation. The races are compelled to commingle a great deal, but it is my deliberate judgment, and I state it not as a southern man, but as a man who has observed the situation, I make this statement deliberately and upon my responsibility as a Representative in the American Congress, that those laws which separate the two races traveling upon the common carriers of this country are of as great if not greater service to the colored man than they are to the white man. [Applause.] I make that statement deliberately. And, gentlemen, when you interfere with the attempt of the people on the ground to deal with a difficult and dangerous situation, you do no good to the people who occupy a subordinate position racially.

Mr. LAYTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Delaware.

Mr. LAYTON. I have no objection to a word that the gentleman has uttered. The call of the race is just as strong in me as it is in him, but I am going to put a frank question to him, one that in my judgment lies right at the heart of this whole matter. I believe that the North absolutely in its heart recognizes the conditions that prevail in the South, and the reason why the North has never attempted to exert political power in order to interfere with the government of the Anglo-Saxon race in the South is because they are in sympathy with the domination of the Anglo-Saxon race. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, this will always and eternally be a burning question in this country until you people of the South are willing to be counted only for the white race in your representation in the political affairs of this country.

Mr. RAYBURN. What was the question? The gentleman did not ask it.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. That is a question which I can not discuss now, because within 20 minutes this House, by its vote, is to speak those words which shall determine whether or not the people of the South who understand this situation shall be privileged to do the best they can to handle a difficult situation, or whether by national legislation you will inject an irritating situation there that will make the streets of the southern cities run red with the blood of the people you are trying to serve.

Gentlemen, do not misunderstand me. I do not mean that as a threat; I am trying to state the truth. If ever that time comes in the South, and you will find the same thing if you travel there, when this great horde of colored people, traveling to picnics, for instance, come crowding in with your wife and daughter, you will not like the situation. Bad blood will be engendered and somewhere down the line there will come a reckoning. I hope, gentlemen, you will view this matter from the standpoint of statesmen, and I believe you will. I hope when you come to render a decision you will recognize the fact which I admit, that it is a bad situation down there. I do not know where the end of it is, but I do know that unless you permit us to draw some line of separation somewhere, so that we can prevent the friction which inevitably results, you add to the difficulty of both the whites and the blacks. Gentlemen, do not mistake this: When a large number of white people and large number of black people come together in intimate relationship friction does develop. Unless you give a chance to prevent the friction which inevitably develops, then upon you and upon you alone, when you put this amendment into effect, must rest the responsibility. [Applause.]

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the two last words. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I quite agree with the sentiment and with the statement made by my friend from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS]. [Applause.] I am firmly of the belief that we are confronted with difficulties enough in this country already without bringing on this issue at this time. [Applause.]

Up in our country we travel occasionally on the trains in common community interests with the colored man. We do not realize in our section of the country what it means to you men in the South, in my judgment. I have traveled some in the South; I have traveled in almost every country in the world, and have sat in both common coaches and parlor coaches and steamships with almost every race in the world. I am convinced that this question is not a proper one to be raised at this time and that there is no call for it on the part of the colored citizens of this country. So far as I have been able to learn there is no demand for this on the part of the people that some gentlemen are trying to protect. I, for one, am opposed to the proposition and believe that it should be voted down. [Applause.]

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last line. Mr. Chairman, the situation is this: In the long time since the early days we have had the race problem in the South. It has been our problem since the time when the first ship moved into Hampton Roads with the first cargo of negroes, and then later when the Declaration of Independence denounced the slave trade, and when most of the Southern States in the Constitutional Convention endeavored, but in vain, to bring about immediate abolition of slavery.

In recent years the conditions as they have developed have proved the wisdom of those who endeavored at the outset to prevent the problem from becoming more and more serious. Mr. Jefferson a little while before he died, looking back, saw the menace of what had occurred, and, looking forward, was full of apprehension, saying that the agitation of the race question was like the sound of a fire bell ringing in the night.

In these later days, without animosity to the other race and without any sacrifice of the desire to treat its members fairly, we have, of course, as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS] says, heeded the call which is stronger than any human law, and have never ceased, and never will cease, to recognize and preserve distinctions that are ineradicable. [Applause.]

For instance, we do not and never will tolerate miscegenation, and the Supreme Court has said that in that we are within our rights. We have adopted the policy of separation so far as railroad facilities are concerned, and, as I understand, the Supreme Court has held that if rules and regulations to that effect are reasonable and reasonably administered we are within our rights. The Interstate Commerce Commission, which enjoys so largely the confidence of the public and the Members of this House, has, as I understand, in a line of cases announced the same principle, holding that we are within our rights in providing separate facilities, provided that there is no practical discrimination.

Whenever it is charged that there is such a discrimination, the commission is open for complaint.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. Mr. Chairman, I desire to submit a request for unanimous consent. I ask unanimous consent that all debate upon this amendment close now.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Just a minute further.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. I make the request that it close now.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close now. Is there objection?

Mr. SMITH of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. LAYTON. Then, Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate close now. Oh, very well. I withdraw the motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I desire only a moment. I hope gentlemen on the other side will not think that I have any purpose to talk politics or party. If the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. LAYTON] will pardon me for a minute, I am simply suggesting the legal aspects of this matter.

Mr. LAYTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman now yield?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. LAYTON. Let us get rid of the legal aspects of the matter. Let us quit the business and get down to work on this bill. Let us have a vote.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. The point I wish to emphasize is that the law is now ample for the protection of everybody in regard to this matter of separate station rooms, trains, and cars. There is no need for additional legislation, and I am glad that the distinguished chairman of this committee, who has measured up to the best legislative traditions in the manner in which he has presented his bill and conducted it through the House, has not seen proper to bring forward any proposition such as we are now discussing, and I earnestly hope that the House will do nothing to create further difficulties in the South—will not, as already suggested, add to existing troubles by creating a situation which the adoption of this amendment would bring about.

Mr. CRISP. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment do now close.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana) there were—ayes 12, noes 142.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SIMS: Page 55, line 9, after the word "prescribe," insert a new section, to be known as "Sec. 405a."

"That section 4 of the act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, as amended by the act approved June 18, 1910, be amended so as to read as follows:

"'SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers, or of like kind of property, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line or route in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, or to charge any greater compensation as a through route than the aggregate of the intermediate rates subject to the provisions of this act; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge or receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance: *Provided, however*, That upon application to the Interstate Commerce Commission such common carrier may in special cases not due to or arising out of conditions of water competition, actual or potential, direct or indirect, after investigation, be authorized by the commission to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section: *Provided further*, That no rates or charges lawfully existing at the time of the passage of this amendatory act shall be required to be changed by reason of the provisions of this section prior to the expiration of six months after the passage of this act, nor in any case where application shall have been filed before the commission, in accordance with the provisions of this section, until a determination of such application by the commission.

"'Whenever a carrier by railroad shall in competition with a water route or routes reduce the rates on the carriage of any species of freight to or from competitive points, it shall not be permitted to increase such rates unless after hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission it shall be found that such proposed increase rests upon changed conditions other than the elimination of water competition.'"

Mr. McCLINTIC. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Tennessee yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma for the purpose of making a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. SIMS. Not at present.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order on the amendment.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment, that it is not germane to the section to which it is offered.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois makes the point of order that the amendment is not germane to the section to which it is offered.

Mr. SIMS. It is a new section. It is not offered to that section.

Mr. MADDEN. I maintain that it is not germane to the section that it follows.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Illinois on the point of order.

Mr. MADDEN. It is neither germane to the section to which it follows nor to the section which follows it.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, the amendment, if it is to be offered at all, should be by striking out section 406, which relates to the fourth section of the interstate commerce act, namely, the long-and-short-haul clause. The gentleman from Tennessee seeks practically to amend section 4 of the commerce act. Section 406 relates to that very same section, and all it does in the bill is to renumber the paragraphs.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that this amendment would not be germane to the section which it follows.

Mr. SIMS. As the former section dealt with section 403 and the next section deals with section 405, I thought it was proper to come in here.

Mr. ESCH. I would suggest that the gentleman strike out section 406 and offer to insert what he has had read, with a provision renumbering the paragraphs.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would state that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee seeks to amend section 4 of the commerce act. Section 4 of the commerce act is subject to amendment by reason of the proposed amendment in section 406 of the bill, and if the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee is proper in other respects, it would be proper to be offered when the next section of the bill is read. It is not germane to section 405, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. SIMS. That is satisfactory to me.

Mr. McCLINTIC. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McCLINTIC: Page 55, line 9, after the word "prescribe," insert:

"*Provided further*, That the commission is hereby given authority to require a carrier to maintain his present arrangement or to make new arrangements relative to the joint use of depots, upon such terms as shall be found by the commission to be just and reasonable. No carrier shall be allowed to discontinue the use of a depot in connection with another carrier until proper application has been made to the commission."

Mr. McCLINTIC. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment with the hope that it will be acceptable to the chairman and to the members of the committee.

According to the present procedure now followed, where there are two or more railroads entering a town the Railroad Administration has required these railroads to use the same depot. Unless there is some language placed in this bill to make it clear and certain as to what procedure shall be followed in the event Government control is discontinued, then these different railroads may withdraw from the present arrangements which relate to the joint use of depots. I think there is a provision in the bill under consideration which may allow the commission to require railroads to maintain joint facilities; but if an amendment of the kind I have offered is not put into the bill, many of the railroads in the country will immediately withdraw from their present arrangements and make separate accommodations for the public, which will cause great inconvenience. The object of my amendment is to cause any railroad company before it withdraws from the present use of a union depot to make application to the commission and receive a favorable report before any action can be taken. If there is any one thing this bill should do it is to give to the traveling public as many conveniences as possible.

If my amendment goes into the bill, then a railroad company can not withdraw from any term until it has made the proper application to the commission having jurisdiction.

Mr. BLACK. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. McCLINTIC. I will be glad to yield.

Mr. BLACK. Prior to the Federal control, so far as I know, the Interstate Commerce Commission never did deal with depot facilities, and that is a matter of police regulation for the State commission. As far as I am concerned, I doubt the feasibility of turning over a jurisdiction like that to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. McCLINTIC. I am glad the gentleman from Texas has raised that point, for the reason that this bill practically does away with all the jurisdiction of the State corporation commission. Inasmuch as it does that, the commission here in Washington would have jurisdiction over this subject and the State commission would not. If this bill is enacted into law in its present form, I am of the opinion that every railroad company that desires to maintain a separate depot will immediately do so. If this should happen, the people living in any community desiring to have railroads maintain joint use of a depot will necessarily be compelled to send a delegation to Washington, which will cost thousands of dollars and at the same time bring about a great deal of delay. I am hoping this bill, if enacted into law, will carry a sufficient number of provisions to safeguard and give to the traveling public the kind of conveniences they are entitled to, and for this reason I have offered this amendment with the hope it would be adopted, so that when our people travel they will not be called on to go from one section of a city or one side of a town to another in order to make necessary railroad connections.

Some Members have stated on the floor that inasmuch as this bill carried with it a provision which will extend the guaranty period for an additional six months that this is a subsidy made by the Government to the railroads for the privilege of having operated them during the war. I can not see how any person could consistently say that the railroads were entitled to this kind of a gratuity. I am opposed to this provision, and I hope that before the House concludes its deliberations on this subject that this section will be stricken out. Others have said that this bill amply takes care of the railroad employees and the railroad owners, and that no provisions are contained in the bill in the interest of the public. I am rather inclined to think that these statements are correct; in fact, upon every occasion where an amendment is offered in the direct interest of the traveling public those in charge of the legislation immediately object to the amendment, and up to the present time no amendment has been accepted which will give to the people the consideration they are entitled to receive.

I am of the opinion that this bill practically emasculates State commissions. It is true that the Government found it necessary to take charge of the railroads, because the owners during the war threw up their hands and said they could not operate them in such a way as to furnish sufficient equipment to take care of the needs of the Nation during the war. This being the case, it gave the people of the United States the opportunity to observe Government control of railroads. Many Members of Congress were in favor of Government ownership and control. However, in favoring a program of this kind they overlooked the fact that the destruction of competition would at the same time destroy efficiency, and this, according to the way I view it, is responsible for the dissatisfaction that exists throughout the country with the way the Government is at the present time operating the railroads.

This legislation, if enacted into law in its present form, will destroy the effect of many State laws. It will destroy the jurisdiction that was formerly given to State commissions. It will allow a merger of many railroad lines. In fact, it is one of the most radical bills that has ever been presented to an intelligent body relating to this subject. When the Government took over the railroads an agreement was made whereby each company was guaranteed a profit based upon the showing the road had made during certain years. It seems to me that when the Government contract has been fulfilled that the correct thing to do is to turn the railroads back in the same condition they were received, pay off the obligation, and allow them to proceed without being compelled to guarantee a dividend for a number of months yet to come. I am of the opinion that it is not the intention of the framers of this legislation to allow State commissions to exercise the same jurisdiction they had in the past, and, inasmuch as the amendments which have had this for their purpose have been defeated, I am constrained to believe it would be wise policy on the part of the House of Representatives to defeat this legislation, as, according to its terms, it not only turns the railroads back, but gives them a subsidy and guarantees their earning power for a specified term in the future.

I am in favor of turning the railroads back to the owners at the earliest moment possible; however, I am not in favor of this legislation unless it can be amended so as to give the people certain rights and the State commissions certain jurisdiction over certain questions.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, the matter which the gentleman from Oklahoma seeks to reach by his amendment lies almost wholly within the police power of the several States. There have been amendments offered to this bill seeking to preserve such police powers. The committee in framing the bill has sought not to encroach upon such powers. The matters of depots and joint use of depots is practically in the jurisdiction of the State commissions, and all but one of the States have such commissions. In such small matters the detail should be left within the jurisdiction of the State authorities, who know the situation, know the conditions, and know how best to meet the needs. There is, however, a provision in this bill providing for the joint use of terminals.

Mr. McCLINTIC. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ESCH. But that power will be exercised, I have no doubt, mainly in connection with the terminals in the large cities and in the congested centers. Due to the prohibitive cost of land, it is necessary to get a greater use out of existing terminals by giving to some regulatory authority, like the Interstate Commerce Commission, the right to order the joint use of such terminals, but that that power should be exercised as to depots in small communities is not contemplated. That power should be left, as we leave it, to the regulatory bodies of the several States. I now yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. McCLINTIC. Does the gentleman think that the State commissions will have a sufficient amount of jurisdiction to handle a question of this kind?

Mr. ESCH. Most certainly. They do under the powers granted in my State, and I think it is true in many States. I do not know the situation in Oklahoma.

Mr. McCLINTIC. The gentleman does not feel that this bill takes away any of their jurisdiction?

Mr. ESCH. No.

Mr. McCLINTIC. Mr. Chairman, upon the statement of the chairman of the committee I will be glad to withdraw the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent to withdraw his amendment. Is there objection?

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maryland objects.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I objected to the withdrawal of the amendment because I think it is a matter of great importance to the cities along the Atlantic seaboard and the cities in the Middle West. I have in mind especially the situation between the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad entering the city of New York. We all know there has been many millions of dollars expended at the terminal in New York by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and that the expense of upkeep and the necessary overhead charges must be borne by the people traveling on the Pennsylvania Railroad unless other roads are admitted to this terminal.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LINTHICUM. Not at present. Since the Federal control the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has been allowed to enter that terminal and to pay its proportion of upkeep and overhead charges and such additional expense as specified. It has been of the greatest convenience to the people along the line, all south of New York and far into the West. Instead of landing on the Jersey City side, they are now able to enter this great terminal in New York City. It is a matter of importance that the Baltimore & Ohio or any other railroad at this time should be able to use the terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the city of New York, because it would be practically impossible now, from a financial standpoint, to get the land and to build the necessary tunnel under the river. If we maintain the present situation as established by the director of railroads allowing the other roads to enter that great terminal in the center of New York City, it will mean a great convenience to the traveling public, who in the final analysis are the ones who must maintain by their fares the heavy expense of the vast terminal properties of the railroad systems.

I do not think we should take any chance of this right being withdrawn. It would injure the convenience of the people along this whole section, who now have two roads by which they can enter the center of New York, whereas, if that right is withdrawn, there will be but one road. It doubles the convenience as it is now. It lessens the great expense to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and it is of inestimable benefit to all travelers, in that it gives them double facilities to enter the great metropolis of this country and obviates the inconvenience of the ferry. I therefore object, and I think the amendment ought to be adopted. We ought to safeguard the situation, if we can do it, at this time. This is not the time to take any chances with a situation which means so much to the people.

Mr. BARKLEY. The gentleman overlooks the fact that the present bill takes care of the situation by authorizing the joint use of terminals.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I recognize the fact that the bill makes it optional for the Interstate Commerce Commission to do it, but the amendment of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. McCLINTIC] provides that hearings may be had, and that the people interested may come before the Interstate Commerce Commission as to whether any public advantage is gained or lost by a change. It gives the citizens a chance to present their side of the question.

With the vast sum of money which has been expended by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. in tunneling the river and erecting its magnificent station in the city of New York, all of which expense and maintenance naturally comes from the pockets of the people, it seems strange indeed that some action has not been demanded by the general public long before this by which other roads might enter this important terminal. It has proved itself of inestimable advantage to persons desiring to enter New York upon the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It has given twice the facility to the traveling public, and I do not believe it has injured the Pennsylvania Railroad revenue to any appreciable extent. Certainly, if we can judge by the traffic of that road, it has about all the business it can well attend to. The citizens of this country have come to realize that no matter through what system a railroad is built or a great terminal constructed, the final payment and continual expense rests upon the shoulders of those who travel and of all the other people by virtue of freight rates for the necessities of life and the comforts, convenience, and success of the entire citizenship of the land.

Vast sums of money have been expended in this country not alone in duplicating terminal facilities, depots, and stations in various towns and cities of the land but in constructing parallel lines between certain points. I am glad this matter of construction of new lines has been left largely to the Interstate Commerce Commission. It has often occurred that the construction of an additional line which was unnecessary has rather injured the public than benefited it, because it results often in two weak and inefficient lines rather than one strong line. It places the burden upon the public to maintain two lines, with all the duplication of officials, employees, stations, and other adjuncts and necessities of a railroad system, instead of one.

Federal control became a necessity owing to the war. It has, like all war-time activities, resulted in a great burden to the people, but many things have grown out of the situation and out of this control from which lessons for the future can be learned and the defects of the old system be remedied. The railroad systems of the country constitute the very life-blood of the Nation; they are the trade arteries of the land; and the greater ease and facility by which they are operated, the satisfaction and prosperity of their employees, and their financial soundness means prosperity to the entire country.

It is vital to the public that this situation obtain; that we once more enter upon the peaceful situation under which these roads were formerly managed, and at the same time eliminate those features of the old system which were detrimental not alone to the roads themselves but to the general public as well. The taking over of the roads enabled the Government to perform a great work in the winning of the war; the railroads and their management were vital to success. In this, however, the railroads have not fared well, and their stockholders—not all great financiers, but often widows, orphans, the aged, and people of moderate means—are interested in this important legislation.

It is highly essential, therefore, that the Government, dealing with these great properties owned by private individuals and corporations, should be just in turning them back, and should have a care that they again may be operated successfully in the interests of the people and of the owners of the railroads.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CANDLER. Mr. Chairman, I think the provision in the bill in reference to terminals, to which attention has been called by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], will cover the situation to which attention has been called by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LINTHICUM], and hence there will be no necessity for this amendment so far as that proposition is concerned. I think the principal criticism with reference to matters of this kind in this bill is that it encroaches too much upon the jurisdiction of the State commissions of the several States. I am in favor of returning these railroads to the owners. I am opposed to Government ownership. I favor reasonable Government regulation. Other criticism of the bill, it seems to me, is that while it proposes to return the railroads to the owners, nevertheless it retains in the Government such a full and complete control as almost amounts to Government ownership. While under the bill it is proposed to return the railroads to the owners, it provides that the Government shall almost completely control their operation, as well as provide their finances. When the railroads are returned to the owners, the owners should be permitted to run them, subject only to State and Federal control to the extent that is necessary to protect the rights of the public and secure the people good service at reasonable rates, and then the railroads, having the right to run and manage their own business, should finance it and pay their own expenses. I want the States to exercise at least some of their rights in reference to these matters, and I want the State railroad commissions to have the jurisdiction which they exercised and the powers they possessed prior to the time when these railroads went under Government control. I want them placed where they were at that time as to commerce within the States, of course, with such control and regulation as to interstate commerce by the Government as will secure the service interstate to which the people are entitled. I want the powers of the State commissions and the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission exercised together, neither encroaching on the rights or powers of the other, so as to give to the people the best possible service. I do not believe that all of the details should be placed in the hands or under the control of the great Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, more than a thousand miles, and sometimes 3,000 miles, away from the people who are interested in the local conditions, but that those conditions should be left to the localities in which they exist, to be controlled by the State commissions, so that the people will have a place to which they may go within the confines of their own States and secure relief without coming the great distance which would be required, and going to the expense which would be necessary, to present their cases to the Interstate Commerce Commission in the city of Washington. The best government is the nearest government to the people themselves and that government which gives the people the opportunity, without unnecessary expense and hardship, to secure the relief to which they are entitled. And therefore I am in favor of bringing the supervision as close as possible to the local conditions, in conjunction with the great governmental powers which should be exercised by the Federal Government, in order that all rights may be preserved. [Applause.]

I remember a few years ago I had some small matters for constituents in my district which they were unable to attend to because they were not of sufficient importance to justify them to go to the expense of coming to the city of Washington in order to present them to the Interstate Commerce Commission. They sent them to me and I presented them to the commission for them, and I know that it was months before I could get any adjustment of the situation or could get them the relief to which they were entitled and which I finally secured for them. But it took nearly or about a year in order to accomplish what they desired. If it had been left at home, under the jurisdiction of the State commission, it could have been secured possibly within a month. We have a very efficient commission in Mississippi. In my own city of Corinth, Miss., resides one of the members of the Railroad Commission of the State of Mississippi, a very efficient and most faithful and energetic commissioner, Hon. W. B. Wilson, who on account of his faithful service was only recently reelected to a third term of four years. When anything requiring attention is brought to his knowledge he goes himself anywhere in his district, or in the State for that matter, whenever it is necessary for him to do so, and gives his personal attention to local conditions, and sees with his own eyes and finds out by his own investigation what is necessary, and then brings it to the attention of the State commission when it meets in the city of Jackson and secures the relief to which the people are entitled if possible to do so. That is the way to attend to business and serve the people and secure the best results. A member of a State commission or the commission itself can do that. The Interstate Commerce Commission can not and, if it could, would not do that kind of service. Therefore, my friends, we should be very cautious in vesting all these powers in this great interstate commission at Washington, because of the difficulties that arise in bringing matters before them, the expense incident thereto, and the long delay which generally occurs before action can be secured. I believe in the Interstate Commerce Commission governing interstate matters, but I do not want to give them all the power. I want some of it reserved to the States. [Applause.] There are other features of this bill which I fear go too far and are more favorable to the railroad companies than to the people. I want to be and intend to be absolutely fair and just to the railroads,

but I want also, above everything else, to be fair and just to the people I represent, and who have trusted me so long to look after their welfare and to protect their interests in this great House of Representatives. For instance, I do not like the provision in this bill making a guaranty to the railroad companies of their revenues for the first six months of private ownership. Why should the Government guarantee the private business of railroads any more than the private business of other citizens of the Republic engaged in laudable and legitimate enterprises? [Applause.] In 1914 when our people were in great distress in the South by reason of business conditions brought on by the World War my constituents appealed to me and I earnestly appealed to the Government, but no guaranty, loan, or relief of any kind could be secured. We bowed submissively, bore our burdens and losses bravely, rallied patriotically to every call of our country, and pressed on in the faithful discharge of every duty devolving upon us as American citizens. We do not murmur now. Treat the railroads fair and just but not better than the treatment accorded other citizens. Be just, fair, and equitable to the railroads, but at the same time do not forget the people. Be just, fair, and equitable likewise to them. [Applause.] There are many other provisions of this bill I would like to discuss, but my limited time forbids. I voted for the Denison amendment requiring a settlement and adjustment of the accounts between the railroads and the Government, involving millions of dollars. I am glad it was adopted and is now in the bill. I wish the bill could be amended in quite a number of its other provisions. If it was it would be made more in the interest of the people, and therefore a much better bill for all the purposes for which its legislation is intended. I hope its provisions, before the vote on its final passage is taken, may be such as to convince me that it will contribute to the prosperity of this Republic and not injure the best interests or welfare of our people. If such are its provisions, I will cheerfully vote for the bill; otherwise I can not. [Applause.]

Mr. EVANS of Nevada. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this Congress desires the rails restored to their real owners, great numbers of whom are small stockholders, who look hopefully to you. It becomes your plain duty to rescue those grand public utilities from the hands which by selfish action have brought them to the very brink of bankruptcy. Evidence accumulates proving that previous controllers of railroads sought to disgust the public with Government operation.

It is plain why governmental operation failed. Failure was desired, planned, and executed. The success or failure of any and all sound business ventures depends upon the men intrusted with their operation; but no business was ever known to succeed when men in charge planned failure. To criticise without a remedy is carping, but where a remedy is offered it becomes constructive criticism. Governmental operation of railroads failed because plans prompted by jealousy and self-interest succeeded. Governmental operation is entitled to a square deal and a fair trial. The remedy is as plain as the disorder.

American Expeditionary Forces abroad possessed the keenest, most completely disciplined brain power in all the world. Those men in the prime of youth offered their lives to this Government. They are more highly and better qualified to successfully operate the railroads than any other men. Their Americanism stood the test while old operators failed the trust.

The following method of selection should meet their approval: That the governor of each State appoint five enlisted men from his State, from which number will be selected a president, auditor, secretary, 7 directors, and 230 traveling inspectors, affording them full power, authority, and credit with which to maintain and operate the railroads until those railroads are upon a sound financial basis and out of debt to this Government, always subject to the will and direction of Congress.

You must not loan Government money nor Government credit nor come to the aid of any man or men who gave divided or selfish support during our war.

You must not charge off to profit and loss billions of dollars when we have the men with capacity to restore the railroads to their proper place with their actual owners. This Nation made success of every undertaking; the railroads can be made our greatest economic industrial achievement.

The roads were rendered weak with numerous drains, and when the strain came were abandoned by men who saw no quick returns. Do not desert your outfit in the middle of a mudhole; bring it to a safe place.

One year ago our American Expeditionary Forces were finishing a job ten times bigger than the railroad problem. The keen brains of those young men quickly found a way to smash 40 years of intense military preparation. Now, your discredited system of railroad operation must be replaced by new and modern methods, furnished by energetic and efficient young men. Why not invite them to restore those grand properties, which are clearly public utilities, to where they rightfully belong, with the people? This bill proposes to be responsible for the roads for six months. To the very class who permitted this condition needlessly to occur, the Government is to guarantee against loss from their inefficient and dishonest conduct. We must proceed to operate those railroads belonging to all our people, with cooperation from everyone, for the general good of all our Nation. American Expeditionary Forces will prove that peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.

Let every man stand by our Government aiding success in restoring the rails to their real owners free from debt. The ignorance in partisanship goes to extremes, but always with loyalty to the Government. But the ignorance of selfishness has no party except personal greed.

Business is conducted upon 10 per cent cash and 90 per cent confidence. We have the credit, brains, inventive genius, and industry. All we need now for those who point with pride to governmental temporary failure is to be American enough to say, Stand by your Nation in this hour of need. Maintain credit and confidence by returning the rails free from the stain of debt. Our promise to pay is guaranteed by every foot of ground, by every ship that floats the Stars and Stripes, by every home with a rosebush in the yard, and hearts that beat true for America. This committee has worked diligently and faithfully. In my judgment they were working upon a worn-out and out-of-date foundation, but whatever the Whole Committee determines will have my support for final success.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment close in five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin moves that all debate on the pending amendment close in five minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. EMERSON] is recognized.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the President having stated that he was going to return the railroads to their owners by the first of the coming year means that Congress has nothing to do but see that the roads are returned to the owners in such condition that the owners will have suffered no loss by reason of Government control.

It is perfectly apparent that Government control has been expensive, inefficient, and unsatisfactory. Congress took these roads over under the war powers, and they should return them with as little entanglement as possible.

There is a great surprise in store for the public when they find that after the return of the roads to the owners the high rates established will be continued and an increase in rates invited by this bill.

This is the most important bill that has been presented to Congress at this session. It should have been reported at this session and then made the special order for the first day of the December session.

I submit that it has been unfair to the membership of this House and very unfair to the people of this country to have this bill presented late Saturday night and brought up for consideration the following Tuesday. A copy of this bill mailed to the far West will not reach its destination until this bill passes this House. Too much speed and not enough conservatism. We are framing legislation for the railroads of this country for half a century to come and we should take this bill up and give it much thought and consideration, and not attempt to pass it within two weeks of the next session of Congress. The country has had no opportunity to study this bill and find out what is in it, and such an opportunity should be given by putting this bill over until next session.

This bill is incongruous, uncertain, doubtful of construction, unfair to owners and to the employees and to the public.

I agree with my colleague, Mr. MOONEY, that the certificate of necessity clause in this bill should be stricken out. It is unjustifiable, and prevents competition and discourages initiative. This bill does not get rid of Government ownership, as we guarantee the earnings for a certain period of time, but do not guarantee the wages of the employees during that period. It should be amended in many ways and unless so amended I am inclined to vote against the bill in its present form.

As a member of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors I am much concerned with the question of encouraging navigation upon our lakes and rivers. This bill discourages navigation and places the navigation on the lakes and rivers of this

country under the control of the railroads. It discourages boat lines competing with railroad lines and should be radically amended along these lines.

This bill would destroy the competitive rates enjoyed in my part of the country by reason of steamboat lines competing with railroad lines. This bill is unsatisfactory to the membership of this House, and even the members of the committee who reported this bill seem to disagree, for I observe that many of the amendments come from the members of the committee. Too much power is vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission in this bill. The committee tried to settle all the ills of transportation in this bill and such a thing is impossible in a bill returning the roads to the owners. The operation of the roads by the Government was a failure, and the less legislating we do in this bill, and the sooner we return the roads and pay the bill the better it will be for the country.

Unless this bill is radically amended and certain sections stricken out I will vote to recommit the bill to the committee, and will make such a motion if I have an opportunity.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. EMERSON. Yes.

Mr. KNUTSON. The gentleman says that the bill has been changed in several details. Will the gentleman tell the House just what changes have been made?

Mr. EMERSON. I made several suggestions of changes that I thought should be made, and if I had time I would go more in detail. Evidently the gentleman has not been here, listening, when I made the suggestions as to what changes should be made. [Laughter.] I believe this bill, if enacted into law, will discourage transportation upon the lakes and rivers of this country. It will destroy initiative. It will finally result in the railroads owning and controlling the water transportation. And coming, as I do, from the city of Cleveland, I am vitally interested in that proposition. I believe this bill should be recommitted. I think it should have been reported and given standing at the beginning of next session and made the first order of business. I believe it should be taken up on the 1st day of December when we convene in regular session. The Senate is now considering the peace treaty, and will not take this matter up at this session. We should give the people of the country an opportunity to study the question. The membership of the House——

Mr. WINSLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EMERSON. I really have not the time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. EMERSON. The members of the committee themselves seem to so disagree, as most of the amendments that have been suggested to the bill have been offered by members of the committee. Therefore I feel at this time that the bill should be recommitted to the committee with the instructions I have suggested.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired. All time on the amendment has expired.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last five words.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has been limited by vote of the committee.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MCCLINTIC].

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 406. Section 4 of the commerce act is hereby amended by inserting "(1)" after the section number at the beginning of the first paragraph and "(2)" at the beginning of the second paragraph.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out section 406, and substitute therefor the amendment which I sent to the Clerk's desk a few moments ago.

Mr. ESCH. Is that the same one that has been read?

Mr. SIMS. The same one.

Mr. ESCH. Can we not make an arrangement as to the time of debate?

Mr. SIMS. Let the amendment first be reported.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SIMS moves to amend, page 55, by striking out all of section 406 and inserting in lieu thereof the following——

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not in order during the reading of the amendment.

Mr. SNYDER. If the amendment has been read once, what is the use in reading it again?

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will proceed with the reading of the amendment.

Mr. SNYDER. I make the point of order that the amendment has already been read and it is not necessary to read it over again.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is overruled. The amendment was read and now is withdrawn. Now, it has been submitted again.

Mr. SNYDER. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, that we proceed without reading the amendment again; that it be considered as read.

Mr. WINSLOW. I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is made. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. SIMS moves to amend, page 55, by striking out all of section 406 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"That section 4 of the act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, as amended by the act approved June 18, 1910, be amended so as to read as follows:

"'SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers, or of like kind of property, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line or route in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, or to charge any greater compensation as a through route than the aggregate of the intermediate rates subject to the provisions of this act; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge or receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance: *Provided, however*, That upon application to the Interstate Commerce Commission such common carrier may in special cases not due to or arising out of conditions of water competition, actual or potential, direct or indirect, after investigation, be authorized by the commission to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section: *Provided further*, That no rates or charges lawfully existing at the time of the passage of this amendatory act shall be required to be changed by reason of the provisions of this section prior to the expiration of six months after the passage of this act, nor in any case where application shall have been filed before the commission, in accordance with the provisions of this section, until a determination of such application by the commission.

"'Whenever a carrier by railroad shall in competition with a water route or routes reduce the rates on the carriage of any species of freight to or from competitive points, it shall not be permitted to increase such rates unless after hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission it shall be found that such proposed increase rests upon changed conditions other than the elimination of water competition.'"

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the debate on this proposed amendment to section 406 be limited to 30 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the debate on section 406 be limited to 30 minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. FRENCH. I reserve the right to object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I have a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS], which I would like to offer and debate. Will that be permitted in that time? It is rather an important question, and I think we ought to have more time.

Mr. FRENCH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, this amendment is one of the most important that has been presented in connection with that bill. I myself would like to have as much time as the gentleman has suggested for the entire discussion. I have spared the House from discussing many features of the bill, and I think we ought to have two or three hours' debate on this section.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH]?

Mr. FRENCH. I object, unless we can have some understanding.

Mr. ESCH. I move that the debate on this section be closed——

The CHAIRMAN. A motion to close debate will not now be in order. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I will ask the indulgence of the House on account of the condition of my voice.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would admonish the committee that in view of the fact that the gentleman from Tennessee has a sore throat it will be necessary for the Members to maintain order so that they may hear the discussion that he intends to indulge in on this measure. The committee will please be in order. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, for years and years before the act of 1910 was enacted there had been much complaint about the construction and application of the law as it then existed. As it existed a lesser charge for a longer haul than a shorter haul over the same road in the same

direction had been permitted when certain conditions existed, but the exception got to be the rule.

The fourth section as it now appears in the commerce act forbade any carrier to charge more for a longer haul than for a shorter haul over the same railroad going in the same direction. That was and is the general provisions of the law, and the plain intent of Congress and all the rest is exceptional and conditional. Exceptions should not be construed liberally, but the general law should be so construed in order to effect the purpose intended.

There is no doubt that the purpose was to prevent railroads from absolutely destroying interior points on their lines by giving a discriminating lower rate to a more distant point on the same road where competition existed either by rail or water or by both. Such a practice by the railroads had forced manufacturers and business men who wanted to get the best rates to forsake the noncompeting interior points and go to a point where there was as much railroad competition as possible and as much water competition as possible, in order to get such rates as such competition brought about.

Now the proviso reads:

That upon application to the Interstate Commerce Commission such common carrier may in special cases not due to or arising out of conditions of water competition, actual or potential, direct or indirect, after investigation, be authorized by the commission to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property.

Now, the case must be a special one. But there is no limitation whatever, no prescription in the act, as to what constitutes a special case. There is nothing in the act that limits the discretion of the commission or acts as a guidance in determining what is or is not a special case and is so treated. The result has been that now the exception is getting to be the general rule, as it was before the act of 1910, and every city having water transportation wants it not for actual transportation but to use as a club to reduce rail rates to a competitive water transportation level, and the commission has in a number of cases permitted such low rates upon the request of the railroads as to prevent the development of water transportation where it did not exist, and to render it unprofitable and destructive where it did exist. Prior to Government control of railroads there was not even a through boat from Memphis to New Orleans on the Mississippi River. The great Mississippi River, in the best part of it, where millions have been spent and many millions hereafter ought to be spent in its improvement, was without a through steamboat service between two of the largest cities on that part of the river. There are two railroads from Memphis to New Orleans, one on each side of the river, and they had made rates so low that nobody would put a dollar into a through boat to compete with them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. SIMS. I should like to have five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that he may proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. ESCH. I move that debate upon section 406 and all amendments thereto be closed in one hour, and pending that motion I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] control one-half that time and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HAMILTON] the other half.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin moves that all debate on section 406 and amendments thereto be closed in one hour.

Mr. FRENCH. I move an amendment to that, to fix the time at two hours.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Idaho moves to amend by making it two hours. The question is on the amendment.

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH], that debate on section 406 and amendments thereto close in one hour.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that one-half the time be controlled by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] and one-half by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HAMILTON]. Is there objection?

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I would like to have some time to discuss this proposition.

Mr. SIMS. The gentleman shall have it if I control it.

Mr. FRENCH. I should like to have as much time as has been given for the debate, but I can not get that. I would like to have 15 minutes. This question is more vital to my people than anything else in this bill. I have not taken any time on the general debate. I was not a member of the committee and could not get any. Other Members have had plenty of time to discuss various features of the bill, but I have had no time at all. I should like to have at least 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. FRENCH. Reserving the right to object——

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Regular order!

The CHAIRMAN. The regular order is demanded.

Mr. SMALL. Reserving the right to object——

The CHAIRMAN. The regular order has been demanded. The question is, Is there objection?

Mr. SMALL. I object, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina objects. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for five additional minutes, and the committee will be in order.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. I should like to ask the gentleman just one question for information.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. Yes.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. In line 9, on the first page of the gentleman's amendment, I see the words—

Transportation of passengers or of like kind of property.

Mr. SIMS. That is in the general law. That is not my amendment. I have only copied the general law in those words.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. What kind of property does it mean?

Mr. SIMS. That is in the general law and I do not want to discuss that. I have only amended this section by adding to it a provision eliminating water competition as constituting any excuse or grounds for treating a case as special. All the rest of it is existing law.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Does not the gentleman by his proviso practically kill the effect of the amendment?

Mr. SIMS. I simply add qualifying words to the proviso. The proviso is in the general law now.

Mr. HAMILTON. Before the gentleman proceeds, may I ask the Chair what the arrangement was in relation to the division of time?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Tennessee yield to the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. SIMS. I will yield if it is not taken out of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Necessarily it will have to be taken out of the gentleman's time.

Mr. HAMILTON. Then I will have to retire. [Laughter.]

Mr. SIMS. Now, Mr. Chairman, natural conditions which inherently give to a section or locality water competition should and does give that locality the benefit of water competition. Where there is a water route serving the same locality that is served by a rail route, those who are at that point have their choice, and if the water transportation is satisfactory and cheaper than the rail transportation then let them use the water transportation. Do not permit a railroad company or authorize any commission on earth to permit a railroad company to destroy the value of Government appropriations expended to build the Panama Canal, to clean out the Mississippi River, to build millions of dollars' worth of water-transportation construction, to build boats, to deepen rivers and harbors, in order simply that the people having the benefit of water service shall by reason of having it get a rate upon the railroads that actually prevents the use of the water-transportation facilities that the people paid for from taxes out of their own pockets. There is no use in further improving rivers and lakes and harbors; there is no use in further building Government canals if privately owned corporations operated for profit are permitted to reduce their rates fixed by law as just and reasonable to a point so low as to make it more desirable to use the rail facilities than the river, lake, or ocean. Four hundred and twenty-five million dollars, taxes of the people, have been paid out to build the Panama Canal in order that shipping should not have to sail around South America to serve the west and east coasts of the United States, and we put an almost ridiculously low charge for using the canal, not sufficient so far to pay the operating expenses and maintenance of the canal.

And then the transcontinental railroads have been permitted to reduce their rates to such an extent that it diverts millions of dollars' worth of transportation from that canal, and turns it over to the transcontinental railroads, while the poor taxpayer is bled not only to construct the canal but to continue to maintain it, while the profiteering, profit-seeking, privately-owned railroads come in and, with the intent and in order to destroy competition by way of the canal, divert the traffic from the canal that would inure to the benefit of the Government by collection of tolls, and are permitted to make rates that take

the traffic away from the canal and render it useless and worthless to that extent.

By such a permission on the part of the commission they have empowered the railroads to rob the taxpayers who have built and who must maintain the canal of the tolls they are justly entitled to receive and which was promised to them when the law was passed authorizing the construction of the canal at public expense. This is a beautiful object lesson as to what has been permitted and practiced, and will be permitted under private ownership and operation with public regulation. This kind of private ownership and public regulation is in effect taking from those who have not and giving to those who have. Those who are located where water transportation is available can use it, which gives them the benefit to the fullest extent of their natural advantages. How is it possible that any regulating body can justify its action in permitting an artificial carrier to destroy the natural advantages of a locality or render such advantages unprofitable by permitting the artificial carrier to reduce its rates so low as to be merely sufficient to cover out-of-pocket cost of such service?

Mr. SNYDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. I have not time. I do not know which way the gentleman leans.

Mr. SNYDER. It does not make any difference which way I lean. You are taking the position that the privately owned railroads will be the only people benefited by the reduction in railroad rates. Will not the shipper and the public be benefited?

Mr. SIMS. No; the people are not benefited by reducing the railroad rates who have water transportation and use it. By this nefarious practice you force every interior point to pay more than it ought to pay because the income of the railroads should be based on reasonable rates and reasonable rates apply to the little places as well as to the big ones, and if the rates to interior points are not more than reasonable then the less rates to the larger and more distant points will be unreasonably low. It is robbery, it is morally unjust, to do what they are doing and have been doing for years by permission of the regulating body.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that he have five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The time has been fixed and limited.

Mr. SIMS. But the gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent that I shall have five minutes more of that time that was so limited.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Washington ask that the gentleman shall have five minutes more?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Tennessee be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. How does the gentleman think that a railroad doing a great interstate commerce business can do any business if it has to pick up freight from every little interior point and carry it to another interior point at the same rate based on the aggregate for all the towns that fail to be on the water?

Mr. SIMS. They do not have to pick it up. We do not ask them to reduce rates to the interior points. All we ask is the same rate that they give to the terminal or more distant point when they make a longer haul for the same rate. For instance, here is a town 500 miles this side of San Francisco. We do not ask them to give a rate less because of the shorter haul, but we do ask them not to charge more than they do for the more distant point of San Francisco.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. In other words, the town wants to take itself up and put itself on the water.

Mr. SIMS. Every manufacturing industry that depends on transportation is compelled to desert the interior towns and go to the water terminal.

Now, gentlemen, these railroads came here and asked for increased rates and show that it requires a certain amount on all the business that they do in order to make their rates pay their operating expenses and a fair return on their property. The Interstate Commerce Commission provides that the rates shall be what they ask for, but no more. Afterwards the same railroads, for the purpose of securing a substantial part of their business fix rates that give no profit at all, and the commission says that it is all right if they do not raise the rates on the interior points.

I am only asking that the commission shall not regard water competition as furnishing any excuse for reducing rail rates at and for such water competing points below what is charged interior points having no water competition.

And yet these same railroads come and ask us to provide by statute rates that will pay interest on capital, all expenses of operation, taxes and maintenance, and a fair return on the investment, that only makes a profit on a part of the service that they render. Gentlemen, it should not be done. It is the grossest favoritism, because, while it builds up artificially and unjustly some points, at the same time it destroys and prevents the growth of interior points that have to pay all the profit on the investment in the railroad company, while the favored point gets its service at the mere out-of-pocket cost to the carrier.

I have had letters from river-competing points in my State opposing this amendment of mine. I am not asking the amendment to apply to railroads as between themselves. I am only asking to take away the power of the commission to say to a railroad that they shall be allowed to reduce the rate to the farther point over and above intermediate points, when the farther point does not have to have it and will not be hurt by not having it. Anything else is eternally and outrageously wrong, and it can not and ought not to survive, and there will never be peace in transportation in this country as long as we allow the railroad companies to go before the commission and by it be permitted to reduce rates to points that have water service in order to prevent its use by those to whom it is available without at the same time being compelled to reduce rates on interior points to the same level.

Take a carload of oranges shipped from Los Angeles to Denver at $1.15 a hundred. This rate is fixed as just and reasonable and as affording not more than a fair return for the service rendered. But if the carload of oranges is shipped from Los Angeles through Denver to Boston or New York, it goes at the same rate, no more and no less, although the haul is about three times as long. If the rate to Denver is fair, just, and reasonable, how can the same rate to Boston—three times as far—be a fair, just, and reasonable rate? But if the rate to Boston is just and reasonable, the rate to Denver is nothing less than robbery permitted by a regulating body. The whole country is honeycombed with just such instances as I have cited, but my time will not permit me to point them out.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, the time at my disposal is hardly enough to make a beginning on this proposition. I am for the Sims amendment, providing the Hayden amendment, which is to be presented, shall not be adopted. The Hayden amendment is the Poindexter bill. Its provisions have been incorporated in the measure reported by the Senate committee to the Senate. First of all I am for the Hayden amendment. Now what is the proposition? In a word we are trying to prevent the charging of greater freight rates for a shorter distance than for a longer when the freight is moving in the same direction and over the same line and when the shorter distance is included within the longer.

Gentlemen, this is not a new story. It is a story that goes back many years, but it is working an enormous hardship upon a section of country that has a right to expect better consideration from the Government.

Long ago the fight was begun against the discrimination in rate charges against the intermountain country in favor of the people living on the Pacific coast. The first law that was passed by Congress that seemed to afford the promise of relief was passed in 1887, but benefits of this law continued only a year or so and under provisions that seemed to justify exceptions discriminations were shortly begun and have continued practically ever since.

In 1910, when further legislation was obtained on this subject, we thought that we had obtained something of relief. Section 4 of the interstate-commerce act has to do with the long and short haul. It provides that a common carrier may not charge in interstate commerce more for hauling goods a shorter distance than it may charge for hauling it the longer distance, the charges being for service in hauling cars going the same direction and the shorter distance being part of the longer. There was a provision, however, in this law giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to make exceptions when it seemed that by reason of water competition an injustice would be imposed upon the common carrier. It was not supposed, however, that the exception would come to constitute the dominant and controlling feature of the section. It was supposed that the proviso would take care of the unusual, of the extreme cases, but just the opposite has occurred. The proviso has come to be the controlling element of the paragraph and the part of the paragraph which denies the common carrier the right to charge more for the shorter distance than for the longer when the shorter is included within the longer distance has become the dominant feature of the law.

What is the reason for this discrimination? Why, the excuse is because of the water competition in favor of the coast points. When we became involved in the World War the ships that had been carrying commerce between the East and the West through the Panama Canal were largely drawn off from this service, and the very reason that had been used as the excuse for inequality in freight rates no longer existed.

On June 30, 1917, an order was issued wiping out discrimination in part. A little bit later this order was suspended, but on January 21, 1918, it was restored, effective March 15, 1918, and it has obtained until this time, but this does not mean that it will continue. On the other hand, it is a mere temporary provision calculated to meet war conditions, and will disappear, of course, with the termination of the war and the assumption of normal conditions. More than this, the relief granted since March 15, 1918, does not apply to eastbound traffic.

Gentlemen, I have asked that this map be placed before you, so that you may see graphically the picture of that which I am telling as well as hear the argument that I am making. My illustrations have reference to conditions in the Northwest, but the same principle applies when you consider all of this vast country extending from the Dominion of Canada to Mexico. A few hundred miles removed from the Pacific Ocean and beginning a few hundred miles west of the Mississippi River, in that vast region of country, are 13,000,000 people. In this strip of country along the Pacific are 2,000,000 people. Yet on the basis of the discriminatory charges that are being made you are asking these 13,000,000 people to pay enormously higher transportation charges than you are asking that the people of the Pacific coast pay, notwithstanding the fact that the people on the Pacific coast are receiving vastly more service than is rendered to the people in this great intermountain region.

Mr. Chairman, in 1917 a steel bridge was built at Priest River, in northern Idaho, that required in its construction 85½ tons of steel. This steel was shipped from Jacksonville, Ill., and the freight charges amounted to $1,547.41.

Now, if instead of building the bridge at Priest River, Idaho, it had been built across some river in western Washington, the steel being purchased at the same place, being shipped over the same line that it was shipped over to Priest River on west a distance of 400 miles, the county in western Washington building the bridge would have been asked to pay, not $1,547.41 but $966.38. In other words, the freight charges would have been $600 less than they were to the Idaho people, although the distance carried was some 400 miles farther.

A few years ago there was completed in Idaho by the Government for the settlers under the Boise-Payette irrigation project, and for which they will have to pay, what is known as the Arrowrock Dam. There was used in the construction of that dam 16,000 tons of cement. This cement was shipped from Kansas City, at 55 cents per hundred. Now, the rate from Kansas City to the Pacific coast points was 40 cents per hundred, or, in other words, 15 cents per hundred less than to Boise, the point from which the cement was hauled to Arrowrock. At 15 cents per hundred, which represented merely the difference between the price that was charged to our people over what would have been charged to the people of the coast, the settlers of the Boise-Payette project were asked to pay $48,000 more than they would have had to pay had the returns been equal to the rate charged to the Pacific coast.

A city in Idaho put in a system of waterworks. A city on the Pacific coast of the same size put in an equivalent system. In both of these cities an equal number of tons of iron pipe was used, but the Idaho city was compelled to pay $10,000 more in excess freight rates alone, which must come from the people of that city, than was paid by the city on the Pacific coast that put in the identical water system and the iron for which was hauled on the same railroad tracks that delivered the iron to the Idaho city, but was hauled 500 miles farther.

My home is in the heart of the famous Palouse and Potlatch granaries of the Northwest. To handle our immense crops we require an immense amount of binding twine.

Speaking of conditions just before the United States was plunged into the World War, or in 1916, on every 100 pounds of binding twine shipped to us from New York we paid $1 in freight. Now, the same train that hauled binding twine to the Palouse and Potlatch region hauled other cars containing precisely the same commodity, purchased at precisely the same place in the East, and hauled these cars 400 miles farther west, where Pacific coast farmers had need for binding twine, and the freight charges to the Pacific coast farmers were 75 cents per 100 pounds instead of $1, as they were to us.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRENCH. Yes.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Does the gentleman know what the price of twine would be if it was shipped by water over to the west coast and then by rail inland?

Mr. FRENCH. I do not know what the price of that particular commodity would be, though I could advise the gentleman readily. But let me make an illustration here to show how that particular point has a bearing.

The children in our schools are taught where the great grain regions are, where the sections of our country are that produce lead, that manufacture steel and iron commodities, and that manufacture clothing and other kinds of woolen and cotton cloth. They know that these latter are largely in the eastern and New England States.

Now, the likes and the demands of people the country over are very much the same. The people in Boise demand the same kind of woolen and cotton apparel that do the people in Portland, Oreg.

A few years ago two merchants were engaged in the wholesale and retail business who were good friends, and one of them was conducting his business in Portland, Oreg., the other in Boise, Idaho. The stock that was carried by these men was approximately the same and the capital invested the same. Through the friendship of these men they arranged one season to go to the eastern markets in New York and Boston and buy their supply of cotton and woolen goods at the same time. True, the Portland merchant traveled a day and a night before he came to a point in south Idaho where the Boise merchant joined him on the trip east, but they journeyed on, and as they compared notes they found that their wants were identical and that they could be supplied by the same manufacturing and wholesale concerns of New York and Boston and other eastern points. They made the tour of industrial centers together. When either one purchased a quantity of goods the other one duplicated the order. The only difference was that the goods of one were ordered shipped to Boise, while the goods of the other were ordered shipped to Portland. The merchants returned home and awaited the arrival of the goods for fall and winter display.

Now, it happened that in the same train were the cars carrying the goods to the merchant in Boise and the cars carrying the goods to the merchant in Portland. I have said that the orders purchased were identical, but when the Boise merchant received his goods and went to pay his freight charges he was asked to pay $3,500. The Portland merchant a few days later, after the railroad had hauled the goods 500 or 600 miles farther, paid not as you might naturally imagine $4,000 or $5,000 or even as you might reluctantly suppose $3,500, but only $2,000.

Bear in mind the same train hauled the goods for the Boise merchant as hauled the goods for the merchant in Portland; each merchant had purchased precisely the same quantity of precisely the same goods, yet the Boise merchant was asked to pay in freight $3,500 and the Portland merchant to pay $2,000 in freight——

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRENCH. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. In addition to the 600 miles farther, you go over a mountainous road, which is expensive, more expensive than any other road, to maintain.

Mr. FRENCH. That is true, and in addition to that remember that the rolling stock of the railroad company was tied up for several days longer because of the greater distance; remember that engineers and firemen and brakemen were employed days longer; remember that capital invested was required to pay dividends for a longer period of time; remember that the quantity of merchandise was hauled 500 or 600 miles farther. I say, notwithstanding all these considerations, the discrimination to the extent of $1,500 was shown in favor of the Portland merchant; in other words, his freight charges were cut almost one-half in two.

But this is not all the story. Both of these merchants were engaged in the wholesale business supplying smaller houses scattered in the towns of the Northwest. Let us take the town of Mountain Home, located 75 miles east of Boise; that is, 75 miles farther from Portland than it is from Boise. On a given quantity of goods to be offered to a merchant at Mountain Home the Boise merchant was able to assure the Mountain Home merchant that the freight rates would be $3.50—that is, the amount the Boise merchant paid to bring the goods from the East—plus 43 cents from Boise to Mountain Home, or a total of $3.93, the goods laid down at Mountain Home. The Portland merchant was able to assure the Mountain Home merchant that he would place the identical order in Mountain Home and that the freight charges would be $2 to represent the cost of shipping the goods from the East to Portland and $1.60 representing the cost of shipping them from Portland to Mountain Home, or, in other

words, $3.60 in comparison with $3.93, if the goods were purchased from the Boise merchant.

Bear in mind that the Portland merchant was able to assure the freight charges to the merchant at Mountain Home that I have indicated—33 cents less on the quantity of goods purchased than the freight charges that could be assured by the Boise merchant—notwithstanding the fact that the goods had to be hauled through Mountain Home by Boise, on to Portland, shipped back by Boise, and on to Mountain Home, a total distance of 1,200 miles farther than the goods would have been shipped had they been purchased in Boise.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRENCH. I will.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The gentleman says that a given rate is the same on goods from New York or Boston. Now, following the gentleman's argument, why should not it cost a little more from Boston to Boise than from New York to Boise?

Mr. FRENCH. They are purchasing in this market here [indicating New York and Boston], and the rate is precisely the same to Boise from either or to Portland, Oreg., from either.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. But Boston is farther away from Boise than New York. Why should not the rate from Boston be just that much more?

Mr. FRENCH. No; I am making the cases parallel exactly. Both merchants of Portland, Oreg., and Boise, Idaho, purchase in the same general market of New York and Boston. But, however, let us leave out Boston if that confuses things at all for the gentleman. I do not think it should. They both buy in New York or they both buy in Boston. I am giving you precisely the ratio of the cost of freight from either city to Boise, Idaho, and to Portland, Oreg.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. But if they buy in Boston they should pay more under the long-haul plan than if they buy in New York.

Mr. FRENCH. They might, but it would be in proportion. Certainly the Boise and Portland merchants should not pay greater rates from the nearer point than from the farther, providing the goods from Boston are shipped through New York. As a matter of fact, I think that the whole thing is taken up in differentials, so that the rate is about the same in carload lots from Boston or New York to Boise, or from Boston or New York to Portland. In following my illustration all that I want is that you will let both Boise and Portland buy in the same market—New York or Boston—and compare the rates on that basis.

Now, let me give you another illustration of the conditions under which we are laboring. Here [indicating on map] is Spokane, Wash., and the Stanton Meat Packing Co. is in business there. A few years ago the Stanton Meat Packing Co., having a surplus of lard, wanted to send it to Chicago, Ill., the packers there purchasing the lard. The carload weighed 62,100 pounds. Now, then, that called for an examination of the freight rates and this is what they found: Rate from Spokane to Chicago was $1.25 per hundred; also rate from Spokane to Seattle, 50 cents; Seattle to Chicago, 60 cents; a total of $1.10. They found that they could send the quantity of lard from Spokane in one car to Chicago at $1.25 per hundred, or they could send the lard from Spokane to Seattle and then have their agent send it back again right through Spokane, making a round trip or a joy ride for the lard of 700 miles and on to Chicago for $1.10 per hundred. By doing this they could let the railroad company have the pleasure of hauling the lard from Spokane to Seattle, back to Spokane, on to Chicago, and do the whole thing $93.15 cheaper than it would do it if it could haul the carload of lard from Spokane to the city of Chicago.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have 10 minutes, the time not to be taken out of the time agreed on. The gentleman from Idaho has given this subject great consideration, and we would like to hear from him. It is an important subject.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Idaho may proceed for 10 minutes, the time not to be taken out of the time fixed by the vote of the committee. Is there objection?

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I do not see why under the limitation of an hour either one side or the other can not give the gentleman time without continuing the debate beyond the hour.

Mr. RAKER. This is a very important subject.

Mr. SNYDER. I appreciate the vastness of the subject.

Mr. RAKER. The gentleman has given great consideration to it.

Mr. SNYDER. Some one who has some of the hour can divide it up.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FRENCH. I want to thank the Members for this courtesy. Let me give you another illustration.

The Old National Bank in Spokane, Wash., in 1912, erected a 15-story building. An immense amount of structural steel was used in this building. The steel, of course, had to be shipped from industrial centers in the Middle West.

Now, if this building, instead of being built in Spokane, had been built in Portland or in Seattle, the freight charges that would have been saved would have amounted to $22,360 on the structural steel which was shipped.

Bear in mind that the steel, had it been sent to Portland or to Seattle, would have been loaded on trains that would have been hauled through Spokane and a distance of 400 miles farther to its destination.

Gentlemen, these are merely a few illustrations. I could continue for hours and recite to you practical illustrations based upon conditions that exist in the intermountain country of the West. That I might not be in error I have followed with great care in giving my illustrations the testimony taken only last year by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives, from men from Idaho, Washington, and elsewhere, who so ably and graphically pictured to the committee at that time the unreasonable conditions that exist in our western country touching traffic rates. I am especially indebted for information to Mr. George B. Graff, Hon. A. L. Freehafer, and Mr. Leonard Way, of Boise; Mr. J. B. Campbell, of Spokane; and Mr. John F. Shaunessy, of Nevada.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Will not the gentleman explain about the water proposition. He has not explained that yet.

Mr. FRENCH. That is just what my illustrations are leading up to. Under the Hayden amendment—which is the Poindexter bill—or under the Sims amendment a greater charge could not be made for hauling over the same line in the same direction a shorter distance than a longer, except in the Sims amendment, for reasons wholly apart from water competition.

Gentlemen, in the spring of this year I had the opportunity of visiting the war zone in Europe. I traveled over much of France and Belgium and Germany. I traveled for many miles along the Moselle and Rhine Rivers, and across many other rivers of these countries. Everywhere the rivers were in use except where the war itself had put an end to locks and had destroyed facilities, but in such places barges were beached upon the banks, showing plainly what had been the condition before the war. But the Moselle and the Rhine Rivers were literally alive with commerce. Tugs with three or four or five or six barges tied together, the one behind the other, were pushing their way up and down these rivers. I saw more barges in use in one day upon the rivers of Europe than I have seen in all my lifetime upon the rivers of the United States, and this ought not to be.

Gentlemen say unless this preferential rate is given to the coast cities and other cites where there is water competition or potential water competition the railroads will be forced out of business. Men, no such result as that will happen.

Bear in mind that across our continent only one trunk line has been built in 20 years, while, on the other hand, the western country has trebled or more than trebled itself in population and business. Therefore if there was any justification for the building of the continental lines when they were built, surely with the Panama Canal taking all the business that it can carry there will remain an abundance of business for the railroads to handle.

Gentlemen, the element of time may not be anything to a hog, but it is to a human being, it is to a business man, and the railroad companies with their facilities, with their ability to haul trains across the continent in a few days, would command the business in large part from coast to coast even if they should charge a rate slightly in excess of that charged through the Panama Canal.

In the first place, the canal ought to handle all the business that it can, and the railroads ought to be relieved of their congestion by this means. More than that, why have we built the canal? Why have we improved our waterways? Why do they not function as do the rivers of Europe, and why are they not alive with boats and barges hauling the freight of the country?

And so, in my judgment, 75 per cent or more—and men who have made close study of the question estimate that it would be far more than 75 per cent—of the coast-to-coast trade would go by railroads if the long-and-short-haul clause shall prevail,

but suppose that this were not the case, and suppose that the larger part of the business should be shifted to ships through the Panama Canal. Is there reason in God's world why it should not be? Why did we build the Panama Canal if not to furnish a means for commerce, for the scaling down of freight rates, and if that was the purpose why do we then put up a barrier to the success of the canal by permitting the railroads to haul from coast to coast at a rate unfair toward the shippers through the canal, and especially when the inland sections of the country must foot the bill?

Why should the intermountain and inland sections of the country be subjected to the levy of a subsidy so that the cities along the coast may have lower rates? Why should not the coast cities have the lowest possible rates by water and the lowest possible rates that economically they are entitled to by rail? They then would have an advantage over the cities of the inland country, but it would be an advantage that would be natural to their position; it would be an advantage of which we could not complain.

Traffic through the Panama Canal practically came to an end between the east and the west coasts of the United States by the end of 1915, but the unequal rates continued to operate until early in 1918. The discrimination in favor of the Pacific coast cities over the mountain country and western plains country of the United States resulted in a subsidy in favor of the Pacific coast cities of between $12,000,000 and $20,000,000, based upon the freight that was hauled through when there was no water competition, between 1916 and March, 1918. The subsidy is not less than $6,000,000 per year in favor of the Pacific coast cities as against the cities of the Middle West and mountain country, and the people of the Middle West and mountain country are saddled with excessive freight rates in order to make up this amount.

But gentlemen say if the long and short haul shall prevail, rates will be disturbed; and some say that they will be higher. Now is the time to make the change, because now least of all will rates be disturbed. For nearly two years, under the direction of the Interstate Commerce Commission and later under Government control and in the absence of the use of the Panama Canal, the discrimination has been in part removed. Consequently, the change to the long and short haul law could be better made now than at any other time.

But let us take the worst that could happen—that rates in some places would be made higher than they are. As an antidote to that, rates in other places would be made lower, and, what is more, rates everywhere would be just and equal, or at least measurably so. Spokane, Wash., or Boise, Idaho, may be entitled to lower rates from the East to the West than Seattle or Portland or San Francisco; but even if they are so entitled they are not asking it; what they are asking is that their rates shall not be higher, and by the long and short haul clause they would not be higher and a more equitable condition would be established, under which the cities of the middle western and mountain country could become legitimate distributing centers and would have whatever advantage could come from the Panama Canal from coast-to-coast trade by water and from the development of waterways within the United States.

Do gentlemen forget that when the Panama Canal was opened there was pressed into service for it all the ships that numerous companies on the Atlantic and Pacific could get together, and do gentlemen know that within a few years all but two or three of the companies engaged in coast-to-coast trade had been forced out of business and ships had been sold and failure had been written above the venture?

And why? One of the reasons why was because after building the canal for the legitimate purpose of using it as a means of equalizing and reducing the freight rates between the East and the West we then turned around and permitted the bars of discrimination to be erected in favor of railroad transportation to coast cities, and the ships going through the canal simply could not get the freight, and therefore could not make a success of their business.

Gentlemen, we have expended $500,000,000 to build the Panama Canal; we have expended almost $1,000,000,000 on river and harbor work. Why, then, will we permit these great agencies of transportation to be idle and let the people be deprived of their greatest usefulness? [Applause.] If, gentlemen, you will remove the strictures on actual competition between the water carriers on the rivers and through the Panama Canal and the transportation companies through this country, you then will see not lily pads growing in the Panama Canal, as the great empire builder, J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern, said that he proposed to see grow, but you would see a busy canal, carrying its ship loads of commerce from east to west, competing as they ought to compete with the great transcontinental railroads and cutting down the rate of freight between the East and the West. Gentlemen, that is what would occur.

This matter has been gone over so often—often even by myself in public and in private interviews—with Members of the Congress, and a multitude of times by others who are interested in the problem that it seems there is little more that can be offered or said by me than I have already presented.

Let me review, however, some of the reasons why the present condition is wrong and why a law should be passed that will definitely provide that a greater charge may not be made by a common carrier for hauling goods going in the same direction on the same line than may be charged for a longer distance when that shorter distance shall be included within the longer.

From the illustrations that I have made there should be no trouble in coming to the conclusion that I have urged on mere general principles. But there are other considerations.

The vast grants of lands that were made to the railroad companies were made to encourage the extension of their lines. The intermountain country is as much and as vitally interested—and was as much and as vitally interested—in these lands as were the Pacific Coast States. Equality, then, should be administered to all alike, to the people of the mountain country and to the people of the Pacific coast.

Second, we built the Panama Canal a few years ago. It cost the people of the country something like one-half billion dollars. That money was not advanced by the people of the Pacific coast; it was not advanced by the people of the East; it was advanced by the people of all our country, and in that great project the people of the western and intermountain country have as great a right and interest as have the people of any other section. That being the case, we have a right to receive the benefits from the building of the canal. One of the great benefits to be attained by the completion of the canal, we were told everywhere, was the scaling down of transportation charges between the East and the West. Is that a benefit that is to accrue to the West alone, that is merely along the Pacific coast, or is it a benefit that should accrue to all the great West, including the plains States and the States in the intermountain region?

Again, not only from the standpoint of fairness between man and man ought the contention that I am urging to prevail, but from the standpoint of the building up of our country it should prevail. I am sure that the Congress does not want to deliberately grant better conditions to one group of cities than it grants to another group, yet that is precisely what is being done under the present law. When a merchant can establish himself in Portland, Oreg., buy his goods in the eastern markets, ship them by rail to Portland, through Idaho, and turn around and ship the same goods back to Idaho points and lay them down at a less price than they can be shipped to Idaho from the East, it is a clear discrimination in favor of cities on the Pacific coast as against those in Idaho and other parts of the great West. Now, this discrimination is not only against cities that are already established in Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, and other States, but this discrimination works an injury upon those States as they attempt to invite new capital or to profitably invest the capital that is theirs as a result of years of toil and frugality. What encouragement is there to offer, what inducement is there to present, when the cities of the Pacific coast can say, "If you will establish your plant, your wholesale house, your factory with us we can show you that you can have cheaper freight rates than if you were to establish your institution in Spokane, or Boise, or Salt Lake City"?

Again, it is right that this idea should prevail, because we ought to adopt a system that will be stable and that will be permanent. One of the great considerations that enter into the minds of capitalists as they look to investments is stability. Although during the last year or so a greater charge has not been made for hauling goods from the East to the mountain country than is made for hauling the goods to the Pacific coast, it is well known that as soon as war conditions shall be over the change will be made, and if the change shall be made next year we have no assurance that a more unreasonable change will not be made the year following and that a further and maybe grossly unreasonable change will be made in 10 years from now. These discriminatory rates may be modified from year to year. No; we should write the principle that I have enunciated into law, so that the section of country that has 13,000,000 people, that contributed its full share to the encouragement of railroad building, its share to the Panama Canal construction, to the river and harbor work of the country, shall have equal and fair chance with the section of country upon the rim of the United States.

But it is urged that this discriminatory system is right because of water competition. Gentlemen, a great deal may be conceded to those who urge that the Pacific coast shall receive advantages by reason of water competition that will fall short of conceding that the unreasonable discriminatory rates that have existed shall continue to exist. Surely it is a concession when we say that goods may be shipped to Portland, Oreg., to Seattle, Wash., at a rate no greater than that which is charged for shipping the goods to Salt Lake, or Boise, or Spokane. We are not asking even that which it would seem we have the right to ask—that the rates to this intermountain country shall be less than to coast points; what we are asking is that they shall not be more.

If you say that the charges shall be the same the intermountain country will then be bearing a burden that is much higher and much harder to bear than the burden placed on the Pacific coast cities and peoples—a greater burden, I say, for the reason that the people of the intermountain country are asked to pay an amount equal to that paid by the Pacific coast for service that is much less.

I realize, first of all, that you can not pro rate freight rates upon the basis of distance altogether; that is, you can not say that if you load a freight car, haul it 100 miles, and unload it, ten times as much should be charged as if you load the car and haul it 10 miles and unload it. True, the distance is ten times greater in one case than in the other, but other considerations enter in. No matter whether the car is hauled 100 miles or 10 miles or 100 feet, I assume that it will require just as long a time to load and unload it. So I am willing to say and to admit that the rate for hauling 10 miles should be much greater per mile than the rate for 100 miles.

But by what right, by what reason, do we arrive at the conclusion that we should charge less for hauling a greater distance than we charge for hauling the shorter distance?

Gentlemen, it is illogical, it is indefensible, it is absurd. If this proposition had been called to the attention of Lewis Carroll at the time he wrote his delightful book—Alice in Wonderland—I have no doubt that he would have had the question illuminated there, and he would have had large-eyed Alice propounding the question to the Mad Hatter, "How can a half of an apple be more than a whole apple?" and the Mad Hatter would solemnly assure little A ice that "it is not larger, and it can not be; and yet," he would say, "it is more." He would say, "Strangely enough, a half is not greater than the whole, and yet it is greater," and little Alice would go on in Wonderland.

Now, gentlemen, that is the same proposition that you are trying to make the people of this intermountain country believe, that a half of an apple is greater than the whole apple; that if a man purchases a suit of clothes for himself for $50, he should pay $75 for a suit of the same cloth for his little son; or, if he chooses to buy the coat alone, and not the vest and trousers, he should be charged $60 for the coat, while if he purchases the coat, vest, and trousers, the price to him would be $50; that if he ship a carload of merchandise to a point in Idaho on the main line he shall pay more than if he ship the carload through this point and 500 miles beyond—over on the Pacific coast.

Mr. ALMON. Would the Sims amendment relieve that situation?

Mr. FRENCH. It would, absolutely. This is not a new thing. It is a thing that has been discussed for a good many years. Unquestionably the equities of the case are with these 13,000,000 people in the plains and intermountain country.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Will the gentleman yield for a suggestion?

Mr. FRENCH. I will.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. In addition to that, you would take this unnecessary freight from the railroads and permit the railroads to properly function in this country?

Mr. FRENCH. Unquestionably. And we know before the Government took the railroads over, and afterwards, according to the debate yesterday that came from the former Speaker of the House [Mr. CANNON] and from the gentlemen from Texas [Mr. PARRISH, Mr. JONES, and Mr. BLANTON], the railroads do not to-day have the freight cars with which to handle the traffic of the country's business. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona offers an amendment by way of a substitute, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute by Mr. HAYDEN: Page 55, strike out section 406, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That section 4 of the act to regulate commerce as amended, be further amended to read as follows:

"'SEC. 4. (1) That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers, or of like kind of property, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line or route in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, or to charge any greater compensation as a through route than the aggregate of the intermediate rates subject to the provisions of this act, but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge or receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance.

"'(2) Whenever a carrier by railroad shall, in competition with a water route or routes, reduce the rates on the carriage of any species of freight to or from competitive points, it shall not increase such rates unless after hearing and an order granting permission therefor by the Interstate Commerce Commission'."

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Chairman, I also ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Idaho asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], a member of the committee, is recognized.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate, as all the Members of the House do, the situation which has been described by the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH] and by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], and I would be glad to see it relieved; but if the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] succeeds in the adoption of his amendment, the result would be the tearing up of the entire rate structure all over the United States, because by this permission now given to the Interstate Commerce Commission in special cases the railroads are allowed to depart from the original long and short haul clause of the interstate-commerce act, and it applies to all the United States and not simply to the intermediate sections, as has been asserted.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I have only five minutes; I am sorry.

Let us take the situation not only along the Pacific seaboard but also along the Atlantic seaboard. We will assume that there are railroads running up and down the coast, as there are on both coasts of the United States. These railroads touch water points here and there, but they also reach intermediate points. We have on the oceans an ocean-carrying monopoly called the coastwise monopoly, engaged in by the boats that haul commerce up and down the Pacific coast and the Atlantic coast. The Interstate Commerce Commission, in order to allow the railroads to compete with this water transportation, has allowed them to reduce the rates to a point that will enable them to compete with this coastwise monopoly on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards.

If the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee is adopted, it will take from the roads the right to compete with this monopoly on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and will result in the increase of rates to the people who live on the water without any corresponding benefits to the people who live in the interior. The result will be no benefit to the people in the intermediate points, but——

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. Would it not result in an increase of rates to the people in the inland points?

Mr. BARKLEY. Absolutely.

Now, it is necessary for the roads that serve the inland points to get the through business, and they can not get the through business unless they can compete with the water rate; and if you take away from them that business, you not only handicap the service they may be able to render the inland points, but in many cases cause of necessity a withdrawal of the service to inland points.

Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas. Why not regulate the coastwise trade?

Mr. BARKLEY. Originally the subcommittee gave the Interstate Commerce Commission the power over the water rates, but that has been eliminated in the full committee, and I do not believe the House would give the commission any power over water rates.

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; I yield.

Mr. LARSEN. If a railroad controlling the Atlantic coast can make a living at hauling freight at a given rate, why can it not do it going across the country?

Mr. BARKLEY. That brings in the question of the equation involved in the transcontinental haul. Under the law as it exists, and even if the Sims amendment is agreed to, the rail-

roads can compete with one another, so that you can have a lower rate at some congested point where there is rail competition, lower than to intermediate points. But this amendment takes away from people who happen to live in the cities that are on the water the benefits of their natural position and they are robbed of any competition, because the railroads can not compete with these great steamship lines, and therefore they will have to withdraw from the trade, and if they do withdraw from it that will seriously interfere with their ability to serve the people on intermediate and interior points.

This has been in effect for 30 years. As the result of it you can take the city of Houston and other cities in the State of Texas and elsewhere, where by reason of the fact that the railroads are permitted to compete with the coastwise monopoly that serves the Gulf ports of Texas and other States, factories have been located there and maintained. The differential has a great deal to do with the location of factories and commercial enterprises. If that is taken away it will be a great injustice to many institutions that have been established and that have spent millions of dollars in locating upon the water ports of the United States by reason of the conditions that have prevailed under the rule that has operated in the last 30 years. The result, my friends, will be that these intermediate points will not be benefited by the reduction of rates, but the rates will have to be raised on the terminals, and therefore the expense of shipments in the United States will be increased without any corresponding benefit to those who are complaining against the provision. Therefore the Sims amendment will not accomplish any benefit to those it seeks to relieve, but will result, on the average, in an increase of rates throughout the country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired. All time has expired.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment which I wish to be considered as pending after the pending amendment and substitute are disposed of.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMALL: Page 55, after line 13, insert a new section, to be No. 406 (a), as follows: "Where there is an existing line of water transportation, or one is proposed to be immediately established, it shall be unlawful for any railroad which operates between points competitive to said water line to reduce its existing rates with a view to meeting the difference between water rates and the rail rates, unless after full hearing the commission shall find that such reduction of rail rates is justified in the public interest. In determining the question of public interest the commission shall consider the rates charged by the water line as presumptively reasonable and shall also consider the advisability or necessity of maintaining increased facilities of transportation: *And provided further*, That the commission shall not permit any railroad to reduce its existing rates as between points competitive with the water line or lines unless such railroad maintain such reduced rates as the maximum at all intermediate points on all its lines between the points of origin and destination: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall have no application to commerce through the Panama Canal."

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on that.

Mr. SMALL. I may say, Mr. Chairman, that a point of order was made and overruled yesterday by the then Chairman, except that he did not think that it was offered at the proper place at that time. The point of order was only sustained to the extent that it was not offered at the proper place, but I afterwards had a conference with the then Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and this is the place where we agreed it should be inserted. I mention that circumstance in order that the Chair will recall it. I think the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] made the point of order yesterday on the ground that it was not germane to the section of the bill, which the Chair overruled.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I made some remarks on yesterday in which I endeavored to show the merits of this amendment. It is intended in a mild way to prevent railway lines which are competitive with water lines from reducing their rates, and they can do it only with the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which must find that it is in the public interest, and if they do reduce their rates competitive with water lines then they must reduce their rates similarly upon all of their lines. That is the substance of this amendment. It does not go as far as I individually would like to have it go. It has reference only to existing conditions and not to past conditions. I think, however, it will accomplish a wise purpose, will prevent this constant friction and clash between water lines and rail lines in the future, and will give water lines that right which ought to be theirs, the right to exist and work out their own salvation in the interest of the transportation facilities of the country.

Now, Mr. Chairman, with that statement I also wish to say that I am in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS]. The gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH] gave some clear and conspicuous illustrations of the injustices which are perpetrated under the existing law. Why this discrimination between ports on the Pacific coast and points 500 miles in the interior?

Mr. HAYDEN. Why should not the gentleman's amendment apply to the Panama Canal if that is the case?

Mr. SMALL. If the amendment of Mr. SIMS, giving application of the long-and-short-haul clause is adopted, I will revise my amendment so that it will include traffic through the Panama Canal.

Why are these discriminations practiced, forsooth? They did not exist until after the Panama Canal was constructed, but after that canal was opened up and we had ships plying between the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts, through the canal, affording lower rates for the commerce of the country, then the transcontinental roads applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to reduce their rail rates.

Mr. SNYDER. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SMALL. In a moment. The gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH] said that during the period of Federal control these inequalities did not exist. Why? Because during the war ships which had been going through the canal were withdrawn and put into the trans-Atlantic service, and immediately the railroads made application or the United States Railroad Administration assumed the power to restore the old rates. Just as soon as this Congress enacts a law restoring the railroads to their owners the application will be made again, and the same conditions will exist as prior to this war.

The people who live in interior sections have a just cause of complaint. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] attempted to justify it, because he said rate systems had been built up, industries had been established at various points, predicated upon these favorable conditions, and he gave as an example the city of Houston, Tex. The Government has spent millions of dollars to give 30 or 35 feet of water up to Houston, and they are entitled to whatever benefit they get from water transportation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. SMALL. May I have unanimous consent for two minutes more, not to come out of the time fixed for debate?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes, not to be taken out of the time fixed by the committee. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMALL. The Government has spent millions of dollars to build a capacious and adequate channel up to the city of Houston. The people of Houston are entitled to use that channel to the fullest extent and to derive every benefit possible from it, but they are not entitled to use that improvement to get lower rail rates at the expense of an interior city 100 or 200 miles distant. [Applause.] It is unfair and unjust.

There are two selfish sides to this question. One is the attitude of selfishness, built upon injustice, of cities like Houston, Portland, Seattle, New York City, and Boston, which are enjoying certain preferential rail rates at the expense of other sections and other cities of the country. No one claims that Seattle and Portland and Los Angeles should not enjoy the favored rates of water commerce going from the Atlantic coast through the Panama Canal. They are entitled to the low rates which they receive upon movements of traffic through the canal, but they are not entitled to a reduction of rail rates simply by reason of the Government having provided the Panama Canal, at the expense of points in Idaho and interior Washington.

Let me give you an illustration, which happened a moment ago, regarding the two selfish sides: Here is the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON], from the city of Seattle, who is opposed to the amendment. The gentleman from Spokane, in the same State [Mr. WEBSTER], is in favor of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WELTY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, it seems as though this is a contest between those who are representing cities favorably situated on water and those who represent inland towns. But let us look at the situation. We have spent $84,442,221.02 for the canalization of the Ohio River. We have spent in addition to that $67,795,300 to canalize the tributaries of that river. We have taken almost $150,000,000 out of the Treasury of the United States for the purpose of canalizing the Ohio River and its tributaries, so that we in the North might procure cheaper coal. Then, when you take that coal and load it upon the boats for Cincinnati, you permit the railroads which run from Cincinnati to Toledo to charge $1.50 a ton for the transportation of river coal from Cincinnati to Toledo, while they charge only 62½ cents if they receive that coal

from one of the coal roads running into Cincinnati. We might just as well look at this situation squarely. Why should we take millions of dollars out of the Public Treasury for the purpose of canalizing the Ohio River and its tributaries, so that those in the North may get cheaper coal, and then when the boats loaded with coal reach Cincinnati permit the railroads to charge for the coal that they receive from these boats $1.50 a ton to transport it from Cincinnati to Toledo, while they charge only 62½ cents a ton for the same transportation if they receive the coal from one of the coal roads?

And that is not the only discrimination. Go to Fort Worth, Tex. I understand that Fort Worth is about 280 miles from Galveston, Tex. Dallas is about 270 miles from Galveston, Tex., and yet the merchant at Fort Worth or Dallas, Tex., pays four times as much per mile for his freight as does the merchant at Kansas City, because Kansas City happens to be on a navigable river. The merchant at Kansas City is permitted to receive his freight at one-quarter of what the merchant at Fort Worth and Dallas receives his.

Gentlemen, if you represent the favored places, you ought to vote against the Sims amendment, but if you represent towns and cities that have not the advantages of water transportation, you ought to support the Sims amendment. If you will consider the millions of dollars spent for the purpose of canalizing the Ohio River, money taken out of the Treasury of the United States, how can you permit private roads to charge 87½ cents more for coal that they receive from the river boats than they charge for coal received from one of the four coal roads running into Cincinnati? Take the freight rates from Buffalo to New York. They are 50 per cent cheaper than any other places because of the Erie Canal.

Let me give you a few more illustrations to show the discrimination: The route from Cincinnati to Evansville, on the river, is 270 miles, and first-class freight is 42 cents per 100 pounds, while to Gallatin, Tenn., which is inland 273 miles, the rate is 70 cents. The rate from St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, is 43⅕ cents, while to Englewood, Tenn., inland, it is 86 cents.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. EVANS of Nevada. Mr. Chairman, eastern Oregon, eastern Washington, eastern California, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah all paid their proportion of the cost of the Panama Canal. It is now operated by this Government through one of its branches. Will we permit another branch of the same Government to make such a discriminatory low rate on rail traffic that it can put the canal out of business and lose us a large portion of the money we paid for the canal? We paid for the canal, and its reason for being is the traffic through it. If the railroads are to be permitted to cut rates to meet the canal rates we may as well turn the canal back to Panama, as no one will ship by the slow water route what he can ship as quickly by the quicker rail route. And this brings up another question: If the Interstate Commerce Commission, a function of our Government, is to be permitted to take an action the effect of which is to seriously affect the canal administration, another Government function, are we not confronted with the fact that we have not one Government but two, and these two in direct competition? And if two, why not three, or as many more as we have different Government branches? It would seem the people of this country have a right to know that they have one Federal Government, and that the functions of one branch of that Government will not and can not be interfered with or usurped by another branch.

Thirty-two years ago it was established as correct and just that no greater charge should be made for a shorter haul than for a longer haul over the same line and same direction. Yet cases without number can be cited where the inequality and iniquity of discriminating against interior States still prevails and is defended by representatives of sections which defy all sense of shame and fear of law to further benefit at the expense of States rendered financially weak by this pernicious practice. When you permit by ingenious argument one State or section to establish and practice unfair advantage over another State or section by a violation of recognized principles of equity through discriminatory freight rates, you encourage and promote wholesale inequality.

For about two years since 1887 the roads observed the law, when they again found means to initiate and name rates discriminating against interior points—simply a plan to disregard equal sectional rights—enlisting support from terminal points by argument that such point had corresponding advantage. The contention is not based upon fact, and even if true would still be undesirable even to those sections proposing to aid at the expense of other points. We demand a strict enforcement of the long and short haul clause, so clearly just and right, with confidence that Congress will observe the great American principle of equal rights to all.

You had the honor of hearing the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY] declare the same doctrine not a month ago on the floor of this House.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say that if the Sims amendment does tear up the rate structure which it took 30 years to build, that structure ought to be torn up if it perpetrates an injustice upon 13,000,000 people. The splendid arguments advanced by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. FRENCH] prove that the railroads should be left at least temporarily in the control of the Government until these injustices can be eliminated.

Mr. Chairman, in order that the record may be kept straight and clear I call the attention of the Congress to a statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WINSLOW] appearing in yesterday's RECORD. I believe the gentleman misunderstood Mr. Doak, who testified before the committee. He states Mr. Doak, appearing before his committee, advised in favor of the plan which is contained in the Esch bill by the committee.

Mr. WINSLOW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MEAD. After I have read the gentleman's statement I will. The gentleman from Massachusetts said:

> We concluded that the trend of the times and the thought of the hour ran strongly in favor of the conciliatory plan. So we determined we would work out the machinery on that basis. How shou d we go about it? How should we provide for the consideration of the differences? We determined that we would take the advice of a labor leader who appeared before the committee and argued in favor of boards of equal representation between capital and labor. I refer to Mr. Doak. You can find his testimony in the second part of the hearings. Now, labor comes in and says "no." They do not want it at all. We worked out the scheme in accordance with the ideas of the labor representative who appeared before us. If we are wrong, he was wrong. We took him to be sincere, and we built up the structure on his recommendation.

Mr. Chairman, I have here the remarks Mr. Doak made before the committee.

Mr. WINSLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MEAD. As soon as I conclude reading Mr. Doak's statement. Mr. Doak spoke as follows:

> I tried to make plain that there was no necessity of any legislation on this subject. I advocated only mutually agreeable, voluntary methods of adjustment, pointing out as best I could my reasons for so stating that position. I still hold the views then expressed as an individual and am now to a greater degree reenforced by having the judgment of the representatives of the American labor movement's opinion. We all agree that nothing but voluntary methods are proper and will secure the results desired by the rank and file of our citizenship. We do not agree that those are the views of the persons advocating the destruction of organized labor, neither do we share the views of those desiring to exploit, bind, and shackle the hands and feet of free men.

In connection therewith Mr. Doak informed me this morning that several days ago he wrote a letter to the committee and told them he opposed the committee plan and favored voluntary mediation between the representatives of organized labor and the operators of the railroads, the same system that was in vogue before the Government took over the railroads; that is, the representatives of the workers settle their differences with the representatives of the railroads.

There is another matter that I desire to bring to the attention of the House. At the top of page 8511 of the RECORD, some Member, speaking to the House, said let the brotherhoods and American unions rid their ranks of anarchists, and all through the debate yesterday those who favored compulsory arbitration and penalizing legislation said they did it because of the anarchists in the labor movement. Let me say to you, my friends, it is not the duty of the American laboring man to rid this country of anarchists. It is the duty of the Department of Justice and other governmental agencies. If they have not the power to drive from our land those who hate our flag, those who detest our institutions, we should clothe them with further power, and I assure you if we drive the anarchists from America we will have the loyal support of the laboring man in doing so. [Applause.]

Speaking of the loyalty and patriotism of the railroad train service organizations, which includes the men engaged in yard, freight, and passenger service in the United States, members of the Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Switchmen's Union of North America, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, is proved not only by their steadfastness to duty on the railroads of France and in our own country, but also by the sacrifices made by the members of these organizations on the field of conflict. Even a cursory investigation of the records bears out this statement.

The total membership of the organizations above mentioned is 444,058, and of these 28,728 served in the Great War. This is indeed an admirable, yea, a great showing when it is considered that 70 per cent of the membership are men over the draft age, and many of them disabled from injuries received in train

service prior to the war. The same loyalty and patriotism manifested by these organizations was equally demonstrated by the section men, shopmen, clerks; in fact, all railroad employees. But, lacking accurate figures, I am unable to quote them.

Comparison of the casualties in the American Expeditionary Forces with casualties on the railroads of the United States brings to our minds the dangers the average railroad man works under day and night. Let me quote a paper written by Dr. Dumott, chairman of the United States Railroad Administration's committee on health and medical relief, in which he gives the following information, which I feel will be of interest to you:

In passing it might be pertinent to state that the railroads under Government control in 1917 employed approximately 2,000,000 men and women, mostly men, injured over 194,000 persons; approximately 63,000 of these people injured were more or less severely crippled and over 10,000 people were killed. The figures for 1916, same roads, are so similar that unless I emphasized the year which I was quoting the figures you might justly believe that 1917 figures were being repeated. The American Expeditionary Forces figures quoted below are from the New York Times, June 3, 1919:

American Expeditionary Forces—War:	
Killed	51,471
Injured	206,650
Railroads:	
Killed	10,000
Injured	194,605
Increase in American Expeditionary Forces over railroads:	
Killed	41,384
Injured	11,845

The war is won, thank God; the destruction in France has ceased; but day by day we read of collisions, wrecks, explosions, and other accidents upon our railroads, and day by day the gruesome toll of men engaged in this line of work is increased. And so, gentlemen, I would have you remember, even those of this profession whose duties make it necessary they remain at home, these men did their "bit," rendered loyal service, and made sacrifices in the time of their country's peril while engaged in rushing men, provisions, and munitions to the boys at the front; and in other ways proof was given of the patriotism of the men who served at home.

Not only did they purchase Liberty bonds and war-savings stamps but they also kept up the insurance of the 28,728 men who joined the colors. This was done by a special assessment which the members placed upon themselves; and the heirs of every member killed in the service of his country, or permanently disabled, have already received their insurance from the organization of which he was a member. That 28,728 men left their work to fight is an exceptional showing; and it is to be remembered that the exemption boards were ordered by the Government to exempt railroad men because the railroads were becoming demoralized because of the great number of men who voluntarily joined the Army and Navy. Yardmasters, trainmasters, master mechanics, and superintendents not only sought the exemption of their men but constantly advertised for help. And this proves not alone that the men left their work to serve their country; it also proves the further fact—contrary to what the public has been led to believe—that work on the railroads, considering the dangers and wages paid, was most unattractive to the average man.

When we regard the wage proposition everyone familiar with railroad affairs knows there are times when business is rushing and the men, by working overtime, draw fairly good pay, but there are other times when business is at a standstill, and these men do not earn enough to meet their expenses. This is particularly true of the men in freight and yard service, for in dull periods it is the policy to reduce the number of crews and, as a result, the average wage is anything but high. I have known men who have worked as engineers for 10 years being demoted to firemen, and firemen who have worked for 10 years, and who had regular passenger runs, being "set back" to the extra board and working only about one day per week.

For example, when business is active a railroad may work 20 train crews at a given terminal, but in dull periods this may be reduced to 5 crews, with a result that some men are reduced, some placed on the extra list, while others are temporarily laid off. If, then, one is fair and computes the general average wage, he will find that the increase in wages paid railroad men, contrary to the general belief, has not kept pace with the increased cost of living. If we, however, take as an example a special case, such as a first-class passenger run, where the crew makes upward of 150 miles per trip, of course the wages are better, but it is necessary to serve about 20 years or more before one is placed on such a run, and after a service of 20 years a man is entitled to some extra consideration and fair wages. If it is also borne in mind that men engaged in freight and passenger service are away from home a great deal of the time, and therefore they must pay board and lodging at one end of the road and maintain a home at the other end. In nearly every other line of work men who travel are paid their full traveling expenses in addition to their salaries, but this is not the case with railroad men.

When we are honestly looking for the correct amount of money a man in train service receives we must not look to the Southern Pacific Railroad or to the Bangor & Maine Railroad or any other railroad for a special case. We must, instead, take a fair average for the average man the year around, both in the busy and in the dull period.

The claim that railroad employees receive high wages is not supported in the report of a railroad wage commission made last year. The chairman of the commission was Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Department of the Interior. The commission said:

It has been a somewhat popular impression that railroad employees are among the most highly paid workers, but figures gathered from the railroads disposed of this belief. Fifty-one per cent of all the employees during December, 1917, received $75 per month or less, and 80 per cent received $100 per month or less. Even among the locomotive engineers, commonly spoken of as highly paid, a preponderating number receives less than $170 per month, and this compensation they have attained by the most compact and complete organization, handled with a full appreciation of all strategic values. Between the grades receiving $150 and $250 per month there is included less than 3 per cent of all the employees (excluding officials), and these aggregate less than 60,000 out of a grand total of 2,000,000.

The greatest number of employees on all roads fall into the class receiving between $60 and $65 per month—181,693; while within the range of the next $10 in monthly salary there is a total of 312,761 persons. In December, 1917, there were 111,477 clerks receiving annual pay of $900 or less per annum. In 1917 the average pay of this class was $56.77 per month. There were 270,855 section men, whose average pay as a class was $50.31 per month; 121,000 other unskilled laborers, whose average pay was $58.25 per month; 130,075 station service employees, whose average pay was $58.57 per month; 75,325 road freight brakemen and flagmen, whose average pay was $100.17 per month; and 16,465 road passenger brakemen and flagmen, whose average pay was $91.10 per month.

These, it will be noted, are not prewar figures; they represent conditions after a year of war and two years of rising prices. And each dollar now represents in its power to purchase a place in which to live, food to eat, and clothing to wear but 71 cents, as against the 100 cents of January 1, 1916.

Since this report was issued the railroad employees secured wage increases that approximate 34 per cent to meet the 71 per cent increase in living costs that the commission acknowledged. The railroad workers are asking for another increase to maintain advancing living costs.

For many years my business has brought me into intimate touch and close relationship with the men who work on our railroads. At 12 years of age I started as a water boy, then served as a section hand, a shopman, and switchman. So, you see, I speak with knowledge born of experience in giving you these facts with respect to the condition of the men engaged in this hazardous, yet most essential, branch of industry.

I have a sympathetic interest in their lives and their fortunes, and am ambitious to make their lot a little safer, a little better, more comfortable and happy.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Chairman, this subject has been interesting to me from the time I first came to Congress. Every interior point in the United States has been for the last 30 years paying a tribute by way of excessive rates in order to give cheaper rates to other points, and thereby to put itself at a disadvantage as compared with such other points. I want to state this, that any city on a navigable river or on the coast has a right to all of the special natural advantages its location gives it, but it has no right to have an additional advantage given it by the levy of excessive freight rates upon interior points. Spokane and Seattle illustrate the Northwest. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. FRENCH] has fully shown the injustice of the discrimination in favor of Seattle as against Spokane. Dallas and Kansas City or any of the Mississippi River cities illustrate the South. The freight rates on commodities from Galveston to Dallas are nearly twice what they are on the same commodities from Galveston through Dallas to Kansas City. Why? Because there is a potential competition from Galveston to Kansas City between the railroads and water transportation by way of the Gulf and up the Mississippi River to Kansas City. There is no real competition, because there is no navigation actually on the Mississippi from the Gulf to Kansas City, but in order to forestall any possibility of a shipload of goods going from Galveston around the Gulf, up the Mississippi River to Kansas City, the freight is less to that point by rail than it is from Galveston to Dallas, a distance of less than 300 miles. Again, my home town is 210 miles from Houston and 260 miles from Galveston. We pay and have paid for 30 years on lumber rates greatly exceeding the rates charged on lumber to Memphis, Tenn., and why? Because that lumber might be hauled from Beaumont down to the Gulf, and around the Gulf and up the Mississippi, making 1,000 or 1,200 miles of water haul, and to forestall and to prevent the installation of ships on the river the railroads of the country give cheaper rates to Memphis and St. Louis. Why, the rate from Beaumont to St. Louis through Corsicana is less than it is to Corsi-

cana, a distance of 290 miles. All of that is done by the railroads to absolutely kill water transportation on the inland streams of the country, and it has done it, and we as the American Congress, representing the whole American people, have sat here for 30 years and permitted the railroads to tax interior points in order to kill water competition at water-competitive points. The great Erie Canal is dead as an instrumentality of transportation. The Mississippi River from Memphis down to the Gulf might just as well be a sand stream as a water stream. I was on its bosom for two days and I did not see a load of goods going from St. Louis to Memphis, while I saw thousands of saw logs hauled by railway along the very side of the river.

We spend hundreds of millions of dollars to improve the Mississippi and yet let the railroads tax the interior points in order to reduce their rates at water competitive points, and so prevent any traffic on the river. Thirty years ago there were great freight carriers on the Mississippi; and what did the railroads do? Having all of the interior points to draw from, they put a freight rate on cotton from Memphis to New Orleans, 500 miles away, of 50 cents a bale, while they charge in cases where there is no river or water line, as from Corsicana to Galveston, $2.55 for 250 miles. Years ago, when boats were plying the Mississippi and hauling cotton, the roads reduced the rate to 50 cents a bale on cotton, and in like proportion on other freight, until they drove the freight off the river; and they still keep it low in order to prevent a reinstallation of boats on the river. If our cities on the Mississippi River and on the coast rightly understood even their own interest they would be content with the advantage that God has given them and not seek to destroy that great opportunity for cheap transportation that nature gave our country in giving us our inland waterways; and we, the Congress, ought to see to it that the inland waterways of this country are utilized; and this will never be done until you get an amendment like the Hayden amendment, which forbids railroads to tax interior points to enable them to lower freight rates to water-competitive points and drive freight off the waterways of the country. It is so plain, it is so clear, that how any man looking at the interest of the whole country and voting for the expenditure of millions of dollars can fail to see it I do not understand. We ought to adopt the Hayden amendment. [Applause.]

Mr. HUMPHREYS. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the substitute offered by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. We had a good deal of talk yesterday about the scarcity of cars out in Texas and in Illinois. The railroads were unable to furnish the cars to attend to the necessary public business, to the extent that many millions of bushels of wheat were going to destruction because the railroads were using their cars in an effort to haul the freight that the rivers ought to be hauling. If the Interstate Commerce Commission is given any discretion in the matter they will in the future, as they have done in the past, permit the railroads to destroy transportation by water. They have full power now in the matter, yet they agree that the railroads can make preferential rates at various river towns to such an extent as to destroy traffic on the river; and for that reason I am in favor of the substitute of the gentleman from Arizona, because it does not leave them any discretion at all. [Applause.]

It at least lays down as a fundamental law that they shall not permit the railroads to carry traffic as they do. For instance, in the town I live in, my town enjoys this preferential rate; they bring freight from St. Louis down to West Point, Miss., and then entirely across the State to Greenville for less than they will bring it from St. Louis over the same road to West Point. There is a hundred and odd miles that they haul that freight over for less than they would haul it to West Point. That is an economic waste. If they make a profit on the freight they bring to Greenville from St. Louis through West Point, then they are charging too much to the people of West Point, a hundred and odd miles away, through which town they pass. If they are not making a profit on what they haul to Greenville, then they are making up that loss by overcharging the people in West Point. That ought not to be permitted, but it will be permitted just as long as the Interstate Commerce Commission is given any discretion in the matter. The only possible way for the people who do not live on the banks of rivers to get any benefit from river improvement, from the money taken out of the common Treasury to improve the rivers, is to forbid the Interstate Commerce Commission to give these preferential rates, and thereby prevent river transportation, and then levy an additional tax upon the citizens who live off of these rivers in the form of higher rail rates. The people who do not live on the banks of the rivers, or where they can get the river transportation, would be better off if the Government refused absolutely to appropriate any money to improve any navigable waters, because they must pay their part of the tax, and the only result is that the railroads give these river competitive points preferential rates so low that they have to raise the rates on the rest of the people. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I trust that the membership of the House will appreciate the force and effect of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. It is the same as the Poindexter bill, and its purpose is to take away discretion from the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit deviations from the fourth section. The result will be that the railroad traffic between competitive points will inevitably follow the shortest line. There are some situations throughout the United States, not confined to intermountain country but in the more thickly settled East, where one line is shorter than another. If we have a rigid fourth section it will result in throwing the traffic upon the shortest route. If you do that you add to the congestion in our terminals, and it is to avoid congestion that we are trying to relieve the situation.

One of the most complicated propositions of Federal control during the war was to avoid congestion at our terminals. This rigid fourth section under the amendment of the gentleman from Arizona will add greatly to the congestion of the traffic in certain centers of the United States. That is not all. If you compel traffic to follow the shorter line it will have to leave the more circuitous route. If it leaves it this circuitous route will get less of revenue, it will be harder for it to survive, and it will be a mighty easy way of killing the weaker lines, whereas under the fourth section as administered by the Interstate Commerce Commission with the right to allow departures the commission can permit a circuitous route to get a certain portion of the traffic to enable it to live and supply the villages and towns along its route. I take this position, that a rigid fourth section would be more revolutionary to the commerce of the United States than a flat increase of 25 per cent. Business is established in certain centers and with reference to certain traffic conditions. If you put in a rigid fourth section then these conditions would be undermined and the business throughout the East and manufacturing centers would be shaken to their very foundation. Gentlemen, this is a serious proposition, and I hope you will realize what a rigid fourth section means put into this bill by way of amendment. Then there is a situation as to water competition referred to in the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee, not to allow departures because of potential or direct water competition. Gentlemen, for the last five years the Interstate Commerce Commission has not been allowing departures because of potential water competition, only because of direct competition, and it has allowed that in connection with our coast-to-coast traffic. Let me give you an illustration from the western country. Here is the Southern Pacific Railroad which has a line running from San Francisco to Portland, Oreg. It has water competition along the coast. In order to meet that competition it has secured a rate from San Francisco to Portland that will enable it to get traffic. If it does not get such rate, if it can not meet water competition along the Pacific coast, it loses the through business from San Francisco to Portland. But under this rule allowing departures under the fourth section the freight rate from San Francisco to Eugene or Corvallis, in Oregon, south of Portland, is allowed to be made equal to the Portland rate, although that would mean that for a less distance the railroad charged the same as for a greater distance. And the people of Eugene and of Corvallis seem satisfied, because they say, "Unless we pay those rates the road can not maintain its existence and make its revenues and meet the water competition on the Pacific coast." This is but one of the numerous illustrations that could be cited.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ESCH. Not right now. I warn the representatives of the intermountain country that if a rigid fourth section is adopted they will have a larger freight burden put upon them than if the Interstate Commerce Commission be permitted to grant departures from a rigid fourth section. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired; all time has expired. The question is on the substitute offered by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. HAYDEN. I ask for a division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 50, noes 97.

So the substitute was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is now on the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS].

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. SIMS. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 65, noes 101.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment I offered and is pending be now read.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMALL: Page 55, after line 13 insert a new paragraph to section 4 of the commerce act to be known as (3):

"Where there is an existing line of water transportation, or one is proposed to be immediately established, it shall be unlawful for any railroad which operates between points competitive to said water line to reduce its existing rates with a view to meeting the difference between water rates and the rail rates, unless after full hearing the commission shall find that such reduction of rail rates is justified in the public interest. In determining the question of public interest the commission shall consider the rates charged by the water line as presumptively reasonable and shall also consider the advisability or necessity of maintaining increased facilities of transportation: *And provided further*, That the commission shall not permit any railroad to reduce its existing rates as between points competitive with the water line or lines unless such railroad maintain such reduced rates as the maximum at all intermediate points on all its lines between the points of origin and destination: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall have no application to commerce through the Panama Canal."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. SMALL].

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the noes seemed to have it.

On a division (demanded by Mr. SMALL), the committee divided, and there were—ayes 60, noes 92.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 407. The first paragraph of section 5 of the commerce act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. (1) That, except upon specific approval by order of the commission as in this section provided, and except as provided in paragraph (15) of section 1 of this act, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to this act to enter into any contract, agreement, or combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling of freights of different and competing railroads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, or any portion thereof; and in any case of an agreement for the pooling of freights as aforesaid each day of its continuance shall be deemed a separate offense: *Provided*, That whenever the commission is of opinion, after hearing upon application of any carrier or carriers, engaged in the transportation of passengers or property, subject to this act, or upon its own initiative, that the unification, consolidation, or merger by purchase, lease, stock control, or in any other way, similar or dissimilar, of two or more such carriers subject to this act, or of the ownership or operation of their properties, or of designated portions thereof, or that the pooling of their traffic, earnings, or facilities, to the extent indicated by the commission, will be in the interest of better service to the public, or economy in operation, or otherwise of advantage to the convenience and commerce of the people, the commission shall have authority by order to approve and authorize such unification, consolidation, merger, or pooling, under such rules and regulations, and for such consideration as between such carriers and upon such terms and conditions, as shall be found by the commission to be just and reasonable in the premises. The power and authority of the commission to approve and authorize the unification, consolidation, or merger of two or more carriers shall extend and apply to the unification, consolidation, or merger of four express companies into the American Railway Express Co., a Delaware corporation, if application for such approval and authority is made to the commission within 30 days after the passage of this amendatory act; and pending the decision of the commission such unification, consolidation, or merger shall not be dissolved.

"(2) The commission may from time to time, for good cause shown, make such supplemental orders in the premises as it may deem necessary or appropriate, and may by any such supplemental order modify or set aside the provisions of any previous order as to the extent of the pooling, or as to the rules, regulations, terms, conditions, or consideration currently moving in respect of any unification or consolidation of operation and not of ownership, or of pooling, so theretofore approved and authorized.

"(3) The carriers affected by any such order shall be, and they are hereby, relieved from the operation of the 'antitrust laws,' as designated in section 1 of the act approved October 15, 1914, entitled 'An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes,' and of all other restraints or prohibitions by law, in so far as may be necessary to enable them to effect any unification, consolidation, merger, or pooling so approved by order under and pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this section."

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the entire section.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Mr. Chairman, would a substitute be in order?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Tennessee desire to discuss the motion?

Mr. SIMS. I do.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Mr. Chairman, I have a substitute.

Mr. TOWNER. I desire to offer a preferential motion for the purpose of perfecting the paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The preferential motion will be voted on first. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] can discuss his motion.

Mr. HUDSPETH. I have a substitute, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, this entire section should be voted out. It provides, first, for consolidation or mergers of existing competing railroads upon the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Next, it provides for the pooling of earnings of competitive roads upon the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and also for the pooling of facilities. And it winds up by repealing part of the Sherman antitrust law, which both Republicans and Democrats have so long regarded as political gospel.

Now, the bill begins, first, by allowing private companies to merge. This can not be done under existing law. The law against mergers has been decided favorably in several cases by the Supreme Court of the United States. This section repeals or nullifies the action of the Supreme Court in the Northern Securities case. It repeals or nullifies the decision of the Supreme Court in the Union Pacific case, which had consolidated with the Southern Pacific. It repeals what was necessarily required to be done as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court when the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., which owned almost the majority stock of the Baltimore & Ohio, had to dispose of it as best it could. The eggs of these several mergers had to be unscrambled. Now, after three great history-making decisions of the Supreme Court, sustaining the power of Congress and the wisdom of the policy adopted, forbidding private competing railroad companies to consolidate or merge or pool their earnings, we have a special statute as to pooling, that of specifically prohibiting it. I want to ask both Republicans and Democrats, Why do you desire upon the return of the railroads to their former condition and status, not only to their former condition and status as to physical condition, but providing for refunding their existing indebtedness to the Government and for loaning them any additional funds they may need, also to provide them with a statutory rule for rate making, so much desired by them, and in addition say, "God bless you; we will repeal and repudiate everything we have ever done heretofore that did have a tendency to bring about competition, or in any way had a tendency to prevent monopolistic combinations and consolidations."

The railroads admit there is practically no competition in rates now but claim there is competition in service. Now, you propose to get rid of even that little competition by allowing those who do now compete to consolidate and get rid of even having to be competitive in service.

Now, do you propose to turn over to the Interstate Commerce Commission or the President of the United States or anybody else discretionary power to annul long-established and approved American policy, upheld by decision after decision of the Supreme Court, by vote after vote in this body, and by acts of Congress too numerous to mention in detail? Because of war necessities it was thought proper and wise to temporarily take over and use the railroads for war purposes, paying them the highest compensation as a rental for the use of their property that upon an average they were able to make for themselves in the first three years of their existence.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent for five minutes more. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SIMS. My friends, let us do justice to the railroads, but let us also do justice to the people, the people who have got by taxes to provide the money needed for these refundings and loans and other financial favors. The people seemed too anxious to give the railroads back to their owners, but under former conditions, and these conditions meant with former limitations, with former regulations, with former antitrust laws, with the old antipooling laws. But, no, they are in the saddle, or are assumed to be. Give a railroad an inch and it takes an "ell," or it wants to take it. Are you going to bow down and worship the god of monopoly and wipe out all the good laws that it has taken years to enact and which was brought about by the votes of both sides of the House? Do you want to bring Government ownership to this country? If not, then do not do the very thing that forces the country to Government ownership. Do not give the roads who pretend to be competitively operated for the benefit of the whole people the right to get rid of the little service competition that is left.

Gentlemen were talking about the Baltimore & Ohio having the use of the Pennsylvania Tunnel under the Hudson River since war control. I was here when Congress passed the bill that authorized that tunnel for the Pennsylvania road to be built under the Hudson River. Did any Member or Senator from

Baltimore or Maryland propose that the privilege of tunneling the Hudson River should carry with it the condition that any other railroad wanting to use that tube would have the right to do so upon the payment of just compensation? Did the Representatives from New York in this House or in the State legislature propose any conditions to be imposed on that railroad company as to joint use of that tunnel? Did New York City in giving its consent provide that it should be permitted, upon conditions, that it should be subject to the use of any other railroad building its lines to and connecting with it upon just and reasonable compensation? Not a bit of it. The Pennsylvania Railroad seemed to have more influence in Congress at that time than any other interest in the whole United States. I tackled it when we were enacting legislation for building the Union Station here. I did my best in that legislation to give all railroads a fair provision for joint use of these terminals, inasmuch as we were paying millions of dollars out of the Public Treasury to bring about the abolition of grade crossings and permitting the tunneling of this Capitol Hill. I would rather have gone up against the whole united Republican Party strength in Congress at that time than against the influence of the Pennsylvania Railroad. I would have lost either way, as the House was overwhelmingly Republican. But when we finally had war control, temporarily, under the war powers, Secretary McAdoo ordered the Baltimore & Ohio trains to go through that tunnel, and they went.

Why did not Congress have the nerve to do it, as it had the right and power to do when authority for the building of that tunnel was asked for? Corporate influence has always had great power in Congress. They usually get everything they want and as long as they want it and as much as they want. Mr. Cowherd, of Missouri, an able man, then a Member of this House, and I filed a minority report and resisted to the last giving the railroads all they asked for, and especially in permitting the Pennsylvania to build a new bridge across the Potomac to take the place of the old Long Bridge and relieving it from the perpetual obligation to maintain a highway bridge across the Potomac for the use of the general public free of tolls in connection with and as part of its railroad bridge, which it was by law required to do in connection with its permission to use and operate the old Long Bridge, as it was called. But, with all the power we could exert in opposition, the Pennsylvania got all it asked for from the then complacent and yielding Congress; but I had supposed such complacency was a thing of the past. But, alas! and alas! history repeats itself.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. WINSLOW rose.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Mr. Chairman, I have a perfecting amendment to offer.

Mr. McCLINTIC. Mr. Chairman, I have a perfecting amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Massachusetts, a member of the committee.

Mr. WINSLOW. Mr. Chairman, I feel that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] in discussing this question has been living too much in the past. We have had great changes in the country in recent years, and from these changes we have learned new lessons. Changed conditions have sprung up, and more will probably arise hereafter.

We had presented to our committee some five or six plans suggesting legislation and bills for legislation. If my memory is accurate—and I hope it is—every one of them provided for some such provision as the one under discussion, speaking generally. There was very little opposition to the idea of this pooling arrangement. It came out in the testimony which was given to us that this country is honeycombed with roads of doubtful financial standing. That became apparent when the Government took over the control of the railroads as a war measure. We have laid out a plan of refunding which amounts in the case of many of them to the application of compound oxygen. But they can not live on oxygen alone. Its effect would wear out, and I have no hesitation in predicting that a great many of the roads of the country will have to be handled in some way other than by virtue of their own direction and their own power. A poorly managed and poorly operated railroad is a trouble to all the community which it seeks to serve.

It seems to me the opinion of the railroad men, and particularly the opinion of men connected with the smaller, weaker lines, of which there are many hundreds among the 2,000 railroads in the country, that their roads can be hitched on to a bigger system with the result that their stockholders will be saved in some measure in respect of their investment, and their clients will be better served, and the whole system of railroading will be improved. The question of cost of service may be problematical. One never can tell when a combination comes into force whether the cost of doing business will be more or less. But in this railroad proposition it seems to be quite apparent that where railroads have been brought together and doubtful lines have been hitched on to strong ones, no increases of service costs have been made, and many times such costs have been reduced. But even if continued at the same cost to the public, the advantage of being in connection with a good sound system which can be run along in a businesslike way would clearly be a great benefit to the public.

I do not think we will be breaking down the spirit of the antitrust laws if we legislate as provided in this bill. Mergers and pooling can not be arranged unless approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission after hearings, where the community at large and everybody in interest will have an opportunity to be heard. I would consequently suggest to the members of this committee that they consider very carefully the merits of this provision, with a view to making the best railroad establishment possible for the country and providing means for taking care of so many of these weak roads, which will either have to be taken up and cared for or will have to go to pieces.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana, Mr. HUDSPETH, and Mr. TOWNER rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SANDERS] is recognized.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word in the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS].

I believe that the provisions of this section constitute one of the very best parts of the reconstruction legislation. It was generally conceded throughout the country at the time this country engaged in war and at the time the President of the United States, under the authority granted to him, took over the transportation systems of the country that if it had not been for the restrictions placed upon the carriers, so that unified action could be had by the carriers themselves, the great necessity of taking over the carriers under Government control would not have existed. The operation of the roads under Federal control brought out some of the great disadvantages of control by the Government, but it also brought out clearly some advantages of such unified control; and when we are enacting this legislation, to bring back the roads under private control, we ought to be careful to keep as a part of the laws of this country all of the benefits which can be gained by unified control. There is nothing in this section which could work to the harm of the public, because it is not a grant of any absolute right of the privilege of merger. It only provides that whenever it is in the interest of better service to the public or economy in operation, or otherwise of advantage to the convenience and commerce of the people, that it shall be done. That is the answer to the suggestion of the gentleman from Tennessee, that it is wiping out all of the provisions of the antitrust laws. It is simply a permissive merger, a consolidation whenever in the opinion of the tribunal clothed with the authority of the Government to act in the premises it is found to be beneficial to the Government. It is not to be assumed that the Interstate Commerce Commission will permit a merger which will not be to the benefit of the public, when the mandate in the law says to the commission that it can only be permitted when it is of advantage to the public.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. The gentleman knows, does he not, that the commission itself is of the opinion that it is very desirable to confer this power upon it?

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. I am glad the gentleman from Virginia called my attention to that. Mr. Commissioner Clark, testifying before our committee, made this statement with reference to the change in the law:

> This provision, Mr. Chairman, involves a substantial change in the governmental policy and would effect a substantial change in the policy of some of the States with regard to maintenance of every degree and feature of competition which is fostered by existing laws. It would make possible under private control and operation of the roads the utilization of many economies which would be possible under a unified control or the operation of all the roads as one system.
>
> Two competing single-track lines between two important commercial centers might, under an arrangement made pursuant to this authority, be used as a double-track road for the carriage of through freight and for through-passenger service as well. Two single-track roads of that nature, or even a double-track road and a single-track road, one of which had adverse grades against the current of traffic and the other had them in the opposite direction, might be utilized to great economy by obviating the necessity of lifting the tonnage over the adverse grade. That would be especially true, for example, on roads moving a large tonnage of coal. The loads could be taken over the easier grade and the

empties taken back, with neither of them meeting the difficulties of the adverse grades.

There are many other considerations which move to the view that this would be a sound departure from present policy. Consolidations for operation and division of the traffic made under careful, reasonable, and open arrangements, approved by the commission, are not, as we think, antagonistic to the public interest, while it is to the public interest that every reasonable economy in operation shall be effected, because the expenses of operation must all be paid by the public.

That is the statement of Commissioner Clark on the subject, and he is, without question, one of the best authorities in America on any transportation problem. [Applause.]

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TOWNER: Page 56, line 19, after the word "premises" strike out the period, insert a colon, and add the following:

"*Provided, however,* That notice of the hearing above provided for shall be given by the commission by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in each State in which any carrier affected thereby shall be located, at least 10 days before such hearing, fixing the time and place of such hearing, at which hearing the United States, any State, association of carriers, or the public may appear and be heard as to the granting of the proposed order of unification, consolidation, or merger."

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment merely fo the purpose of perfecting this section. I can think of no objection which could be made to it by the committee. Members of the committee will understand that the provisions regarding any action by the Interstate Commerce Commission as to any consolidation or merger shall be taken as the language of the provision is "after hearing." Now, there is no provision with regard to notice of such hearing. There is no statement as to who has the right to appear at such hearing. This amendment which I have offered provides that notice shall be given so that any person whose interests may be affected may have knowledge that such hearing is to be granted. It also provides that the United States, if its interests shall be affected, or any State, or any association of carriers, or the public, shall have the right to appear at such hearing and either oppose or modify, or make such showing as they desire.

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. TOWNER. I gladly yield.

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. Is not your time of notice, 10 days, too short? Ought it not to be longer, say 30 days?

Mr. TOWNER. I have made the time short because of the fact that in certain cases I suppose that haste may be needed, and I thought that if this notice was given in this way, throughout the entire section, or through all of the States in which the railroad ran, it would be sufficient notice; and, of course, as the gentleman from Missouri well knows, if the parties having notice of the fact of the hearing should desire further time it will be granted.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOWNER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I will ask the gentleman what is the necessity or desirability of having the United States a party? It is before a tribunal of the United States.

Mr. TOWNER. It does not require the United States to be a party. It only gives the United States the right to appear if it desires to do so.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Does not the gentleman think there would be one trouble with the Interstate Commerce Commission, in making it analogous to a court, of having too much procedure and having too much loss of time?

Mr. TOWNER. I do not think that can be a reason why notice should not be given. I think the reason will appeal to the gentleman. In the first place provision is made for a hearing. Now, if the hearing shall be only between the roads affected thereby, and if the public is not given an opportunity, and shippers are not given an opportunity to be heard, it will only delay the final proceeding.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TOWNER. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TOWNER. Because of the fact that an application will be made to set aside the hearing, and for a chance to be heard regarding it, I think the provision for notice will save the time of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the carriers, and others affected by the result. If they have no notice whatever of the hearing and no opportunity to be heard, it will, in my judgment, prove very unfortunate in many respects.

This proposition to set aside the established rule with regard to pooling, and with regard to consolidations and mergers, is certainly of sufficient importance so that if a hearing is to be granted at all it should be upon such notice and with such privilege of being heard as will make the final determination, at least, not subject to the criticism that the parties did not have an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I do not know as I will object to having the hearing conducted in accordance with the suggestions in the amendment, but it occurs to me the amendment is broad enough to cover questions in relation to the pooling of traffic, and it is easy to conceive that such pooling ought to be expeditiously done in order to meet certain conditions of certain kinds of traffic, seasonable traffic, and things of that kind. To strait-lace the proposition by requiring notice to be given to all parties in interest might be one of the things that would take out of this section some of the merits that we believe are contained therein.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. MADDEN). The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ESCH) there were—ayes 27, noes 38.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. McCLINTIC. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McCLINTIC: Page 57, line 4, after the word "dissolved," insert "provided that nothing in this act shall take from State commissions jurisdiction over the settlement of questions relating to the joint use of depots by carriers, and no carrier shall be allowed to discontinue the use of a depot in connection with another carrier until proper application has been made and approved by the commission having jurisdiction."

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment, because it is the identical proposition that has been acted upon, and I also make the point of order that it is not germane to the paragraph in this section.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma want to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. McCLINTIC. Yes, Mr. Chairman. The other amendment I offered conferred jurisdiction on the Interstate Commerce Commission. When I offered that amendment the chairman of this committee stated that, in his opinion, the State commission had jurisdiction over the joint use of depots. That being his understanding, I immediately asked unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment, as I am in favor of giving to the State commissions jurisdiction over these questions which are nearest to the people.

The section says:

That whenever the commission is of opinion, after hearing, upon application of any carrier or carriers, engaged in the transportation of passengers or property.

That being the case, an amendment to this section would be germane, because it is an amendment that deals with the carrying of passengers. The friends of all State commissions are interested in knowing whether or not they have jurisdiction over the question that I have brought to the attention of the House. It is for that reason that I have offered this amendment. If the language of this section which refers to carriers means anything at all, then the amendment to the section would be germane which deals with railroad stations and depots. That being the case, I can not see how the chairman could rule that an amendment of this kind would be out of order when it relates directly to the subject matter of the section.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend page 57, line 23, by striking out the period and inserting a semicolon and the following: "provided that nothing in this act shall relieve or exempt any carrier or express company from obedience to the constitution and antitrust laws of the State of its creation, or in which it may operate."

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I always enjoy hearing an argument from the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HUDSPETH], and particularly when the question involves what he construes to be an invasion of State rights. He has made reference to some testimony here when Mr. Wheeler, of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, was on the stand. Mr. Wheeler was advocating Federal incorporation. In the very able speech made by the chairman of this committee at the beginning of the consideration of this measure it was stated by him that our committee had rejected Federal incorporation entirely, and the reason that those questions were asked Mr. Wheeler was for the purpose of disclosing the fact that the real reason and the real desire on the part of those advocating

Federal incorporation was to have a Federal corporation in order that all of the States' rights in respect to rates, and so forth, might be obliterated.

The gentleman from Texas grows very eloquent upon the question of granting to the Interstate Commerce Commission the control of rates. There is not anything in this provision with reference to rates, and the gentleman ought to be aware of the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission has charge only of interstate rates.

Mr. HUDSPETH. The gentleman will not deny that in the bill there is a question as to whether or not the State commissions can make rates intrastate.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. There is no question about the right of the States to regulate intrastate rates.

Mr. HUDSPETH. In this bill there is a question of merger and consolidation.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Upon the question of merger and consolidation this provision of law is simply to permit the unified control of the transportation systems of the country, whenever that is desirable in the public interest. The railroads of the country are not confined to any one State. All of the railroads in Texas are under corporations organized in Texas.

Mr. HUDSPETH. All except the Texas & Pacific, which is organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. And I think that technically, so far as it relates to Texas, that railroad is incorporated under the Texas law. But because of that fact, that does not affect the question of interstate commerce. That great State is pierced by roads running from every other State in the Union, carrying freight and passengers into it. This great transportation question is not a State question. It is a national question, and the question of unified control of our transportation system so far as it relates to emergencies and the pooling of traffic and earnings and other facilities is a national question entirely. Is it possible that the gentleman from Texas would say that you can not undertake to permit a merger or a consolidation or a joint agreement with reference to roads that run through the State of Texas and run across the continent? If you find that road is going to pierce the State of Texas, everything must be stopped because of some law in the State of Texas.

Mr. HUDSPETH. My amendment does not prohibit that. It simply makes them observe obedience to the laws of the States with reference to these matters in the States.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. In other words, the gentleman would have the roads go to the Interstate Commerce Commission, present their case, get consent of the commission, and then, perchance, because the lines cross the State of Texas, all of these questions of operation will have to be held up, all of the arrangements would have to be stopped until these railroads from the several States went down to the State of Texas and got the consent of the Texas Legislature, or the Texas commission, whichever it is. The gentleman has spoken frequently of the people in Texas being compelled to come to Washington for relief, and yet he advocates with great earnestness a situation that would compel practically all of the States and the carriers in the different States to go to Texas because the road in some way affected the State of Texas. I think the amendment ought to be defeated. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. RICKETTS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. RICKETTS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am opposed to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER] and will vote against it. I shall vote for what is known as the Sweet amendment, introduced by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON].

The amendment of the gentleman from Washington, if adopted, would strip labor of the last vestige of defense in the enforcement of its rights. It would bind labor hand and foot. It would hang a millstone about the neck of labor which would most certainly eventually drag it down to the level of slavery. It would destroy the principle of collective bargaining and force compulsory arbitration.

I have the honor to represent a constituency consisting in part of several hundred railway employees. I know many of them personally and all of them in a general way. They are honest, sincere, and industrious. Many of them own their own homes. They are true and loyal American citizens in every sense of the word, and I shall not vote for any legislation in this House that, in my judgment, will imperil their future in any manner whatsoever.

Gentlemen, there is an erroneous opinion prevalent throughout this country with reference to the right to strike. That greatest of great Americans, the late beloved and revered President Theodore Roosevelt, in his message to Congress on March 25, 1908, among other things, said:

> It is important that we should encourage trade agreements between employer and employee where they are just and fair. A strike is a clumsy weapon for righting wrongs done to labor, and we should extend, so far as possible the process of conciliation and arbitration as a substitute for strikes. Moreover, violence, disorder, and coercion, when committed in connection with strikes, should be as promptly and as sternly repressed as when committed in any other connection. But strikes themselves are, and should be, recognized to be entirely legal. Combinations of workingmen have a peculiar reason for their existence. The very wealthy individual employer, and still more the very wealthy corporation, stand at an enormous advantage when compared to the individual workingman; and while there are many cases where it may not be necessary for laborers to form a union, in many other cases it is indispensable, for otherwise the thousands of small units, the thousands of individual workingmen, will be left helpless in their dealings with the one big unit, the big individual or corporate employer.
>
> Twenty-two years ago, by the act of June 29, 1886, trades unions were recognized by law, and the right of laboring people to combine for all lawful purposes was formally recognized, this right including combination for mutual protection and benefits, the regulation of wages, hours, and conditions of labor, and the protection of the individual rights of the workmen in the prosecution of their trade or trades; and in the act of June 1, 1898, strikes were recognized as legal.

President Roosevelt always showed sympathetic interest in the welfare of the wage earner. He believed in justice to all mankind, and I think that is the feeling of every Member of this House. Justice and fair dealing to the laboring men of this country would go a long way toward eliminating forever any such a thing as a strike.

Why is it that John D. Rockefeller, jr., who employs hundreds of laboring men constantly, never has any trouble in adjusting wage differences between him and his men? It is because he is big enough, broad enough, and fair enough, to give to his men a fair wage, commensurate to the service rendered.

Why was it that the late Senator Hanna, in his lifetime, never had a strike among his men? It was because he too was big enough, and broad enough, and fair enough to give to his employees a just wage. [Applause.]

I want it distinctly understood that I have no respect for the agitator, or the Bolsheviki, or the soviet, or the I. W. W. If I had my way about it, I would either deport every one of them, or send them to the penitentiary for life. There should be no red tape in dealing with foreign agitators, who are entirely out of sympathy with American thought, who take advantage of our liberty only for the purpose of destroying it. [Applause.]

I am opposed to radicalism, but I do most solemnly believe in conservatism, and the conservative laboring men of this country should be protected by the strong arm of the law. I believe in voluntary arbitration and conciliation, and that the right to strike should be exercised only as a last resort.

I further believe it to be the solemn duty of union labor to keep its contracts, and to see to it that the terms and conditions thereof are fully carried out.

However, I am convinced that the criticisms lodged against the brotherhoods of railway men, and members of the railway union organization, that they have broken their contracts and gone on strikes without any reason or excuse, is absolutely unfounded. They keep their contracts, and live up to the terms thereof, and I resent most keenly such criticisms.

No more loyal or patriotic men ever lived than the railroad men have been during the Great World War. They have not murmured or complained, but they have been willing to do all within their power to promote the cause of this Government, and to minister to the wants of the people generally, in discharging their duties in relation to the great railroad systems of this country. Their work is hazardous, and their responsibility is great. In fact, no class of men employed in any line of labor anywhere in the country has a greater responsibility than the railroad men of the country.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, for some time past I have been anxious to secure time to address you with reference to the coal miners.

In view of the fact that both the press of the country and a few Members upon the floor of this House have relentlessly criticized the coal miners of the country and imputed to them the commission of many unlawful acts, I feel that it is my duty as a Member of this House, who has the honor to represent several thousand coal miners in the counties of Perry and Hocking of the eleventh congressional district of Ohio, to present to this House some facts in relation to the present mining situation that have come under my own personal observation.

First, I want to say that many of the criticisms heaped upon the miners are unjustifiable and emanate from sources not in touch with mining conditions in this country. Before a man has the right to criticize his fellow men touching any industrial controversy he should be in possession of the facts necessary to a clear conception of the conditions surrounding such industrial controversy.

Very few men in public life understand miners, mine workers, and mining conditions. Fortunately for me, I have had a personal experience in the mine, and I know personally the mining conditions in the district which I have the honor to represent. I have no quarrel with the press or with any Member of this House who offers a just criticism, but, as one coming from a mining district and who as a boy was engaged in the mining industry, I would be doing violence to my conscience and to my constituency if I did not raise my voice and protest against any unjust criticism that may affect the reputation, thought, purpose, and ideals of the miners of this country. I am not personally in touch with mining conditions generally and am not therefore qualified to speak with reference to these matters from a personal standpoint, but I do know the miners and mining conditions of the district which I represent.

And I want to say further that both Perry and Hocking Counties, to which I have above referred as a part of the district which I have the honor to represent, are among the largest coal-producing counties in the great State of Ohio. Several thousand citizens of these two counties are engaged in the coal-mining industry.

There are, of course, some foreigners engaged in mining in the district, but my conservative judgment is that 90 per cent of the miners of the district are American citizens, many of whom own their own homes, and all of whom are honest and upright citizens, who stand firmly for American principles, who are loyal to American institutions, and who are willing to make any sacrifice that may be required of them to uphold, support, and maintain this American Government and all for which the American Government stands. During the Great War they subscribed cheerfully and liberally to each and all of the five bond issues floated by this Government in order to support and maintain the Government and the American Army. They oversubscribed the war chest and all other war activities. And, I am glad to say further, that the 10 per cent of foreigners engaged in this industry in my district were likewise patriotic and loyal to the American cause at the time of its greatest crisis. [Applause.]

These laboring men are 100 per cent American, and I am proud of every one of them. They are lovers of both home and country. They are devoted to their families. They have been truly patriotic in every particular. They believe in law and order. They are industrious and frugal and never miss a day's work when the mines are in operation. When the mines are idle they seek work in other lines, wherever they can obtain it, for the miner's income is such that he can not afford to be idle. They are compelled to work constantly in order to keep their families and maintain their households. I know from my own personal knowledge that during the past 10 years the miners of southeastern Ohio have only been employed a little more than half of the time. Everybody knows that the year 1917 was a banner year in mining operations, and the average time for each miner in Perry County, as shown by statistics, was 208 days in that year. The miners of Hocking County averaged about the same time.

Under an agreement made in New York City between the miners and operators, to take effect April 1, 1916, 64 cents per ton was agreed upon as the scale price for the pick miners. The machine miners were to receive 52 cents per ton, and the day laborers were to receive $3 per day, and this agreement was to continue in full force and effect until April 1, 1918. In the meantime the war intervened. Operators found themselves losing their employees. Their men were either being drafted or enlisting in the Army or going into other industries. Something had to be done. The demand for coal had greatly increased, and labor was vitally important to the operators and mine owners. Consequently, a second agreement was made in New York City on April 16, 1917, between the miners and operators, under which an increase of 10 cents per ton was allowed to both pick and machine miners and the day laborers were increased 60 cents per day. This made the rate of mining coal then 74 cents per ton for pick mining, 62 cents per ton for machine mining, and $3.60 per day for day labor.

In October, 1917, the United States Fuel Administration, the operators, and miners made a supplemental agreement in Washington, D. C., extending the time of the last contract to cover the period of the war, or not later than April 1, 1920, at which time pick miners and machine miners were each given a second increase of 10 cents per ton and the inside day laborers were to receive $5 per day. The outside day laborers received a less sum. Men of ordinary occupation received more than $5 per day.

The following clause appears in the supplemental agreement made in Washington, D. C., in October, 1917:

> This agreement is subject to and will become effective only on condition that the selling price of coal shall be advanced by the United States Government to cover the increased cost in the different districts affected, and will take effect on the first day of the pay period following the order advancing such increased price.

It is the claim of the miners and mine workers that under this clause of the supplemental agreement they were bound to carry out the wishes of the Government in relation to the mining of coal, but that the United States Fuel Administration abrogated the Government restriction as to the mining and sale of coal in February, 1919, and that the operators immediately advanced the price of coal and have required the miners to continue to mine coal at the same old price, without any increase whatsoever. The pick miners are to-day receiving 84 cents per ton. The machine miners are now receiving 72 cents per ton. The total increase to the pick miners since 1916 has been 29 per cent and 38 per cent to the machine miners, and the day men have received an increase of 68 per cent.

Now, then, the total cost of a ton of coal to the operators under the Government agreement, f. o. b. cars at the mine, was $1.34, and the operators were given the right to sell that same coal at $2.45 per ton f. o. b. cars at the mine.

The difference between the 84 cents per ton for pick mining and 72 cents per ton for machine mining and $1.34 per ton represents the overhead charges paid by the operators for mining 1 ton of coal.

The operators were selling their coal in the markets in Indianapolis just prior to the strike on November 1, 1919, at $6.50 per ton. Coal in the State of Ohio was selling in the market for the same price. I purchased 7 tons of coal from a jobber for domestic use in my own home in October of this year at 18 cents per bushel, which is $4.50 per ton, and I am within 20 miles of the coal field.

The sentiment of the public is against the miners. They have been criticized severely by the public, but if the people will stop and consider, and use just a little elementary mathematics, they will discover that the coal miners of this country are not getting the money; that the high price of coal in the wholesale and retail market is not due to the price paid the miners for mining the coal, but that the operators and coal brokers are the profiteers in the premises. They are the fellows who are swelling their bank accounts. They are the men who are imbued with a greed for gold. Hundreds of men engaged in the coal business, who were comparatively poor prior to the war, are now immensely wealthy, but the coal miners of the country are still barely able to live. The high cost of living has almost crushed them. The profiteers of the country are reaping the greatest harvest in the history of the world, and they are responsible to a great extent for the agitation, the unrest, and the industrial disturbances of the country. [Applause.]

Mr. Palmer, the Attorney General, has stopped the strike of the coal miners by injunction, because it was a violation of law for the miners to strike at this time, and I fully agree that the strike at this time was in violation of law, but it is also a violation of law, under this same act, known as the Lever Food and Fuel Control Act, to profiteer, and I sincerely hope that the Attorney General will use the same vigilance in enforcing the law against the profiteers that he has used in enforcing the law against the miners. [Applause.]

The armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, and the mines throughout the country were immediately closed down, and for fully six months thereafter the miners were idle. Many of them—quite a large number of them—had purchased Liberty bonds on the installment plan, and by reason of this idleness were unable to meet their payments. They have simply lived from hand to mouth from that day until this. Why? Because the operators throughout the country decided to close down the mines after the armistice was signed and keep them closed until the surplus coal then on hand should be exhausted by consumption, and in this manner reestablish the high price for coal existing prior to the regulation of coal prices by the Government.

It should be borne in mind that under the contract which went into effect November 1, 1917, between the miners, operators, and the Fuel Administration on the part of the Government, the price to the miners for mining coal and to the operators for selling coal was fixed by Government regulation through the Fuel Administration.

In February, 1919, the Fuel Administration by proclamation abrogated all price restrictions. Notwithstanding this fact, the miners continued to mine coal for the price as fixed by the fuel administrator up to November 1 of this year, when the

strike was declared, while the operators continued to sell coal at such prices as they saw fit to fix.

As a general proposition, it is conceded that there are two sides to every question, and there are two sides to this question. However, the strike on November 1, 1919, was ill timed and ill advised, for, under the broad authority given to the President under the Constitution and the law of the land in war time, the late war is not at an end until the President issues a proclamation of peace. The President in his statement of October 2, 1919, among other things, said:

> It is proposed to abrogate the agreement as to wages which was made with the sanction of the United States Fuel Administration, and which was to run during the continuance of the war, but not beyond April 1, 1920. This strike is proposed at a time when the Government is making the most earnest effort to reduce the cost of living and has appealed with success to other classes of workers to postpone similar disputes until a reasonable opportunity has been afforded for dealing with the cost of living.

The President further said:

> The strike under these circumstances is not only unjustifiable, it is unlawful.

His conclusion is predicated upon an interpretation of the Lever food and fuel control act, which was passed by the Sixty-fifth Congress, which was a war measure, and I fully agree with the President that, under the provisions of that act, it would be unlawful to strike until peace was declared, or until the original contract between the miners, operators, and the Fuel Administration should end, on April 1, 1920. I can further understand clearly that the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, held in Cleveland, Ohio, on September 23, 1919, under a misapprehension of the law, declared that all contracts in the bituminous field should be declared as having automatically expired November 11, 1919.

Of course, the conclusion reached by the heads of the United Mine Workers of America in this convention was, no doubt, inspired by the late message of the President to Congress, requesting the lifting of the war-time prohibition ban on light wines and beers for the reason that the war was over. These conclusions in no way contradict, in the slightest degree, the right of the miners and mine workers to a fair and equitable adjustment of their rights, growing out of a disagreement between the miners and operators, as to the wage scale.

The capital of the wage earner is his labor. It is his stock in trade, and the source from which he receives his dividends, and the laborer is worthy of his hire. He is entitled to a just, fair, and reasonable compensation commensurate to the services rendered. The miners and mine workers are men engaged in honest toil, earning a living for themselves and their families by the honest sweat of an honest brow, and they are entitled to an honest return for the labor thus performed. The truth is that there should be more of a community of interest between capital and labor; that there should be more of good fellowship and a substantial brotherhood between them. [Applause.]

In the industrial affairs of this Nation three classes of people are equally concerned. First, capital; second, labor; and third, the general public. Capital can not accomplish anything without the assistance of labor. Labor can not exist without capital. And neither capital nor labor can succeed without the general public. Each is interdependent upon the other, and the time has come in the industrial affairs of this Nation when there should be a more definite and fixed understanding between these three classes of our citizenship.

Some people object to collective bargaining and deny the right to strike where a disagreement arises between the parties as to wages. Our distinguished and revered late President McKinley, our beloved and distinguished late President Theodore Roosevelt, our eminent and distinguished late Senator Hanna, and our present President Woodrow Wilson, with other great men of this Nation, as well as many prominent men of other nations, all recognize the principle of collective bargaining and the right to strike. The position taken by these eminent statesmen is supported by the act of June 29, 1886, in which trade-unions were recognized by law, and by the act of June 1, 1898, wherein strikes were recognized as legal. However, under present conditions, the right to strike should be carefully considered and cautiously exercised, in the interest of the people of our own Nation and in the interest of the welfare of this country at this critical time in our national history. This is a time, if there ever was a time, when the American people should be united.

Our citizenship is to-day divided into class organizations. We have the organization of capital, the organization of labor, the organization of farmers, the organization of mechanics, the organization of clerks, the organization of railway employees, the organization of Government employees, the organization of dentists and physicians, the organization of teachers, the organization of undertakers and embalmers, the organization of barbers, the organization of bricklayers and masons, the organization of postal clerks and postal employees, and the carpenters' union. There are in all about 112 different organizations.

Of all the organizations above named, I am convinced that the employment of the miners is one of the most dangerous and hazardous occupations known to man. He is surrounded with danger upon every hand. Not only is this true, but his work is onerous and arduous. He comes out of the mine with his clothes wet and his body black with grease, dirt, and grime. Colds, pneumonia, and consumption are prevalent among the miners, by reason of their exposure, both in and out of the mine. I have seen them on their way home from the mine when their clothes were frozen on their bodies. Many of them work in water half knee-deep, and in foul and noxious air, and many times they are compelled to work in low coal, where they are compelled to double up like a jackknife.

They are always exposed to the danger of gas and dust explosions; to the falling of slate and coal; to drowning; to electrocution; to mine damps; to fire; and to being mangled by dangerous machinery. Yet many people think the coal miner has an easy task. The truth is, he takes his life in his hands the minute he enters the shaft or the mouth of the mine. His toil and labor and service is an industrial necessity. Without it, the whole industrial network of the country would be greatly imperiled. In performing his duty as an industrial factor, he is shut off from God's sunlight, from the sweet song of the birds, and from nature's refreshing air. His lot is, indeed, a hard one, and his annual income is meager, but he is one of the most important factors in the industrial world. I believe in fair play, both to capital, to labor, and to the people, and I am one Member of this House who will stand firmly at all times for a just, fair, and commensurate wage to the American miner and the American laborer. [Applause.]

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, at the proper time, if some gentleman of the committee does not make the motion, I intend to move to recommit this bill. With all deference to the splendid gentlemen who served upon the committee so untiringly and so unceasingly, with all due respect to their patriotism and their desire to serve the public interests, I do not believe that this bill represents the best thought of that committee. I do not believe if it passes this House in its present shape that it would represent the best thought of this House. The bill is entirely too long to express any great governmental truth. You can stick the Lord's Prayer and the Sermon on the Mount in one of its paragraphs. I heard some one say here the other day that it came like Richard the Third into the world, untimely. There is no question that it was hurried in here under the extraordinary conditions that prevailed in this country, conditions that were accentuated and exaggerated so as to render and give them the appearance of turbulence, in order to hasten and bring about, in my judgment, an unfair judgment from this House. I do not believe that this condition would have ordinarily existed if it were not for the purpose of arousing a hostility which never should have been brought into existence at this time. I do not mean, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of this committee, to compare the tremendous and dominating interests of this country to burglars, but I do know that years ago in the city of New Orleans when any big burglar stunt was to be pulled off it was the custom to set fire to the steamboats on the Mississipi River in order to detract attention from the fellows who wanted to break into the big jewelry stores and banks. It may not be an apt illustration, but when we view the conditions of the recent past and understand them, in all probability it was for the purpose of putting a whip upon the House, hurrying us beyond reason and judgment, and I felt that I should get on this floor and express myself in opposition to the further consideration of this bill. Mr. Chairman, in the desire of this committee—and I know it was conscientious, and I believe it was true to the lights it had before it on this subject—to avoid the whirls of Charybdis they have gone on the rocks of Scylla. In order to avoid Government ownership they have placed the railroad employees and all persons and activities interested, under the heels of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Why, I have heard men stand on this floor and speak as if it were necessary to adopt any measure, however tyrannical and unjust, oppressive and unfair, in order to escape Government ownership. One would believe that our schoolhouses, churches, and all institutions that make for liberty and freedom were about to go in the event such a thing as Government ownership came to pass in this country.

Why, if the people ever want it they ought to have it. It is their Government and their country and, right or wrong, they

are entitled to the instrumentalities they desire and to express their will industrially, commercially, and otherwise. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired; all time has expired.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana spoke in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out paragraph 3, page 57.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. BRIGGS: Page 57, beginning with line 14, strike out all down to and including line 23, page 57.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, there can be but one purpose, it seems to me, in putting this provision in the bill authorizing the suspension of the Sherman Antitrust Act by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is to provide for the unification of all the railroad systems in the United States and to destroy the competition that has heretofore existed among those roads prior to the time that they went under Government control. And I think I am entitled to fairly conclude that because of the trend of the Interstate Commerce Committee's action as indicated throughout this whole bill. Everywhere it seeks to strike down the power of the States and place all the power of regulation in the hands of the Federal Government. The bill itself, in my opinion, is one that will not be accepted by the American people as a solution of these great railroad problems. And Members of Congress will yet hear from them when they learn that in this bill the railroads of this country are given a premium, a subsidy, to increase rates, instead of lowering them; that it takes away from the people of this country an opportunity to freely develop the vast areas that have no roads within them; that they can not even build a mile of interstate railroad without the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with a tremendously complex and difficult means of approaching that end. This bill prohibits the States, apparently, from having scarcely any say so about the continued operation of the railroads, by saying that practically everything that touches and might be construed indirectly even, as affecting interstate commerce shall be under the control of the Federal Government. And to make it sure, the Sherman antitrust law is practically suspended at the will of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

That is what this statute does. It leaves no chance any more among the people to complain of roads that stifle competition.

The people are sick and tired of centralization of so much authority in Washington in many matters, but in none more than in the case of the railroads. Shippers, whether farmers, merchants, business men, or of whatever field of industry, can not come to Washington, or afford to employ others to do so, in order to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission to secure relief or redress every time they encounter difficulties and trials in their relations with the railroads.

By far the greater part of the troubles which arise can be far better cared for by the State railroad commissions, with their intimate knowledge of local conditions, than will ever be possible through the medium of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with even the aid of examiners. Justice in many cases will never be dispensed, because of the expense and difficulty in bringing cases of lesser concern to the attention and consideration of the Federal commission and organization. The enlargement of railroad systems is also removing further and further from the people those who are in sufficient authority to act upon promptly and justly meritorious complaints. Everything, even under the present Government control, encounters in its disposition innumerable delays; and it is because of such a vast organization that such delays are inevitable, and often disastrous, so far as giving relief from situations that require prompt and effective action. Matters that ought to be capable of adjustment at home now must come to Washington, and that discourages at the start the quick and satisfactory disposition of simple questions.

The holding of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Shreveport rate case, 234 United States, 342, has, it is true, vastly extended the control of the Federal Government over commerce that for more than a hundred years was thought to be subject to regulation or control by the several States alone, and that holding, with, in my opinion, an extension thereof, is carried into the provisions of the pending bill. Why, I do not know, unless to create further limitations upon State authorities, or, at least, to prevent the Supreme Court in the future from ever changing its construction of the Federal laws under which the Interstate Commerce Commission acted in that case.

But the present bill exceeds in the extent of its assertion of Federal power and control over the railroads and their construction and operation anything that has ever gone before, except under the present statute providing for war-time control. And in my opinion it will not solve the problems before us.

Has Federal control been a success in the times of this war? You know it has not. Why is it that you are turning the roads back now? Because you know the people are impatient and dissatisfied over the enormous losses they are compelled to pay, the abominable service, the restrictions and annoyances to which they are subjected, and the waste that has obtained under Government operation of the railroads. Unification has not meant economy. It has not fulfilled the promise that was given to the public, and which they were led to believe might exist under such operation.

One of the reasons why this Congress and the people of the United States oppose any such plan as the Plumb plan, and one of the reasons why I oppose it, too, is because it is saddling on the people of this country Government ownership with all its loss and waste and enormous expenditure already requiring, with greatly increased freight and passenger rates under Government control, the people to pay a loss of over $600,000,000. Of course, that is not all that the Plumb plan does. It does more than that.

It requires the people of the United States to raise by new issues of bonds and taxation an estimated sum of $20,000,000,000 to buy the railroads of this country, when the credit of the Nation is already severely tested; and then it sets aside one-half of the so-called net earnings of such public revenue, derived from freight and passenger returns, which are to be paid out as dividends, without an equal distribution among all the people of this land. I do not believe the people of this country will ever accept the Plumb plan; I do not believe it is in the interest of labor; I do not believe it is in the interest of any other class or group of people in the United States. I am confident its adoption would involve the Nation in financial and industrial disaster, and that both labor and the people generally are best served by its rejection.

And I am against this present bill reported by the committee as it is written now. It has been pressed for passage too soon after being reported, without giving the people time to become acquainted with its provisions. I do not believe the bill will accomplish anything in behalf of the public of the United States. It gives all to the railways and nothing to the people. It makes no promise of any substantial relief from existing conditions for a long time to come; it pays the railroads to increase rates, and, as I have already indicated, increases centralized control in the Federal Government and decreases State powers until there is very little left of the regulatory functions that the States were accustomed to exercise prior to the time the railroads were taken over by the Government of the United States. It is true that in the Committee of the Whole House we have added some amendments that will restore for a time some of the State powers that were taken away by the original committee bill, and that by the Denison amendment the Government is enabled to set off what the railroads owe it, as against what the United States owes the railroads, leaving only a balance of $250,000,000, owing by the railroads, to be carried for 10 years, instead of about $750,000,000 planned by the original bill, aside from the $250,000,000 loan of a revolving fund. But in spite of such beneficial amendments, the remaining objections to the bill are too serious to permit me to support this measure in its present form, although I favor the immediate return of the railroads to their owners.

The Anderson amendment, which has been adopted by the committee for the labor-dispute provisions in the committee bill, offers a similar plan of adjustment of differences to what is now in use under Government control, and which has apparently aided greatly in avoiding strikes. Through it mediation of questions can be taken by boards of adjustment provided for by law, and disputes be settled by agreement, without recourse to drastic measures that up to this time seem neither wise nor necessary, and which threaten industrial and economic chaos. All possible support must be afforded the conservative leaders and members of the ranks of labor, to the end that radical leaders and elements will be discredited and repudiated, and a safe and wise course adopted consistent with the interest both of labor and of capital and of all the people of the United States. The laboring masses of the country are filled with as fine Americans as the country contains, and I can not believe they will allow themselves to be swept off their feet and jeopardize their power, influence, and best interests by following radicals and extremists,

who do the cause of labor infinitely more harm than the average member of organized labor may possibly imagine.

The great body of labor desires, I believe, industrial peace just as the public does, and the way to such peace does not seem to be through strife and bitterness or threats on either hand, but rather through a fair disposition on the part of all to provide suitable agencies where a full and fair hearing may be accorded for the amicable adjustment of all grievances and differences, with an honest desire on the part of those directly concerned to reach an agreement just and fair to all concerned, and with due regard to the interests and rights of the public.

These great principles of justice and fair dealing seem capable of finding expression through the provisions of the Anderson amendment, which should be fairly tried out and utilized to compose and adjust existing unrest and disturbing conditions. Let all remember that this great Nation is the heritage of all, and as its people from every walk of life stood together against the forces from without that sought to destroy it, those same loyal citizens should exert all their power to keep down any forces of anarchy or Bolshevism from within that would seek to tear apart this Republic and overturn their Constitution and Government that offers more freedom, more real liberty, and more opportunity for happiness than any country in the world.

Mr. JONES of Texas and Mr. HUDSPETH were granted leave to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate close in five minutes.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have five minutes.

Mr. BLACK. I have a perfecting amendment which I would like to offer, if I could ever get to it.

Mr. ESCH. I move that all debate close in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin moves that all debate on this section and amendments thereto close in 15 minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in pro forma opposition to the amendment of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BRIGGS].

I believe that anyone who favors Government ownership of railroads would have good cause to hail the passage of this bill in the form in which it is presented to the House. I do not know how much it will be mutilated by the time it becomes a law, but I venture to believe that if this bill becomes a law in anything like its original terms it will produce a revulsion of sentiment in the United States, that it will do more to cause the people to favor Government ownership than any influence which has been brought to bear in the history of this country. The operation of the railroads under this bill will be the biggest argument in the world for Government ownership. Its passage ought to make advocates of Government ownership happy.

Now, I would not be candid if I did not say that I take no stock in the assertion so frequently made upon this floor and elsewhere that the Government control of the railroads which we now are bringing to a close by this bill has been a failure. I do not believe it. I believe that in a measure Government control has been a success. I believe, furthermore, that if we had had real Government control, that if there had been a sincere effort to make Government control a success, it would have been found to have been an overwhelming success. I believe that if I had the time I could demonstrate that the administration of the railroads by the United States Railroad Administration, even imperfectly as it has functioned, has been a success. Of course, a nation-wide propaganda has gone on. Immense sums of money have been spent to discredit it. Everything possible has been done to disgust the people with Government control. The Director General and his immediate staff have been honest, but as much can be said for very few between them and the employees. Railroad officials have sported with the trust reposed in them as subordinates of the Railroad Administration, and the most profligate waste and extravagance has gone on. Many of the men formerly officials of railroads who were given positions under Government control have not tried to make it a success; they tried to make it a failure and tried to discredit it from beginning to end. Ask any shopman; he will tell you of the awful waste of materials and labor; the transportation and office forces have similar tales to tell. Nevertheless, gentlemen, I predict that when the history of the United States Railroad Administration is written it will be seen that it has accomplished wonders; that it has been much more of a success and much more nearly perfect than the administration of private owners would have been under similar circumstances. With all the waste and extravagance, the big salaries to officials, the unnecessary increase in employees, many economies in operation could not be avoided, many elements of efficiency could not be discounted. It has been a relative success, and the argument for a permanent system of Government operation of railroads remains.

Mr. Chairman, my statement the other day that by this bill we are capitalizing immense quantities of water was challenged. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON] said the water had all been squeezed out of the railroads. Why, that is a contention that can not be supported for a moment. The railroads have something like $18,000,000,000 of capitalization, and there is something like $3,000,000,000 more of the securities of railroads that are owned by other railroads by interownership. Of that vast aggregate how much there is of water, of course, I do not know. We are now trying to find out by the investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and undoubtedly Congress will be making a great mistake if it undertakes to legislate upon the subject without having a more adequate idea how much water we are capitalizing and giving life to.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is carrying on the investigation to find out the facts as to railroad values. I hold in my hand a statement showing that they have completed the valuation of three roads—the Kansas City Southern and subsidiaries, the Texas Midland, and the Winston-Salem Southbound. They have made tentative valuations of a total of 52 railroad systems. They are nearly all rather small systems. The valuations on the big roads are not yet finished.

Now, so far as the Kansas City Southern is concerned, the Interstate Commerce Commission has found the cost of reproduction, new, at $44,194,645; the cost of reproduction, less depreciation, $36,495,757. And yet we find that the book value of this railroad, "the investment account, as stated by the carrier," is $99,578,383. Upon these 52 railroads tentative valuations have been placed of a total of $304,439,491 for cost of reproduction, new; $251,965,179 for cost of reproduction, less depreciation; and they have a book value—investment account—as given by the carriers of $512,333,636, a difference between total first cost and total investment accounts of $207,894,145—that is the water in their capitalization.

Now, I do not suppose that the same ratio of water will be found in all the railroads of the country, but you will observe, so far as these railroads are concerned, that they are about half water, as found by our agency which has made the valuation. I extend the statement referred to, as follows:

Name of carrier.	Cost of reproduction, new.	Cost of reproduction, less depreciation.	Investment account as stated by carrier.
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic R. R.	$24,154,998	$19,408,810	$53,325,752
Alabama Terminal R. R. Co.			6,681,361
Georgia Terminal Co.			4,870,082
Alabama Northern Ry. Co.	104,053	79,004	
Albany Passenger Terminal Co.	101,272	95,057	104,184
Bowden Ry. Co.	118,874	95,043	136,769
Death Valley R. R. Co.	359,726	346,257	365,962
Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern Ry.	22,247,899	17,561,158	24,927,762
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry.	36,418,605	27,899,986	18,643,455
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Ry.			22,433,010
Joliet & Blue Island R. R.			100,000
Carolina R. R. Co.	192,057	153,462	90,609
Flint River & Northeastern R. R.	239,547	191,792	235,925
Fitzgerald, Ocilla & Broxton R. R.	101,373	68,380	466,952
Georgia Northern Ry.	851,275	665,891	912,145
Green County R. R.	151,591	119,499	131,600
Georgia, Southern & Florida Ry.	10,297,657	7,600,371	12,273,374
Carolina & Yadkin River Ry. Co.	671,800	602,299	3,167,393
Dover & South Bound R. R.	230,857	160,551	79,776
Hampton & Branchville R. R. & Lumber Co.	227,822	163,457	138,275
Tampa & Jacksonville R.	575,274	444,890	1,160,394
Hawkinsville & Florida Southern Ry.	1,144,728	864,766	703,529
Norfolk Southern R. R. Co.	24,067,374	19,800,019	21,056,699
Atlantic & North Carolina R. R.			1,943,946
Carthage & Pinehurst R. R. Co.			106,900
Kinston Carolina R. R. & Lumber Co.	219,012	145,423	36,067
Kansas City Southern Ry. and subsidiaries	44,194,645	36,495,757	99,578,383
San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R.	43,127,960	35,701,567	76,391,598
Missouri Southern R. R.	920,912	770,945	802,484
Louisville & Wadley R. R.	159,427	126,970	106,053
Macon & Birmingham Ry.	1,828,873	1,437,961	1,006,230
New Orleans, Texas & Mexico R. R.	7,068,975	6,471,984	12,194,231
Rome & Northern R. R.	316,994	261,835	317,155
Quincy Western R. R.	71,203	47,415	79,817
Texas Midland R. R.	3,382,004	2,527,417	2,718,171
St. John & Ophir R. R.	127,414	110,103	139,161
Toole Valley Ry.	201,746	164,319	346,225
Tonopah & Tidewater Ry.	3,038,896	2,439,145	4,215,947
Ray & Gila Valley	582,414	503,489	1,095,284
Alabama Central Ry.	85,428	68,482	96,016
Mississippi Eastern Ry.	202,350	189,790	173,476
Central Railway of Arkansas	213,276	182,382	251,062
Wadley Southern Ry.	1,029,871	769,314	1,470,436
Sylvania & Grard R. R. Co.	142,508	109,191	
Sylvan a Central Ry Co.			75,000
Western Pacific Ry.	58,779,833	53,810,633	156,318,136
Winston-Salem Southbound R. R.	5,121,188	4,753,006	5,598,558
Wrightsville & Tennille R. R.	1,563,556	1,180,617	899,097
Arizona Southern R. R.	429,717	313,526	843,589
New Mexico Midland R. R.	147,156	110,271	150,000
Mississippi & Bonne Terre Ry.	3,957,247	3,141,093	3,579,099

Name of carrier.	Cost of reproduction, new.	Cost of reproduction, less depreciation.	Investment account as stated by carrier.
St. Francois County R. R.	$226,301	$162,633	$374,517
Cimarron & Northwestern Ry.	297,528	206,622	269,431
Joplin Union Depot Co.	433,208	406,363	553,527
Tallbotton R. R.	80,791	64,110	66,930
Northern Dakota Ry.	214,390	156,392	215,870
Savannah & Northwestern Ry.	1,776,219	1,492,616	2,980,764
Santa Fe, Raton & Eastern R. R.	.....	.....	598,548
Evansville & Indianapolis R. R.	.....	.....	4,327,585
Farmers Grain & Shipping Co.	830,511	635,527	650,335
Brandon, Devils Lake & Southern	194,054	150,731	184,588
Fernwood & Gulf R. R.	661,141	522,752	605,855
Total for 52 roads	304,439,491	251,965,179	512,333,636

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Mr. Chairman, I make the same request.

Mr. JONES of Texas. And, Mr. Chairman, I make the same request.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to these requests?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Chairman, I submit an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that already there are three amendments pending. The gentleman may have his amendment read for information and use his five minutes, the amendment to be considered afterwards. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LUCE: Page 56, line 16, after the word "consolidation" insert the word "or" and after the word "or" now in the line, insert the words "to approve, authorize, or direct such."

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Chairman, I submit this amendment tentatively, so to speak, feeling that if it should not commend itself to the judgment of the committee, I should gravely doubt my own judgment in the matter.

In brief, this contemplates giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to direct the railroads to pool facilities. For a concrete illustration, there is over beyond the document room an office which I fancy a large number of Members of this House would very much like to visit this afternoon, in order to test its joint facilities to the utmost in securing transportation to their homes. As this bill now reads, the Interstate Commerce Commission could not direct the continuance of that office. In my own city, when the Railroad Administration took charge of affairs, there were closed somewhere from 25 to 50 passenger and freight offices. I estimate that the economic saving to us, who ultimately pay the bills, to the taxpayer, to the consumer, was equal to the interest on an investment of from $5,000,000 or $10,000,000, representing the running expenses of those offices.

It may or may not be wise to try to preserve this gain. That I do not argue, but if the Chamber of Commerce of my city should think a continuance of these joint facilities desirable and could so convince the Interstate Commerce Commission, it may be well for the committee to consider whether the commission might not well have mandatory power in the matter. I propose that you permit the commission to direct the railroads to continue these joint facilities if, in the judgment of the commission, they are found to be a public economy.

May I call the attention of the committee to the fact that in the fifth line of the page of the bill in question they say that the commission may either upon the application of the carriers or upon its own initiative take up these matters? Certainly it could not to advantage take them up upon its own initiative if afterwards all the power it had in the matter was that given in line 15, to approve and to authorize. I wonder if the committee may not have intended, when it gave the commission power to take the initiative, that it should have the complementary power of issuing directions after hearings?

As I said in the beginning, if the judgment of the committee should oppose this, I should seriously doubt my own; but inquiry of members of the committee led me to think that perhaps it had not fully considered what is to happen in the matter of joint facilities.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment which I would like to have read for information of the House, to be offered at the proper time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment to be read for information of the House and to be offered later. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLACK: Page 56, line 12, after the word "public," strike out the following words: "or economy in operation."

Mr. BLACK. Now, Mr. Chairman, upon first impression I have an idea that the members of the committee and Members of the House would think that to strike out the language mentioned in my amendment would be unwise, and it may be that I am wrong in my effort to strike it out, but I do not think I am, and I hope that the chairman of the committee will approve that amendment.

Now, the provisions of this section, as we all know, give the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to modify and limit the Clayton antitrust law in respect to certain matters wherever they think that to do so would be in the interest of the public. That is the purpose of it. The language of the bill says that the unification and consolidation or merger of a carrier with another carrier may be permitted in the following cases: First, when it "will be in the interest of better service to the public." Now, that is a broad and comprehensive term, and I approve of it. Second, or "will be in the interest of economy in operation," or, third, "otherwise of advantage to the convenience and commerce of the people."

Now, let us see. Of course if we favor the purpose sought to be accomplished by this section—and I do myself—we will not object to the Interstate Commerce Commission ordering and authorizing a consolidation of this kind when it would be for the betterment of the public service. Therefore the first-named condition precedent to a merger or consolidation is all right. But the next language is—

Or will be in the interest of economy in operation.

Now, gentlemen, economy in operation alone might not be in the public interest. Presumably it would be, but not necessarily so in all cases. We are told—and I believe it is true—that the advantage of going back to private control is to maintain competition of service. We do not expect competition in rates. It has been established that we can not have that. But too much merger and consolidation would deprive us of competition of service. I dare say in almost every attempt toward consolidation the carrier could show that it would bring about an economy in operation, and therefore a provision like the one in this section would place it within the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to order a merger or consolidation in any case where it can be shown that it would work an economy in operation, and this without any necessary regard for the public interest. While I have the utmost confidence in the Interstate Commerce Commission, I think that language ought to go out, and we ought to delegate to the commission the power to grant such consolidations only as they find to be in the interest of better service to the public or otherwise of advantage to the convenience and commerce of the people, and I think that such language would cover every ground that would justify the commission in approving a merger.

Mr. DENISON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLACK. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DENISON. One very purpose of consolidation is to bring about economy in the expense of operation.

Mr. BLACK. Exactly, and whenever that would be for the betterment of the service it would meet the necessary test, but if it would not be for the betterment of the service the mere fact that it was an economy in operation should not justify it.

If gentlemen will study the broad and comprehensive power which this section delegates to the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant mergers and consolidations wherever to do so will be in the interest of "economy of operation" I think they will hesitate to give it.

It practically gives to the commission unlimited power to grant and authorizes consolidations and mergers. The discretion of the commission would practically be the only limit. I think the words which I seek to strike out should go out, and I therefore hope my amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. All time has expired. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HUDSPETH].

Mr. HUDSPETH. May I have the amendment reported again?

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment will be again read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HUDSPETH: Amend page 57, line 23, by striking out the period and inserting a semicolon and inserting the following: "*Provided*, That nothing in this act shall relieve or exempt any carrier or express company from obedience to the constitution and antitrust laws of the State of its creation, or in which it may operate."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. HUDSPETH) there were—ayes 32, noes 63.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is upon the amendment of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BRIGGS] to strike out paragraph 3.

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will now report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LUCE: Page 56, line 16, after the word "consolidation" insert the word "or"; and after the word "or," now in the line, insert the words "to approve, authorize, or direct such."

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. LUCE) there were—ayes 26, noes 55.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLACK].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLACK: Page 56, line 12, after the word "public," in line 12, strike out the following words: "or economy in operation."

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. BLACK) there were—ayes 33, noes 64.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is upon the motion of the gentleman from Tennessee to strike out section 407.

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. SIMS) there were—ayes 20, noes 73.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 408. The second and third paragraphs of section 5 of the commerce act, added to such section by section 11 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection, and operation of the Panama Canal, and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone," approved August 24, 1912, are hereby amended by inserting "(4)" at the beginning of such second paragraph, and "(5)" at the beginning of such third paragraph.

The fourth paragraph of section 5 of the commerce act, added to such section by section 11 of such act of August 24, 1912, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(6) If the Interstate Commerce Commission is of the opinion that any such existing or proposed new specified service by water, other than through the Panama Canal, is being or will be operated in the interest of the public, and is or will be of advantage to the convenience and commerce of the people, and that a discontinuance of the existing service, or a failure to establish the proposed new service, will be substantially injurious to the commerce or localities affected, the commission may, upon such just and reasonable terms as it may prescribe, by order extend the time during which such existing service by water may continue to be operated, or authorize the establishment and maintenance of the proposed new service, until its further order after hearing. In every case of such extension or authorization the rates, schedules, and practices of such water carrier shall be filed with the commission and shall be subject to this act and all amendments thereto in the same manner and to the same extent as is the railroad or other common carrier controlling such water carrier or interested in any manner in its operation."

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SANDERS of Indiana: Page 57, strike out lines 24 and 25, and lines 1 to 9, inclusive, on page 58, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 408. The paragraph of section 5 of the commerce act added to such section by section 11 of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection, and operation of the Panama Canal, and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone,' approved August 24, 1912, is hereby amended by inserting '(4)' at the beginning thereof.

"The two paragraphs of section 11 of such act of August 24, 1912, which follow the paragraph added by such section to section 5 of the commerce act are hereby made a part of section 5 of the commerce act. The first paragraph so made a part of section 5 of the commerce act is hereby amended by inserting '(5)' at the beginning thereof, and the second such paragraph is hereby amended to read as follows:"

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment suggested by the chairman of the committee, simply to make consecutive the numbering of the paragraphs, and is not any substantial change at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. SANDERS], a member of the committee.

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. HUMPHREYS].

Mr. HUMPHREYS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HUMPHREYS: Page 58, line 22, after the word "hearing" strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That no new service shall be authorized except in or upon the Great Lakes and their connecting waterways, or on a navigable water (other than through the Panama Canal) where the major portion of the service is upon the high seas or upon Long Island Sound."

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, after conference with various members of the committee and others who are interested in the Panama Canal section we have come to the agreement manifested in the amendment that has just been read.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Chairman, I have a motion to strike out the section.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will have an opportunity to present that. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. HUMPHREYS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAWLEY. I move to strike out the last word. I wish to ask the chairman of the committee a question. Does paragraph 6 on page 58 apply only to rates where there is a joint water and rail haul, or does it give the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to fix rates when the route is entirely by water?

Mr. ESCH. It could not have jurisdiction unless you had a railroad owning the water line.

Mr. HAWLEY. Then if there is a carrier independent of a rail carrier, operating the water service, the Interstate Commerce Commission would have no power to fix rates for that carrier?

Mr. ESCH. It would have no jurisdiction.

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana: Page 58, line 11, strike out the words "or proposed new specified," and on line 16 strike out the words "or a failure to establish the proposed new service," and on line 20 strike out the last word in said line, "or," strike out all of line 21, and in line 22 the words "new service."

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, this amendment, if adopted, will merely strike out what is known as the Rich amendments, which have already been discussed.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out section 408.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. ALEXANDER: Strike out all of section 408.

Mr. ESCH. Will the gentleman from Missouri yield?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Yes.

Mr. ESCH. The gentleman does not desire to strike out the amendment renumbering the sections?

Mr. ALEXANDER. If that could be segregated I would be willing to do it. I do not know how to do it, as I have no copy of the amendment. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Chairman, this bill amends section 5 of the commerce act as amended by section 11 of the Panama Canal act.

The fourth paragraph of section 11 of the Panama Canal act provides that—

If the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be of the opinion that any such existing specified service by water—

That is, by railroad owned or controlled water lines—

other than through the Panama Canal is being operated in the interest of the public and is of advantage to the convenience and commerce of the people, and that such extension will neither exclude, prevent, nor reduce competition on the route by water under consideration, the Interstate Commerce Commission may, by order, extend the time during which service by water may continue to be operated beyond July 1, 1914.

The provision of this bill is as follows:

(6) If the Interstate Commerce Commission is of the opinion that any such existing or proposed new specified service by water, other than through the Panama Canal, is being or will be operated in the interest of the public, and is or will be of advantage to the convenience and commerce of the people, and that a discontinuance of the existing service, or a failure to establish the proposed new service, will be substantially injurious to the commerce or localities affected, the commission may, upon such just and reasonable terms as it may prescribe, by order extend the time during which such existing service by water may continue to be operated, or authorize the establishment and maintenance of the proposed new service, until its further order after hearing.

And so forth.

You will note that under section 11 of the Panama Canal act the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission is limited to railroad owned or controlled water lines other than those operated through the Panama Canal, and that in order to authorize the continuance of such lines the commission should be of opinion that they were being operated in the interest

of the public and to the advantage and convenience and commerce of the public.

But the duty did not stop there. They were required to further find and be of opinion that the extension of the time of service beyond July 1, 1914, would—mark the language—"neither exclude, prevent, nor reduce competition on the route by water under consideration."

What does the proposed amendment in section 408 of the bill do? It permits existing railroad owned or controlled lines to continue to be operated, or new services to be established, without any reference to what the effect will be on existing water lines. The commission is not required to find or be of opinion that such extension of service, or such new service, excludes, prevents, or reduces competition on the route by water under consideration.

Does anyone think that an independent water line can live in competition with a railroad-owned competing line?

The Panama Canal act required the withdrawal by railroad companies from the operation of ships in competition with their rail lines. That act, however, gave the Interstate Commerce Commission certain discretion in extending the time within which such water service by rail lines must be withdrawn.

It has recently been printed in the RECORD that during the seven years since the enactment of the Panama Canal act the Interstate Commerce Commission has denied but four applications by rail carriers for continuance of railroad-water service. Such action by the commission has undoubtedly prevented that which Congress originally contemplated, namely, that private capital owning independent water lines should build up a water service beneficial to the public in that it would not be rail controlled as to its rates, and would, therefore, constitute a rail competition such as could never be obtained from railroad-owned ships.

The phraseology in the bill which we seek to eliminate not only perpetuates the railroad-owned lines which the Interstate Commerce Commission has permitted to be continued under its discretionary powers, as outlined, but grants to the Interstate Commerce Commission additional authority to permit the railroads to further extend water service anywhere and everywhere, except only through the Panama Canal, thus permitting rail lines to furnish a camouflaged water service which would, however, prevent active privately owned water competition with rail lines such as would guarantee to the public who could be served by water carriers just and reasonable rates based upon the actual cost of water transportation.

It will be noted also that the phraseology which we propose to eliminate would place the Interstate Commerce Commission in exclusive control of such railroad-owned water carriers as to their rates, their schedules, and their practices, it being the evident purpose that they shall be considered differently than the ships of privately owned water companies which are amenable to the Shipping Board, as provided under the shipping act, to which board also the railroad-owned ships have been and now are amenable in so far as they do a port-to-port business.

The language of the bill, however, would give to the Interstate Commerce Commission control over the port-to-port rates of such railroad-owned water carriers, leaving them a menace always to privately owned shipping. We do not at this time seek to further restrict railroads from operating ships beyond that restriction provided in the Panama Canal act, but we seek to prevent an extension of that authority. Congress undoubtedly proposed to eliminate railroad-owned ships from competition with private carriers. The Interstate Commerce Commission has balked that intent of Congress, and certain it is that having failed to carry out the intents and purposes of the Panama Canal act, Congress is not justified in giving it further authority of like character which may be used by it to further destroy the independent water competition with rail lines.

If this motion to strike out is agreed to, it will leave the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission as it is now under section 11 of the Panama Canal act, and that is where it should rest for the present. The power of the commission, in my opinion, should not be extended. The power to regulate common carriers by water should continue in the United States Shipping Board, where it is lodged by the shipping act, 1916.

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries was instructed by Congress to investigate the steamship company affiliations under House resolution 583 in the Sixty-third Congress. In our report we made this finding as to the steamship company affiliations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. I quote from our report:

> On this leading water highway of American commerce practically all the large regular steamship lines are either controlled by railroads or are subsidiaries of one of two large shipping consolidations—the Eastern Steamship Corporation and the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines. Exclusive of some very small and purely local lines, 28 lines, representing 235 steamers with a total of 549,821 gross tons, handle practically all of the traffic along the entire Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Of the 235 steamers and 549,821 gross tons referred to, the lines controlled by the railroads represent 54.5 per cent and 61.9 per cent, respectively; the lines of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, 11.3 per cent and 10 per cent; and the lines of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines, 18.2 per cent and 22 per cent. In other words, the steamers of the railroad-controlled lines combined with those of the Eastern Steamship Corporation and the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines number 199, or 84.7 per cent of the above-mentioned total for the 28 lines, and represent 516,055 gross tons, or 93.9 per cent of the foregoing total gross tonnage.

It will be noted that of the 235 steamers and 549,821 gross tons referred to, the lines controlled by the railroads represent 54.5 per cent and 61.9 per cent, respectively, of the regular steamship lines that handled the traffic on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

And yet in this bill it is proposed to give the Interstate Commerce Commission greater power over water traffic and to permit rail-owned or controlled water lines to strangle independent lines, all under the shallow pretense that to do so will be in the public interest.

It is time for the Congress to determine whether or not our inland waterways, our Great Lakes, the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf, and the Pacific Ocean shall be national assets or national liabilities; whether we should continue to expend vast sums of money for the improvement of our waterways, including the Panama Canal, if the benefit of cheaper water rates is to be denied to the people. Looking at them from the railroad standpoint, they should be wiped off the map. They are regarded as an enemy, and the whole trend of this bill is to enlarge the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission over transportation by water, to the end that competition by water lines may be curtailed or entirely eliminated, as has been the case on our inland waterways, and that the railroads may control our waterways and make them of no value to our great agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests. Foreign nations regard their waterways as great national assets. We should regard our waterways as great national assets. Indeed, we could not estimate their value to our commerce if properly and fully utilized; but we seem determined, in this and other sections, to further eliminate their use or very seriously diminish their effectiveness as a means of cheaper transportation to the American people; and, as a member of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, who has given 12 or 13 years of his time in an effort to build up a great American merchant marine and to increase the value of our waterways to the commerce of our country, I protest against this tendency. It is idle to ask the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries to bring in legislation to build up an American merchant marine and at the same time give the railroad companies power to throttle or curtail water transportation. [Applause.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the ocean we can not change; the Panama Canal connects the two oceans. The Great Lakes, I suppose, will continue to be there, but so far as the inland waterways are concerned I sometimes, from my standpoint, grow weary of them. We spend money on the canal from here to the South, within a stone's throw of the ocean, and then we are angry because commerce does no go upon it, and we want to legislate so that commerce will go upon it. I grew up on the Wabash and live within 12 miles of it now. The Wabash was called the Appian Way, away back there by the French who discovered it, and they used to float flatboats down on it and little stern-wheel steamers. They are all gone now. The day of the railroads has come. The Wabash is a navigable river, with the Vermilion River, one of its tributaries, which runs up and past my little town. It is a navigable river. The trouble about it is that when you want the inland waterways and you make them efficient, they will take care of themselves. Therefore, without disagreeing with anybody or making myself offensive to anybody, as I see it, I sometimes just grow—no; not aweary, but I do not quite agree with the desire by law to force the waterways to perform something that they can not do.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, the motion of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ALEXANDER] ought to prevail. I do not agree with the criticisms of this bill which are made by some to the effect that it is altogether bad. On the contrary, I think there are some very admirable features in it, particularly pertaining to the railroads, but even the members of the committee would not claim infallibility, and certainly those who have given consideration to some features of the bill and offer amendments are entitled to the consideration of the House sitting in Committee of the Whole, and I do not think it is altogether wise to assume that every amendment is without merit.

In the Panama Canal act there was a provision which forbade railroads owning or operating boat lines competitive with the railroads. The commission was given discretion, upon ap-

plication, to find the facts whether the boat lines were competitive and to extend the time within which the railroad might dispose of its boat lines. I understand that very few—under 10—separations of boat lines owned by railroads have been made, and I think it is fair to say that the tendency of the commission has been to permit the continued ownership of these boat lines by the railroads.

I submit, if I correctly estimate the attitude of the commission, that they are wrong. I further submit that the law prohibiting railroads from owning and operating competing boat lines is wise. Traffic by rail and traffic by water are dissimilar. The common ownership can not operate in the interest of the public. They never have done it and never will do it, and always in the past boat lines operated by railroad lines in competition with the railroads have been operating in the interest of the railroads and not in the interest of the public. That proposition in transportation can not be denied. I take it no one would stand up here and advocate the proposition that it is in the interest of transportation, increasing the facilities of transportation, and in the interest of the public to permit a rail line to own a competing boat line. If that be true, why this amendment to the existing law, and why should it be adopted? Its only purpose is to extend the discretion vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission and to permit the continued ownership by the rail lines of existing competing boat lines; and not only that, but to permit railroads to construct and operate additional boat lines.

The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. SANDERS], in an address in general debate, condemned this bill in very general terms as sounding the death knell of water transportation. I am not willing to go to that extreme, and do not do so; but I do say that when an amendment like the one proposed by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ALEXANDER] is offered in furtherance of a proposition connected with transportation which is wise and which can not be contested, it ought to have the favorable consideration of the House, and that his motion to strike out ought to be adopted. If it is not done, some color will be given to charges like those made by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. SANDERS].

Mr. HUMPHREYS. Mr. Chairman, I want to speak briefly and call the attention of the House to the fact that this section as it is now will prevent the railroads from putting in any boat lines in competition with the railroads, or in competition with the boat lines that already exist on any of the inland waterways of the country. The objection to permitting railroads to own and operate boats on the rivers is apparent to everyone. The mere right to do that was in itself a drawback to the development of river transportation, because private individuals would hesitate to put a boat line in if the railroads could under any circumstances get permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to inaugurate a boat line in competition.

Therefore to that extent private interests were discouraged, but the section as it stands now will not authorize the railroads to go into the steamboat business upon any of the rivers in the country. They are expressly excluded from that privilege. The only place they will be permitted to establish their lines will be upon the Great Lakes, upon the Fall Fiver Line running from New York City up through Long Island Sound, where, according to the statements of gentlemen from those communities, that service is very greatly needed. Since the passage of the Panama Canal act the service by water in those two specific localities has greatly deteriorated and in some instances has passed away altogether, and they are anxious now to have the authority given to the railroads to reestablish that service which has passed away. Now, those of us who represent the inland waters of the country, I submit, ought not to stand in the way of these others if they want it, and especially since they have accepted the amendment which makes it impossible in the future, as it has been since August, 1914, for the railroads to inaugurate any steamboat service on any of the inland rivers of the country which come in competition with the private boat lines.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUMPHREYS. I will.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Have the railroads any steamboat lines on inland waterways now?

Mr. HUMPHREYS. Not now. They can not establish them. If they had the right to do it, which they would have had under this section before amendment, the gentleman can see how investors would be timid about establishing a boat line on any river if by any possibility the roads could come in subsequently and establish a competing service, but this forbids that. It says the railroads can not do that, and therefore I submit, so far as the inland waterways of the country are concerned, there is no sort of harm in the section as it stands.

Mr. DAVEY. Does the gentleman think the amendment will preclude the railroad company from owning any stock or interest in any water line?

Mr. HUMPHREYS. Absolutely. That is plain. They can not own any stock or have any interest in the ownership or operation or lease, or otherwise, of any steamboat company or any service by water in any of the rivers of this country, except such rivers as the Detroit River, the St. Marys River, the Niagara River—which are connecting rivers between the Great Lakes—and the East River, and Long Island Sound.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I ask that the gentleman's time be extended two minutes——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Mississippi be extended two minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. ALEXANDER. In order that I may ask him a question.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair hears none.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Now, the railroads under existing law can potentially destroy commerce on our inland waterways, and there is no inducement for them to establish water lines. Is not that true? Then your amendment is absolutely worthless; and that is my judgment.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. Of course, I do not agree with the gentleman with the rest of the two minutes I have. [Laughter.] I dissent.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment or move to strike out a sufficient number of words to get the floor. I wish to challenge squarely the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. SMALL], and I wish to use as an illustration, amplified somewhat, an example referred to by the gentleman from Mississippi, who has just taken his seat.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad parallels Long Island Sound from the eastern end of Long Island Sound to New York; therefore boats running through the Sound would be regarded as in competition with the railroad. Prior to the passage of the Panama Canal act the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad had a number of boats, with boat lines running on Long Island Sound from New London, from New Haven, from Bridgeport, and from other ports, all running to New York. These lines were a great convenience to the people living not only along the north shore of the Sound but the entire interior section of New England. They served an excellent purpose. They carried freight much more quickly to and from New York to all of this region than it was carried by the railroad. The Panama Canal act, requiring railroads owning or operating water lines to dispose of them, was not enforced at once in Long Island Sound, and the time for its enforcement has been extended from time to time because of the situation there.

A number of railroads come down to Long Island Sound from the north. They come by way of Hartford and down the river by railroad or by boat to the Sound. They come by way of Norwich and New London, down the Thames River to New London. They come from a number of directions down to New Haven, and all in effect extend the several railroad lines by using the water route to New York. Bridgeport is similarly situated and can utilize the water route to New York.

Our difficulty is that the railroad, especially from New Haven to New York, is greatly congested. It is the neck of the bottle, if I may use that soon-to-be-out-of-date illustration. The railroad being already overburdened, the water lines serve the very useful purpose of extending the north and south railroads to New York. The shippers of this entire region are seriously handicapped in the conducting of their business by inadequate shipping facilities. Boats on the Sound materially help in the solution of the problem and the more of them the better for the people of the communities served. Any law the effect of which is to compel the railroad to divorce itself from its boats and to dispose of them is, in my judgment, a law in direct opposition to the best interests of the people being served by them.

Mr. SMALL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TILSON. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SMALL. If the cities of New Haven, Bridgeport, and other New England cities on the water were provided with municipal terminals, modern in every way, and there were independent boat lines between those cities and New York and other points, and those independent boat lines had an agreement for interchange of traffic with the railroad, does not the gentleman think it would be a healthier condition and have a better tendency to serve the public in transportation?

Mr. TILSON. I doubt it, even if the many favorable things supposed by the gentleman were true. Unfortunately, they are

not true, and probably will not be true as a result of any legislation that we might enact. The State of Connecticut has spent a million dollars to build a pier at New London in order to aid in bringing to pass the very things the gentleman suggests, but they have not come as yet. After all, the railroad is better prepared to handle the traffic than anybody else, and if we force the railroad to sever its connection with the boat lines, then, instead of sending it over somebody's boat line which is competing with the railroad, it will try to send it, if it can, through the neck of the bottle, which is the congested district just east of New York City.

Mr. WINSLOW. I would suggest to the gentleman that there are independent lines all up and down the Sound, and they do not increase. They have never been able to furnish enough boats to take the business, and even with the railroad boats they are short.

Mr. TILSON. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for his very accurate suggestion. The business has never been taken care of by independent boat lines, and it is the conviction as well as the fear of the people there that it never will be. If it is made permissible for railroads under proper regulations to connect up with their own boat lines and use Long Island Sound, it will be the very best thing possible for all the people of New England. I repeat that if we put anything into this law that will restrict the use of Long Island Sound in the way it was restricted by the Panama Canal act, it will be a serious injury to the people of New England.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] for the purpose of making this statement and observation.

Information has come to us that the Senate refuses to consent to the adjournment of the House at this time. That being true, the Members of the House ought to understand that any adjournment to-night is impossible. It is not only that condition that should hold us here, but also the further condition that there is at least a possibility, if not a probability, that the treaty will be defeated in the Senate. In that case the House should remain here in order that immediately, if that should be done, the House and the Senate may pass a joint or concurrent resolution to the effect that the war between Germany and the United States is at an end. [Applause.] That, in my judgment, will be a supreme duty of the House. In view of that, Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask the chairman of the committee whether at this late hour on Saturday evening it is worth while that the House should be held any longer in session to-day? It occurs to me that upon the determination of this amendment it would be proper and only justice to the membership of the House that we should adjourn until Monday. [Applause.]

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOWNER. I will yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. WILSON of Louisiana. Is it your information that the Senate is going to vote on the treaty to-day finally?

Mr. TOWNER. I think not. That is only a supposition. But the probabilities are that the reservations will all be passed upon this evening.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I may say to the gentlemen that my understanding, after conversation with several Senators, was that the Senate does not intend to finish to-day, but proposes to adjourn at about 5 o'clock. I do not say that with any authority, but it is merely my understanding.

Mr. TOWNER. That only emphasizes the suggestion I make.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOWNER. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. BANKHEAD. What action of the Senate leads to the gentleman's statement that they have refused to consent to the adjournment of the House? Has the matter ever been formally up in the Senate?

Mr. TOWNER. I think it has only been informally agreed upon.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOWNER. I will be glad to do so.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. There is no question about the Senate not being willing to pass that resolution. I would like to ask the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TOWNER] what good there is to waste two hours this afternoon?

Mr. TOWNER. That is just what I am suggesting.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I know, but if we go on with this bill we will not be wasting time. If we adjourn now, it will throw away two hours or two hours and a half.

Now, about the adjournment. The resolution the gentleman is talking about, to declare the war at an end, can be passed in two hours or can be defeated within two hours. With an adjournment to-day, it would not do the gentleman from Iowa any good, or myself, or anybody that lives as far away from here as we do. If we are going to adjourn, the quicker we adjourn next week the better we will be off. It will save riding from here to St. Louis on a train and coming right back again.

Mr. TOWNER. I will say to the gentleman from Missouri that this condition exists: A great many Members have made arrangements to go away to-night, and some to-morrow. If we adjourn within a short time they can cancel those arrangements and change them, and they should have an opportunity to do so while they can do it, this being the last working day of the week.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Will the gentleman permit an inquiry?

Mr. TOWNER. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Is it the gentleman's impression that we will conclude this bill on Monday if we should adjourn now?

Mr. TOWNER. I think we could if we met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. If not, we might use these two hours to-night.

Mr. TOWNER. That is for the committee to determine.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I think we had better run at least until half past 5. It is not my purpose to have a session to-night, in view of the situation in the Senate, but I think we ought to run until half past 5.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired; all time has expired. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri to strike out section 408.

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 50, noes 71.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 411. The two paragraphs under (a) of the thirteenth paragraph of section 6 of the commerce act are hereby amended so as to be combined into one paragraph to read as follows:

"(a) To establish physical connection between the lines of the rail carrier and the dock at which interchange of passengers or property is to be made, irrespective of the ownership of the dock, by directing the rail carrier to make suitable connection between its line and a track or tracks which have been constructed from the dock to the limits of the railroad right of way, or by directing either or both the rail and water carrier, individually or in connection with one another, to construct a suitable dock and connect and connect with the lines of the rail carrier a track or tracks to the dock. Such dock shall be considered a terminal, within the meaning of that term as used in other sections of the act, and the powers here conferred are in addition to those provided in other sections. The commission shall have full authority to determine and prescribe the terms and conditions upon which these docks and connecting tracks shall be operated, and it may, either in the construction or the operation of such docks and tracks, determine what sum shall be paid to or by either carrier: *Provided*, That construction required by the commission under the provisions of this paragraph shall be subject to the same restrictions as to findings of public convenience and necessity and other matters as is construction required under section 1 of this act."

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana, a member of the committee, offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana: Page 59, line 20, strike out all of section 411.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana is recognized.

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I desire, if I may, to explain to the committee just exactly what this is. I wish you would turn to your copies of the bill, page 59, section 411, line 20. Now listen: "Two paragraphs under (a) of the thirteenth paragraph of section 6 of the commerce act are hereby amended so as to be combined into one paragraph, to read as follows."

Therefore, from a mere reading of the bill, I undertake to say that every man would understand that that would mean the combining of two paragraphs.

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, it does nothing of the kind. Section (a) in the bill, at page 59, and running over to line 22, on page 60, changes, amends, and modifies the two paragraphs of section 6 of the commerce act in most important matters, and does it to the detriment of the States and the cities that have expended their money and builded their terminals and their docks.

The first change that is made of any importance begins in line 25, on page 59, and goes over into page 60, and puts in these words—the strongest that can be put in by the English language:

Irrespective of the ownership of the dock.

That means, gentlemen, that a town or a city, like the city of New Orleans, where there are State docks, not municipal, for the docks of New Orleans are State docks. It is a State insti-

tution. The revenues of those docks are pledged to the redemption of the bonds issued against them in principal and interest.

It has been contended that paragraph (a) of the commerce act carries the same provisions. Gentlemen, it does not. The present law is nowhere in the world as strong as this provision.

Then you have got on line 5 of page 60 the words "of the railroad" added, and then, on lines 9, 10, 11, and 12, you have got an entire paragraph added; and then you have given the Interstate Commerce Commission, on lines 13 and 14, the right to prescribe the terms and conditions under which river and ocean traffic can use the docks owned, built, and operated by the State of Louisiana. Then you have added the word "docks" in line 14, and you have added the word "docks" in line 16.

In other words, by these provisions in this bill you have taken away from the locality and from the State, the municipality, public ownership of docks and ways, docks built by and through public money, owned and operated by State or municipality, and you undertake to deprive that State or that municipality of the right of prescribing the terms and conditions under which their own public utilities may be used.

I have said that there is an invasion of State lines throughout this bill. There is no more outrageous invasion than is attempted in this section which I have moved to strike out.

No harm can come, gentlemen of this committee, by leaving section (a) as it stands in the commerce act to-day. No harm can come to this bill, because under the existing law the Interstate Commerce Commission has all the power that it ought to have. Do not try by act of Congress to take away the management and the control and the operation of State or municipal docks or piers placed there by a people for their own purpose.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Certainly.

Mr. DENISON. May I ask the gentleman from Louisiana if these municipal or State docks are facilities that are used for interstate commerce?

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Yes, sir.

Mr. DENISON. Does the gentleman think that the State of Louisiana, with reference to an interstate facility, or a facility of interstate commerce, should be superior to the United States?

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Absolutely, in regard to our own docks.

Mr. DENISON. The Constitution says otherwise.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I ask for three minutes more, if you please.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana asks unanimous consent to proceed for three minutes more. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DENISON. The Constitution says otherwise.

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. There is nothing in the Constitution of the United States anywhere that says that State property can be taken by the Federal Government.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Yes.

Mr. DENISON. The Constitution does give the Congress plenary power to regulate interstate commerce, and when a State enters into the construction of facilities for interstate commerce the State must do so subject to that constitutional power.

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. There is not any question about the Constitution of the United States giving to Congress the right to regulate and control interstate commerce. But that is not what is attempted in this amendment. You are attempting here to dictate to a sovereign State the terms and conditions under which a vessel, a steamboat, a river-going or ocean-going vessel shall tie up at the docks at the city of New Orleans or any other city where docks are publicly or privately owned. You are taking away the management of those docks. You are taking away the control of those docks.

Yes; you have got the right to regulate interstate commerce, but you have not the right by an act of Congress, you have not the legal right, and, more than that, you have not the moral right to go down and take the docks built by State money and undertake to say how those docks shall be managed and under what terms they shall be used. It is inherently illegal. Worse than that, it is inherently immoral. I have not heard the gentleman from Illinois, or any other gentleman on that side, state that we could take a copper cent from a railroad. Oh, no. Their property is sacred and must not be touched. But the property of the State of Louisiana must be treated otherwise.

Mr. BENSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Yes.

Mr. BENSON. Did you not do that very thing when you took the railroads away from the owners?

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. We did not. We paid them, and paid them well, for the use thereof.

Mr. BENSON. Would we not pay the States for the use of the docks?

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. No. There is not one word in this about paying the State.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has again expired.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. SMALL. Will the gentleman yield to allow me to offer a perfecting amendment?

Mr. DENISON. In a moment I will. Gentlemen, I appreciate the attitude of my friend from Louisiana [Mr. SANDERS]. I know how he feels on this question, but he is in error. The Constitution gives the Congress absolutely plenary power to regulate interstate commerce. Now, whenever a sovereign State or a municipality engages or invests in a facility of interstate commence, then that State or municipality must submit to the supreme power of Congress just the same as an individual, and the mere fact that it is a State or a municipality that engages or invests in the facility of interstate commerce does not change the Constitution of the United States or the constitutional power conferred on the Congress.

Let me give you an illustration. Suppose the State of Louisiana should issue its bonds and invest in a railroad running from New Orleans to Austin, Tex., and engage in interstate commerce. Then my friend from Louisiana [Mr. SANDERS] would come here and say that Congress has no right to impose any regulation on that railroad because it is a State railroad, and a sovereign State can not be subjected to the power of the Congress.

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENISON. I will be glad to yield?

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Would the gentleman contend that this Congress could order the State of Louisiana to build that railroad?

Mr. DENISON. Certainly not.

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. That is exactly what this amendment does when it orders us to make physical connection here, there, and elsewhere.

Mr. DENISON. If the gentleman from Louisiana can not see the distinction between the power to order a person or a State to do something that it has never undertaken to do, and the power to regulate it when it has undertaken to do a thing which the Constitution gives the Congress the power to regulate, that is the gentleman's misfortune. I can see the distinction.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. May I interrupt the gentleman?

Mr. DENISON. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. I should like to call attention to the fact that in a preceding section of the bill, with reference to the power of the commission to require the joint use of terminals, provision was made for compensation. Is there in this section any provision for compensation? The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. SANDERS] construes the provision as giving the commission the authority to control the operation and use of the docks at New Orleans. Can the commission, under that power, without compensation to the municipality, authorize the control and operation of those docks when it is understood that these docks produce a very large revenue to the State?

Mr. DENISON. We do not think that, and I do not think anyone would give that construction to it. The commission can not take the property of a private individual or a municipality or a State and let others use it without just compensation.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. This does not seem to provide for any compensation.

Mr. DENISON. I do not think it is subject to that construction. Congress can not take private property or municipal property or State property and subject it to the use of others without just compensation. That would be a violation of the Consitution.

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Can the gentleman read anywhere in this section the right of Congress to order the State of Louisiana to build the connecting link called for here at the pleasure of the Interstate Commerce Commission? And is there any compensation for that or is there any compensation offered in this bill for the use of the docks?

Mr. DENISON. Let me tell the gentleman from Louisiana my view upon that question.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I ask that the gentleman's time may be extended two minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Illinois be extended two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DENISON. Whenever the State of Louisiana, or the municipality of New Orleans, or any other State or municipality undertakes to perform the function of an interstate carrier, it thereby submits itself to the supreme power of Congress under the Constitution, and anything that the Congress can properly authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to do to a railroad or a private individual it can do to a municipality or State; and the mere fact that the State chooses to do that thing does not exempt the State from all of the powers under the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution, or any of those powers.

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Does the gentleman think that the Congress legally or morally can take the property of the State of Louisiana in whole or in part without compensation?

Mr. DENISON. No; I do not; and I have not said anything to intimate that.

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. I am glad the gentleman does not think that.

Mr. DENISON. I hope I have not said anything even intimating that.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Chairman, of course, I take it that the gentleman's position is that if the people who own these docks consent to this use of them by the railroads, it will be all right. They can get the right in that way. Now, suppose they refuse their consent, how can you get their property except by condemnation proceedings? There is no power given here to condemn, is there?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has again expired.

Mr. DENISON. I am sorry I have not the time to answer the gentleman.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. EDMONDS: Add after section 411 as a new paragraph:

"That the thirteenth paragraph of section 6 of the commerce act, which reads: 'When property may be or is transported from point to point in the United States by rail or water through the Panama Canal or otherwise, the transportation being by a common carrier or carriers, and not entirely within the limits of a single State, the Interstate Commerce Commission shall have jurisdiction of such transportation and of the carriers, both by rail and by water, which may or do engage in the same, in the following particulars, in addition to the jurisdiction given by the act to regulate commerce, as amended June 18, 1910.' be and is hereby amended to read: 'When property may be or is transported from point to point in the United States by rail or water through the Panama Canal or otherwise, the transportation being by a common carrier or carriers, and not entirely within the limits of a single State, there shall be a joint commission composed of three members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and three members of the Shipping Board elected by each body, the commission to be known as the Federal Joint Commission on Rail and Water Traffic, which shall have jurisdiction of such transportation and of the carriers, both by rail and by water, which may or do engage in the same, in the following particulars.'"

Mr. ESCH. I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin reserves a point of order.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Chairman, I am rather inclined to believe that this amendment is subject to a point of order, but I hope that the point of order will not be made. During the last few days a number of Members, particularly those connected with the merchant marine and fisheries, have made an appeal to the committee not to place the water business so conclusively under the Interstate Commerce Commission, because we realize that if you want to give the death blow to the coastwise business of the merchant marine generally, you are going to do it by passing this legislation and putting the general supervision of the business where this committee seems to wish to place it.

There is no doubt that there should be on any commission that intends to take up the question of water facilities, the question of port facilities, some representation of some board that will represent the water business. At the present day the Interstate Commerce Commission has only one object in view, and that is to make the railroads in the country a success, and to take care of the interests of the people in the Government, of course.

But here we are placing an entirely dissimilar business, a business that has nothing to do with railroads, that operates in a different manner and under different conditions, placing it under railroad conditions without giving the waterways people an opportunity to have a man on the board that has the final decision in making the rates. I trust, gentlemen, you will listen to this case, because it is the last opportunity we have to offer you anything in the bill to protect the water business of the country. If it is your intention not to do so, you will vote down the amendment. If the point of order is sustained, I will support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana to strike out the section.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin make the point of order?

Mr. ESCH. I insist on the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment provides for the appointment of a new commission, to consist of certain members of the Interstate Commerce Commission and certain members of the Shipping Board, to have control over matters relating to navigation through the Panama Canal. In the opinion of the Chair the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania proposing the creation of such a new commission, constituted as this is provided for in the amendment, is not germane to the section of the commerce act to which it is offered, nor to any provision of the act, and therefore the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, I have several perfecting amendments, and I have been trying to get recognition by the Chair. I do not want to lose my rights.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will be recognized later.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I have no desire to differ from the very able gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON] with respect to the legal conclusions that he has drawn with reference to the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission and in reference to the interstate traffic of this country. I do not intend to disagree with my able colleague from the State of Louisiana with respect to the rights he tries to preserve by virtue of his amendment, rights which are almost sacred to us, gentlemen. The dock commission of the city of New Orleans, as it is generally styled and referred to, had jurisdiction over that part of the river front of the Mississippi which begins four parishes above New Orleans—and a parish corresponds to your county division—in the district of my colleague, H. GARLAND DUPRÉ, and stretches way down across the front of New Orleans and that of the parish of St. Bernard, which is immediately in front of the battle ground on which the Battle of New Orleans was fought.

The construction and maintenance of these docks have cost the people of the city of New Orleans millions and millions of dollars. When I say it has cost the people of the city of New Orleans millions of dollars I want you to realize fully the significance of that statement. New Orleans is a city relatively poor. Per capita, I imagine, we are one of the poorest cities in the United States of America. There are any number of sad reasons for that fact—the Civil War, the occupation of that city by Ben Butler and its tragic memories, the yellow fever that followed, the calamities and catastrophes and afflictions that besieged us, the overflows, and a thousand other things that have come to try the souls of those people, until they have lost almost everything but their faith in their country. And yet she has, in spite of all these drawbacks and disasters, disasters and defeats that would have crushed any other people, become one of the finest cities in the world as a result of the willingness of her people to spend their all to make her commercially and industrially a great and well-equipped port to handle the commerce of the world and to maintain her financial integrity at any cost.

Aye, it may be truly said of New Orleans that there was a time when her people had lost all, as a result of vicissitude, but their honor. You gentlemen of the rich and opulent cities of the North and East do not know what these millions spent by our people to construct our wharves and warehouses and docks meant to the people of that city. They have spent those millions in perfecting a great and magnificent dockage system, which includes every facility known to modern mechanical genius in building up a port which challenges the admiration of the commercial world. We have built up a public railroad system there for the purpose of carrying the freight from all of the railroads that enter the city of New Orleans to the docks. We have a magnificent system, a system that was said by Gen. Black recently before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to be one of the finest in the world. Gentlemen, you will easily understand the apprehension, you will understand the fear, of a people who have gone to that tremendous expense in an endeavor to make that port one of the great ports of the country, in respect to anything that might menace the position

they have laboriously ascended to and acquired as a result of years of sacrifice—sacrifice and toil that have no parallel in history. A bill as important as this and which contains so many features of vast possibilities to the commerce of the country ought to be submitted to our exchanges and commercial bodies before being taken up in this House. I do not like to refer harshly to any legislation that is being considered by this body, but, so far as I know, the only board of trade or association of commerce that I have heard from in connection with this bill is the Cleveland Board of Trade or association of commerce. The matter contained in this section, which is so important to the people of New Orleans and its industrial and commercial and financial life——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. DUPRÉ. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague may have two minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I repeat, this section is of sufficient importance in itself to justify me in saying and reiterating it that it should have been submitted to our trade boards in order that we might have had their advice and suggestion.

Mr. Chairman, this bill—and I can not repeat it too often—this bill should have been submitted to the various commercial exchanges of the country, and in all probability if this had been done we would have had a more carefully and better digested bill before us, and having had the advice of our commercial bodies we would have been better equipped for its discussion. I know that when news of this measure is carried to the people of that city, when the idea is carried to them that their all, that their labor and investment for years is endangered, that the Interstate Commerce Commission by its mere fiat can change its facilities from one part of that great river front to another, it will in all probability arouse a feeling among our people that their Representatives here have not been attending to their duties; that they have been recreant to their trust if they do not protest against the section and ask for a recommitment of this bill in its entirety.

I hope that this section and all other sections at the proper time will go over, in order that this proposed legislation might receive the consideration of commercial bodies, exchanges, and associations of commerce throughout this country. I do not believe that the agricultural interests are any too enthusiastic for its passage. I feel that wage earners view it with alarm and hostility, and that the commercial interests in our land may feel, out of sympathy for these two great branches of society and a desire to protect themselves against what may prove to be an ill-confected bill, that it should be recommitted in order to secure a calmer and more deliberate and judicious and serene consideration than it has, in view of the turbulence and disturbances of the day and time.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Yes.

Mr. ESCH. The principles in this bill relating to interstate commerce were presented in a bill on the 2d day of July, and they have not been changed in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has again expired.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SMALL. I have several amendments which I desire to offer to this section. May they all be read at the same time?

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, they may be read for the information of the committee and offered at the proper time.

Mr. SMALL. Then I request that that be done, and offer the following amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman offers an amendment which the Clerk will report, and he also offers amendments which may be read for the information of the committee and offered at a later time.

The Clerk read as follows:

First amendment offered by Mr. SMALL: Page 59, line 25, strike out the words "To establish" and insert in lieu thereof the words "They shall establish."

Second amendment offered by Mr. SMALL: Page 60, lines 1 and 2, strike out the words "irrespective of the ownership of the dock."

Third amendment offered by Mr. SMALL: Page 60, line 7, strike out the words "construct a suitable dock and"; page 60, lines 10, 11, and 12, strike out the words "Such docks shall be considered a terminal, within the meaning of that term as used in other sections of the act, and the powers here conferred are in addition to those provided in other sections."

Fourth amendment offered by Mr. SMALL: Page 60, line 14, strike out the words "docks and," and page 60, line 16, strike out the words "docks and."

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, I hope the chairman and other Members observed the text of the bill while the Clerk was reading these proposed amendments, so that they will know what is sought to be stricken out. If I should be so fortunate in impressing the Members with the importance of these amendments as they appear to me I shall be very grateful, and I ask the attention of the chairman of the committee.

This section as it stands now confers upon the Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction over all docks, whether they be docks built by water lines or owned by railroads or municipalities or States. That is not a wise or necessary jurisdiction to confer upon the commission, but, upon the contrary, is most unwise and will work injustices in many cities of the country. The great docks at New Orleans, those at San Francisco, the new and magnificent docks at Seattle, at Los Angeles on the Pacific coast, at Philadelphia, at Baltimore, at Galveston on the Gulf—this gives the commission jurisdiction over all those docks and the power to make rates as to their use. Admitted it is a valid exercise of power, it is an unwise one, and I submit to the committee that those words proposed to be stricken out, which would take away that jurisdiction, ought to receive the sanction of the committee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMALL. Yes; just for a question.

Mr. ALEXANDER. If this amendment were not agreed to and this provision is written into the law, will it not discourage municipalities and States to provide these terminal facilities?

Mr. SMALL. Absolutely, and I just heard a gentleman a while ago speaking in reference to a city upon the Gulf say that if this section were passed a certain referendum at which the question of issuing bonds was to be taken would result unfavorably in a bond issue. Certainly it would discourage municipalities over the land from creating and constructing municipal water terminals. Mr. Chairman, this section goes further and gives the commission power to compel boat lines to build docks or terminals. That is an unwise conferring of jurisdiction upon the commission and it would deter the construction of boats and the operation of boat lines. These amendments which have been offered on page 60 remove these difficulties and leave the section, in my opinion, a very wise one.

Mr. DENISON rose.

Mr. SMALL. In a moment. And over here on page 59 at the bottom almost of the section I change the words "to establish" to the words "they shall establish." In other words, it makes it mandatory upon the commission to establish connection between rail lines and water lines. It is a different sort of an amendment from the other. I now yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. ESCH. On page 3010 of the hearing in the amendment submitted by the gentleman from North Carolina I find this provision: "The provisions of this paragraph shall apply to cases where the dock or water terminal is owned by the municipality or other public agency or by any body other than the water carrier involved." Is that the gentleman's attitude now?

Mr. SMALL. If that be my expression at that time I certainly do not agree with it now, and however unfortunate the expression was I have never maintained the thought that the Interstate Commerce Commission should have power over docks and terminals owned by boat lines and municipalities. The only thought I ever had was that those terminals should be used for the interchange of traffic between rail lines and water lines and I have always insisted that the commission should have power to effect an interchange of traffic, but never to the extent to which this section goes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SMALL. I ask that I may have five minutes additional.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SMALL. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DENISON. I was going to say to the gentleman from North Carolina that the very high respect which the committee had for the opinion of the gentleman from North Carolina went a long way to induce the committee to put this provision in the bill.

Mr. SMALL. Well, if the committee exercised such high compliments in an individual in framing the bill can not they just exercise a little bit at this particular moment?

Mr. DENISON. The committee, I will say to the gentleman, can not change its mind every time the gentleman from North Carolina does. [Laughter.]

Mr. SMALL. To be serious, this speaker has never changed his mind; he has always, or certainly for years in studying the matter, been strongly of the opinion that there should be an interchange of traffic between rail lines and boat lines.

Mr. DUPRÉ. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMALL. In a moment I will. And that the law should both authorize and compel this exchange of traffic, and this provision gives the commission the power to make rates that absolutely control in every respect these terminals.

Mr. DUPRÉ. With regard to the rather unfortunate interpolation of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON], can you imagine anything worse than the way that the committee out of which this bill has been reported has changed its mind so often, including the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON]? I shall be very glad to have a reply to that.

Mr. SMALL. The gentleman has answered it already.

Mr. DUPRÉ. No. I am adverting to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON].

Mr. DENISON. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I was occupied and I did not hear the gentleman.

Mr. DUPRÉ. I think the gentleman was very wisely occupied, because I propounded a question he never could answer in behalf of his committee.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, who should build water terminals? This section gives the commission the power to compel water lines to build terminals. I submit, and the experience of all commercial boards is to the same effect, that water terminals should be built by some public agency, preferably the municipalities. It is very seldom that water lines have the capital to build adequate terminals. Very seldom ought a railroad be compelled to expend the necessary capital for their construction. But as they are largely in the interest of the communities I believe it is a fair statement that, and it is the consensus of opinion by all students of this subject of terminals, they should be constructed by the municipalities or some agency of the State, and should be dedicated to public use and regulated in the interest of the public. I think, therefore, that this section proceeds upon a wrong theory. The commission ought to have been given the power to compel the use of the terminals as between the boat line and the rail line—to compel connections. But as to the revenue to be derived from the terminals, as to the rates to be charged, certainly the community whose money has gone into it should have something to say as to that. And the community, being more acutely interested in building up through commerce between the boat line and the water line than anyone else can possibly be, certainly would not oppose a proper rate or do anything that would prevent the interchange of traffic between the boat line and water line. I submit that the criticism of the gentleman from Louisiana is well founded, and I hope the amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. SANDERS] having discussed this proposition from the standpoint of a municipality that objects to the provision of the bill, I propose to discuss it briefly from the standpoint of a private owner of a dock who demurs at the passage of an act which will authorize the transportation companies of the country to confiscate his dock.

Coming out of the great Pocahontas coal field of West Virginia are three great trunk line railroads—the Norfolk & Western, the Chesapeake & Ohio, and the Virginian. They converge at Norfolk. And down there at times, when a great many vessels come into port, the traffic becomes congested. In my district, which includes the Pocahontas field, I have a constituent, a very large shipper of coal, a company that produces and ships over a million of tons of coal a year. That company, in order to obviate the difficulties at the port of Norfolk, and at great expense, built a private dock in order that when coal is moving out in a continual stream—especially during cold winter weather—and the terminals are congested, that such coal might be diverted to this company's private docks and there loaded on vessels which they own, to the end that it be transported and delivered at ports along the Atlantic seaboard.

Now, we object to conferring upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the power, in the interest of the railroads, or even of the public, to take this dock. I am not arguing about due process of law or the right of exercise of eminent domain, or of remuneration, or anything of the kind. We have built the dock; it is private property; and if the railroads want additional facilities at this terminal let them go to the expense of building such facilities, as they should. [Applause.]

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

It seems to me that we are not only within our constitutional rights, but it is also clearly our duty, to make this provision in this law. There is a great cry from those who have constructed docks against what they call an encroachment on their private rights. But, after all, the rivers and harbors of this great Nation are in the Commonwealth, and the uses of the docks should belong to the entire country.

It is claimed that New Orleans had a dock which was built by the State, or the municipality—I do not remember which—and they have a belt road around there, and it is claimed that it would be a great injustice to the city of New Orleans or the State of Louisiana if we compelled railroad connection with that dock. If we were to concede that there was not power in the Congress of the United States to control the docks of those municipalities, we would grant the power in the municipality or in the State to absolutely control all of interstate commerce; and the same gentlemen—I am not referring to Members of Congress—who are so anxious now to protect the dock down there from what they regard as an infringement invoked the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the famous New Orleans case to compel the connection by rail carriers with the belt road around the dock and also to compel the division of freight rates.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Yes.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Who built the public dock that the railroads are compelled to connect with?

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. I understand it was either the State of Louisiana or the municipality—at least, that is my understanding—and that the same authority which now wants to be left absolutely alone, and which now says that the Interstate Commerce Commission has no power to deal with it, invoked the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission in order to get railroad connection and in order to use the power of the Federal Government to compel connection with the belt road around that selfsame dock.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Was it not for the purpose of compelling the railroads to do that which the Interstate Commerce Commission is at this late date trying to make them do?

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. They want benefits from the Federal Government and from the power of the Federal Government when it is for their own needs, but in the event they have a monopoly down there they want to say, "We have this; we are going to control every particle of connection with this dock; and we do not think that the Interstate Commerce Commission has any power over the subject matter."

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. I can not just now. So far as the constitutional power is concerned, it has been settled so long and so well that it should not be now in dispute. In the famous case of Gibbons against Ogden the court said——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I ask leave to proceed for two minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. In that case the court said:

> But in regulating commerce with foreign nations the power of Congress does not stop at the jurisdictional lines of the several States. It would be a very useless power if it could not pass those lines. The commerce of the United States with foreign nations is that of the whole United States; every district has a right to participate in it. The deep streams which penetrate our country in every direction pass through the interior of almost every State in the Union and furnish the means of exercising this right. If Congress has the power to regulate it, that power must be exercised whenever the subject exists. If it exists within the States, if a foreign voyage may commence or terminate at a port within a State, then the power of Congress may be exercised within a State.

Further, in this same case, it says:

> This power, like all others vested in Congress, is complete in itself, may be exercised to its utmost extent, and acknowledges no limitations, other than are prescribed in the Constitution. These are expressed in plain terms and do not affect the questions which arise in this case or which have been discussed at the bar. If, as has always been understood, the sovereignty of Congress, though limited to specified objects, is plenary as to those objects, the power over commerce with foreign nations and among the several States is vested in Congress as absolutely as it would be in a single government, having in its constitution the same restrictions on the exercise of the power as are found in the Constitution of the United States.

And, Mr. Chairman, this is a wise exercise of that power, because it is not arbitrary, but under the control of the Federal tribunal, which will deal justly with all parties. So far as provision of notice and hearing is concerned, I have no objection to a provision covering notice and hearing, if desired. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. SMALL].

The conditions in New York are such that we have spent more money on our docks than any other half dozen ports in the United States, and we now have under consideration a comprehensive scheme, not only for New York but all the New

Jersey ports, for a port which will include all the water front around New York and the Jersey side. A commission has been appointed by both States. A treaty has already been drafted and now awaits approval by the legislatures of both States. A plan is now under consideration for constructing or extending tracks along the entire water front. This would immediately bring all our municipal docks under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission if the bill is not amended.

We now have under contract to build six 1,000-foot docks in the port of New York. These docks have already been leased, I understand. We do not want any interference with the building or control of these improvements. This is one of the vital problems of our city. Now, while of course we favor any scheme that will connect our docks with railways and steamship lines, you can not come in and take complete jurisdiction of those docks which we have spent hundreds of millions of dollars to build.

Then there is this further danger, that if we give the power to the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix the rates on these docks, what guaranty will we of New York have that the rates will not be fixed to the detriment of the port of New York?

Mr. WINSLOW. Common sense.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Well, if we have only the common sense of the Interstate Commerce Commission to depend on, then, of course, I shall support the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina. [Laughter.] One of the first duties I shall have to take up in my new office is the matter of the port. I can assure the House the city of New York will develop the port to the very limit, but this I fear might hamper the plans. I urge the Members to support the pending amendment, and not to give entire jurisdiction of dock matters to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. SMALL].

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all the amendments proposed by me may be voted on together.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that the amendments offered by him may be voted on en bloc. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. SMALL) there were—ayes 102, noes 51.

Accordingly the amendments were agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now recurs on the motion of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. SANDERS].

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. The purpose of my amendment having been satisfied by the adoption of the Small amendments, I ask leave to withdraw my motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to withdraw his motion to strike out the section. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PELL. Mr. Chairman, common sense will suggest that an intelligent coordination by the railroads would effect economy and produce a more efficient service. By far the worst part of our railroad policy in the past has been the elevation of competition to the place of a sacred dogma; every railroad, in fact, enjoys a monopoly over its own lines, and we all see the evils of parallel roads. Of course, unregulated pooling would be unwise, but this hardly strikes me as a good argument against any and all forms of common action.

If we wish to get the lowest rates for the public and the highest pay and most steady positions for the men, we must permit the railroads to make use of all legitimate economies and to distribute the load in the best way. Any interference with the efficient management of the roads as transportation agents must be paid for either by the public or by the employees, just as such interference in the financial management must be paid for by the stockholders. In both cases we must have a commission to regulate affairs, but the duty of this commission is, and should be, to insure efficient and honest management rather than the maintenance of an economic dogma, and it should be allowed to give a free hand and strict supervision.

By unanimous consent, Mr. TILSON, Mr. RICKETTS, and Mr. MILLER were given leave to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 412. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of the thirteenth paragraph of section 6 of the commerce act are hereby amended:

"(b) To establish through routes and joint rates, or maximum, or minimum, or maximum and minimum joint rates, between and over such rail and water lines, and to determine all the terms and conditions under which such lines shall be operated in the handling of the traffic embraced.

"(c) To establish proportional rates, or maximum, or minimum, or maximum and minimum proportional rates, by rail to and from the ports to which the traffic is brought, or from which it is taken by the water carrier, and to determine to what traffic and in connection with what vessels and upon what terms and conditions such rates shall apply. By proportional rates are meant those which differ from the corresponding local rates to and from the port and which apply only to traffic which has been brought to the port or is carried from the port by a common carrier by water."

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH], a member of the committee, offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 60, line 25, after the word "amended" and before the colon, insert the words "to read as follows."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: Amend by inserting, on page 61, after the word "water," in line 15, a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 412½. Section 15 of the commerce act is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof a new (11) paragraph:

"'It shall be unlawful for any United States carrier or carriers by rail or water to participate in the continuous or interrupted transportation of passengers or property from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, or from or to any place in the United States to or from a foreign country, where the through rate, or through charge by combination of rates for such transportation, whether by rebate, by absorption of storage charges, wharfage charges, or any other charge or charges, or in any manner whatsoever, shall be less than the through rate or through charge by combination of rates between such points filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission or the United States Shipping Board, or the Interstate Commerce Commission and the United States Shipping Board, applying at such time for like transportation by the United States carriers by rail or water, or by rail and water, and any person violating the provisions of this paragraph shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction be punished by a fine not to exceed $1,000.'"

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that that amendment is not germane to this section. It deals with section 15 of the interstate-commerce act, which is covered in section 418. I doubt if it is germane at all, but if it is it is not germane to this section.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I shall be glad to accept the word of a member of the committee as to where he thinks this amendment should be offered. I think it would be entirely germane, owing to the provisions of the bill in section 400.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. I do not concede that the gentleman's amendment would be germane there.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent to withdraw his amendment. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 61, strike out lines 1 to 5, inclusive.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, this motion is to strike out paragraph (b). Paragraph (b) is in substance the existing paragraph (b) in the interstate commerce act. The existing law reads as follows:

To establish through routes and maximum joint rates between and over such rail-and-water lines, and to determine all the terms and conditions under which such lines shall be operated in the handling of the traffic embraced.

The substitute for that in this bill authorizes them to establish through rates and joint rates. Then follows the maximum or minimum, or the maximum and minimum joint rates between every such rail or water line, and so forth.

The objectionable feature of the substitute is that it gives the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to fix minimum water rates. This power ought not to be exercised by the commission.

Mr. BRIGGS. I was about to ask the gentleman what the effect would be.

Mr. SMALL. The effect would be to interchange the traffic between water and rail. The commission could fix a minimum rate, such a rate as would impair the water transportation on the water line. We have an illustration of what has occurred during the control of the railroads by the Federal Government. On the Erie Canal and other waterways the United States Railroad Administration fixed the water rates so high that they were comparable with the railway rates, and fixed them high, they said, in order that the traffic might not be taken away from the railroads.

Mr. BRIGGS. Might it not be that the minimum would be very much in excess of water rates which would give the water transportation a good profit?

Mr. SMALL. Yes; and that is a power that might be misused, and was misused by the United States Railroad Administration. It is a power which ought not to be given to any Federal agency. Water is free and the water lines ought to be free. They are entitled to apply any rate which will give them a profit, because however low the rates may be it is the public which benefits from it. The power ought not to be conferred on the commission even in fixing a joint rate partly by rail and partly by water to make a minimum rate on the water line. It is a dangerous power to confer and might be misused against the interests of the public. I think, therefore, that the law as it now stands—and you can read it in the interstate commerce act—is the best form of law in the interest of the public.

I may say that I overlooked a danger of this minimum provision in the bill when it was first offered by the distinguished chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee [Mr. ESCH], and it was only later in considering the matter further that I realized the unwise power given to the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix the minimum rates.

Mr. EDMONDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMALL. Yes.

Mr. EDMONDS. Does not the gentleman think that the minimum rate in paragraph (c) is just as dangerous?

Mr. SMALL. Paragraph (c) does not apply to water lines but to the railroads, and therefore I do not include paragraph (c) in my motion to strike out.

Mr. CLEARY. Mr. Chairman, I might give some illustration as to the working of this abuse. Last year, for instance, a delegation from New York came down here in vacation time, and I came with them. The people from various parts of New York State came and we waited upon Mr. McAdoo because the Erie Canal was not being conducted successfully. I did most of the talking with Mr. McAdoo, as I was familiar with the situation. I told him that the canal has got to have a very much lower rate than the rail to get any business.

That is so, for various reasons. There is, for instance, the insurance, and also the fact that the shippers were more familiar with shipping by rail than by boat, and they did not have to ship in such large quantities and all those things. I suggested that there was something that he should do, that he should name a rate from New York to all points west by rail, and then he should name a rate ex boats from Buffalo, so that the boats might carry it for any rate they pleased between New York and Buffalo and thus give people the benefit of the canal. His reply to that was that he could not afford to let the water routes do what they wanted to because he had to protect the railroads. That is an illustration.

I might refer to another matter, such a case as this clause. I was for 25 years vice president of the Lake Champlain Transportation Co. The greatest business on that route, which included the Champlain Canal which runs from Troy to Whitehall, connected with Lake Champlain, and then 45 miles over the lake to the mines, was in ore. That ore is sold through Pennsylvania. For instance, the Bethlehem Steel Co. bought great quantities of it. I used to contract year after year for large quantities. We used to pro rate. I used to make a deal with the general freight agent of the Pennsylvania road and with other roads, who would put on his price and I would name mine, and then we would issue the tariff, and that would be the through rate. The Interstate Commerce Commission never exercised the right to make a minimum rate with us. It merely allowed us to make a rate, and not to make it any more to Reading than to Harrisburg, so that the shippers in Pennsylvania could get the benefit of the rate on the same basis. If the Interstate Commerce Commission should exercise the right to make a minimum rate, and if that minimum rate was made too high, the Delaware & Hudson would get all the iron-ore trade and that water route would not get any, and I will tell you why. I have been at all of these iron mills up through eastern Pennsylvania. They prefer to get the ore by rail because it is not necessary in that case to buy large quantities, to store it. To get the benefit of the water rates they have to bring in thousands of tons. I had a contract with the Bethlehem Steel Co. for 100,000 tons to be brought in one season alone. Of course, to do that you have to store it, and the same was true with all these other concerns up through the Schuylkill and the Lehigh Valleys. They had to put in this ore in large quantities and, of course, they had to shovel it some, away from the tracks, so that they could dump the cars, because the cars took it from us at Jersey City. They had to take a large amount in order to make use of water routes, but when they received it by rail the cars kept coming every day in small quantities comparatively, and it saved them the investment in a large stock as well as being more convenient. I make this point just to show that if the Interstate Commerce Commission through an error or on purpose made a minimum rate too high, they would simply rule out that water route entirely. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, in the amendment proposed by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. SMALL] to our committee, as reported in the hearings, he made this proposition:

(b) Upon application of any responsible water carrier, the commission shall establish through routes and joint rates for maximum or minimum or minimum and maximum joint rates between and over such rail and water lines, and determine all the terms and conditions under which such lines shall be operated in the handling of the traffic embraced.

The bill before you practically uses those identical words with reference to the rates. It is not for me to judge of the reasons which induced the gentleman from North Carolina to change his mind. The committee, however, was persuaded that we should give to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to establish through routes and joint rates, or maximum or minimum, or maximum and minimum, joint rates between and over such rail and water lines. You will notice the second paragraph, (c), gives the commission power to establish proportional rates, or maximum or minimum, or maximum and minimum proportional rates by rail.

Now, how easy it would be if we maintained power in the commission to fix proportional rates by rail and do not give the commission power to fix a minimum joint rate so far as it applies to the water haul. I think that gentlemen should stand by this provision of the bill as it has been drawn. It has the indorsement of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the commission believed, and so stated, that unless they could have this power to fix a joint rate, the maximum and the minimum, it would not be able to regulate and control commerce in the interest of the people. I believe in giving the commission power to fix a minimum rate or a maximum rate, or a minimum and maximum rate, which in effect gives the commission the power where it deems necessary to fix the absolute rate.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ESCH. I will.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Is not that necessary, I will ask the chairman, in order to prevent discrimination?

Mr. ESCH. Absolutely so.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Now, may I ask the chairman another question? Take the Erie Canal case, just instanced a while ago. There is not anything in the bill that would apply to that case?

Mr. ESCH. No.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Because that is absolutely water transportation and not within the meaning of the provision we are on.

Mr. ESCH. No. That might have been in the original provision of the bill, but it does not affect the question of the Erie Barge Canal, because we have eliminated from this bill transportation by water or port-to-port traffic. This power is necessary in the commission in order to prevent, as the gentleman from Virginia well says, discrimination, and there is no man here who does not desire that.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to giving the commission or any other regulatory body the right to fix a minimum rate either on rail or water. Why not let us have competition that amounts to something? Competition in service is all you have now. Why not have competition in the movement of tonnage? Whatever reduces the rate benefits the country. Let the railroads compete as to minimum rates. There is plenty of law providing against discrimination either against persons or localities. This is holding the bag at both ends absolutely and preventing competition at both ends. They ought not to have power to make minimum rates on rail or on water, or joint rail and water routes. I think that the minimum ought to go out of both paragraphs (b) and (c), but the maximum may be written in both, and the rates heretofore have always been so provided. I hope the amendment will be adopted, and that the same amendment will be made to paragraph (c).

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Chairman, I desire to speak in opposition to the pro forma amendment. I want to make this suggestion. There ought to be no fixed minimum rate, as stated by the gentleman from Tennessee just now. What is going to be the effect of fixing minimum rates on the Panama Canal? What effect is it going to have upon the purpose of that canal to transport goods from coast to coast at the lowest possible rate? It can have no other effect than to build up, or make greater, rates through the Panama Canal so as to even up with the

rates of the railroads. That is the avowed purpose—that there shall be complete control and practically no competition. Now, Mr. Chairman, you will find if you will look at the hearings on this bill that Mr. Clarke, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, made this statement illustrating the point I am making. He said:

In my opinion the most disturbing element in the transcontinental and intermountain rates since the Panama Canal was opened has been the fact that at the beginning the steamship lines in their desire to get the maximum traffic made their rates too low.

Now, the people on the Pacific coast do not think the rates are too low, nor that they are in danger of being too low, and I do not think that there should be in this bill any provision for minimum rates, at least on waterways.

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the chairman of the committee a question. As I understand it, and I think I am clear, but it may be that some of the Members from New York are not clear on the subject, there is nothing in this bill anywhere which gives the Interstate Commerce Commission jurisdiction over the Erie Canal, except where there is a question of joint rates involved?

Mr. ESCH. Joint rail and water rates.

Mr. HICKS. Joint rail and water rates involved. Is that correct?

Mr. ESCH. Yes.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I desire recognition in opposition to the pro forma amendment. I would like to ask permission to proceed out of order long enough to have a telegram read with reference to the mining situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent to proceed out of order with reference to the mining situation. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will read the telegram referred to.

The Clerk read as follows:

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., *November 14, 1919.*

Hon. OSCAR E. BLAND, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.:

From the hundreds of men reporting to this office who have been refused employment, there seems to have been concerted action of the coal operators at a meeting held in this city Wednesday to destroy our organization by requiring men to renounce the union and give up their working buttons before being reemployed. Refusal to reemploy men has been taken up by telegraph with Attorney General Palmer, who replied he would take prompt action against any operators who adopt such methods of restricting production; and he has authorized his representative, Reese Murray, to investigate at once, and to whom we have given detailed information. Hundreds of our men and their families are without food, and our funds tied up by order of the court, thus forbidding any relief. In our opinion, the Government, having by its mandate temporarily deprived them of their only power to force their reinstatement, is obligated to force instant reinstatement of all mine workers reporting for work. Use your influence to bring prompt and speedy action and it will be highly appreciated.

GEORGE HARGROVE,
International Representative,
United Mine Workers of America.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. SMALL].

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak further, if my time is not exhausted, under the five minutes allowed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asked unanimous consent to proceed out of order for the purpose of having a telegram read.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. I now ask to proceed for the length of time within the five-minute rule.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman will proceed.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, if this state of facts is true, and miners in order to get a job must renounce their unions, something ought to be done. I do not think the present coal crisis should be used as a means of breaking up any organization of laboring men. I think the investigation promised by the Attorney General ought to be speedy and prompt and thorough. The United Mine Workers of America have shown their patriotism not only during this war that we have recently gone through, but they have shown it by their president saying in a recent statement that they would not fight their Government. And they have yielded to the Government's advice and influence in the matter. I feel if their obedience to governmental orders is used as a pretext for breaking up their organization it ought to be frowned upon by the governmental authorities, and some one should be made to answer. I am calling the matter to the attention of the House at this time in order that the Members may have it before them for consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. SMALL].

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. SMALL. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 65, noes 57.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and Mr. DENISON and Mr. SMALL took their places as tellers.

The committee again divided; and there were—ayes 81, noes 59.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

Mr. CALDWELL. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from New York rise?

Mr. CALDWELL. To call the gentleman's attention to the fact that it is now one minute after half past 5, and he agreed that he would move to rise at half past 5.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment merely be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLAND of Missouri: On page 61, between lines 15 and 16, as part of paragraph (b), insert: "The absorption out of its port-to-port water rates, or out of its proportional through rate, by a water carrier, of the switching, terminal, lighterage, car rental, trackage, handling, or other charge by a rail carrier, for services within the switching, drayage, lighterage, or corporate limits of a port terminal or district, shall not be held to constitute 'an arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment' within the meaning of the act to regulate commerce, and shall not subject such water carrier to the provisions of such act."

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask to have a clerical error corrected, so that it will appear as paragraph "(c)" instead of paragraph "(b)."

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH] moves that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WALSH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 10453) to regulate commerce and had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. CRAGO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing an address delivered by Justice Stafford on October 27 at the rededication of the supreme court courthouse in the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing the address referred to. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman of what public significance this speech is that would make it of interest to the public or to Congress or anybody in going into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD?

Mr. CRAGO. It is a short and beautiful address delivered at the dedication of the courthouse. It is one of the most perfect word pictures of law and order that I have heard in recent years.

Mr. BLANTON. It is on law and order?

Mr. CRAGO. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Then I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bill of the following title:

S. 425. An act to establish the Zion National Park in the State of Utah.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. KAHN, by unanimous consent, was granted leave of absence for the remainder of the session, on account of important business.

METROPOLITAN POLICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have the right to file the conference report on the bill H. R. 9821 for printing in the RECORD under the rule until 12 o'clock to-night.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to submit for printing under the rule the conference report on the police bill up to midnight to-night. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Following are the conference report and accompanying statement:

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to H. R. 9821, "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia,' approved February 28, 1901, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"That paragraphs 2, 8, and 9 of section 1, of the act entitled 'An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia,' approved February 28, 1901, as amended by the act approved June 8, 1906, entitled 'An act to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1901,' are hereby amended to read as follows:

"'PAR. 2. The commissioners of said District shall appoint to office, assign to such duty or duties as they may prescribe, and promote all officers and members of said Metropolitan police force: *Provided*, That all officers, members, and civilian employees of the force, except the major and superintendent, the assistant superintendents, and the inspectors, shall hereafter be appointed and promoted in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, as amended, and the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof, in the same manner as members of the classified civil service of the United States: *Provided further*, That hereafter the assistant superintendents and inspectors shall be selected from among the captains of the force and shall be returned to the rank of captain when the commissioners so determine: *Provided further*, That privates of class 1, if found efficient, shall serve one year on probation, privates of class 2 shall serve two years subsequent to service in class 1, and privates of class 3 shall include all those privates who have served efficiently three or more years.'

"'PAR. 8. That the annual basic salaries of the officers and members of the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia shall be as follows: Major and superintendent, $4,500; assistant superintendents, $3,000 each; inspectors, $2,400 each; police surgeons, $1,600 each; captains, $2,400 each; lieutenants, $2,000 each; sergeants, $1,800 each; privates of class 3, $1,660 each; privates of class 2, $1,560 each; privates of class 1, $1,460 each. Members of said police force who may be mounted on horses, furnished and maintained by themselves, shall each receive an extra compensation of $540 per annum; and members of the said force who may be mounted on motor vehicles, furnished and maintained by themselves, shall each receive an extra compensation of $480 per annum; and members of the said force who may be mounted on bicycles shall each receive an extra compensation of $70 per annum: *Provided*, That patrol drivers of the Metropolitan police are hereby declared to be members of the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia, but shall not be rated above class 2 privates, and those patrol drivers who have been appointed since April 6, 1917, shall be required to pass the usual physical and other tests required for members of the regular force: *Provided further*, That every officer or member of the Metropolitan police at the time this act becomes law, shall, in addition to the salary received by him for his period of service between August 1, 1919, and the time this act becomes law, receive for such period the difference between such salary and the salary payable to him under the provisions of this act, for a period of equal duration.

"'PAR. 9. No member of the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia shall be or become a member of any organization, or of an organization affiliated with another organization, which itself, or any subordinate, component or affiliated organization of which holds, claims, or uses the strike to enforce its demands. Upon sufficient proof to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia that any member of the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia has violated the provisions of this section, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to immediately discharge such member from the service.

"'Any member of the Metropolitan police who enters into a conspiracy, combination, or agreement with the purpose of substantially interfering with or obstructing the efficient conduct or operation of the police force in the District of Columbia by a strike or other disturbance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $300 or by imprisonment of not more than six months, or by both.

"'No officer or member of the said police force, under penalty of forfeiting the salary or pay which may be due him, shall withdraw or resign, except by permission of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, unless he shall have given the major and superintendent one month's notice in writing of such intention.'

"SEC. 2. That one-half of the amount necessary to provide for the increased salaries and compensation of the Metropolitan police authorized in this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the other one-half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to supplement the amounts appropriated for the members and employees of the Metropolitan police mentioned in the act entitled 'An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes,' approved July 11, 1919.

"SEC. 3. That the watchmen provided by the United States Government for service in any of the public squares and reservations in the District of Columbia shall hereafter be known as the 'United States park police,' and their annual basic salaries shall be as follows: Lieutenant, $1,900; first sergeant, $1,700; sergeants, $1,580; privates, $1,360: *Provided*, That every watchman employed for such service at the time this act becomes law shall, in addition to the salary received by him for the period of service between August 1, 1919, and the time this act becomes law, receive for such period the difference between such salary and the salary payable to him under the provisions of this section for a period of equal duration.

"SEC. 4. That to provide for the increased salaries and compensation of the United States park police, so much as is necessary is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supplement the amounts appropriated for park watchmen mentioned in the act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes,' approved March 1, 1919."

And the Senate agree to the same.

CARL E. MAPES,
N. J. GOULD,
JAS. P. WOODS,
Managers on the part of the House.

LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN,
WILLIAM M. CALDER,
MORRIS SHEPPARD,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to H. R. 9821, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia,' approved February 28, 1901, and for other purposes," submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conference committee and submitted in the accompanying conference report as to the amendment of the Senate, namely:

The Senate amendment struck out all after the enacting clause of the House bill and inserted a substitute therefor. The House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agrees to the same with amendment as reported by the committee of conference.

The Senate recedes and accepts the House provisions as to the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan police force, except the salary for police surgeon, which was fixed at $1,600 per annum, instead of the House provision of $1,400 and the Senate provision of $1,800; except the salary of captain, which was fixed at $2,400 per annum, instead of the House provision of $2,300 and the Senate provision of $2,500; except the extra compensation of mounted police, which was fixed at $540 per annum, instead of the House provision of $480 and the Senate provision of $600; and except the extra compensation of bicycle police, which was fixed at $70 per annum, instead of the House provision of $60 and the Senate provision of $75.

The compensation of the major and superintendent, the assistant superintendents, inspectors, lieutenants, sergeants, and privates of classes 1, 2, and 3, and the compensation of the members of the force mounted on motor vehicles remain the same as in the House bill.

The conference report accepts the provision of the Senate amendment requiring the appointment and promotion of the officers, members, and civilian employees of the Metropolitan

police to be made according to the provisions of the civil-service act, except the major and superintendent, the assistant superintendents, and the inspectors, and provides for two assistant superintendents, as provided for by the Senate.

The House provision, which in effect prevents the members of the police force from joining any organization affiliated with another organization which holds, claims, or exercises the right to strike is retained with an amendment to perfect the text. The Senate recedes from the so-called "Myers amendment," which would extend the scope of this provision to all organizations of Federal employees.

The Senate provisions making it a misdemeanor for any member of the Metropolitan police force to enter into a conspiracy, combination, or agreement with the intent or purpose of substantially interfering with the efficient conduct or operation of the police force in the District of Columbia by a strike or other disturbances is retained.

The conferees accepted the provision of the Senate amendment providing for increased compensation for the watchmen of the Federal parks within the District of Columbia (to be known hereafter as the "United States park police"), which will amount to about $30,000 per year, and the provisions making appropriations to meet the increases of salaries provided for.

The Senate receded from the provisions of the Senate amendment giving increases of compensation to the civilian employees in the police department, awaiting the report of the Joint Commission on Reclassification of Salaries.

CARL E. MAPES,
N. J. GOULD,
JAMES P. WOODS,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. PELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed to-night, so that it can be in the hands of Members on Monday, with all the amendments printed as adopted.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that a reprint of the bill be authorized showing the amendments as adopted. Is there objection?

Mr. DENISON. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the RECORD the remarks I made to-day.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the RECORD my remarks on this bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on this bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PARRISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the RECORD the remarks I made on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

Mr. VAILE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the pending bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend and revise my remarks on this measure.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to extend and revise his remarks on this measure. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. OGDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks on the bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks on the bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned, pursuant to the order, until Monday, November 17, 1919, at 10 o'clock a. m.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. MILLER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 2497) to provide for the payment of six months' pay to the widow, children, or other designated dependent relative of any officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army whose death results from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 470), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. MCKINIRY, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 9257) for the relief of the Van Dorn Iron Works Co., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 469), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 10583) to establish a national reserve force and to provide for the military and physical training, and for the reorganization of the National Guard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MACGREGOR: A bill (H. R. 10584) to establish a commission to report to Congress on the practicability, feasibility, and place, and to devise plans for the construction of a public bridge over the Niagara River from some point in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., to some point in the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COADY: A bill (H. R. 10585) for the relief of the Occident Perpetual Building and Loan Association, of Baltimore, Md.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BROWNE: A bill (H. R. 10586) to pension soldiers, sailors, and marines of the War with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, and the China relief expedition; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROGERS: A bill (H. R. 10587) for the reorganization and improvement of the foreign service of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 10588) granting an increase of pension to Scott W. Lightner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROOKS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 10589) granting a pension to Eugene Cunningham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10590) granting an increase of pension to Sophie P. Harris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARDY of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 10591) for the relief of Francis A. Land; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10592) for the relief of George A. McKenzie, alias William A. Williams; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAYS: A bill (H. R. 10593) granting an increase of pension to Samuel O. Stanley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10594) granting a pension to Margaret A. Plank; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10595) granting an increase of pension to James Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10596) granting an increase of pension to Washington Richardson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10597) granting a pension to Martha Ruebel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULINGS: A bill (H. R. 10598) to provide for the payment to the First National Bank of Sharon, Pa., for cer-

tificate of indebtedness of the United States No. 3240, for $10,000, which has been lost; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 10599) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Stevens; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10600) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Jane Howard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KELLEY of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 10601) for the relief of John Burke; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 10602) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Flinchum; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10603) granting a pension to Frank H. Gullett; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MICHENER: A bill (H. R. 10604) granting a pension to Lucinda Welch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICKETTS: A bill (H. R. 10605) granting an increase of pension to Henry Gompf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10606) granting an increase of pension to William T. Stevens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 10607) granting an increase of pension to Robert R. Reardon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURRY of California: Resolution (H. Res. 390) for the relief of Benjamin F. Jones, brother of Henry T. Jones, late an employee of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BURROUGHS: Petition of Manchester Council No. 92, Knights of Columbus, Manchester, N. H., Thomas F. Durning, grand knight, and A. J. Connor, recording secretary, advocating the continuance of the activities of the various welfare societies doing Army welfare work and in opposition to the intention of the War Department to delegate this work to itself; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NOLAN: Petition of Muller & Raas Co. and Woodin & Little, of San Francisco, Calif., opposing House bill 8315; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Building Association League of Illinois, Quincy, Ill., favoring passage of Senate bill 2492 and House bill 6371; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of Ripon Parlor, No. 72, Native Sons of the Golden West, favoring restriction of oriental immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of American Train Dispatchers' Association, Railroad Yardmasters of America, Roadmasters and Supervisors' Association, Railway Traveling Auditors' Association, and National Order of Railroad Claim Men, concerning railroad legislation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Foster-Milburn Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., commenting on Senate bill 3011; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of National Equal Rights League, favoring abolishment of so-called "Jim Crow" cars; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of New York Harbor district council, opposing House bill 10453; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RAKER: Petition of J. M. Thompson, A. W. Martin, J. F. Fisher, Abraham, Stochett, Mrs. L. Gant, L. E. Ganott, Austin P. Morris, Fred R. Johnson, M. J. Campbell, Alice Reese, L. Madison, Mrs. L. Garrutt, S. E. Barnett, Miss M. T. Ross, T. J. Wilson, jr., L. E. Mason, W. D. Harris, E. Noble, L. B. Porter, F. R. Jackson, W. A. Butler, Mrs. Mary B. Stewart, W. T. Knowles, Miss Belinda Davison, Mrs. L. Dyson, and Morris Meadow, all of San Francisco, Calif., urging investigation of the race riots and lynchings here in America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Juda Bros., and Miller Raas Co., both of San Francisco, Calif., opposing House bill 8315; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, urging the construction of a ship canal across New Jersey; to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, urging protection to American citizens and investments abroad; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Montana Joint Stock Land Bank, of Helena, Mont., opposing any repeal or amendment to the Federal farm-loan act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of California Wine Growers' Association, of San Francisco, Calif., urging appropriation and authority to carry on experiments in vineyards in California; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Williams, Dimond & Co., San Francisco, Calif., opposing Esch-Pomerene bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Western Forestry and Conservation Association, of Portland, Oreg., relative to forest protection and conservation; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Walter M. Field & Co., of San Francisco, Calif., opposing Esch-Pomerene bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RANDALL of Wisconsin: Resolution of the Rotary Club, of Racine, Wis., favoring universal military training and the selection of Camp Custer, Mich., as a permanent military training camp; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SINCLAIR: Petition of Northern Pacific System, Division No. 54, Order of Railway Telegraphers, protesting against involuntary servitude such as is contemplated under pending antistrike legislation for railroad employees, and urging two years' extension of the period of Government operation of railroads; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Vinton Gregg and other citizens, of Gladstone, N. Dak., indorsing the Plumb plan of public ownership and democratic control of railroads, urging two years' extension of Government operation meanwhile, and protesting against the Esch-Pomerene bill and the Cummins bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *November 17, 1919.*

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we come before Thee as we face the tremendous responsibilities of this office and the far-reaching implications of the questions that press upon us for decision. Thou hast guided us from our smallest beginnings up until this good day. We lift our hearts to Thee that we may have the vision of the fathers, with a deep understanding of the influence of all that we do this day and always in the Senate; that we may have an eye single to Thy glory and by our united effort advance the interests of the people of this country and of the world. For Christ's sake. Amen.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANY.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the treaty of peace with Germany.

The SECRETARY. Treaty of peace with Germany, Document No. 85.

SEDITIOUS ACTS AND UTTERANCES.

Mr. NELSON. There is a communication from the Department of Justice on the table that I ask may be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? There being no objection, the Chair lays before the Senate the response of the Attorney General to the resolution of the Senate of October 17, 1919.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I ask that the communication and accompanying papers be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. NELSON. That was my motion, that it be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered.

CALLING OF THE ROLL.

Mr. SMOOT. I ask unanimous consent to present certain petitions. I will state that——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is objection.

Mr. CURTIS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Calder	Cummins	Elkins
Ball	Capper	Curtis	Fernald
Bankhead	Chamberlain	Dial	Fletcher
Beckham	Colt	Dillingham	France
Brandegee	Culberson	Edge	Frelinghuysen

Gay	Kirby	Owen	Smith, S. C.
Gerry	Knox	Page	Smoot
Gronna	La Follette	Penrose	Spencer
Hale	Lenroot	Phelan	Sterling
Harding	Lodge	Phipps	Sutherland
Harris	McCormick	Pittman	Swanson
Harrison	McCumber	Poindexter	Thomas
Henderson	McKellar	Pomerene	Townsend
Hitchcock	McLean	Ransdell	Trammell
Johnson, Calif.	McNary	Reed	Underwood
Johnson, S. Dak.	Moses	Robinson	Wadsworth
Jones, N. Mex.	Myers	Sheppard	Walsh, Mass.
Jones, Wash.	Nelson	Sherman	Walsh, Mont.
Kellogg	New	Shields	Warren
Kendrick	Newberry	Simmons	Watson
Kenyon	Norris	Smith, Ariz.	Williams
Keyes	Nugent	Smith, Ga.	Wolcott
King	Overman	Smith, Md.	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Ninety-one Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present.

RAILROAD CONTROL.

Mr. CUMMINS. I ask unanimous consent to present a supplemental report to accompany the bill (S. 3288) further to regulate commerce among the States and with foreign nations and to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended. I also ask that the report heretofore presented by me on the bill be withdrawn, and that the entire matter be printed as one report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The supplemental report will be received and printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask unanimous consent to present several petitions for proper reference and some amendments to the railroad bill to be printed and lie on the table, and also several bills.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. CURTIS presented memorials of sundry citizens of Arkansas City, Dodge City, Pittsburg, Chanute, Horton, Parsons, and Hallowell, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Cummins bill, providing for private ownership of railroads, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry teachers of the city schools of Parsons, Kans., praying for the establishment of a Department of Education, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of Lincoln Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, of Topeka, Kans., and a petition of sundry citizens of Iola, Kans., praying that an increase in pensions be granted to veterans of the Civil War, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a memorial of Local Lodge No. 277, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, of Parsons, Kans., remonstrating against the deportation of certain Hindus, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Central Labor Union, of Chanute, Kans., favoring an appropriation to build homes for laboring men, to be sold on the monthly payment plan, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a memorial of the Central Labor Union, of Parsons, Kans., remonstrating against universal military training, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Local Lodge No. 751, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, of Topeka, Kans., praying that all coal operators' charters be revoked, and that the Government take over and operate the coal mines in the United States and Alaska, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the county commissioners and township trustees of Brown County, Kans., praying that they be granted their full quota of building equipment, tractors, trucks, etc., in the construction of roads, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry patients of the Agnes Memorial Sanatorium, of Denver, Colo., praying for the passage of the so-called Sweet bill, providing for lump-sum payments of war-risk insurance, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MOSES. I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill and to present several petitions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. MOSES presented a petition of the advisory board of the New Hampshire department of agriculture, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide a remedy for un-American and revolutionary methods used by labor unions, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Friends of Irish Freedom, of Detroit, Mich., praying for the independence of Ireland, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CURTIS:

A bill (S. 3432) granting a pension to Joseph Gallaway (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3433) granting an increase of pension to Mary Philer (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3434) granting an increase of pension to Amos Wilson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3435) granting a pension to Sarah A. Eddy (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3436) granting an increase of pension to J. N. Bates (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOSES:

A bill (S. 3437) granting an increase of pension to Cora M. Converse (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A bill (S. 3438) granting a pension to Duff Herrington (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRANDEGEE:

A bill (S. 3439) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Adams;

A bill (S. 3440) granting a pension to Harriet N. Sclipp;

A bill (S. 3441) granting an increase of pension to David W. Smith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3442) granting a pension to Emily A. Netson;

A bill (S. 3443) granting an increase of pension to Charles Smalle (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3444) granting an increase of pension to Johanna Neil (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3445) granting an increase of pension to Hannah M. Kingsley (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3446) granting an increase of pension to Grace Mable Copeland; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

A bill (S. 3447) granting a pension to F. W. Gerding; to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENTS TO RAILROAD-CONTROL BILL.

Mr. CURTIS submitted five amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 3288) further to regulate commerce among the States and with foreign nations and to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, which were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

ACCEPTANCE OF STATUE OF SEQUOYAH.

Mr. OWEN submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 16), which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound the proceedings in Congress, together with the proceedings at the unveiling in Statuary Hall, upon the acceptance of the statue of Sequoyah, presented by the State of Oklahoma, 16,500 copies, of which 5,000 shall be for the use of the Senate and 10,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, and the remaining 1,500 copies shall be for the use and distribution of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Oklahoma.

The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer, who shall procure suitable copper-process plates to be bound with the proceedings.

PUNISHMENT FOR ANARCHY AND BOLSHEVISM.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I ask leave out of order to introduce a bill, and that it may be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection. The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 3431) to protect the property, processes, and agencies of the Government of the United States from anarchy and Bolshevism was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A bill (S. 3431) to protect the property, processes, and agencies of the Government of the United States from anarchy and Bolshevism.

Be it enacted, etc., That every person who, either orally or by writing, printing, exhibiting, or circulating written or printed words or pictures, or otherwise, shall advocate, teach, incite, propose, aid, abet, encourage, or advise forcible resistance to or the forcible destruction or overthrow of constituted government in general, or of the Government of the United States, its laws, authority, agents, or officials, or the governments of the States, municipalities, or other constituted authorities within the United States in particular, shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 20 years, or by fine not exceeding $50,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 2. Every person who, either orally or by writing, printing, exhibiting, or circulating written or printed words or pictures shall advocate, teach, incite, propose, aid, abet, encourage, or advise the unlawful injury or destruction of private or public property, or the unlawful injury of any person, or the unlawful taking of human life, either as a general principle or in particular instances, whether as a means of affecting political, industrial, social, or economic conditions or for any other purpose, shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 40 years, or by fine not exceeding $50,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 3. Any association, organization, society, or corporation one of whose purposes or professed purposes is to bring about any governmental, social, industrial, or economic change within the United States by the unlawful use of physical force, violence, or physical injury, or which teaches, advocates, advises, or defends the unlawful use of physical force, violence, or physical injury to person or property or threats of such injury, to accomplish such change, and which shall by any such means prosecute or pursue such purpose or professed purpose, or shall so teach, advocate, or advise, is hereby declared to be an unlawful association.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall act or profess to act as an officer of any such unlawful association, or who shall speak, write, or publish as a representative or professed representative of any such unlawful association, or who knowing the purpose, teachings, and doctrine of such association, shall become or continue to be a member thereof, or contribute dues or other things of value to it, or to anyone for it, shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than 10 years or by fine of not more than $30,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 5. Any person who knowingly prints, publishes, edits, issues, circulates, sells, or offers for sale, or distributes any book, pamphlet, picture, paper, circular, card, letter, writing, print, publication, or document of any kind in which is taught, advocated, or advised the unlawful use of physical force, violence, or physical injury to person or property, or threats of such injury, as a means of accomplishing any governmental, social, industrial, or economic change within the United States, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 20 years or by a fine of not more than $50,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 6. Any owner, agent, or superintendent of any building, room, premises, or place who knowingly permits therein any meeting of any such unlawful association, or of any subsidiary or branch thereof, or of any assemblage of persons who teach, advocate, advise, or defend the unlawful use of physical force, violence, or physical injury to person or property, or threats of such injury, as a means of accomplishing any governmental, social, industrial, or economic change within the United States, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than $500, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 7. Every action or proceeding made unlawful or for which punishment is provided by this act is hereby declared to be injurious and detrimental to the authority, functions, purposes, and property of the Government of the United States, and as such subject to the penalties provided by this act.

SEC. 8. Every foreign-born person who has become a naturalized citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become such, who shall commit any of the acts forbidden by this act shall thereby forfeit his citizenship in the United States, and upon his conviction of any offense under this act all proceedings had in the matter of the naturalization of such person shall be canceled and become null and void, and he shall thereafter be ineligible for naturalization in the United States, and shall be subject to deportation as in the case of other aliens, as provided by law.

SEC. 9. Any person who by the commission of any act prohibited by this act shall cause the death of any person, whether such death is brought about directly by the act of such person in the violation of this act, or by any other person incited thereto by such person in the commission of any act prohibited by this act, shall be punished by death.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I ask unanimous consent to say one word in reference to this bill. The bill is intended to enable the United States to protect its functions and agencies from anarchy and Bolshevism. It is aimed at organizations such as the Industrial Workers of the World and other unlawful organizations in the United States which have been particularly active in recent months.

I desire further to say that it incorporates in part a bill which passed the Senate at the last session of Congress, but is more drastic, more comprehensive, and is not limited in its operation to periods of war. I wish to call it particularly to the attention of the chairman of the committee on the Judiciary. The bill which I am introducing now is to punish Bolshevism and anarchy. The bill that I referred to, that passed the Senate, was to punish unlawful organizations advocating the use of force to overthrow the Government, or advocating forcible and unlawful destruction of property to accomplish political and economic changes.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I call for the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There being objection, the Chair has held that nothing except by unanimous consent is before the Senate save the treaty of peace with Germany.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I have said practically all that I desired to say, notwithstanding the objection.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I call for the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington is out of order.

Mr. POINDEXTER. What is the order, Mr. President?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to reservation No. 14 to the treaty of peace with Germany.

REFERENCE OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent, as in executive session, that the following nominations for the Department of Justice, to wit, Thomas J. Spellacy, of Hartford, Conn., to be Assistant Attorney General; Lester E. Humphreys, of Portland, Oreg., to be United States attorney; and George B. Witt, of Lynnville, Tenn., to be United States marshal, be referred to the Judiciary Committee and printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SHIELDS subsequently said: Mr. President, on last Saturday there were received a number of Executive nominations, among which there were several very important offices to be filled. I was going to ask that they be referred to the Judiciary Committee, but I am informed by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] that that was done at the request of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON], the chairman of the committee.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANY.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole and in open executive session, resumed the consideration of the treaty of peace with Germany.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, I desire to say a word on reservation No. 14.

Mr. FLETCHER. Will the Senator allow me to introduce rather an urgent matter?

Mr. LODGE. Objection has been made. The regular order has been called for.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin called for the regular order, and unless he withdraws it the Chair can do nothing.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I not only do not withdraw it, but I insist upon it.

Mr. ROBINSON. I call the attention of the Chair to the fact that the Senate adjourned until noon to-day, and I inquire of the Chair whether there is not the customary opportunity given to transact morning business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair holds that for the first time in the history of the Senate the Senate has made something the unfinished business. Before this time unfinished business simply was the business that was left undisposed of at an adjournment or a recess, and heretofore the Senate has interfered with the unfinished business by permitting morning business to be transacted, but this is the first time that unfinished business was ever declared to be such by the Senate to the exclusion of all other business.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, has reservation No. 14 been read?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has not been read. The Secretary will read it.

The SECRETARY. Reservation 14 is as follows:

14. The United States declines to accept, as trustee or in her own right, any interest in or any responsibility for the government or disposition of the overseas possessions of Germany, her rights and titles to which Germany renounces to the principal allied and associated powers under articles 119 to 127, inclusive.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, I shall occupy but a moment.

Mr. REED. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Michigan yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. REED. If the Senator from Michigan will yield to me, I desire to make a request. I do not want the time consumed in doing so to be taken out of his time. I desire to ask unanimous consent to print as a document an analysis relating to this treaty, if the Senator will be kind enough to yield to me for that purpose.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I have no objection to yielding, but I understood that such a request would not be in order.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I have several requests to make of a character similar to that made by the Senator from Missouri, but I think it is not proper under the rule under which we are now proceeding.

Mr. REED. It can be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What is it the Senator from Missouri desires printed?

Mr. REED. It is an analysis by an international lawyer of the entire league compared with international law.

Mr. WILLIAMS. How many pages does it comprise?

Mr. REED. There are quite a number of pages.

Mr. WILLIAMS. How many pages will it make in print?

Mr. REED. I can not tell the Senator how many pages of print it will make. It is a most comprehensive document.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I object to printing a whole book in the RECORD.

Mr. REED. I am not asking to put it in the RECORD. I am asking that it be printed as a document.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Well, I object to that.

Mr. REED. Very well.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, I shall occupy but a moment of the time of the Senate. I wish to discuss both reservations 14 and 15 while I am on the floor, but shall do so very briefly. I shall not support either one of those reservations. Taken in connection with what we have already adopted in the form of reservations and what later may be done in reference to the labor and voting powers, they seem to me to be absolutely unnecessary and to be going too far in the opinion of a Senator who believes that something ought to be done and that something will be accomplished in the way of laying the foundation for a league of nations to preserve peace.

Reservation 14 is a proposition which provides that the Senate alone shall do what has heretofore been reserved to Congress. It is stated in that reservation—

The United States declines to accept, as trustee or in her own right, any interest in or any responsibility—

And so forth.

We have already guarded the question of mandatories; we have already guarded the rights of the United States in matters of domestic policy and in connection with our relations to the territorial and political integrity of the nations of the world that have been changed on the new map which has been made by the war. I can conceive the possibility at least that something may occur in the future which would make it entirely desirable in the light of these events for the United States to have a hand free, at least, possibly to guard her interests as well as the interests of the world. If we desire to attach any reservation on this subject at all we should at least provide that the Congress shall approve it.

It is proposed by this reservation to deny the United States any right to participate in whatever may occur. For that reason alone I would object to the reservation. Are we not interested in the Pacific islands formerly owned by Germany? Shall we tie our hands against any possible action hereafter; or shall we leave this matter open for the future? I repeat, I do not think it is necessary for us to say anything relative to the subject of former German territory, in view of what we have already said.

I am going to vote against reservation 15, because I want the United States to assume some responsibility, and I am willing that we should take some chances, inasmuch as the council and the assembly will be organized, so far as the United States is concerned, upon terms of equal voting power to every other nation. I am willing to provide that the conference provided by the covenant shall consider matters of dispute in which the United States may be involved, even though some might consider such matters as of vital interest to our country. Of course, reservation 15 would allow no matters affecting the United States to be submitted. For the United States could interpret every matter as of vital interest. It would be a mere question of selfish interpretation. This same question has been argued in relation to other treaties, but such a reservation as the one proposed has not lately been adopted for the protection of the United States. It has not been necessary. It is not necessary now. I believe that we will have protected our national rights sufficiently when we have taken care of the labor and voting provisions, in addition to reservations already adopted.

Mr. President, I have said this much in order that the Senate may at least understand my position. I have voted for other reservations because I thought it was necessary to do so in order to protect my country. I have voted against one or two reservations because I have thought they were unnecessary. I believe that it would be unjust and improper for the United States now to take action in advance in reference to the matter referred to in reservation 14 and thus to foreclose itself, at least morally, from participating in an event which may hereafter occur and which may be of the very highest importance to the United States.

Therefore, Mr. President, I sincerely trust that reservations 14 and 15 may be defeated because without them, it seems to me, the interests of the United States will be sufficiently safeguarded, and in that form the treaty and covenant will meet my approval, not unqualified approval, for, in spite of all that has been done by the Senate, it is still uncertain, but it has possibilities for good and I can not ignore nor minimize them.

Mr. SHIELDS. Mr. President, I do not desire to make any extended argument with reference to reservation 14, to which I shall address myself, but I wish the Senate to understand thoroughly what it is proposed that the United States shall do under the provision of the treaty from which this reservation proposes to withhold the consent of the United States.

Article 119 of the proposed treaty, under the head of "German colonies," reads as follows:

Germany renounces in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights and titles over her overseas possessions.

Mr. President, these overseas possessions consist of territories in Africa and islands in the Pacific Ocean. Of course, the Shantung Peninsula was an overseas possession of Germany, but that has been disposed of otherwise, and is not now under consideration.

The territories in Africa consist of Togo, with an estimated area of 33,700 square miles, a white population of 368 and a native population of 1,031,978; the Kamerun, consisting of 191,130 square miles, with a white population of 1,871 and a native population of 2,648,720; Southwest Africa, consisting of a territory of 322,450 square miles, a white population of 14,830 and a native population of 79,556; East Africa, consisting of a territory of 384,180 square miles, a white population of 5,336 and a native population of 7,645,770; or a total of square miles in Africa of 931,460, having a total white population of 22,405 and a native population of 11,406,024.

The Togo territory was taken possession of by the British and French forces on August 17, 1914; the Kamerun was taken possession of by the British and French February 18, 1916; Southwest Africa was finally conquered by South African forces under Gen. Botha on July 9, 1915, and the Government of the Union of South Africa is now administering that country; East Africa was attacked by the British forces under Gen. Smuts from the north and by Belgian and Portuguese forces from the south and west, and practically the whole colony is now conquered.

The following table shows the former German colonies and dependencies in the Pacific, together with their area and population:

German colonies and dependencies in the Pacific just before the war.

	Estimated area in square miles.	White population.	Native population.
German New Guinea, Kaiser-Wilhelms Land	70,000		
Bismarck Archipelago	20,000		
Caroline Islands, Palau or Pelew Islands	560	1,427	600,000
Mariana Island	250		
Solomon Islands	4,200		
Marshall Islands, etc	150		
Samoan Islands:		557	34,579
Savaii	660		
Upolu	340		
Total Pacific possessions	96,160	1,984	634,579

The former German foreign colonies and dependencies had an estimated total of 1,027,620 square miles, 24,389 white population, and 12,040,603 estimated native population.

It is, Mr. President, a matter of common knowledge that all the former German possessions in Africa have been divided between Great Britain, France, and Italy under mandates, or are to be divided in that way, and that the islands of the Pacific Ocean are to be divided between Great Britain and the Japanese Empire, the Equator being the dividing line.

A member of the British parliament when this treaty was before that body said that under this treaty Great Britain comes out of the war more powerful and with more extended dominions, considering the African territories referred to, than ever before in the history of the empire, and that while it was to take possession of its share of the former German colonial possessions under mandate, or, rather, continue its possession—because it already is in forcible possession of them—it will eventually own them, as it owns its other African possessions; for in all probability the league of nations would dissolve and fall to pieces in a short time, as all such schemes had in the past, and their possession would continue.

The sole question here is whether the United States shall be a trustee for Great Britain, France, and Italy. The question, I repeat, is whether the United States shall become a trustee and responsible for the government of 931,460 square miles of territory and of about eleven and a half million people without any benefit whatever. There is no possible interest of the United States involved and no possible benefit to be derived, but simply a responsibility to protect these possessions in a barbarous country far away from the United States and possibly at the sacrifice of life and treasure. The proposition is for the United States to abandon a policy that has been pursued since the very beginning of our Government and shall act not only as a trustee but almost as the

servant of Great Britain, France, and Italy, and responsible for protecting their interests in that great territory.

It is said by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND], as I understand, that this should not be done without consulting the House of Representatives. I do not understand that the House of Representatives has any interest or any power in the matter. If the treaty had been ratified, and the United States thus vested with an interest in all this immense territory, then, before it could be ceded or surrendered, as a matter of course it would take an act of Congress; but up to this date, and before ratification, the United States has no interest in it, and the proposition here is not to take or assume any such obligation.

Another point made, as I understood the Senator, was that we have provided for mandates. This is not a case of mandates. This is a case where it is known that Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan will take possession under the color of a mandate, and the United States to be responsible for its perpetuity.

I firmly believe that this reservation ought to be made and that to do otherwise would be involving the United States in trouble and in expense where it has no interest, and contrary to our well-established policy against foreign entangling alliances.

Mr. NEW. Mr. President, I listened with great interest to what the Senator from Tennessee has had to say. I do not think the United States is so much interested in the disposition to be made of Germany's African possessions; but with the disposition to be made of the Pacific islands, it seems to me she is very vitally concerned.

Mr. President, to my recollection I have never heard the question of the disposition of those Pacific islands discussed on the floor of the Senate during the debates on this treaty. I have never seen it referred to in more than the most casual manner in the columns of the press; and yet, Mr. President, I think there is no feature of the treaty which more vitally and directly concerns the interests of the United States than this. What the remedy for what has been done is to be, I confess I do not know; but I think, sir, that the public ought to have a better understanding of the situation in which we are left through what has been done than I believe the public have at this time.

If you will consult the map you will find that through gaining the Ladrones and the Carolines and the Marshall Islands Japan is given possessions which almost completely surround the Philippines, which the United States is under every obligation to protect and defend. By becoming possessors of the Marshall Islands Japan is brought 2,000 miles nearer to the United States than she was before. She is given island possessions which directly interpose between the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippine Islands, just about as nearly midway between the two as they could have been located.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. NEW. I do, for a question.

Mr. THOMAS. May I ask the Senator if the islands of which he is now speaking are situated north of the equator?

Mr. NEW. They are. All of them are north of the equator. They are, of course, capable of being fortified, and, while my information may not be correct, I have been informed that Japan at this moment is fortifying them.

As I say, the Marshall Islands are almost midway between Hawaii and the Philippines. Their possession brings Japan more than 2,000 miles nearer to the west end of the Panama Canal than she was without them; and, to my mind, a condition is created for the United States by this disposition of the islands that very greatly concerns us, and to which we should give very serious attention, and I think it well, at the same time, to have it understood just when and how that disposition was made.

It was made by the council of three; no longer the council of ten, but after the original council of ten had been decreased by various processes to a council of three, consisting of Mr. Lloyd-George, Premier Clemenceau, and President Wilson, representing the United States. On the 6th day of May those three gentlemen met and made this disposition of the German possessions, including the African colonies and the islands of the Pacific. When I think of the situation that is created for the United States by this disposition of those islands I can not help wondering just where the minds of our representatives were wandering and just whose interests it was of which they must have been thinking.

The treaty was given to the world the next day; and the treaty provides that the disposition of these colonies and possessions is that they are to be given to the five principal allied and associated powers. They are actually given, by the treaty, to the five principal allied and associated powers. What effect the language of the treaty had upon the action of the council of three, which preceded the publication of the treaty by 24 hours, I do not know. What the authority of the council of three to make this disposition was I do not know. What the remedy for the action is I do not know; but I do not believe, Mr. President, that the people of the United States at all understand the situation. I do not believe that the public know just what changes have been made in the Pacific, and the relations of the United States to that part of the world and to her possessions there, the Philippines, Guam, and the Hawaiian Islands. I do not think they understand that at all. I do not believe the Senate has ever had that matter borne in on it as it should have been.

Mr. KING. Will the Senator permit an inquiry?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. NEW. Certainly; for a question.

Mr. KING. The Senator is complaining about the nonactivity of the representatives of the United States at the peace conference with respect to the disposition of the Pacific possessions of Germany. Does not the Senator think that our representatives secured a diplomatic triumph when they wrested the title—if I may be permitted that expression—which the other allied nations would have derived under the treaties that were executed in 1915 with respect to the Pacific Islands, and compelled the transfer of all of those possessions to all of the allied nations, including the United States, and the setting up of a mandatory with respect to those territorial possessions?

Mr. NEW. Well, Mr. President, I hope that the representatives of the United States secured something. This is the first claim that has been made by anybody that I know of that our representatives secured anything; and if they did secure an empty diplomatic triumph I am willing to accord them the glory that properly attaches to it.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. NEW. For a question; yes.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I am very much interested in what the Senator has said. I do not wish to foreclose him in his discussion of this matter, but I was wondering if he was going to show how reservation 14 would furnish any relief to this situation if we now, with all the interests that we have, which the Senator has discussed, foreclose ourselves of the opportunity even to become interested in this question.

Mr. NEW. Mr. President, I must confess, as I said a moment ago, that I hardly know what the remedy for this situation is. I do not know that reservation 14 either provides it or prevents it. The thought that is in my mind is that I would dislike to see some action taken that may serve to prevent a resort to any remedy that may hereafter be found.

Mr. SHIELDS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Indiana yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. NEW. I do.

Mr. SHIELDS. The Senator stated that he did not know of anything that the United States had obtained under this treaty. I suppose he is overlooking the stupendous obligations of the United States to police the world—but that is not what I rose for.

Is the Senator aware of the fact that the division of these islands between Great Britain and Japan was provided for in the secret treaties which were observed and enforced, for instance, in the Shantung matter by the peace conference of Paris? Therefore what chance does the United States have of getting any part of them after the matter is already settled by a secret treaty, recognized and given full effect through that peace?

We are now simply taking a trusteeship for Japan in those islands. We are taking an obligation right there which we get under this treaty. Now, I agree with the Senator that Japan ought not to have them; but that has been settled, and when we agree to that provision we simply ratify the title of Japan to them. If we have this reservation put in, we have a chance hereafter to contest it.

Mr. NEW. Mr. President, in reply to what the Senator from Tennessee has just said, I will state, speaking of acquisitions, that I was referring to assets and not to liabilities. I confess that we have acquired liabilities enough; but assets there are none, so far as I have been able to discover.

With reference to the second point, have we agreed finally and flatly and irrevocably to this disposition of the islands under discussion? It is true, Mr. President, that they were disposed of by the secret treaties that were made between England,

France, Japan, and Italy previous to the entry of the United States into the war. It is true that the action of the 6th of May taken by the gentlemen whose names I have mentioned—Clemenceau, Lloyd-George, and Wilson—was in confirmation of the arrangement previously made in those secret treaties. The treaty itself provides that they are to be given to the principal allied and associated powers. There is just a question in my mind as to whether we may not yet find a remedy for what I conceive to be a very great oversight, to put it as mildly as I can, with reference to the protection of the interests of the United States.

We have, and perhaps will have, a cable station on the island of Yap, one of the Mariana group. We asked the President, at the White House conference between the President and the members of the Foreign Relations Committee, what had been done with reference to maintaining our rights on the island of Yap. His reply was that he had never heard of Yap before he went into the conference in Paris, but that he had made the point that the possession of that island should not be definitely determined at that time, and that it was still open to negotiation. I think that is what the record of that conference will reveal. But if Yap is to go to Japan, as it evidently does under this arrangement, we are either deprived of our station there, or we must go to Japan, hat in hand, as has been said of the manner in which we would have to approach Germany in certain contingencies, to ask her for the privilege of maintaining a cable station in the Pacific as a relay for our communications with the Philippines.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. NEW. Certainly.

Mr. STERLING. What is the inference now which the Senator would have us draw in regard to these islands, the Ladrones, the Carolinas, and the Marshall group mentioned by the Senator? Suppose they have not already been disposed of, but under the terms of the treaty they go to the allied and associated powers, and that thereby we shall have some interest in them. Since we have these other possessions, Guam and the Philippines, would it not be desirable that we, because of those possessions which we are bound to protect, should have an interest in these islands so near by?

Mr. NEW. Mr. President, that is exactly the inference I would have the Senate draw from what I said, that therefore the ownership or possession of all those islands should not be surrendered to any other power. The United States, because of her obligations in the Philippines and in Hawaii, should have for her very own enough of those islands to give her some strategic advantage and not put her under every strategic disadvantage for any emergency that may hereafter arise.

Mr. President, just one further thing and I have finished. I understand that this whole subject was made the matter of inquiry and investigation by the general board of the Navy, and that a report and a recommendation were made by that board. The President said he understood that report had been published. I may be mistaken about it, but I have never seen the report, and from other sources I have been informed that the President was mistaken. I do not insist upon that, because he may have been right, but I do not think that report was ever published. Just what disposition was made of it—whose hands did it reach, what was its fate, what consideration was ever given to it—I should like to know and I think the public should like to know. I think, Mr. President, the whole matter of the disposition of the islands in the Pacific is one that has been little understood, even in the Senate, where the whole subject has been under debate for months.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege. I would like to inquire from the Chair if that will be taken out of my time?

The VICE PRESIDENT. I assume no Senator would object to another Senator rising to a question of personal privilege. I do not know as to that, but I assume the Senator can proceed by unanimous consent, and if he is not speaking to the treaty it will not be taken out of his time.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION—STEEL WORKERS' STRIKE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, ordinarily, like most men in public life, I pay no attention to attacks of newspapers or newspaper correspondents. That is one of the things that men in public life must bear, and I have done my part of the bearing. But an article is now before me which I understand has been syndicated, and it is being sent all over the country, attacking me in my official position as a Senator and as chairman of the committee investigating the steel strike. I dislike to bother the Senate with it, and I would not have done so had it not been headed in a paper in my State, distinctly hostile to me because it has not been able to control my vote on the league of nations, in large headlines that I had kept from the committee the record of Mr. Foster.

This article is by a gentleman named Carl W. Ackerman. It is so full of falsehood that I can not find words to characterize it on this floor as I would like to characterize it to the gentleman's face. It is now being published around the country as an advertisement. I wonder who is paying for its publication.

I do not know the purpose of it, Mr. President. I think the members of the subcommittee investigating the steel strike will bear witness that I endeavored to be fair, and we endeavored to get all the evidence on both sides. The gentleman who writes this article and has now had it copyrighted and is sending it out to all who will purchase it for a small amount had been through that district. He had written for his paper, the Public Ledger, solely on one side of this proposition, and I hope a feeling that if the committee had not found that some of the men in the mills had a cause of complaint in the long hours of service that article never would have appeared.

I realize, Mr. President, that men who in public life fight the battles that I have tried to fight make powerful enemies, enemies who can secure the service of character assassins, who are afraid to meet a man face to face, but fire on him from ambush. Such a man is this.

He charges that he brought certain evidence to me. He did. He charges that I was furnished certain evidence by the Government. I went to a certain branch of the Government and secured certain evidence about the activities of the radicals. The Government was not particularly desirous to have that known, because they did not want to be on one side or the other of this strike, as was perfectly proper.

This gentleman presented his evidence, as 50 others presented evidence to me. Some of it undoubtedly was of great value. I have a table in my office piled with evidence on the steel strike. We could not use it all, or we would have been in session for a year. But with that becoming modesty that ofttimes characterizes some correspondents of papers he seemed to think that he should practically take charge of and direct the investigation, and failing to do that, and the report failing to meet with his wishes, he starts this attack through the newspapers of the country.

I do not care about it here so much. Senators who know me, I think, know that I would not be guilty, as chairman of a committee, of deliberately suppressing evidence from the other members of the committee; that I would not be guilty of trying to protect the Reds and the Bolsheviks in this country by suppressing evidence; and no man who has an honest hair in his head can read this record and this report and say that any member of that committee was doing anything of that kind.

This is headed:

FACTS SENATE FAILED TO BRING OUT ABOUT FOSTER AND I. W. W.—SENATOR KENYON, CHAIRMAN OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE, HAD EVIDENCE PROVING LEADER'S SECRET COOPERATION WITH RADICALS IN PLANNING STEEL STRIKE, BUT FAILED TO USE IT—U. S. AGENTS FIND ORGANIZER IS STILL A RED AND HAS NOT CHANGED POLICY OF "BORING FROM WITHIN"—INFORMATION SHOWS STRIKE BALLOTING WAS HAPHAZARD IN EVERY FACTORY AND CITY—MAN IN PITTSBURGH CAST 1,500 VOTES IN FAVOR OF WALKOUT; 4,000 AGAINST WERE THROWN OUT.

This article claims that he furnished me with certain data and information as to Mr. Foster that was not used, and that none of the evidence furnished by the Government, as he alleges was furnished, was used, and his language is:

He had the evidence—

That is, the chairman of the committee—

including photographs of letters written by Vincent St. John, the "brains" of the I. W. W. organization in this country, before Foster went on the stand, but he made no use of this evidence.

I turn from that statement to the record, Part II, testimony of Mr. Margolis. This was a letter written by the I. W. W. secretary to Mr. Margolis, a despicable and contemptible syndicalist of Pittsburgh. It was not written to Mr. Foster. The proper place to get that evidence was from Mr. St. John or from Mr. Margolis, but not from Mr. Foster, and on page 866 of Volume II of the testimony I take up this letter and ask the witness about it, and every line of it is there except the last line.

In our report, on pages 20 and 21, the letter is printed verbatim. That is one of the things that this man charges I kept from the committee.

We did not ask and I did not ask all of these things of Mr. Foster. Mr. Foster was a shifty, lying witness. It was difficult to get much out of him. We proved this letter in other ways. What difference did it make? That letter was the gravamen, it seemed to me, of all this evidence. It showed a connection between the I. W. W. and Mr. Foster and Mr. Margolis. That evidence is here in the record and in the report. It did not come in the way that this newspaper correspondent might have desired, but he was not conducting the

investigation. That is the main charge that is made against me in this article. That charge is proven by the record to be an absolute falsehood.

Another charge is that I did not bring out of Foster the fact about Margolis going to Youngstown, Ohio, and addressing the convention of the union of Russian workers. We did not get that out of Foster, but we got it out of Margolis in much better shape, and that fact appears in the record at pages 836 to 839. We covered that as fully as anything could have been covered—that Margolis went out to Youngstown and addressed this council of Russian workers, a band of anarchists, and came back and reported it to Foster. That is in this record.

It is a pretty cruel thing, it is a pretty contemptible thing, it shows a pretty small bore, in the face of that record in the man, who will accuse any man who values his honor above anything else of keeping from the balance of the committee or the country the very facts which are in the record.

As to the charge that the Government had placed at my disposal—another one of the charges—information in comparison between the two books Syndicalism and Trade Unionism, I refer to the record itself, volume 1, pages 387, 388, 392, and 394, where Senator McKELLAR——

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President——

Mr. KENYON. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. STERLING. The Senator can refer to the report itself of the subcommittee, without referring to the testimony, to show what goes into the record from the testimony. Several extracts from Syndicalism, Foster's book, are there set forth.

Mr. KENYON. Does the Senator from South Dakota remember that I had put so much of Syndicalism into the report that the balance of the committee struck out some of it?

Mr. STERLING. Struck out one paragraph, I think.

Mr. KENYON. It was overloaded with Syndicalism.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] made an examination at length with reference to syndicalism, as appears on those pages. On page 396 I questioned Mr. Foster on Trade Unionism, the other book, which showed that he had the same ideas when he wrote Trade Unionism that he had when he wrote Syndicalism, and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING]—I think he will bear me out about the matter—was given this book Trade Unionism by me during the hearings and questioned Foster about it, and that appears on pages 416, 417, and 418 of the report.

So this charge is as false as all the other charges, save one, to which I am going to refer. These are the facts that are sent out to my State and put in great headlines in a leading paper of my State.

Mr. Ackerman claims again that evidence as to a certain bond was not secured; that Foster had given a $100 bond to St. John to be used as bail for the I. W. W.'s. I think if anyone will read this record he will see I had asked Foster as to St. John. He was a shifty, difficult witness, a lying witness. He denied seeing St. John during the strike; admitted seeing him before. When we got down to that point some one broke in, as they do on committees, and the thing took another and different drift and went off on a question of foreign languages, and we did not bring it back. I think that is a just criticism, but it is the same criticism that might be made of any lawyer who, in a great mass of testimony, may fail to use one particular thing.

We were conducting these examinations under great difficulty, because Senators wanted to be here; we wanted to get through within a reasonable time. When Mr. Foster left the stand at the close of that day, I can state that most of the committee were determined that Mr. Foster should return to the stand after we had tried to connect up some of these things. I know I was so determined, and talked with other members of the committee who were of the same opinion. That $100 bond business I am willing to be criticized for overlooking in the great mass of evidence. We tried to get it out of Margolis, but did not succeed in doing it. We had enough of it as to Mr. Foster without that. We had enough evidence connecting him with the I. W. W. to convict him before a jury on a question of fact overwhelmingly; and now, because we did not bring in everything else and run these hearings on for six months, forsooth we must be criticized by this correspondent.

Another charge is that the Government had furnished me certain evidence and I kept it from the committee or did not use it. I have not said they furnished it. This reporter says they furnished this evidence. Whatever department of the Government did furnish me this evidence did not care to have it exploited, but were willing to have it used. I will invite any Senator to take it and compare it with the evidence that we have in this case, and then say whether there is a substantial thing in it that is not in the evidence. It is here on my desk.

According to Mr. Ackerman's article all of these things could have been secured out of Mr. Foster when he was on the stand, and that Margolis, by whom he admits we proved some of them, would not have been used if it had not been for the insistence of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING]. I have not said a word to the Senator from South Dakota about this matter.

The insinuation of that article is that I was ready to have the case closed without getting these things out of Mr. Foster. When we went to Pittsburgh Mr. Margolis left town. I had intended that we should use him. He kept away from Pittsburgh while we were there, I was informed by the very highest authority, when I tried to get him as a witness. When we came back from Pittsburgh the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING] presented to me some evidence as to Mr. Margolis. I call upon him now to say whether I was trying to close this case without the testimony of Mr. Margolis.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, I can give, I think, a full answer to the Senator from Iowa in that respect. I saw the article to which he refers, and I at once pronounced it as untrue and as an article which did the Senator from Iowa a grave injustice.

Referring to the paragraph in the article in which my own name is used as one of the subcommittee who had insisted on certain evidence being produced before the committee, the fact is simply this, that while the subcommittee was at Pittsburgh a representative of the Department of Justice handed me a statement relative to Messrs. Foster and Joseph Margolis, the attorney for the I. W. W. There was no opportunity to present it to the chairman of the committee until we returned to Washington, but on the following morning after our return I saw the Senator from Iowa and handed him the communication which I had received from the representative of the Department of Justice.

He read it over, and I think within an hour from the time I handed him the document he came and said to me that we would have to subpœna Mr. Margolis, and we did subpœna Mr. Margolis, with the result that the Senator has already stated as to the kind of evidence we got from him.

Mr. President, I may say, I think, I was quite a regular attendant at all meetings of the subcommittee. I attended the hearings at Pittsburgh. I did not see any evidence on the part of any member of the committee of a desire to favor anyone. What seemed to be the desire of the committee was to get at the facts and state the facts fearlessly, whether they favored the employers in the steel industry or whether they favored the claims of the striking employees in that industry.

Mr. KENYON. I thank the Senator.

We used Mr. Margolis. The case would not have been closed without Margolis or Foster being brought back. Mr. Margolis was so frank in all his infamy that it was perfectly startling, but we got everything out of him, as you can out of a willing witness as against an unwilling witness. We got the whole story of the Youngstown transaction to which reference is made here. We got the letter from St. John. We tied up Foster with it, and when Margolis was through with his testimony there was not much left as to the Pittsburgh situation; but even then we did not close the case, although we were anxious to get through because a report in a matter of this kind, to have any particular effect, must be made within a reasonable time.

We went on to the Gary investigation. If I had been trying to shield the anarchists and I. W. W.'s, as this article states, I would not have gone to work and gotten all of the evidence that came from Gary—and I got that myself—showing the activities of the I. W. W.'s and the anarchists at Gary. And yet this gentleman, who was in France, but not to fight, can assail his fellow man in this manner and spread it throughout the country.

You can always look back over hearings, as you can over a lawsuit, and think where you might have improved the trial or improved the hearing. I can do that now. As I said, we were taking this evidence under great difficulty. We did the very best we could.

These charges to which I have referred are the ones made against myself in the article. The committee is found fault with, too, because they did not secure evidence as to votes cast by the strikers. We tried to do that. I had some figures that were given me by somebody, 20 or 30 pages, to figure out and try to get at whether or not as many ballots had been printed as were claimed to have been cast. We could not get them.

We were promised—I do not remember by whom, but by one witness—that we should have the figures as to the votes. We never got them. This gentleman or this character assassin says that he knew of one man who cast 1,500 votes. We did not get that. No such fact was ever presented to our committee, and if he had that evidence it was his duty to bring it to us.

He says in this article that the Senate committee could have shown Foster to be one of the most dangerous radicals in this country. My God, how can anybody read this evidence and then

say that we did not show that fact? How can anybody read this report and say that we did not show that fact? I shall not take the time of the Senate to read it, but if Senators will read pages 17 and 18 of the report they will see that the language used was about as strong as could be devised, at least by an ordinary intellect that was not engaged in trying to tear down its fellow men.

Mr. President, I am sorry to bring this matter up. I ought perhaps to take more time and put portions of the record in in order to show the absolute falsity of this article. I would not have brought the subject up if it had not been that it has gone to my State; it is copyrighted, and probably sells for quite a substantial sum.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, if the Senator from Iowa will permit me, in connection with what he has stated, I think he ought to put into the RECORD the excerpts from the book on Syndicalism, together with the comments made in the report on Mr. Foster.

Mr. KENYON. Later I will also ask to insert into the RECORD excerpts on syndicalism and the comments of the committee on Mr. Foster.

Not only this, Mr. President, but one member of the committee, before the testimony of Mr. Margolis was given, secured the service of a man from Pittsburgh who knew the inside of the whole matter, or thought he did. I spent an entire Sunday with that witness, from morning until night, getting the facts about Mr. Margolis, and I assisted in the examination the next day. I should like any man to read the portion of the examination of Mr. Margolis that was conducted by the chairman of the committee, as the charges are made against me, and say whether or not there was any attempt to shield anybody. In fact, I think a member of the committee thought we were going too far in the matter. In any event, we had the evidence; it is in the record; whether it came from one witness or came from another witness, whether it came in the way that some newspaper correspondent thought we ought to have it or whether it came in a way that we thought we ought to have it, it is there, with the exception of the one matter that I have related, as to which there might be some just criticism as there might be of any lawyer, as I have said, who left out one piece of evidence. I do not think it amounted to a great deal.

Mr. President, on this one error or mistake, if you please, and because of a failure to get full statistics as to the strikers' vote, this man has built up a structure of fabrications with the deliberate intention to mislead. He is sending that report around the country for money. The record and the report prove him a falsifier, and he stands convicted by the record as a falsifier.

I now ask unanimous consent, as suggested by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING], to insert in the RECORD excerpts from the report as to syndicalism and the comments of the committee on Mr. Foster.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

III.

The testimony as introduced and the study the committee has made of the situation lead them to the conclusion that while there were legitimate complaints as to long hours of service, that the strike has been seized upon by some I. W. W.'s, Bolshvists, and anarchists to further their own interests, and that their influence in the strike has been powerful.

The committee is of the opinion that the American Federation of Labor has made a serious mistake and has lost much favorable public opinion which otherwise they would possess by permitting the leadership of this strike movement to pass into the hands of some who heretofore have entertained most radical and dangerous doctrines. If labor is to retain the confidence of that large element of our population which affiliates neither with labor organizations nor capital, it must keep men who entertain and formulate un-American doctrines out of its ranks and join with the employers of labor in eliminating this element from the industrial life of our Nation. Unquestionably, the United States Steel Corporation has had the support of a larger and of a wider circle in the country during the strike because of the character of some of the strike leadership. Labor organizations should not place the workingmen in the position of any sympathy with un-American doctrines or make them followers of any such leadership. Such practice will result in defeating the accomplishment of their demands.

Take the case of Mr. William Z. Foster. Mr. Foster is secretary to the committee composed of the 24 international unions managing this strike. His duties were substantially to act as secretary of the strike, to look after the organization of workers, and to handle the finances. He is in the office at Pittsburgh, and seems to be the general manager of the strike. While it is claimed that he has had little to do with it, it is quite apparent to the committee that he has more to do with it than any other man in its actual management. He is one of the signers of the letter to the President and to Mr. Gary. He appears to be a man of excellent education, a thinker, and prolific writer. It is a source of regret to find that a man born in America should have written such doctrines as are set forth in his "Syndicalism" and his more recent publications. At the time of his writing "Syndicalism" he was wholly antagonistic to American labor unions, and especially to the American Federation of Labor. Soon after, however, he seems to have come to the conclusion that he could accomplish his aims and purposes better by "boring from within," as he expressed it in one letter to Solidarity, the I. W. W. publication. Carrying out his doctrine of "boring from within," he became active in organized-labor work and soon became a leader.

We insert excerpts from his book showing that he believed that nothing was illegal if necessary to carry out his views. He advocated violence in strikes. He charged the American labor movement was infested with hordes of dishonest officials. He was closely associated with Mr. Margolis, present attorney for the I. W. W.'s at Pittsburgh, who has been behind this strike with all of his power; with Mr. Vincent St. John, formerly secretary to the I. W. W.'s; and the evidence convinces the committee that there has been little change of heart on the part of Mr. Foster and that he is now in the full heyday of his power in the "boring from within" process.

Such men are dangerous to the country and they are dangerous to the cause of union labor. It is unfair to men who may be struggling for their rights to be represented by such leaders. It prevents them from securing proper hearing for their cause. If Mr. Foster has the real interest of the laboring man at heart he should remove himself from any leadership. His leadership injures instead of helps. If he will not remove himself from leadership the American Federation of Labor should purge itself of such leadership in order to sustain the confidence which the country has had in it under the leadership of Mr. Gompers.

Mr. Foster's book on syndicalism and on trade-unions has been before the committee. These doctrines are subversive of government. Mr. Foster in the year 1911 was an admitted I. W. W. and attempted at the Labor Convention at Budapest to take the place of Mr. James Duncan, the duly accredited representative from this country. He wrote articles from abroad to Solidarity, the I. W. W. paper, signing them, "Yours for the revolution"; "Yours for the I. W. W." These letters breathe the spirit of anarchy.

EXTRACTS FROM "SYNDICALISM."

"In his choice of weapons to fight his capitalist enemies the syndicalist is no more careful to select those that are 'fair,' 'just,' or 'civilized' than is a householder attacked in the night by a burglar. He knows he is engaged in a life-and-death struggle with an absolutely lawless and unscrupulous enemy, and considers his tactics only from the standpoint of their effectiveness. With him the end justifies the means. Whether his tactics be 'legal' and 'moral' or not does not concern him so long as they are effective. He knows that the laws, as well as the current code of morals, are made by his mortal enemies, and considers himself about as much bound by them as a householder would himself by regulations regarding burglary adopted by an association of housebreakers. Consequently, he ignores them in so far as he is able and it suits his purposes. He proposes to develop, regardless of capitalist conceptions of 'legality,' 'fairness,' 'right,' etc., a greater power than his capitalist enemies have, and then to wrest from them by force the industries they have stolen from him by force and duplicity and to put an end forever to the wage system. He proposes to bring about the revolution by the general strike." (P. 9.)

"The general strike and the armed forces: Once the general strike is in active operation, the greatest obstacle to its success will be the armed forces of capitalism—soldiers, police, detectives, etc. This formidable force will be used energetically by the capitalists to break the general strike. The syndicalists have given much study to the problem presented by this force and have found the solution for it. Their proposed tactics are very different from those used by rebels in former revolutions. They are not going to mass themselves and allow themselves to be slaughtered by capitalism's trained murderers in the orthodox way. There is a safer, more effective, and more modern method. They are going to defeat the armed forces by disorganizing and demoralizing them." (P. 10.)

"Syndicalists in every country are already actively preparing this disorganization of the armed forces by carrying on a double educational campaign amongst the workers. On the one hand, they are destroying their illusions about the sacredness of capitalist property and encouraging them to seize their property wherever they have the opportunity. On the other, they are teaching working-class soldiers not to shoot their brothers and sisters who are in revolt but, if need be, to shoot their own officers and to desert the army when the crucial moment arrives. This double propaganda of contempt for capitalist property 'rights' and antimilitarism are inseparable from the propagation of the general strike." (P. 11.)

"Bloodshed: Another favorite objection of ultra legal and peaceful Socialists is that the general strike would cause bloodshed.

"This is probably true, as every great strike is accompanied by violence. Every forward pace humanity has taken has been gained at the cost of untold suffering and loss of life, and the accomplishment of the revolution will probably be no exception. But the prospect of bloodshed does not frighten the syndicalist worker as it does the parlor Socialist. He is too much accustomed to risking himself in the murderous industries and on the hellish battle fields in the niggardly service of his masters to set much value on his life. He will gladly risk it once, if necessary, in his own behalf. He has no sentimental regards for what may happen to his enemies during the general strike. He leaves them to worry over that detail." (P. 13.)

"Perhaps the most widely practiced form of sabotage is the restriction by the workers of their output. Disgruntled workers all over the world instinctively and continually practice this form of sabotage, which is often referred to as 'soldiering.' The English labor unions, by the establishment of maximum outputs for their members, are widely and successfully practicing it. It is a fruitful source of their strength.

"The most widely known form of sabotage is that known as 'putting the machinery on strike.' The syndicalist goes on strike to tie up industry. If his striking fails to do this, if strike breakers are secured to take his place, he accomplishes his purpose by 'putting the machinery on strike' through temporarily disabling it. If he is a railroader he cuts wires, puts cement in switches, signals, etc., runs locomotives into turntable pits, and tries in every possible way to temporarily disorganize the delicately adjusted railroad system. If he is a machinist or factory worker, and hasn't ready access to the machinery, he will hire out as a scab and surreptitiously put emery dust in the bearings of the machinery or otherwise disable it. Oftentimes he takes time by the forelock, and when going on strike 'puts the machinery on strike' with him by hiding, stealing, or destroying some small indispensable machine part which is difficult to replace. As is the case with all direct-action tactics, even conservative workers, when on strike, naturally practice this form of sabotage—though in a desultory and unorganized manner. This is seen in their common attacks on machines, such as street cars, automobiles, wagons, etc., manned by scabs.

"Another kind of sabotage widely practiced by syndicalists is the tactics of either ruining or turning out inferior products. Thus, by causing their employers financial losses, they force them to grant their demands. The numerous varieties of this kind of sabotage are known by various terms, such as 'passive resistance,' 'obstructionism,' 'pearled strike,' 'strike of the crossed arms,' etc." (P. 15.)

"The syndicalist is as 'unscrupulous' in his choice of weapons to fight his everyday battles as for his final struggle with capitalism. He allows no considerations of 'legality,' religion, patriotism, 'honor,' 'duty,' etc., to stand in the way of his adoption of effective tactics. The only sentiment he knows is loyalty to the interests of the working class. He is in utter revolt against capitalism in all its phases. His lawless course often lands him in jail, but he is so fired by revolutionary enthusiasm that jails, or eve death, have no terrors for him. He glories in martyrdom, consoling himself with the knowledge that he is a terror to his enemies and that his movement, to-day sending chills along the spine of international capitalism, to-morrow will put an end to this monstrosity." (P. 18.)

"The syndicalist is a radical antipatriot. He is a true internationalist, knowing no country. He opposes patriotism, because it creates feelings of nationalism among the workers of the various countries and prevents cooperation between them, and also because of the militarism it inevitably breeds. He views all forms of militarism with a deadly hatred, because he knows from bitter experience that the chief function of modern armies is to break strikes, and that wars of any kind are fatal to the labor movement. He depends solely on his labor unions for protection from foreign and domestic foes alike and proposes to put an end to war between the nations by having the workers in the belligerent countries go on a general strike and thus make it impossible to conduct wars.

"Another difference between industrial unionism and syndicalism is that the former puts emphasis on the industrial form of organization and the 'one big union' idea, while the latter emphasizes revolutionary tactics. Industrial unionists also preach the doctrine that there are no leaders in the revolutionary movement, whereas a fundamental principle of syndicalists is that of the militant minority (outlined in ch. 9)." (P. 32.)

"The working class, whose sole defense they are against the capitalist class, is in retreat before the latter's attacks. If this course is to be arrested and the workers started upon the road to emancipation, the American labor movement must be revolutionized. It must be placed upon a syndicalist basis." (P. 36.)

"Labor fakers: The American labor movement is infested with hordes of dishonest officials who misuse the power conferred upon them to exploit the labor movement to their own advantage, even though this involves the betrayal of the interests of the workers. The exploits of these labor fakers are too well known to need recapitulation here. Suffice to say the labor faker must go." (P. 39.)

"In the foregoing pages only the more important evils afflicting American labor unionism have been gone into and their remedies indicated. Lack of space forbids the discussion of the many minor ones with which it bristles. But the rebel worker, in his task of putting the Americain labor movement upon a syndicalist basis, will have no difficulty in recognizing them and their antidotes when he encounters them." (P. 42.)

"The S. L. of N. A. is demonstrating that the American labor movement is ripe for a revolution and that the conservative forces opposed to this revolution are seemingly strong only because they have had no opposition. It is making them crumble before the attacks of the militant minority, organized and conscious of its strength." (P. 47.)

We call attention also in this connection to the testimony of Mr. Margolis, who at least is entitled to credit for frankness in expounding his abominable doctrines before the committee. He is not a member of the Federation of Labor and has no connection with it, but he has rallied to the support of this strike in the Pittsburgh district the I. W. W. and anarchistic elements of the population. He has had strong influence with the Union of Russian Workers and secured their support for the strike. He admits that they are anarchists; he admits that he is an anarchist. He has been a close associate of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, and attempted to organize at Pittsburgh all the various organizations antagonistic to government. He assisted in spreading anarchistic literature and I. W. W. journals. He himself is against all government. He is the kind of man who would not, as he himself testified, use any force against a man robbing his house or assailing his wife. He is apparently on close terms with Mr. Foster. While he criticizes him for having given up his syndicalistic views, he leaves the impression that he believes Foster still has those views "in the back of his head," and that he had become a member of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of better carrying out the policies that he really had in mind and to which he was sincerely attached.

Mr. Margolis is a highly educated man, a good speaker, and the kind of man who is calculated to do immense harm. He cares not for the country which by law protects him. He desires to dissolve this Government by peaceful means. He has no sympathy for our American institutions. Mr. Margolis has many followers. He is a writer for the I. W. W. magazines and is a type of the overpeaceable and ultradangerous citizen. We recommend to Senators that they read the testimony of Mr. Margolis as taken before this committee.

Mr. Foster apparently also is more or less closely associated with Mr. Vincent St. John, a notable I. W. W. worker, and Mr. St. John is also closely associated with Mr. Margolis. Mr. Foster thought enough of Mr. St. John's views to quote him in his book on "Syndicalism," and Mr St. John had been in Pittsburgh just prior to the strike. And while Mr. Foster denies any particular consultation with him, he admits having seen him. That Mr. Vincent St. John has been active as to the steel strike; that he is closely associated with Margolis and with Foster is shown by a letter written to Margolis by St. John, as follows:

CHICAGO, ILL., *August 16, 1919.*

FRIEND MARGOLIS: Anent that article I was to mail you—they want to reproduce it in Sol here so I let them have it. After which they promise to mail it to me, and I will see that you get it; that is, if they do not run it. If they do, of course, you will see it in the Sol.

Things are looking a little better here, and from press reports there is something stirring throughout the country.

Just while I think of it, if you have a chance to talk matters over with Foster on possible developments in case of a strike in steel, I think it would be a good thing to do so. It might be possible to frustrate treacherous action by international officials should a strike occur—and I think a strike is assured.

Regards to all the bunch.

Sincerely,

V. ST. JOHN.

The evidence before the committee showed great activity at Gary among those who would be termed "Reds," and while it would be unfair to say that they were the leading force behind the strike, it is fair to say that they were doing everything they could to help it.

Lieut. Van Buren, of the Regular Army, testified before the committee as to the great activities of anarchists found in Gary: Large quantities of anarchistic literature were found; some in homes, some in places of public meeting—Russian anarchistic literature, socialist literature, Slovakian and other nationalities. It was somewhat interesting, though distressing, to hear from him that all the foreign societies were rather prosperous in Gary, and the only society that had gone out of business was the American society. This literature is being generally circulated. It is the literature of the soviet. Its poison is being instilled into the minds of men who know nothing about this country, and apparently no effort is being made to have them know anything about it. We do not mean this as a reflection upon the American Federation of Labor. We would rather make it as a plea to the Federation to purge itself of these men.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for merely two or three minutes with reference to this matter.

I happened to be a member of the subcommittee, of which the Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON] was the chairman, which investigated the strike in the steel industry. I have read the newspaper correspondence referred to by the Senator from Iowa, and I wish to say that, in my judgment, there is no foundation for any statement made therein criticizing Senator KENYON, and I believe that because of my very active service on the committee that I am qualified to speak of the fact.

I have never known a chairman of a committee or of a subcommittee to be any fairer, to be any more active to ascertain the truth concerning the matters which were being investigated, any more vigilant, any more eager to do the right, and any quicker to denounce the wrong, than was the Senator from Iowa. He was fair to the members of the committee; he was fair to the witnesses who appeared before the committee on both sides; and I am absolutely sure that I have never known any man to take part in an investigation with an eye more single to obtain the truth, and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, than was the Senator from Iowa. I resent this attack which has been made upon him in this way. It is an attack that ought not to have been made. It is wholly unjustified. It is wholly opposed to the facts in the case. There is no excuse even for the criticism.

Take, for instance, the statement made that the Senator from Iowa suppressed information that had been given as to Mr. Foster. It will be recalled that Mr. Foster was one of the first witnesses examined—I think he was the third or fourth, or something like that—at any rate he was called early in the examination. Very little was known about him at the time. The committee was furnished with articles which had been written by him, and members of the committee took those articles, cross-examined Mr. Foster, and demonstrated to the whole civilized world that Mr. Foster was a syndicalist, an anarchist at heart, and had been formerly a professed I. W. W., and a man who had those views still in his heart.

In my judgment, the examination which was made by the committee, under the supervision of its chairman, absolutely annihilated Mr. Foster as a patriotic citizen before the public of America. No man who loves his country and believes in its institutions after reading the report of that examination can have the slightest respect for Mr. Foster.

It is idle to talk about the committee not having secured the information that it desired from Mr. Foster. The committee certainly had enough information for use in cross-examination to make Mr. Foster abhorred by all good Americans. I have never seen a good word written of him or heard a kind word spoken of him since he testified before the committee. It is true that, his examination coming early in the investigation, there were a number of matters concerning which Mr. Foster was not examined. He came here and remained here, as I recall, only one day and then left. I recall very distinctly that I went to the chairman of the committee [Mr. KENYON] and stated to him that Mr. Foster ought to be recalled for certain information that we knew he could produce. The chairman agreed with me and it was understood that Mr. Foster was to be recalled, when we found that we could get the desired information in a more effective way from his brother anarchist, Mr. Margolis. Mr. Margolis came; we examined him, and we ascertained everything that we had wanted of Mr. Foster. We got everything that we wanted from Mr. Margolis, and probably very much better, because Mr. Margolis, with all his anarchistic infamy, had at least the virtue of being frank about his hatred of government generally and American institutions specifically, and rather gloried in his hatred, which was something that could not be said for Mr. Foster. It will be remembered that Mr. Foster constantly went back on his own record; constantly tried to appear before the committee as something that he was not. It was these facts that were brought out by the committee that produced in this country

the antagonism which I believe exists to-day against Mr. Foster and all of his kind of radical leaders.

I feel that I should say that not only this charge but every other charge made in this article against the Senator from Iowa is absolutely without foundation. It was stated that he suppressed a letter from Vincent St. John, one of the I. W. W. leaders. No man on the committee felt a deeper interest or was more active to get that letter in the record than the Senator from Iowa. Indeed he read it into the record, and copied it into the report. In that and every other matter he was fearless; he was frank; he was capable in his management of the investigation, and in my judgment the investigation made by the committee under his direction was full and ample, and has effected a splendid result before the country.

Of course, Mr. President, there was a great mass of information that the committee did not have printed in the record. All of this was submitted to the committee and we weeded out what we thought was unimportant. But we were very careful to insert every essential fact. Some question was raised about the method of voting the strike by the strikers, and as to the number of those who actually voted. I recall that I took the position that this was wholly immaterial for two reasons: First, because whether the men had voted for a strike or not, practically all of them had gone out on the strike, so it made no difference whether they had previously actually voted or not. In the second place, we all believed from the evidence that the leaders, like Foster, Margolis, and others, were in actual control of the strike, and that their votes were the only ones that counted.

As to the $100 Liberty bond question, there was never the slightest doubt—after he had testified—that Foster was still at heart an I. W. W. and that he was quite as dangerous an anarchist as we have in this country. Any additional evidence of his hatred of American institutions would simply have been cumulative.

I take great pleasure in making this statement on behalf of a man whom I believe to have been unjustly and improperly assailed. The anarchists, the I. W. W., the Russian soviet crowd, and the radical socialists may well criticize him, for he is against all of them who are against the American Government and who are against law and order. But surely no patriotic American citizen who loves his country can make those of us who have served with him, or those who know him, believe that Senator KENYON is capable of suppressing evidence or of acting in any other way unbecoming the gentleman that he is, or unbecoming the most able and efficient public servant that he is.

Mr. PHELAN obtained the floor.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. PHELAN. I yield, without yielding the floor.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, as a member of the subcommittee of which the Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON] was chairman, I wish briefly to state that I am pleased that he has called public attention to the news article concerning which he has addressed the Senate. However, the Senator from Iowa did not need to make any answer to the criticism so needlessly and unjustly made upon him. The fearless, independent, and patriotic character of his long public service is a complete answer to this newspaper attack. To my knowledge, the Senator, as chairman of this subcommittee, gave hours and days of patient, conscientious, and industrious service to the investigation of the steel strike. During my long years in the legal profession, in my service upon various committees, and during my public service in various offices of trust, I have rarely seen a public servant approach the solution of a public question more impartially and with a more determined purpose of doing justice to all parties concerned. The Senator from Iowa has performed on this committee a public service to our country of the very highest character. His honesty, his fearless indifference to partisan or class appeal, and his Americanism are invulnerable.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from California has the floor. Does he yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. PHELAN. I yield for a question.

Mr. KNOX. I beg the Senator's pardon. I merely wanted to make an observation in connection with the matter of personal privilege which has been raised by the Senator from Iowa. It will only take me a moment, if the Senator from California will yield.

Mr. PHELAN. Mr. President, inasmuch as the remarks made by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] and the remarks to be made by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX] relate to the question which by unanimous consent was excluded from the time allowed each Senator, I ask that the time of the Senator from Massachusetts and the time of the Senator from Pennsylvania be credited to their own allotments.

Mr. KNOX. I am perfectly willing to accept the floor upon that condition, because I would cheerfully give up any or all of my time in order to have the privilege of raising my voice in protest against the outrageous publication in which the chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor has been assailed.

I know of no committee in the Senate, in all of my experience in this Chamber, that has had a more delicate, difficult, and important proposition to deal with than the committee of which the Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON] is chairman in the steel strike investigation. It came at a time in the psychology of the world when it required the greatest wisdom, the highest courage, and the utmost industry to get at the bottom of the facts inspiring and surrounding the action on the part of the strikers which was not a voluntary action of their own, but which was brought about not only by the enemies of our Government but by the enemies of civilization. I merely wanted to have the RECORD disclose my entire sympathy with the just protest which has been made by the Senator from Iowa and an expression of my opinion as to the outrage which has been committed upon him by insinuations and assertions impugning his judicial fairness and entire impartiality in the thorough investigation made by the Committee on Education and Labor under his direction.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANY.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole and in open executive session, resumed the consideration of the treaty of peace with Germany.

Mr. PHELAN. Mr. President, I was very much interested to observe this morning that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. NEW] brought up the question of the mandatories, and especially with reference to the islands of the Pacific Ocean. Indeed, the Senator from Indiana observed that the question of mandatories had not been discussed at all in the Senate during this long debate, which certainly appears to me to be a great omission, in view of the fact that the provisions of the treaty with Germany respecting mandatories is of the highest importance, not only to the United States but to the civilization of the world and to the peace of the world.

In one of the reservations proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts, known as the committee reservations, an attempt is made to disclaim for the United States any interest in the question of mandatories. By article 119 of the treaty with Germany we read:

> Germany renounces in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights and titles over her oversea possessions.

Evidently the Committee on Foreign Relations, in making their reservations, thought it wise for the United States not to take advantage of that provision of the treaty by which Germany gives to the principal allied and associated powers the disposition of her foreign possessions. So reservation No. 14 reads:

> The United States declines to accept, as trustee or in her own right, any interest in or any responsibility for the government or disposition of the overseas possessions of Germany, her rights and titles to which Germany renounces to the principal allied and associated powers under articles 119 to 127, inclusive.

The other countries of the world are not unaware of the advantage of exercising mandatory powers as provided by the treaty; and why the United States should disclaim in advance any desire or any interest in the matter is not quite clear to me. As I say, it has not been discussed.

But what do we find in the Pacific?

Germany possessed islands both north and south of the Equator. The islands north of the Equator were coveted by Japan. Recall that we did not enter the war until April 6, 1917, when I tell you that Japan in February, 1917, two months earlier, began negotiations for the control of the islands of the Pacific, and entered into a private agreement with France and Italy and Great Britain by which she was to possess them. In other words, she foreclosed in advance, so far as she was able, and they were able, the discretion which would be given to the council of the league of nations in the disposition of the German territory.

Japan approached Great Britain in the first instance; and here I will read from the letter of His Britannic Majesty's ambassador, Conyngham Greene, dated Tokyo, February 16, 1917, referring to the conversation which he had with the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The letter reads in part as follows:

His Britannic Majesty's Government accede with pleasure to request of the Japanese Government for an assurance that they will support Japan's claims in regard to the disposal of Germany's rights in Shantung and possessions in the islands north of the Equator on the occasion of the peace conference, it being understood that the Japanese Government will in the eventual peace settlement treat in the same spirit Great Britain's claims to the German islands south of the Equator.

In reply to that, under date of February 21, 1917, the Japanese Government says:

The Japanese Government is deeply appreciative of the friendly spirit in which your Government has given assurance, and happy to note it as a fresh proof of the close ties that unite the two allied powers. I take pleasure in stating that the Japanese Government, on its part, is fully prepared to support in the same spirit the claims which may be put forward at the peace conference in regard to the German possessions in the islands south of the Equator.

The Japanese Government approached the French Government in the same manner before the British reply had been received, as follows:

The Imperial Japanese Government has not yet formally entered into conversations with the Entente powers concerning the conditions of peace I propose to present to Germany, because it is guided by the thought that such questions ought to be decided in concert between Japan and the said powers at the moment when the peace negotiations begin.

Nevertheless, in view of recent developments in the general situation, and in view of the particular arrangements concerning peace conditions, such as arrangements relative to the disposition of the Bosporus, Constantinople, and the Dardanelles, being already under discussion by the powers interested, the Imperial Japanese Government believes that the moment has come for it also to express its desires relative to certain conditions of peace essential to Japan and to submit them for the consideration of the Government of the French Republic.

Therefore, the Government of the French Republic accepts the suggestion.

The Government of the French Republic is disposed to give the Japanese Government its accord in regulating at the time of the peace negotiations questions vital to Japan concerning Shantung and the German islands in the Pacific north of the Equator. It also agrees to support the demands of the Imperial Japanese Government for the surrender of the rights Germany possessed before the war in this Chinese Province and these islands.

M Briand demands, on the other hand, that Japan give its support to obtain from China the breaking of its diplomatic relations with Germany—

And so forth.

Therefore, this question of the mandatories becomes a matter of first importance. These several nations—Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan—have apparently divided the German possessions in the south Pacific and in the north Pacific among themselves, and we are informed that a knowledge of these private arrangements had not been given to the world nor to the other belligerent powers until after the armistice had been signed.

But we have a way out, and that is why the matter should be carefully deliberated here with a view of getting some benefit for the United States in the disposition of mandatories, and more particularly to check the growing power of Japan in the Pacific Ocean. The way out is provided by article 20 of the treaty of peace with Germany, which reads as follows:

The members of the league severally agree that this covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case any member of the league shall, before becoming a member of the league, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this covenant, it shall be the duty of such member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

Now, Germany has renounced her rights, not in favor of Great Britain and France, Italy, and Japan, but in favor of "the principal allied and associated powers"; and, therefore, the United States is in exactly the same position as Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and France with respect to her ability to derive any benefit from the awarding or the acceptance of mandatories over those countries where Germany once was in possession.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS] looks only to South Africa, where we are, indeed, not particularly interested; but I desire to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that not only are the possessions of Germany in South Africa involved but her possessions in the Pacific Ocean; and the Pacific Ocean is going to be the theater of the great events of the world's future. William H. Seward, when, as Secretary of State, he negotiated the acquisition of Alaska for the United States, at that time said, in answer to the cynics and the scoffers, that the United States would find in the possession of Alaska a means of defense against any enemy in the Pacific, and it was he who stated in words that the Pacific would be the theater of the future great activities of the world, and that the scepter would pass ultimately from the Atlantic to the Pacific, because it is the greatest ocean of the world and because the most populous countries of the world front upon that mighty sea; and the United States has a very large interest in the Pacific by reason of its Pacific littoral, as well as by its possession of the Philippine Islands and the Hawaiian Islands.

It is a long time since Mr. Seward forecast the importance of guarding our Pacific interests. It is not a long time in the life of a nation, but I doubt if he anticipated that so soon we would be confronted with a real danger.

It is little more than 60 years since Commodore Perry visited Japan, and when Seward made this declaration, during the administration of President Johnson, of which he was a member, in 1867, about 52 years ago, Japan had not shown her ability to seize the commerce of the Pacific and by victories against China and Russia demonstrate very clearly to all thinking persons that she had become one of the great powers of the world and had to be counted with. Now she shows by these secret treaties, and by abundant other evidence, that she, like Germany, as Japan is German taught, has a dream of empire and is constantly in pursuance of a policy, well thought out and planned, of seizing the islands of the Pacific and the islands of the Asian coast and the mainland of continental Asia. She has sent, where she dared not yet take up arms, as against the United States, her advance armies by emigration, and in the Hawaiian Islands, the most fruitful islands of the Pacific, she has a population of 110,000 nationals, as against 12,000 Americans, and in California she has 100,000 nationals, constantly increasing, not only by surreptitious entry over the border but by the importation of "picture" brides. The Japanese people are a very prolific people, and the women in California have shown to the departments of statistics and health that in Los Angeles County, outside the incorporated cities and towns, the Japanese increase by birth has been so great that it has absorbed one-third of the entire increase, and in a very few years in the life of a nation we will find that the Japanese population, by reason of births upon the soil, will actually overtake the whole population of the State of California.

I have here a chart which was prepared by the health officers in California which contains tables that show, in the most approved and scientific methods used by the makers of charts, the relative birth statistics and the percentage of white babies born in the State of California, and I find that in the year 2010, at the same progress which is being made now, the white population will have been submerged by the Japanese native population. That is in the year 2010, about 90 years from now. Unless some legislative action is taken by the State of California and by the Federal Government the Japanese, if allowed their way, will have submerged, I repeat, the great State of California by an inundation of a permanently alien population.

Japan, therefore, is eager to firmly establish herself in the Pacific against that day when the patient and altruistic people of the United States shall, realizing too late their danger, take up arms pursuant to the law of self-preservation—the best of all laws, they say, because the lawyers did not make it. The United States does not understand the menace, and I desire to call the attention of the Senate to the importance of taking a stand now on this subject of mandatories, and not, as recommended by the Foreign Relations Committee, refuse to participate, under the renunciation of German rights by article 19, in the benefits which would accrue to the United States by taking advantage of article 22. Article 22 relates to the disposition of mandatories and provides, in part:

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them, and which are inhabitated by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in the covenant.

Of course, these particular nations had plotted, prior to our entry into the war, for the possession of these islands, having no interest whatever in the prosperity or security of the native people.

They were there for the purpose of expansion or commercial exploitation. Japan has the double incentive, because there are approximately 700,000 births annually in Japan; Japan is a small island, and hence that population must be taken care of. Therefore she has gone into Munchuria, Korea, and Formosa, and now she is in Shantung, and she desires to get into Siberia, all of which doubtless will strengthen her Empire. There is apparently a necessity for Japan to find some means of expansion. But the islands of the Pacific, which are so insignificant in size, would not afford her any very extensive opportunity to dispose of her surplus population, but what she is after is trade and a strategic military position. In this it differs from Shantung.

To continue reading:

Article 22 further provides that—

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle—

That is, the interests of the native peoples, which form a sacred trust—

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations. * * *

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions, and other similar circumstances.

"The geographical situation of the territory" evidently was put in there to meet Japan's demands. If it had said "strategic situation" it might be another question; but she would not avow that purpose.

To continue reading:

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory.

Here I point out that these mandatories are not provided for by uniform rule, but the condition of the people, the geographical position of the country, the condition of the civilization of the peoples have enabled the men who drafted this treaty, on the subject which apparently did not interest the representatives of the United States, to provide various rules, which, I suspect from the reading of it, were adopted to facilitate the carrying out of the secret treaties already entered into by Japan, Great Britain, Italy, and France. They say, very generously, that these mandatories should have in mind the equal opportunities for trade and commerce of other members of the league. That, you would think, reading it here in this paragraph, applied to all mandatories. But no. It refers to "other peoples, especially those of Central Africa."

It does not refer to the islands of the South Pacific. Then follows this:

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centers of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the mandatory——

Mark that—

or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the mandatory, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

That is to say, the mandatories—a new word in international affairs, so far as the United States is concerned—over these islands north of the Equator, or, for that matter, the islands south of the Equator, over which England claims mandatory rights, under these secret treaties, which, however, are canceled by the adoption of the pact itself because inconsistent with the pact, will be construed as transferring the territory, instead of giving a trusteeship, because they can best be administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory. I think under a phrase so broad they might even fortify those islands, and hence assert a practical ownership, instead of a trusteeship, and what interests us most of all as a great commercial nation, with the prospects of a vast commerce upon the Pacific, is that the open-door policy, for which this Government has always stood, would be utterly destroyed. There is no certain guaranty of a general character for equal trade opportunities, and that is the only thing the United States is asking in its commercial policy, that it be given an equal opportunity with other nations in the markets of the world.

I have here a letter from the firm of Atkins, Kroll & Co., of San Francisco, who for years have been traders in the islands north of the Equator in the Pacific, with their headquarters at Guam, now a possession of the United States, having been taken in the Spanish-American War from Spain.

This firm, suffering all kinds of disadvantages since the Japanese took possession of the Marshall and the Caroline Islands, close to Guam, made strong representations to the United States as early as January 1, 1918. I ask permission, in order to save my time, that these letters addressed to the State Department by this firm be printed as a part of my remarks in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CALDER in the chair). If there is no objection, the request of the Senator from California is granted.

The letters referred to are as follows:

JANUARY 1, 1918.

E. T. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Chief Bureau Far Eastern Affairs,
Department of State, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WILLIAMS: Further to my letter to you of October 13, I am now able to inclose a report on conditions now ruling in Saipan, Marianas Islands, Truk, Caroline Islands; and Jaluit, Marshall Islands.

Owing to the intolerable rules and regulations forced upon us by the Japanese authorities these reports are not nearly as complete as I should have liked, but I have no doubt but what they will prove of interest to you.

You will recollect that when I was in Washington last June I advised you that we would send one of our employees on one of the Japanese transports around to visit every important island under Japanese control, and this Mr. Marchant, our Guam manager, attempted to arrange. However, although Mr. Inouye got as far as Jaluit he was stopped there, and was not allowed to proceed further; consequently we have been unable to obtain any information regarding the islands other than the three visited.

The situation is, as you can see, anything but satisfactory to us. Last year we went to the expense of about $30,000 gold to build and equip the auxiliary schooner *Avarua,* which was particularly designed to trade with these islands, using Guam as a base. She has now been out there about one year and, owing to the Japanese regulations, has obtained absolutely no copra from these islands under Japanese control, and so far her operations have resulted in a direct loss to us of about $15,000. The situation is so bad and so discouraging that we have decided to, at least temporarily, take her away from Guam and send her down to our branch in the Philippine Islands, where tonnage is badly required.

It is very disappointing to us to have to take this step for, as mentioned above, the *Avarua* was built for the Guam business and we had hoped to build up a satisfactory trade in American merchandise and in copra with the surrounding islands, using the *Avarua* as a means of transportation and communication.

We have established a small station at Saipan, but how this will turn out remains to be seen. If anything at all is to be done it will be necessary for the Japanese to give us their permission to keep up communications between Guam and Saipan by means of our power launch *Kavara,* and we have already had this matter up with you. I understand from Mr. Schlobohm that you have cabled to our embassy at Tokyo, directing the ambassador to make the necessary representations. I sincerely trust that he will be successful in his efforts.

A reading of the report will convince you, I feel sure, that the Japanese are doing all that they possibly can to keep us out of these islands, solely in order to enable their own traders to get such a strong foothold as to place them in an impregnable position by the time the war is over, even though as a nation Japan has to relinquish control of those islands at that time. This is certainly most unfair to Americans, particularly in view of the treatment which the Japanese have been accorded in Guam.

Guam, being a naval reservation, is under the law closed to vessels under foreign flags. However, during President Taft's time an Executive order was issued, opening the trade of Guam to Japanese trading schooners, and this regulation is still in force. The order was made owing to the fact that at that time no Americans were doing business in Guam, the inhabitants thus being dependent solely upon Japan for food supplies and for a market for their copra. Since that time the situation has entirely altered, as we have established a line of vessels between San Francisco and Guam which keeps the inhabitants supplied with all the American supplies which they require, and at the same time these vessels afford an opportunity of shipping all of the copra which Guam can produce to this country. It therefore seems to me that in view of the hostile attitude which the Japanese authorities are showing toward us, it would only be fair if our Government were to rescind the regulation issued by President Taft and again close the Island of Guam to vessels flying the Japanese flag.

So far as we ourselves are concerned, we would prefer to let the Japanese continue to operate to Guam, but we be allowed to trade with the islands under their control. If the freedom of Guam were taken away from the Japanese merchants these men in Guam might make such a demonstration at Tokyo as would result in their opening up the islands under Japanese control to us, in return for which our Government could again reopen Guam to the Japanese.

I shall be glad if you can give your consideration to this feature of the problem and advise whether something can not be done along the lines indicated.

In connection with the ultimate disposition of these islands which are now under Japanese control I should like to call your attention to that portion of the report on Jaluit which treats of the friendly feeling of the natives toward Americans.

This I regard as very significant indeed, and it seems to me that this sentiment should be taken into consideration by our Government when the matter of the disposition of these islands is taken up at the conclusion of the war. I am quite certain that, as far as the natives are concerned, this country could and would do infinitely more for them than would either Germany or Japan, and, from the selfish point of view, an important trade could be built up in these groups for American merchandise, and important quantities of copra could be obtained there for this country.

Surely the American Nation should accept some responsibility toward the less fortunate people of the earth in our neighborhood, such as these poor South Sea Islanders.

Under German or Japanese rule their lot is not a happy one. Apropos of this I am sending you under separate cover a small book which treats of the German treatment of the natives in their (ex) African colonies. Under American protection these South Sea Islanders could not be exploited and could not be oppressed, and something would be done toward elevating their position at least somewhat.

Politically the acquisition of these islands would be most important, as with them we would have a path of American possessions clear across the Pacific—first, the Hawaiian Islands, then the Marshall Islands, then the Carolines and the Marianas, and then the Philippines.

I trust that the matter will be given consideration when the time comes.

Awaiting the favor of your reply, and with best wishes for the new year, I beg to remain,

Yours, sincerely,

CLIFTON H. KROLL.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1919.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Messrs. Atkins, Kroll & Co., exporters and importers, of 260 California Street, San Francisco, Calif., are interested in developing American trade in the Far East, particularly in the islands of the South Pacific. Their main office is at San Francisco, and branch offices are located at various places in the Philippines, Dutch East Indies, and Guam.

The plant at Guam, which is thoroughly equipped and quite expensive, is designed to act as a base for carrying on trade with other islands in the South Pacific. Messrs. Atkins, Kroll & Co., before the beginning of the World War, planned to establish branch offices at Saipan, in the Marianas Islands; at Truk, in the Caroline Islands; and at Jaluit, in

the Marshall Islands. It was intended to have small vessels radiate from these branch stations to visit the various islands in each group. The copra and other products obtained was to be shipped from the branch office to the Guam plant and from there transshipped to the United States. In return for these commodities the company intended to trade American merchandise and products only.

The consummation of these plans was prevented, because upon the outbreak of the war the German colonies mentioned were taken over and occupied by the Japanese Government military authorities. As outlined in previous letter to your department, particularly in the confidential report of Messrs. Atkins, Kroll & Co., dated January 1, 1918, the company as well as other traders were practically excluded from trading with and upon these islands by order of the Japanese authorities on the excuse that "military necessity" made such trading there impossible. Protests were filed with your department, and after considerable negotiation the Japanese Government granted to Messrs. Atkins, Kroll & Co. a permit to trade with one small vessel at one island—Saipan. This permit was not satisfactory, owing to the restrictive regulations enforced by the Japanese military authorities in the islands.

There is no longer any reason for military regulation of the islands to the detriment of trade and commerce. Messrs. Atkins, Kroll & Co. are now ready and desire to fulfill the plans outlined above and to renew their efforts to develop American trade. However, by the terms of the covenant of the league of nations and by the terms of the treaty of peace with Germany, now under consideration, these islands will continue to be controlled, under a mandate, by the Japanese Government.

Article 22 of the covenant provides that the degree of control to be exercised by the mandatories shall either be outlined by the terms of the mandate or determined by the council of the league. It is our understanding that the question of the terms of the mandate are being considered now in conference at Paris.

While it is true that article 23 of the covenant declares the general principle to be that the members of the league will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the league, nevertheless this question is of such importance that Messrs. Atkins, Kroll & Co. believe that the American representatives at Paris should be instructed to take positive steps to protect the American trade in the islands. Provisions should be definitely outlined whereby American traders, as well as the nationals of all the Allies, shall be given the same privileges as the nationals of the mandatories. Unless this is done, the powers holding the mandate could by special regulations embarrass the traders of other nationalities and could thus check and seriously hamper the development of American trade, which at this time should be encouraged and assisted.

It is respectfully requested that the American representatives be instructed at once to insist upon the inclusion in the mandates of terms which would without any question protect American trade and which would assure equal rights and privileges in the islands. These terms should be so specific as to permit of no other interpretation by the officials of the powers holding the mandate.

Your cooperation and advices in this regard would be appreciated.

Respectfully, yours

For ATKINS, KROLL & Co.

Mr. PHELAN. They show that with their establishment at Guam as a center for trading with the small islands, they have been doing a very profitable business in copra. Copra is the dried meat of the coconut and was used during the war for glycerine production for military purposes. The husk of the coconut was used to make charcoal for the masks which protected our boys against suffocating gases. The product is equally valuable in peace.

The trade of this firm, which is not a large firm, alone amounted to 1,500,000 pounds of copra a year. As soon as Japan went down there and took these islands their trade was cut off. They were not allowed to land at any of the small islands where they went to barter exclusively American goods with the natives for copra. Japan took the business over in spite of the fact that our policy in the Orient is the open door.

After many representations to the State Department, finally Japan conceded the privilege that they might go to one island, mentioned particularly in the letter, and there they might trade with that island and the people upon that island provided that they did not land upon the shore. It is almost a mockery because the natives would not come upon the ships and the merchants were not allowed to go upon the shore, so in disgust they abandoned for the time being their enterprise and established trade.

That is but one example of the way our merchants have been treated in the islands of the Pacific, and yet we are constantly boasting of our prowess, both commercially and militarily. We are talking of extending our trade, and we are talking of building a merchant fleet that will rival the fleets of other lands, and a Navy the equal of any, and yet when we come down to a concrete proposition of giving our merchants equal opportunity in a trade which they have always enjoyed we have been unable effectively to secure it.

Of course, if these islands are given to Japan as a mandatory, being contiguous to her territory, she will, under the cunning language of this mandatory agreement provided by article 22 of the treaty, find it convenient to administer the mandatory as an integral portion of her territory, and there would be a very great danger, indeed, unless we hold our position as a member of the council under the treaty and control by our vote mandatory rights, whether assumed by us or otherwise. Our commerce and our position among nations as a first-class power require it.

In paragraph (e) of article 23 we find this language:

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the league * * *.

(e) Will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all members of the league. In this connection the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914–1918 shall be borne in mind.

Note it does not say "equal treatment," but "equitable." Shall we not sit with the council to protect our rights, commercial and military? Why throw away the advantage which can be enjoyed by not assuming necessarily any obligation?

There is the one paragraph, at least, upon which we can stand, provided we go into the league and provided we do not reject, as the committee reservation provides, the privilege which we will enjoy by article 19 as one of the principal allied and associated powers. There is but one thing more to say, and that is with reference to the necessity of prompt action. In the same article 22 there is this dangerous provision:

The degree of authority control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the members of the league, be explicitly defined in each case by the council.

"If not previously agreed upon by the members of the league." Of course, I can not believe that that relates back to the secret treaties, because at that time there was no league established. The nations involved were merely cobelligerents; so it must refer to something else, and it does refer to a commission that is now sitting in Paris disposing of these very mandatories. I believe that we are not represented on that commission, because the Senate or a majority of the Senate have by vote expressly stated that until the treaty is ratified the United States should not participate in the deliberations of any of the many commissions set up by the treaty. Hence we find these foreign Governments now disposing of these mandatory rights, although we are not represented. For that purpose I propose this reservation:

The United States so understands and construes article 22 as to guarantee under all forms of mandatories equal opportunity for trade and commerce for all members of the league; and that the council, when organized and after the United States shall have assumed its membership, shall have the power to explicitly define and control mandatory authority from time to time.

That is to say, there shall be no final disposition of the mandatory powers until the United States participates by its own right and by its own act as a member of the council. In other words, that she shall not arrive there, if she is ever going to arrive, and find that the mandatories have, under the provisions of article 22, been agreed upon previously by the members of the league. If that were done, there is no question that Japan would be given mandatory over these Pacific islands and Great Britain would be given mandatory of those islands south of the Equator.

As to the disposition of the European, African, and Asiatic territories, I am not concerned for the moment; but we would find then Japan reinforced in a military sense and in a commercial sense in such manner that it would be difficult for us to dislodge her.

The key of the Pacific is the Hawaiian Islands. We have great fortifications there, and we have a great naval base there not adequately protected. But so soon as Japan can acquire those islands, I am advised by the best naval authorities that she can make a campaign not only against Hawaii but against the Pacific coast of North America. She will establish bases and she can protect her fleet as it comes across the Pacific against any attack made by the United States, for every fortified island with a harbor is more than equivalent to many warships permanently anchored right in the path of her military progress. Of course, if she should take Hawaii, the Pacific coast would be absolutely exposed.

The Navy Department have asked us particularly to see that the island of Yap is reserved for them, and that is one of the Marienne Islands, and if we now renounce our rights to any of the mandatories we can not take Yap; and without Yap we can not maintain our radio and naval communication, so necessary in time of peace as well as in time of war. The Navy emphatically asks that the Senate, in the disposition of this matter, see that we do acquire rights in Yap for the purpose of maintaining communication.

Therefore, Mr. President, if I have an opportunity under the rules to present the reservation which I submitted and had printed in the RECORD on November 7, I shall offer it. In the meantime, I trust the Senate will reject the fourteenth of the committee reservations, because it in advance declares that we shall take no interest whatever in the disposition of the mandatory rights.

Although Germany has renounced them in favor of all other powers, we shall withdraw ourselves from any possible benefits. Why should not that be left to the representatives of the United States in the council? We have acted as though we regard our representatives as being unworthy of trust. Now, the Senate has provided, by the adoption of some reservations, that these representatives shall be appointed by and with the consent of the Senate, so there is no danger that the President, who seems to be the object of much hostility in certain parts of this Chamber, will appoint somebody who will act contrary to the wishes of the United States. The Senate has provided for and safeguarded the appointment and powers of our representatives in the council, and it certainly should not now renounce any of the rights which it enjoys under the treaty of peace with Germany.

Mr. SHIELDS. Mr. President, I am somewhat surprised at the deep interest of the Senator from California [Mr. PHELAN] in these islands which he thinks will go to Japan by virtue of this treaty under a mandate. I believe the Senator is overlooking the fact that they have already gone to Japan and the treaty is simply to guarantee their title. The proposition to reserve the question is an effort to defeat that title and to hold in reserve the power of the United States in order to get possession of some of those islands.

I am as much opposed to Japan having these islands as anyone can possibly be.

Mr. PHELAN. Will the Senator please state what he means by saying that these islands have already gone to Japan?

Mr. SHIELDS. Certainly. They have gone to Japan under the secret treaties made during the war by Great Britain, France, and Italy, and Japan, under which all four of those countries obtained territory; and the other three are going to stick to those treaties and hold on to that territory. Therefore they are bound to stand by Japan and have already agreed to do so, under the old adage that there is honor among certain shifty persons. I can not give the Senator from California any more of my time.

Mr. PHELAN. But the Senator from Tennessee is in error.

Mr. SHIELDS. Mr. President, I am surprised at the Senator having so much anxiety about these little islands when I remember his former position, when he was willing to take away from one of our allies and to give to Japan in the Shantung a territory of 40,000 square miles containing 30,000,000 people. As I remember, the Senator voted against all amendments and all reservations that attempted to remedy that iniquity; but now he is greatly agitated at the prospect of Japan getting only a few hundred square miles and a few thousand natives. With due respect, this looks to me like swallowing a camel and straining at a gnat.

I am as much opposed to Japan getting the Pacific islands as is the Senator. The object of this reservation is to prevent that consummation and that is why I am adhering to it. I am not willing merely to accommodate one of the Senator's constituents who is trading over there in coca and some other little products, to involve the United States in wars, in the expenditure of perhaps many millions of dollars, and in the sacrifice of the lives of American boys. I do not think the little commerce of which he speaks should be taken into consideration if it involves an abandonment of a great policy of this country and entails perhaps great cost in the expenditure of life and treasure.

As I have stated, these islands under the secret treaties were to go to Japan. Those treaties have been in part carried out at the peace conference in Paris. A portion of Africa has been given to Great Britain, a portion to France; some of these islands have been given to Great Britain and some to Japan, although Japan, of course, receives much smaller territorial concessions than the other powers. If we ratify this treaty without this reservation we simply acquiesce in the secret treaties and in the arrangement that has been made. Japan certainly gets the islands.

This is not a question of mandates; that is a matter to be disposed of hereafter under the general power of the league to give mandates to the various members to the league. This reservation has no relevancy whatever to the question of mandates.

So far as the probability of Japan getting these islands is concerned, that is entirely post-morten, because she has already got them if the treaty is ratified. The question is simply whether or not under this treaty Senators are willing to guarantee the title, to carry out the secret treaties and give the Pacific islands to Japan. Although they are small, they can be used as a base of operations. I can not see much consistency in the Senator's argument, and most of it is irrelevant. The treaty as framed is clearly a desertion of the policy of our country opposing entangling alliances and interference with the affairs of foreign countries.

This great policy of the United States, proclaimed by Washington, by Cleveland, and advocated by President Wilson in several addresses, has saved this country from many wars and ought not to be abandoned. I have here brief extracts from their messages and public addresses upon the subject, which I ask to have printed as a part of my observations upon this subject.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

"Washington, in his Farewell Address to the American people, September 17, 1796, said:

"'Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence—I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens—the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. * * *

"'The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop. Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities. Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. * * *

"'Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice? It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world. * * *

"'Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies. * * *

"'Constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that, by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion, which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.'

"President Grover Cleveland, in a message to Congress, 1885, said:

"'The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the traditions, and the prosperity of our Republic. It is the policy of independence, favored by our position, and defended by our known love of justice and by our own power. It is the policy of peace suitable to our interests. It is the policy of Monroe, and of Washington and Jefferson—"Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliance with none.'"

"And Mr. Cleveland said, in regard to the Venezuelan controversy with Great Britain:

"'Such reply is embodied in two communications addressed by the British Prime Minister to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at this Capital. It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine, and claims that in the present instance a new and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted on by the United States, that the reasons justify an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are generally inapplicable "to the state of things in which we live at the present day," and especially inapplicable to a controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela.

"'Without attempting extended argument in reply to these positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a Nation, and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life, and can not become obsolete while our Republic endures. If the balance of power

is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the Governments of the Old World, and a subject for our absolute noninterference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and their Government.

"'Assuming, therefore, that we may properly insist upon this doctrine without regard to the "state of things in which we live," or any changed conditions here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy.'

"President Wilson said at the dedication of the monument of Commodore John Barry, Washington, D. C., Saturday, May 16, 1914:

"'What does the United States stand for, then, that our hearts should be stirred by the memory of the men who set her Constitution up? John Barry fought, like every other man in the Revolution, in order that America might be free to make her own life without interruption or disturbance from any other quarter. You can sum the whole thing up in that, that America had a right to her own self-determined life; and what are our corollaries from that? You do not have to go back to stir your thoughts again with the issues of the Revolution. Some of the issues of the Revolution were not the cause of it, but merely the occasion for it. There are just as vital things stirring now that concern the existence of the Nation as were stirring then, and every man who worthily stands in this presence should examine himself and see whether he has the full conception of what it means that America should live her own life. Washington saw it when he wrote his Farewell Address. It was not merely because of passing and transient circumstances that Washington said that we must keep from entangling alliances. It was because he saw that no country had yet set its face in the same direction in which America had set her face. We can not form alliances with those who are not going our way; and in our might and majesty and in the confidence and definiteness of our own purpose we need not, and we should not, form alliances with any nation in the world. Those who are right, those who study their consciences in determining their policies, those who hold their honor higher than their advantage, do not need alliances. You need alliances when you are not strong, and you are weak only when you are not true to yourself. You are weak only when you are in the wrong; you are weak only when you are afraid to do the right; you are weak only when you doubt your cause and the majesty of a nation's might asserted.'

"As showing that the same conditions that existed in Europe when Washington issued his Farewell Address and when he spoke in May, 1914, exist to-day, I read from the President's address delivered at Boston, Mass., on his return from Paris last February.

"'But you understand that the nations of Europe have again and again clashed with one another in competitive interest. It is impossible for men to forget those sharp issues that were drawn between them in times past. It is impossible for men to believe that all ambitions have all of a sudden been foregone. They remember territory that was coveted; they remember rights that it was attempted to extort; they remember political ambitions which it was attempted to realize. And, while they believe that men have come into a different temper, they can not forget these things, and so they do not resort to one another for a dispassionate view of the matters in controversy.'"

Mr. SHIELDS. Mr. President, these great men opposed an entangling alliance with any nation, and now under the same conditions it is proposed to enter into an alliance of the most sinister kind with 57 nations.

Mr. PHELAN. Mr. President, just a word. The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS] states very positively that Japan now possesses mandatory rights in the islands north of the Equator and bases that claim upon secret treaties. I pointed out in my remarks that those secret treaties are abrogated in so far as they are inconsistent with the treaty of peace with Germany, as the Senator must have observed at the time. In article 22 is this language:

> The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the members of the league, be explicitly defined in each case by the council.

So that—unless while we are debating this subject the council has acted, which the Senator does not allege—the council has control over the government of the mandatory.

As to Shantung, there is not before the Senate at this moment any question as to the disposition of Shantung; but I desire to say that under the secret treaties Japan merely holds the German rights in Shantung, which are economic rights, and there is no question of transferring the territory with its millions of human beings. Japan only claims economic rights and rights to the railroads.

If Japan claims under the secret treaties, for the same reason, namely, that those treaties have been abrogated by article 20, she has now no title nor will she have until the council takes final action. So far as I am advised, the council, when it meets with representatives from the United States, will take up and settle these questions with Japan, and we are not now foreclosed from acting. There is nothing inconsistent whatever in my course. I am saying that if Japan is to have any reward for her participation in the war—and because she was allied with us and guarded the Pacific against Germany the United States was enabled to send its troops and its men to the other side and so to win the war—if Japan is to have any reward for her participation in the war I sincerely trust that she shall be given territory for her excess population in Asia and not in the Pacific islands or on the coast of California. This course is dictated by our manifest trade and military necessities and by the conservation of the white race in continental United States.

Mr. FRANCE. Mr. President, I feel constrained to say a few words in opposition to the fourteenth reservation for the reason that I fear that there are many Senators who as yet do not fully comprehend the large questions involved in it. I dislike very much to be in opposition to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS], whose great learning, distinguished abilities, and fine courage have made him so eminent a Member of this body; nor do I feel that in taking the position which I assume that I am in opposition to the general principles he has enunciated.

I do not oppose this reservation on the ground that the Senate should at this time and without full consideration of the great questions involved commit the United States to a definite policy with regard to the former German colonies in Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, but, on the contrary, because the adoption of this reservation would finally and for all time commit us to a policy the results of which have not been carefully considered, while its defeat would leave us free in the future, after mature deliberation and discussion, to adopt any policy with respect to this great problem, in which we have vital interests, which will serve those interests as well as the cause of world peace and progress.

If we defeat this reservation, the question of the final disposition of these colonies will be left to the decision of the league of nations, and when this question is brought before the league for its consideration our representatives can participate or not in the proceedings, either acting affirmatively in such a way as would best conserve our interests or negatively declining to accept any responsibility. If we adopt this reservation, the possibility of our ever taking any part in the decision or action of the powers with reference to this question is forever foreclosed.

I have been opposed to this league of nations plan not because I advocate a policy of national isolation but because the kind of an association of the nations in which I believe is a true league of all nations for the purposes of effectual cooperation for the elimination of the causes of war and for the elevation of the backward peoples, while this so-called league of nations plan has seemed to me to be more in the nature of an entangling alliance with one group of imperialistic powers. I have therefore been in favor of all reservations which would tend to prevent our being inextricably involved in such entangling alliance. But I am opposed to a reservation such as this one, which would leave us a participant in the league and yet prevent us for all time from having any voice, so far as the former German colonies are concerned, in one and to an extent in both of the two main purposes which any league of nations can serve. The value and hope of any league of nations is twofold: First, to find means for the prevention of war between the advanced nations of the world; second, to devise methods of international cooperation for the civilization and the advancement of the backward and aboriginal peoples of the world. The adoption of this reservation would, in my judgment, go far to destroy any possibility of value which there might be in our participation in the league, first, because the question of the proper disposition of the German colonies is a vital one as affecting the future peace of the world; and, secondly, because it would conclusively prevent our having any large part in the solution of the great problem of the advancement of the peoples of Africa, to which advancement we have already committed ourselves by a national policy long since announced. We would be prevented by the adoption of this reservation from having a voice in the disposition of a question which, if not settled along the lines of broad and unselfish statesmanship, looking toward an open door for all the nations and toward true international cooperation in Africa, contains within it the germs of new wars, and we would be denied the high privilege of working with the other nations for the welfare

of those peoples in whom we have a peculiar interest and for whose welfare heavy responsibilities rest upon us. The adoption of this reservation would, indeed, cut the heart out of the league. If we are to be in the league at all, let us not be there voiceless and impotent when this great problem comes up for consideration and decision.

EXTENT OF GERMAN EMPIRE.

Germany was a great empire, her colonial possessions and her spheres of influence embracing an area of 1,484,944 square miles, a territory approximately one-half of the total area of the United States, a one-fifth interest in which huge domain is vested in the United States under article 119.

The territory of the German Empire is in Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, the German island possessions alone, particularly those north of the Equator, being, because of their strategic positions near the cable routes and in part interposed between the United States and the Philippines, of great potential importance to the United States and an asset which should not be transferred to a power which may become unfriendly.

Germany possessed the Mariana and Caroline archipelagos and 70,000 square miles of northeast New Guinea; the Bismarck Archipelago, 20,000 square miles; the Northern Solomon Islands, 4,200 square miles; and in the Samoan Archipelago she had 9 out of 14 islands.

In Africa she possessed imperial possessions of uncomputed value, embracing an area of 1,032,280 square miles, or about one-third of the United States, made up as follows:

	Square miles.
Kamerun (West Africa)	291,950
Togoland (West Africa)	33,700
German East Africa	384,180
German Southwest Africa	322,450
	1,032,280

Much of this territory is very valuable with highly fertile soil, rich mineral deposits, vast agricultural possibilities, water power, and a salubrious climate.

German Southwest Africa is well watered, has a fine climate, and rich mineral deposits. In the Kamerun are mineral deposits and there are no doubt valuable deposits of tin, while its coast sections are rich in palm-oil trees, timber, and rubber. Togoland is also extremely valuable for its tropical products, while in German East Africa there may probably be found extensive deposits of coal, gold, copper, and iron.

So great is the value of this African territory that as early as October, 1914, such prominent Englishmen as Sir H. H. Johnston, who is an authority on Africa, advocated England taking this territory, and indeed some of it England seems then to have claimed what she had conquered there. In addition to this, some English publicists are seriously contending that Great Britain should have the Belgian Congo, embracing 900,000 square miles of the heart of Africa, and in the absence of an affirmative American policy, the Kongo may go to Great Britain.

PROPOSED DISPOSITION OF GERMAN COLONIES.

It was decided at the peace conference at Paris that Germany should be deprived of all of her oversea possessions, and in articles 118 to 127 this policy has been embodied in the peace treaty, the principal article being—

Section 1.

GERMAN COLONIES.

Article 119.

Germany renounces in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights and titles over her overseas possessions.

On May 5, 1919, there was made a provisional organization of the league of nations, and on the following day the so-called council of three—M. Clemenceau, President Wilson, and Lloyd-George—met and decided upon a tentative disposition, subject to the approval and ratification of the league of nations, of the German colonies as outlined in the official statement as reported as follows. I ask permission to insert that without reading.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

Togoland and Kamerun: France and Great Britain shall make a joint recommendation to the league of nations as to their future.

German East Africa: The mandate shall be held by Great Britain.

German Southwest Africa: The mandate shall be held by the Union of South Africa.

The German Samoan Islands: The mandate shall be held by New Zealand.

The other German Pacific possessions south of the Equator, excluding the German Samoan Islands and Nauru: The mandate shall be held by Australia.

Nauru (Pleasant Island): The mandate shall be given to the British Empire.

The German Pacific Islands north of the Equator: The mandate shall be held by Japan.

Mr. FRANCE. Belgium immediately protested against this tentative disposition, made by the council of three, the representative of Belgium not being present at the deliberations, and I quote from this protest.

I ask permission to insert that without reading.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

In view of Belgium's important military operations in Africa, her sacrifices to insure the conquest of German East Africa, and the fact that her situation has given her rights on that continent, Belgium is unable to admit that German East Africa should be disposed of by agreement in which she had not participated.

Mr. FRANCE. As a result of this protest, Great Britain ceded to Belgium certain important territories in the districts of Ruanda and Urandi to Belgium.

A most valuable article on this subject by Alpheus Henry Snow appeared in the October 18 issue of The Nation, which article I have followed closely. Mr. Snow is a profound student of and an eminent authority on the whole subject of colonial administration and of the relationships, legal, social, and ethical, between the advanced nations and the aboriginal peoples. I can highly commend the work of Mr. Snow upon this subject, particularly his monograph on "The Question of Aborigines in the Law and Practice of Nations," which has been most helpful to me and which I have used freely.

In connection with the cession by Great Britain to Belgium of a part of the former German African colonies, the interesting question has been raised whether a mandatory can cede territory intrusted to it, and in this connection I ask leave to have printed an editorial on the subject.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

[From the Boston Sunday Herald, Sept. 21, 1919.]

CAN A MANDATORY CEDE?

The cession of African territory by Britain to Belgium raises a most important question respecting the power of a mandatory of the league of nations. When a nation accepts a mandate from the league to administer a certain territory for the good of the inhabitants, has it the right to alienate a part of that territory, transferring it to another nation, as if the mandatory were not agent or trustee but power? The peace conference assigned the whole of German East Africa to Britain as a mandatory of the league. This was a perfectly intelligible proceeding to which nobody objected, the territory having been taken from the Germans by British forces, operating from the adjoining colonies of British East Africa and Rhodesia. It may even be said that there was a peculiar fitness in the arrangement because of the Germans having originally acquired the territory from the British by a bargain in which the latter were outwitted, finding later that they had given away land without which they could not make the Tanganyika section of their projected Cape to Cairo Railway. But the peace conference did not cede Germany's lost possession to Britain. Indeed, there was no title in the conference to cede it to her, particularly when she had made herself mistress of it and was its actual possessor. And never a word was heard about any right on her part to annex the territory. Yet she now acts as owner, making a gift of the districts of Ruanda and Urundi to Belgium. They border the southern end of Lake Tanganyika and adjoin the Belgian Congo and are the most fertile portions of the former German colony, with a native population of more than 3,000,000. It is said that this free gift to Belgium is a mark of Britain's gratitude to her ally. That may be; but was it hers to give? And could she rightly hand over those millions of people to government by another nation after having agreed to govern them beneficially herself as the league's appointee for that service? Suppose America were to yield to the apparent wish of the conference and of the Armenians that she should accept a league mandate to act as guide and guardian of Armenia. Would she then have the right to make a gift of, say, Silesia to France? That is unthinkable. There is a difference, of course, between a civilized people in Asia and an uncivilized people in Africa, but it is not so great as to make right in one case an act which would be wrong in the other. The East African affair does not convey a favorable impression of the mandatory system. There is just one step that the conference might take to remove the objections: Transfer from Britain to Belgium the mandate for the government of the Ruanda-Urundi country.

Mr. FRANCE. The tentative distribution of the German colonies by the council of three was made, as I have said, subject to the approval of the league of nations. I quote from the President's answers to three of the questions—12, 13, and 14—propounded by Senator FALL. I ask permission to insert those, Mr. President, and to read only a brief extract.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

12. Germany's renunciation in favor of the principal allied and associated powers of her rights and titles to her overseas possessions is meant similarly to operate as vesting in these powers a trusteeship with respect of their final disposition and government.

13. There has been a provisional agreement as to the disposition of these overseas possessions, whose confirmation and execution is dependent upon the approval of the league of nations, and the United States is a party to that provisional agreement.

14. The only agreement between France and Great Britain with regard to African territory of which I am cognizant concerns the redisposition of rights already possessed by those countries on that continent. The provisional agreement referred to in the preceding paragraph covers all the German overseas possessions in Africa as well as elsewhere.

Mr. FRANCE. The President says, in answer to question No. 13:

There has been a provisional agreement as to the disposition of these overseas possessions, whose confirmation and execution is dependent upon the approval of the league of nations, and the United States is a party to that provisional agreement.

This most important question of the final disposition of the German colonies should be one of the first to be considered by the league of nations; and by the adoption of this reservation we decline to participate in any deliberations or to accept any responsibilities concerning this question, and we repudiate the action of President Wilson and the council of three in making this tentative disposition, while leaving the final decision to the league of nations, President Wilson and the other members of the council of three no doubt believing that the valuable counsel and advice of the United States in the league of nations would be had on this subject.

I wish that I might refer in this connection to the general subject of the relationships and obligations of the advanced nations to the subject peoples and to the aboriginal races. I ask permission to insert at this point a quotation from the work of Mr. Snow above referred to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

THE DUTIES OF CIVILIZED STATES AS GUARDIANS OF ABORIGINES.

In the declarations of international conferences dealing with the relations between civilized States and aborigines under their soverignty, the duties incident to this guardianship have not been definitely recognized as being of a tutorial character. The Berlin African conference, indeed, declared the obligation of the signatory powers "to watch over the preservation of the native tribes and to care for the conditions of their moral and material well-being and to help in abolishing slavery, and especially the slave trade." As respects the positive duty of the State to undertake directly the education and training of the aborigines in the arts and sciences of civilization and in the political principles on which all civilized society is based, the declaration is indefinite. It seems to have been contemplated that the education of the aborigines would be effected principally by religious and charitable associations of a private character. The provision on this subject is as follows:

"The signatory powers shall, without distinction of creed or nation, protect and favor all religious, scientific, or charitable institutions and enterprises created and organized for the above ends, or designed to instruct the natives, and to bring home to them the blessings of civilization. Christian missionaries, scientists, and explorers, with their escorts, property, and collections, shall likewise receive special protection.

"Freedom of conscience and religious toleration are expressly guaranteed to the natives, as well as subjects and foreigners. The free and public exercise of all forms of divine worship and the right to build edifices for religious purposes and to organize religious missions belonging to all creeds shall not be limited or fettered in any way whatsoever."

The Brussels African conference declared that those in charge of the fortified stations to be established in Africa should have the following "subsidiary duties" (Art. II):

"* * * To initiate (the native populations) in agricultural labor and in the industrial arts so as to increase their welfare; to raise them to civilization and bring about the extinction of barbarous customs, such as cannibalism and human sacrifices."

The interest of all civilized States in colonizing enterprises was stimulated by the entry of the United States into the civilized world as a colonizing power. The general sentiment of the American people, voiced by its statesmen, was that domination of distant communities by a republic was permissible when needful and to the extent needful, but only provided the State recognized and fulfilled the positive and imperative duty of helping these dominated communities to help themselves by teaching and training them for civilization as the wards and pupils of the nation and of the society of nations. Democracy and republicanism were not to be promulgated, the American people held, by destroying those who were ignorant of these principles or who disbelieved in them, but by the positive, helpful, propagandist work of republics in converting to these principles the nondemocratic and nonrepublican part of the world with which they were politically connected.

It is acknowledged by European writers that the year 1898 marks the beginning of a new epoch in the art and science of colonization, in which civilized States have recognized more and more definitely that guardianship of aboriginal tribes implies not merely protection, not merely a benevolence toward private missionary, charitable, and educational effort, but a positive duty of direct legislative, executive, and judicial domination of aborigines as minor wards of the nation and of equally direct legislative, executive, and judicial tutorship of them for civilization, so that they may become in the shortest possible time civil and political adults participating on an equality in their own government under democratic and republican institutions.

Mr. FRANCE. That extract refers to the great new colonial policy which was announced to the world in 1899 by the United States after the acquisition by the United States of the Philippine Islands. In 1899 the Philippine Commission, by order of the President, made an announcement which marked a new era in the history of colonial administration in the world. I ask permission to insert certain extracts from that proclamation by the Philippine Commission in 1899.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

The aim and object of the American Government, apart from the fulfillment of the solemn obligations it has assumed toward the family of nations by the acceptance of the sovereignty over the Philippine Islands, is the well being, the prosperity, and the happiness of the Philippine people and their elevation and advancement to a position among the most civilized peoples of the world.

The President believes that this felicity and perfection of the Philippine people is to be brought about by the assurance of peace and order; by the guaranty of civil and religious liberty; by the establishment of justice; by the cultivation of letters, science, and the liberal and practical arts; by the enlargement of intercourse with foreign nations; by the expansion of industrial pursuits, trade, and commerce; by the multiplication and improvement of the means of internal communications; by the development, with the aid of modern mechanical inventions, of the great natural resources of the archipelago; and in a word by the uninterrupted devotion of the people to the pursuit of those useful objects and the realization of those noble ideals which constitute the higher civilization of mankind. * * *

The commission emphatically asserts that the United States is not only willing but anxious to establish in the Philippine Islands an enlightened system of government, under which the Philippine people may enjoy the largest measure of home rule and the amplest liberty consonant with the supreme ends of government and compatible with those obligations which the United States has assumed toward the civilized nations of the world.

The United States striving earnestly for the welfare and advancement of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, there can be no real conflict between American sovereignty and the rights and liberties of the Philippine people. For just as the United States stands ready to furnish armies, navies, and all the infinite resources of a great and powerful Nation to maintain and support its rightful supremacy over the Philippine Islands, so it is even more solicitous to spread peace and happiness among the Philippine people; to guarantee them a rightful freedom; to protect them in their just privileges and immunities; to accustom them to free self-government in an ever-increasing measure; and to encourage them in those democratic aspirations, sentiments, and ideals which are the promise and potency of a fruitful national development.

It is the expectation of the commission to visit the Philippine people in their respective Provinces, both for the purpose of cultivating a more intimate acquaintance and also with a view to ascertaining from enlightened native opinion what form or forms of government seem best adapted to the Philippine peoples, most apt to conduce to their highest welfare, and most conformable to their customs, traditions, sentiments, and cherished ideals. Both in the establishment and maintenance of government in the Philippine Islands it will be the policy of the United States to consult the views and wishes and to secure the advice, cooperation, and aid of the Philippine people themselves.

In the meantime the attention of the Philippine people is invited to certain regulative principles by which the United States will be governed in its relations with them. The following are deemed of cardinal importance:

1. The supremacy of the United States must and will be enforced throughout every part of the archipelago, and those who resist it can accomplish no other end than their own ruin.

2. The most ample liberty of self-government will be granted to the Philippine people which is reconcilable with the maintenance of a wise, just, stable, effective, and economical administration of public affairs and compatible with the sovereign and international rights and obligations of the United States.

3. The civil rights of the Philippine people will be guaranteed and protected to the fullest extent, religious freedom assured, and all persons shall have an equal standing before the law.

4. Honor, justice, and friendship forbid the use of the Phillipine people or islands as an object or means of exploitation. The purpose of the American Government is the welfare and advancement of the Philippine people.

5. There shall be guaranteed to the Philippine people an honest and effective civil service, in which to the fullest extent practicable natives shall be employed.

6. The collection and application of taxes and revenues will be put upon a sound, honest, and economical basis. Public funds, raised justly and collected honestly, will be applied only in defraying the regular and proper expenses incurred by and for the establishment and maintenance of the Philippine Government and for such general improvements as public interests may demand. Local funds, collected for local purposes, shall not be diverted to other ends. With such a prudent and honest fiscal administration it is believed that the needs of government will in a short time become compatible with a considerable reduction in taxation.

7. A pure, speedy, and effective administration of justice will be established whereby the evils of delay, corruption, and exploitation will be effectually eradicated.

8. The construction of roads, railroads, and other means of communication and transportation, as well as other public works of manifest advantage to the Philippine people, will be promoted.

9. Domestic and foreign trade and commerce, agriculture, and other industrial pursuits and general development of the country in the interests of its inhabitants will be the constant objects of solicitude and fostering care.

10. Effective provision will be made for the establishment of elementary schools in which the children of the people shall be educated. Appropriate facilities will also be provided for higher education.

11. Reforms in all departments of the Government, in all branches of the public service, and in all corporations closely touching the common life of the people must be undertaken without delay and effected, conformably to right and justice, in a way that will satisfy the well-founded demands and the highest sentiments and aspirations of the Philippine people.

Such is the spirit in which the United States comes to the people of the Philippine Islands. (The President) has instructed the commission to make it publicly known. (S. Doc., vol. 44, 56th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 3–5.)

Mr. FRANCE. These are the principles which should be applied to the administration of all colonial possessions and to the government of all colonial peoples, and when the proper time arrives we should insist upon their application to the government of the peoples formerly under German rule, particularly those peoples of Africa, who should be our peculiar concern.

OUR PAST RELATIONSHIP TO AFRICA.

For us to take an active interest in the affairs of Africa, in the welfare of the natives there, and in such international

cooperation as would tend to prevent those conflicting rivalries, which have in the past several times brought the world to the brink of war, is not, in any sense, to inaugurate a new policy, since for many years we have been a positive factor in the meeting of these great problems.

Stanley was, of course, an American citizen when, in 1874, he began his explorations in central Africa, carrying the American flag through the unknown tropical wildernesses from the far distant headwaters to the mouth of the Congo. The political results of that trip were most important, since it profoundly influenced the further partitioning of Africa, led directly to the calling of the Berlin and of the later Brussels conferences, to the participation of the United States in these conferences, to the announcement by these conferences of the great principles of humanity which should guide the administration by the advanced nations of African territory, and to the formation of the independent Congo Free State. As indicating our interest in and our attitude toward the Berlin conference, I ask permission to insert an extract from a letter from the Secretary of State, Mr. Frelinghuysen, to Mr. Tisdel, consular agent in the Congo region.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

[A letter from Secretary of State Frelinghuysen to Mr. Tisdel, consular agent in the Congo, dated Sept. 8, 1884.]

An American citizen first traced the Congo to the sea, and were we to admit the validity of a claim of sovereignty over the region based on discovery, the United States might well assert certain rights which they have not set up. The policy of this country has been consistent in avoiding entangling alliances and in refraining from interference in the affairs of other nations. From that policy there is no intention of departing; at the same time the rights, commercial and political, of our citizens must be protected, and in the valley of the upper Congo we claim those rights to be equal to those of any other nation. (Report of the Secretary of State on the Independent State of the Congo, June 30, 1886, Ex. Doc. Sen. No. 196, 49th Cong., 1st sess., p. 347.)

Mr. FRANCE. I also ask permission to insert, in order to conserve my time, although I perhaps should read it all, an extract from a letter of instructions from the Secretary of State, Mr. Frelinghuysen, to Mr. Kasson, United States minister to Germany, who was a delegate plenipotentiary to the Berlin-African conference which was held in 1884.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

[A letter of instructions from Secretary of State Frelinghuysen to Mr. Kasson, United States minister to Germany, as delegate plenipotentiary to the Berlin-African conference, dated Oct. 17, 1884.]

The attitude of the United States in this question (of freedom of navigation of international rivers and of access to the riparian territory) has for many years been clear, and in the particular case of the Congo this Government was among the first to proclaim the policy of unrestricted freedom of trade in that vast and productive region. This Government could, consequently, not be expected to countenance, either by assent during the progress of the discussions or by acceptance of its conclusions, any results falling short of the broad principle it has enunciated.

* * * * * * *

So far as the government of the Congo Valley is concerned, this Government has shown its preference for a neutral country, such as is promised by the Free States of the Congo, the nucleus of which has already been created through the organized efforts of the international association. Whether the approaching conference can give further shape and scope to the project of creating a great State in the heart of western Africa, whose organization and administration shall afford a guaranty that it is held for all time, as it were, in trust for all peoples, remains to be seen. At any rate, the opportunity which the conference affords for examination and discussion of these questions by all the parties directly or indirectly in interest should be productive of broad and beneficial results. (Ib., p. 14.)

Mr. FRANCE. Acting upon these instructions, Mr. Kasson made a statement to the conference on November 19, 1884, from which statement I quote, asking permission to insert it without reading.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

While declaring the general concurrence of the Government of the United States with the views expressed in the opening address of his highness, the president of this international conference, it may be useful to state briefly the relation of my Government to pending African questions.

Until the year 1874 a large section of the heart of Africa, comprising a great part of its salubrious uplands, was wholly unknown both to the geographers and to the statesmen of Europe and America.

An American citizen, who was qualified by courage, perseverance, and intelligence, and by a remarkable intrepidity and aptitude for exploration, resolved, with the support of English and American friends, to expose, if possible, to the light of civilization this obscure region. With the peaceful flag of his country over his tent, and at the head of his retainers, he disappeared from the knowledge of his countrymen; and after 39 very long and very dangerous months of exploration and travel, he reappeared with the results of his discoveries, which were communicated to the world.

It is to be observed that from the time he left the eastern coast of Africa opposite Zanzibar during his travels to and beyond the upper waters of the Nile, while slowly descending toward the sea, and until he saw an ocean steamer lying in the lower Congo, he found nowhere the presence of civilized authority, no jurisdiction claimed by any representative of white men save his own over his retainers, no dominant flag or fortress of a civilized power, and no sovereignty exercised or claimed except that of the indigenous tribes.

His discoveries aroused the attention of all nations. It was evident that very soon that country would be exposed to the dangerous rivalries of conflicting nationalities. There was even danger of its being so appropriated as to exclude it from free intercourse with a large part of the civilized world.

It was the earnest desire of the Government of the United States that these discoveries should be utilized for the civilization of the native races and for the abolition of the slave trade, and that early action should be taken to avoid international conflicts likely to arise from national rivalry in the acquisition of special privileges in the vast region so suddenly exposted to commercial enterprises. If that country could be neutralized against aggression, with equal privileges for all, such an arrangement ought, in the opinion of my Government, to secure general satisfaction. (Ib., p. 34.)

Mr. FRANCE. I also ask permission to insert without reading portions of two letters from Mr. Root, while he was Secretary of State, to Mr. Wilson, ambassador to Belgium, bearing upon our interests in and our policy with reference to the African territory, particularly that lying in the Congo region.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

On January 15, 1907, Secretary of State Root, in a dispatch to Mr. Wilson, United States minister to Belgium, said:

"Our attitude toward Congo question reflects deep interest of all classes of American people in the amelioration of conditions. The President's interest in watching the trend toward reform is coupled with earnest desire to see full performance of the obligations of articles 2 and 5 of the slave-trade act, to which we are a party. We will cheerfully accord all moral support toward these ends, especially as to all that affects involuntary servitude of the natives." (Foreign Relations of the United States, 1907, pt. 2, p. 799.)

On December 16, 1907, in a dispatch to Minister Wilson, Secretary of State Root said:

"Our attitude and purpose rest on the broad general purpose to elevate and benefit the native Africans as declared in the Berlin act, to which we are, however, not a party, and emphatically reaffirmed in the Brussels act of 1890, applicable to all dominion and control of civilized nations in central Africa, to which we are a party. Our voice and sympathy are in favor of the full accomplishment of those declared purposes, and, while we are not directly interested in the administrative and financial details of the government of any one of the several districts of central Africa embraced in the compact of 1890, we are free, and, indeed, morally constrained, to express our trust and hope that every successive step taken by the active signatories will inure to the well-being of the native races and execute the transcendent obligations of the Brussels act, in all its humanitarian prescription, especially as to article 2. In these respects the interests of all the signatories are identical." (Ib., p. 829.)

Of course, Mr. President, the discoveries of Stanley gave us sovereign rights over that whole region in Central Africa, which sovereign rights, however, we did not assert, choosing to accept in the place of sovereignty the right to insist that humanitarian principles be applied to the administration of that territory and to the care of the natives there.

In other words, Mr. President, the United States renounced sovereignty over 900,000 square miles in the heart of Africa, asking in return only that there should be fair treatment for the natives of Africa residing in that territory, and it seems to me that the same problem confronts us to-day. If we renounce interest in the more than 1,000,000 square miles of territory which Germany has owned in Africa, we at least ought to reserve the right to go to the league council and say: "Whoever may have these colonies, whoever may take this vast territory to administer, must agree to such conditions as we insisted must be applied in the administration of the Belgian Congo."

I hope in this very brief and somewhat disconnected statement, disconnected because I have omitted a number of important quotations which would have given continuity to my remarks, that I have made it clear that we should not relinquish, by the adoption of this reservation, all right to these colonies and all right even to insist upon fair treatment for the native peoples in these colonies which are being transferred from one guardian, Germany, to another.

Mr. President, the great African problem is one to which I have already alluded on a previous occasion. Perhaps it is the greatest problem in connection with the making of the treaty. The future disposition of the African territory will involve great questions, which will certainly from time to time bring about such conditions as may readily lead to war. This is well understood by the prominent men in all countries, in France, and particularly in England, and as early as 1917 the executive committee of the British labor party, realizing that the defeat of Germany would bring about disagreements, possibly, or conflicts of interest with reference to the African territory, issued a proclamation in favor of an open-door policy for Africa, and in favor of the internationalization of the great African territories which would be disposed of as a result of this war.

I ask permission to insert two statements to this effect—one in 1917 and the other in 1918.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

[From The Times, Aug. 11, 1917.]

With regard to the colonies of the several belligerents in tropical Africa, from sea to sea (north of the Zambesi River and south of the Sahara Desert), the conference disclaims all sympathy with the imperialistic idea that these should form the booty of any nation, should be exploited for the profit of the capitalist, or should be used for the promotion of the militarist aims of governments. In view of the fact that it is impracticable here to leave the various peoples concerned to settle their own destinies, the conference suggests that the interest of humanity would be best served by the full and frank abandonment by all belligerents of any dreams of an African empire; the transfer of all the present colonies of the European powers in tropical Africa, together with the nominally independent Republic of Liberia, to the proposed supernational authority or league of nations herein suggested; and their administration by an impartial commission under that authority, with its own trained staff, as a single independent African State, on the principles of (1) the open door and equal freedom of enterprise to the traders of all nations; (2) protection of the natives against exploitation and oppression and the preservation of their tribal interests; (4) all revenue raised to be expended for the welfare and development of the African State itself; and (4) the permanent neutralization of this African State and its abstention from participation in international rivalries or any future war.

[From The Times, Feb. 25, 1918.]

With respect to these colonies, the conference declares in favor of a system of control, established by international agreement under the league of nations and maintained by its guaranty, which, whilst respecting national sovereignty, would be alike inspired by broad conceptions of economic freedom and concerned to safeguard the rights of the natives under the best conditions possible for them, and in particular (1) it would take account in each locality of the wishes of the people, expressed in the form which is possible to them; (2) the interests of the native tribes as regards the ownership of the soil would be maintained; (3) the whole of the revenues would be devoted to the well-being and development of the colonies themselves.

Mr. FRANCE. Mr. President, the time may come when the maintenance of an open door in Africa may be most important, when our right to make our voice heard in African affairs may result in maintaining the peace of the world, and I feel that it would be a grave and perhaps a fatal mistake for us now, without careful deliberation and full discussion, to lose forever our power to exercise that right, and to foreclose the possibility of our participating, even if we shall become a member of the league of nations, in the solution of this most momentous problem.

As I indicated in the beginning, Mr. President, if we defeat this reservation, the whole question of the disposition of the German colonies will be left to the league of nations, and we will be privileged to participate, as a member of the league, in the discussions as to what the final disposition of those colonies shall be. But if we adopt this reservation, we not only waive all of our rights in the great territories involved, we not only disclaim responsibility for the millions of aboriginal peoples for whose welfare, I believe, we are responsible, for we are transferring them from one power to another, but we disclaim all responsibility for the peoples and for the territories which are to be disposed of. I feel it would be a grave mistake for us, under the cloture rule and without full deliberation, to take this action. I trust the reservation will be rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on reservation numbered 14, offered by Mr. LODGE on behalf of the committee.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Gronna	McLean	Simmons
Ball	Hale	McNary	Smith, Ariz.
Bankhead	Harding	Moses	Smith, Ga.
Beckham	Harris	Myers	Smith, Md.
Borah	Harrison	Nelson	Smith, S. C.
Brandegee	Henderson	New	Smoot
Calder	Hitchcock	Newberry	Spencer
Capper	Johnson, Calif.	Norris	Stanley
Chamberlain	Johnson, S. Dak.	Nugent	Sterling
Colt	Jones, N. Mex.	Overman	Sutherland
Culberson	Jones, Wash.	Owen	Swanson
Cummins	Kellogg	Page	Thomas
Curtis	Kendrick	Penrose	Townsend
Dial	Kenyon	Phelan	Trammell
Dillingham	Keyes	Phipps	Underwood
Edge	King	Pittman	Wadsworth
Elkins	Kirby	Poindexter	Walsh, Mass.
Fernald	Knox	Pomerene	Walsh, Mont.
Fletcher	La Follette	Ransdell	Warren
France	Lenroot	Reed	Watson
Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Robinson	Williams
Gay	McCormick	Sheppard	Wolcott
Gerry	McCumber	Sherman	
Gore	McKellar	Shields	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Ninety-four Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, the pending reservation provides that—

The United States declines to accept, as trustee or in her own right, any interest in or any responsibility for the government or disposition of the overseas possessions of Germany.

Those overseas possessions, as pointed out by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. NEW], include the Ladrone and Caroline Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, lying immediately across the pathway to the Philippines and the Orient from this country. I have had an opportunity to read the report made to the Navy Department by one of its principal officers, to which the Senator from Indiana [Mr. NEW] referred, and the importance to this country of the future control of those islands can not easily be overestimated.

The reservation, supported, as I understand, by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS], provides that we shall have no interest whatever in these overseas possessions, and, of course, absolutely nothing to say about their government or disposition. Reference has been made by the Senator to the alleged secret treaties by which these possessions were disposed of—those north of the Equator given to Japan and those south to Great Britain. As pointed out by the Senator from California [Mr. PHELAN], the covenant provides that all treaties inconsistent with its provisions are abrogated. But even without a provision of that character, Mr. President, the treaty now under consideration is later than the so-called secret treaties, and it provides in article 119:

Germany renounces in favour of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights and titles over her overseas possessions.

In other words, by this treaty the title to these islands passes to the allied and associated powers, and, regardless of any previous attempt to dispose of them by the secret treaties, the title to them would now rest, if the treaty shall be ratified, in the allied and associated powers.

Mr. NEW. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I yield to the Senator, but not out of my time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the only way the Senator can yield. There is no way for the Chair to determine except to charge the time to the Senator who has the floor.

Mr. NEW. I would like to ask the Senator from Montana what effect the date of the treaty has upon the action of the council of three which was taken on the 6th of May?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. The treaty provides that the title to these possessions goes into the allied and associated powers. That is what it provides, and everything else is gone, destroyed utterly.

Now, Mr. President, let me put the matter clearly. If this treaty is rejected, those islands are now in the possession of Japan, and she will hold those islands, and we have absolutely nothing whatever to say about how they are going to be governed in the future.

Moreover, if this reservation is adopted, we shall have absolutely nothing to say as to how they are going to be governed.

Mr. NEW. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I yield.

Mr. NEW. Who gave Japan possession of them?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. She took possession of them when the war commenced.

Mr. NEW. Was not that possession confirmed by the action of the council of three on May 6?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. It is a matter of no consequence what was done on May 6. The treaty, which now is the written obligation of all the parties, provides that the title to those islands goes into the allied and associated powers, and by article 22 of the covenant they are to be governed by the league of nations through a mandatory to be designated by it. You may take your choice. The proposition is to reject the treaty and leave those islands with Japan, for there is where they are and there is where they will stay, or to adopt this reservation and leave them with Japan, with no voice whatever in our Government as to their future control or disposition or the style of government under which they are to be controlled.

Mr. President, more than that, the league of nations is now in existence and the council of the league of nations will prescribe the kind of government that these islands shall have. It will declare what Japan may do and what she may not do in those islands. If we do not become a member of the league, the council of the league of nations will perhaps adopt a government for those islands dictated by Japan, and in relation to which we have no voice and will have no voice at all.

I want to say a word in relation to the suggestion made by the Senator from California [Mr. PHELAN] that some amendment of article 22 is requisite in order to protect our interests. I do not think so at all. Our interests seem to be completely protected, notwithstanding the provisions of the article to which

he calls attention, by the next to the last clause in the article, which reads as follows:

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the members of the league, be explicitly defined in each case by the council.

I, like other Senators, am exceedingly averse to having anything at all to do with the South African colonies, but we must adopt a rule, and the best rule that the conference was able to adopt was to put all these possessions under the control of the league, including the important Pacific islands that vitally affect the interests of our country, to put the whole thing in the control of the league and allow the council to direct the Government which shall be exercised over each of them and by what Government it shall be administered.

Mr. President, the pending reservation ought not to be adopted under any circumstances.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the islands have gone to Japan under the secret treaties made with Italy, France, and England, several years ago, particularly the one made with England. These islands are south of the Equator. They are in the possession of Japan and they will remain there. The three powers insisted on Japan having Shantung. What chance is there in this perfectly vague league clause that France and England and Italy will vote to take them away from Japan? I think it is an amendment sound in principle, and I trust it will be adopted. I hope we can have a vote.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to reservation No. 14, as proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts in behalf of the committee.

Mr. LODGE. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CURTIS (when Mr. FALLS name was called). I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL]. He is paired with the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK]. If the Senator from New Mexico were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 29, nays 64, as follows:

YEAS—29.

Ball	Harding	Moses	Shields
Borah	Johnson, Calif.	New	Sutherland
Brandegee	Keyes	Newberry	Wadsworth
Calder	Knox	Page	Walsh, Mass.
Capper	La Follette	Penrose	Watson
Curtis	Lenroot	Poindexter	
Dillingham	Lodge	Reed	
Gronna	McCormick	Sherman	

NAYS—64.

Ashurst	Gore	McNary	Smith, Ga.
Bankhead	Hale	Myers	Smith, Md.
Beckham	Harris	Nelson	Smith, S. C.
Chamberlain	Harrison	Norris	Smoot
Colt	Henderson	Nugent	Spencer
Culberson	Hitchcock	Overman	Stanley
Cummins	Johnson, S. Dak.	Owen	Sterling
Dial	Jones, N. Mex.	Phelan	Swanson
Edge	Jones, Wash.	Phipps	Thomas
Elkins	Kellogg	Pittman	Townsend
Fernald	Kenyon	Pomerene	Trammell
Fletcher	King	Ransdell	Underwood
France	Kirby	Robinson	Walsh, Mont.
Frelinghuysen	McCumber	Sheppard	Warren
Gay	McKellar	Simmons	Williams
Gerry	McLean	Smith, Ariz.	Wolcott

NOT VOTING—2.

Fall	Kendrick

So reservation No. 14, offered by Mr. LODGE on behalf of the committee, was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the next reservation.

The SECRETARY. Reservation No. 15, which will now become No. 14, is as follows:

14. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions affect its honor or its vital interests and declares that such questions are not under this treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the assembly of the league of nations or any agency thereof or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, there is what seems to my mind to be some misunderstanding of the provisions of this reservation. It has been of late the fashion to scoff at national honor as a relic of barbarism, but I want to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that that is a very recent attitude.

In the treaty of arbitration with Great Britain, one of a series offered in 1904, appear these words:

Differences which may arise of a local nature, etc., shall be referred to the permanent court of arbitration established at The Hague by the convention of the 29th of July: *Provided, nevertheless,* That they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two contracting States.

That is the language, and Secretary Hay signed the treaty. It came under the administration of Mr. Roosevelt. A little later a series of arbitration treaties were presented to the Senate and ratified. The Hay treaties were also ratified by the Senate, but were held by the President because we changed the wording in another article compelling the submission of the special agreement in each case to the Senate. The Root treaties, as they were known, all passed, and those treaties contained the same words:

Provided, nevertheless, That they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two contracting States.

As late as 1908 these words were put into these treaties without opposition from anybody. National honor was still considered to be a subject worthy of reservations in a treaty. In fact, I think it was believed at that time that treaties themselves rested largely upon national honor. Since then, especially in the last year, there has been a great change; they have returned to another view.

I am going to read, if the Senate will permit me, very briefly, from words uttered by one of the greatest characters ever created by human imagination. In the first part of King Henry IV, Falstaff says:

Hal, if thou see me down in the battle and bestride me, so; 'tis a point of friendship.

Prince HENRY. Nothing but a colossus can do thee that friendship. Say thy prayers, and farewell.

FALSTAFF. I would 'twere bed time, Hal, and all well.

Prince HENRY. Why, thou owest God a death.

[He goes out.]

FALSTAFF. 'Tis not due yet; I would be loath to pay him before his day. What need I be so forward with him that calls not on me? Well, 'tis no matter; honor pricks me on. Yea, but how if honor prick me off when I come on? How then? Can honor set to a leg? No. Or an arm? No. Or take away the grief of a wound? No. Honor hath no skill in surgery, then? No. What is honor? A word. What is in that word "honor"? What is that honor? Air. A trim reckoning! Who hath it? He that died o'Wednesday. Doth he feel it? No. Doth he hear it? No. 'Tis insensible, then. Yea, to the dead. But will it not live with the living? No. Why? Detraction will not suffer it. Therefore I'll none of it. Honor is a mere scutcheon. And so ends my catechism.

Mr. President, the humor and the satire of that speech has delighted audiences and readers for three centuries. To Shakespeare's mind it was humorous and satirical. But Falstaff has his revenge; he is coming into his own now. He took a view of honor which now seems to be seriously held.

Mr. President, there is another thing to say about the words "national honor." One of the points of national honor, and the great point, is that the national honor is bound up in the protection of the citizens of a country. That has changed. It seems no longer considered necessary to protect an American citizen. Within a few days we have been told by high authority, if we can rely on the press, that as to an American citizen even though he held a commission of the Government and was in a foreign country, the Government would be delighted to be the channel to convey to the bandits who had seized him a ransom raised by his friends. I presume it is very queer and old-fashioned, but I still think that the country owes protection to its citizens.

I am now going to cite another authority which I have heretofore quoted:

And as they bound him with thongs, Paul said unto the centurion that stood by, Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman, and uncondemned?

When the centurion heard that, he went and told the chief captain, saying: Take heed what thou doest; for this man is a Roman.

Then the chief captain came, and said unto him, Tell me, art thou a Roman? He said, Yea.

And the chief captain answered, With a great sum obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, But I was free born.

Then straightway they departed from him which should have examined him; and the chief captain also was afraid, after he knew that he was a Roman, and because he had bound him.

That was the Roman conception of citizenship; it was the conception of citizenship held by the Apostle Paul; and Rome, with all her faults, it may be said, for 300 years preserved more peace in the civilized world as it then was than has ever been since preserved.

As I have said, I suppose I am odd and queer and old-fashioned, but I still adhere to the Roman and the Pauline conception; and that rests on national honor. Mr. President, it seems to me that the words "national honor" ought to have a place in this reservation and that the sanctity of the American citizen ought to be protected.

The words "vital interests," although they are a well-known term, and in the past have been very frequently used by us, seem in the minds of many Senators with whom I have talked

to cover everything. However, they only cover vital interests. No one would suggest that a question of a claim or many questions of similar character which may arise are of vital interest to the United States or to any other country. "Vital interests" are what the words imply—interests which are absolutely vital to the safety and independence of the country or countries making the treaty.

The word "independence" was used in the ancient days—in 1904 and 1908. In those days men also used the word "independence." I suppose that is another selfish and barbaric word to use, according to some of the most modern interpretations.

Mr. President, I believe it is the duty of the United States to keep its vital interests and its national honor clear from the dictation of any other power on the face of the earth.

Mr. COLT. Mr. President, the difficulty with this reservation is that it is impossible to define what are included within the terms "national honor" and "vital interests." It is left for the United States to determine what questions come within those terms.

Mr. President, those terms have never been defined in international law. An effort has been made to define what justiciable disputes are, but without success. Whether a question affects vital interests or national honor will turn on what the Nation itself thinks on the question which arises at any given time.

Mr. President, with all our reservations we still have left the three basic principles of the league of nations. The main purpose of the league of nations is to prevent war, and, notwithstanding the reservations, we still have left obligatory conferences, compulsory arbitration, or compulsory submission to inquiry and report, and reduction of armaments.

Now, I make the statement here boldly that any question arising with respect to any of these three propositions might be considered a question of national honor or vital interest affecting the welfare of the country. The fact is, Mr. President, the incorporation of a reservation of this kind spells death to the league; it takes the heart out of the league; it takes compulsory arbitration out of the league; it takes obligatory conferences, the reduction of armament, and every advance we have sought to make in the interest of peace out of this new alliance of the nations of the world.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, the remarks and the illustrations given by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] remind me of an incident of college days when the president of the college, at chapel, with a keen appreciation of the best things in literature, was telling the students what they should read. He said first to read the Bible and next, after the Bible, to read Shakespeare. The distinguished Senator from Massachusetts has reversed the order. He has first read Shakespeare and then read the Bible. I do not say this to disparage at all the illustration contained in the quotations read by the Senator from Massachusetts; but the thought that is uppermost in my mind now is, whether by these reservations we shall repudiate altogether the principle of arbitration. Arbitration has been declared to be—I think it was so declared by The Hague convention of 1907—the most just and the most equitable way of settling such international disputes as can not be settled or adjusted by diplomacy.

Mr. President, out of what may questions of national honor or questions affecting vital interests arise? Conceivably they may arise out of what we are accustomed to call domestic questions, questions relating to our internal affairs. Let me ask now, is it a controversy growing out of our immigration policy? That is a question affecting vital interests, for it may go to the very life of the Nation; but we are protected so far as that is concerned by reservation No. 5, which has already been adopted. Or is it a question growing out of our American policy in regard to labor? In these times of international movement and agitation in regard to labor, that may also become a matter affecting our vital interests, and yet that has been considered, and we are protected so far as that is concerned by reservation No. 5. Is it the tariff, the suppression of the traffic in women and children, in opium and dangerous drugs? I can easily conceive that under certain circumstances one or all of these matters may become questions of vital interest and some of them, perhaps, give rise to controversies that would affect our national honor, and yet they are all covered by reservation No. 5. Under that reservation we decline to arbitrate any question growing out of these several subjects.

But we do not stop there. I presume commerce itself might be one of the most prolific sources of international dispute and international complication, and yet commerce, under reservation No. 5, is one of the subjects about which we decline to arbitrate. Our overseas commerce might as easily as anything else become the subject of controversies which would affect our national honor or our vital interests; but suppose it does, it is a question which can not be arbitrated nor submitted to nor considered by the council or the assembly of the league of nations.

It is difficult, I say, to conceive of a case or a situation out of which questions of national honor or vital interest might arise in which we are not already protected by the adoption of the reservations from 1 to 13, inclusive. Under the reservation with regard to withdrawal we shall not be obliged to remain long in a league where our national honor or vital interests are prejudiced or jeopardized. Under the reservation to article 10 we decline to assume obligations which could easily put us in a position where our vital interests might be materially affected, and so we are safe there.

Take reservation No. 11. It is to our vital interest, of course, when we are at war or threatened with invasion, that we have the right to increase our armaments without the consent of the council of the league, and that notwithstanding we had previously adopted the plan of the council for a limitation of armaments. The right to such increase is reserved in the eleventh reservation.

So, Mr. President, in view of the fact that we have protected ourselves quite thoroughly in reservations already adopted, and in view of the further fact that now, if we should adopt the pending reservation, we would seem on the face of it to practically repudiate the whole principle of arbitration, I am opposed to reservation No. 15.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, reservation 15 declares that the United States withholds from decision by the league of nations all questions which, in the judgment of the United States, involve our national honor or vital interests. Bluntly stated, we are about to vote on whether we will submit the honor and the life of the United States to the decision of seven aliens sitting in Geneva, or whether we will reserve the decision of those questions to the people of the United States.

Let those who will vote to turn the life of this country and its fate into the hands of seven aliens; as for me and my house, we vote and we speak for the doctrine that the people of the United States alone should control the life and fate of this country.

There is no use quibbling about this question, or seeking to evade it. We know what these terms mean, and we know that those who are willing to reject this reservation prefer the treaty to the unsullied independence of this country.

It has been well stated by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] that if we adopt this reservation we reserve our vital interests and our national honor to ourselves. The converse of it is, if we reject it we turn them over to the decision of seven aliens, the representatives of five Kings and Emperors and of two Republics.

I am glad this issue is drawn, for now we know the meaning of this document. We are told that this is the heart of the league. Such was the language of the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island. The heart of this league, the heart of this infamy, is the transfer to representatives of foreign powers, to a political tribunal, of the life and honor of our country. So let the issue stand; so let it be drawn; and upon that issue we will finally take the vote of the people of the United States.

Mr. President, it is said that these terms are indefinite, that we do not know what they mean; and yet they have been used in international diplomacy for 50 years, and their meaning is as well determined as is the meaning of the other phraseology of this instrument. Quibbling about the uncertainty of the meaning is but an excuse for those who want this instrument in preference to everything else.

Let us see some of the early days when these terms were used—used in the councils of statesmen when men infinitely greater than those who framed this treaty sat. I shall not go back to their genesis. I know not how far back they may run; but in the first Hague convention of 1899, William McKinley being President and John Hay Secretary of State, this was the reservation; and The Hague convention did not propose to enforce its treaties by fire and sword, by starvation and embargo. It left matters, when decided, to the honor of nations; but this was the language:

> Differences of an international nature involving neither honor nor vital interest, and arising from a difference of opinion on points of fact—

Were to be submitted. That was an exception of questions of honor and vital interests. They were not submitted; and yet when the United States signed that they wrote this reservation in:

> Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign

State; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions.

At the second Hague convention, which was signed on October 18, 1907, Theodore Roosevelt being President and Elihu Root Secretary of State, and our delegates being Joseph H. Choate, Uriah M. Rose, and other distinguished men, among others, David Jayne Hill, this, dealing with the matters which can be submitted to arbitration, was written in:

Recourse can not, however, be had to the court if the other party declares that, in its opinion, the dispute does not belong to the category of questions to be submitted to compulsory arbitration, unless the treaty of arbitration confers upon the arbitration tribunal the power of deciding this preliminary question.

The right to bring anything to compulsory arbitration has to be granted by express treaty.

Then you will find this in the same treaty:

In disputes of an international nature involving neither honor nor vital interest and arising from a difference of opinion on points of fact, the contracting parties deem it expedient and desirable that the parties—

Should arbitrate.

The same phrase appears; the same exception is there.

Again:

Recourse can not, however, be had to the court if the other party declares that, in its opinion, the dispute does not belong to the category of disputes which can not be submitted to compulsory arbitration, unless the treaty or arbitration confers upon the arbitration tribunal the power of deciding this preliminary question.

So, Mr. President, you find the questions are there reserved in those treaties.

Now, Mr. President, I come to a fulmination in this morning's paper from former President Taft.

You will remember that in the early days of these disputes, when the first proposal for a league of nations was submitted, Mr. Taft went about the country abusing everybody who wanted to change it in any respect. He called men by offensive names. He insisted that the Monroe doctrine was "extended to the world." He made other absurd insistences; and, after having taken that position, he was gradually driven to the ground that this treaty did not need amendment. Now, when it comes back again, after having declared time and again that it must be accepted without reservation, he is here asking that it be accepted with all these reservations except what he is pleased to call "the Reed reservation."

This reservation is not "the Reed reservation." It is true that I appeared before the committee and made a mere suggestion, in less than three minutes' talk, of the insertion of a reservation of this kind.

It is the reservation of the committee; but if anybody wants to fix on me the responsibility of trying to preserve the honor of the United States and its vital interests from the decision of the representatives of seven foreign Governments in a political tribunal, I am willing to accept the responsibility.

What does Mr. Taft tell us this morning. He says:

The universal arbitration treaties negotiated with France and Great Britain by Senator KNOX in 1911 struck out of previous treaties of arbitration these words: "*Provided, nevertheless,* That they (i. e., the subjects to be arbitrated) do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two contracting States.

So, he says, that binds Senator KNOX. He seems to have overlooked the fact that if he was taking the matter as it is it would seem to bind Mr. Taft somewhat as it might bind Mr. KNOX, for Mr. Taft then happened to occupy the office of President.

But let us see what the facts are, and whether this distinguished gentleman knows what he is talking about at all.

First I want to lead up to that treaty by the treaties that preceded it. I find here in the treaty of 1907 between Great Britain and the United States this language:

Differences which may arise of a legal nature or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two contracting parties and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, established at The Hague by the convention of the 29th of July, 1899: *Provided, nevertheless,* That they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two contracting States, and do not concern interests of third parties.

That was the condition of the treaty that was drawn in 1907 and approved in 1908.

On the 31st day of May, 1913, we extended that treaty for another five-year period. But before that, in 1911, while Mr. Taft was President, we adopted another treaty with Great Britain, and I will ask the Senate to notice this language and see whether it is true that we abandoned the policy of preserving our national honor and our vital interests. I read from article 1:

All differences hereafter arising between the high contracting parties which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy relating to international matters in which the high contracting parties are concerned by virtue of a claim of right made by one against the other, under treaty or otherwise, and *which are justiciable in their nature* by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity, shall be submitted.

So that instead of using the language that all questions should be submitted, then excepting our vital interests, we by this treaty submitted only questions *justiciable in their nature*, and those questions have never concerned the political life or honor of a country. They are always questions of dispute susceptible of decision according to the rules of law and of equity. So that we did not submit, by any general clause, questions of vital interest or of national honor, and hence we did not need to except them.

But a little later on we find again a clause further protecting us:

The provisions of articles 37 to 90, inclusive, of the convention for the specific settlement of international disputes, concluded at the second peace conference at The Hague on the 18th of October, 1907, so far as applicable, unless they are inconsistent with or modified by the provisions of the special agreement to be concluded in each case.

We went back and reaffirmed those provisions, and then added:

Excepting articles 53 and 54 of such convention.

When we come to articles 53 and 54, we find in article 53 this language:

Recourse can not, however, be had to the court if the other party declares that in its opinion the dispute does not belong to the category of disputes which can be submitted to compulsory arbitration unless the treaty of arbitration confers upon the arbitral tribunal the power of deciding preliminary questions.

So, Mr. President, this treaty, made under Mr. Taft's administration by the distinguished Secretary of State, now the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX], by its terms never submitted our national honor or our vital interests. Mr. Taft is talking about something that does not exist.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. REED. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. KNOX. Before the Senator from Missouri leaves the discussion of the treaty of 1911, to which he has just referred, I wish to say that I think the error into which Mr. Taft has fallen is that he has forgotten that in 1911 we changed the formula that had formerly been used. Previous treaties recited what the Governments would not agree to arbitrate, and in the treaty of 1911 for the first time we specifically recited what we would arbitrate. The only questions that, under the treaty of 1911, were to be submitted to arbitration were justiciable questions resting upon a claim of right, based upon a treaty or otherwise, and which in their nature were susceptible of being decided by the accepted principles of law and equity as recognized throughout the world; and as to those questions it is well known, as the Senator from Missouri stated in passing, they are not the causes of war. Those are matters of international contract, matters of boundaries, matters to which the rules of law and equity can be easily applied.

But the other questions—questions which may give rise to controversies that lead to war—were provided for in quite a different manner in the treaty of 1911. There is a joint commission of inquiry created by that treaty, to which any question can be referred, whether it is a justiciable question or not, and that joint commission of inquiry can take, under the terms of the treaty, one year for the determination, in order to see whether the matter could be adjusted diplomatically within that time. It was provided that the joint commission was to be composed of three nationals of each of the contesting States; so that if we had a difficulty with Great Britain, for instance, three of our nationals would sit upon the commission and three of the nationals of Great Britain, and their decision was only to be advisory; and by the express terms of the treaty it is provided that it should not have the force of an arbitral award.

Then in order to complete the recital of that perfectly simple treaty an additional provision was that as question would arise as to the justiciability of questions that would arise between the parties, that question could be determined by the joint commission of inquiry; but it took five out of the six to decide the question either way, and that, of course, implied that two of the nationals of the nation against which it was decided voted that way.

So I think the Senator from Missouri is entirely correct in calling attention to the error into which the ex-President has fallen.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I thank the Senator.

Now, Mr. President, somebody does not know what honor is. Somebody says he can not define it. Somebody says that nobody can define it. Well, if nobody can define it in an accurate way, are you going to leave it to the definition of seven for-

eigners, seven aliens, or are we going to reserve it for ourselves? Right here let me say that all over this country the preachment went forth from those high in authority that our national honor, our vital interests, the life of the United States never could be jeopardized because we always had to consent by our vote to be bound.

I call attention at this time, as sharply as I can, to the fact that when we have a dispute to which we are a party, we do not sit on the council or in the assembly, and our opponent does not sit on the council or in the assembly. So that when a question that involves our national honor or our national life comes forward for consideration, there sits there a representative of the King of the Empire of Great Britain, of the King of Greece, of the King of Belgium, of the King of Italy, of the Emperor of Japan, of the King of Spain, and the representatives of France and of Brazil, minus, however, whichever one of those representatives is from the country with which we have the dispute; so that seven aliens are to decide on a question involving the life of the United States. Vote that way if you will, but let me state to Senators here in all frankness, and without a harsh word of criticism, that when the fate of the United States hangs in the great balances, the people of the United States will decide the question regardless of any league of nations. But as we put our country into this entanglement, just in proportion as we bind its strong arms, just as we embarrass it, we endanger it.

It has been said that all our vital interests are guarded. Possibly all that the Senator can think of at this moment are guarded. But they are clearly not guarded. We had a startling example furnished us the other day by the distinguished Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] when he brought here the declaration of a great Canadian that Canada now had the right to bring before the league of nations the proposition of giving her a direct outlet to the sea, involving the taking of four or five counties off of the northern part of Maine. Contentions of that kind will be made before the league. Would that involve our national honor or our vital interests? I think so. While that has been safeguarded by a weak, wobbly sort of a reservation, the Canadian border is alone guarded by it, and that reservation probably will go out in the Senate.

But if the question can be raised regarding the four counties of Maine on the north, then any other part of the Canadian line could be brought into dispute for similar reasons, and Canada might claim the right to control the great interests on the Pacific and our northwestern ports. So Mexico might at some time, backed by other countries inimical to us, claim the right to have reconsidered the question of the Mexican boundary and the right to have restored to Mexico her ancient possessions.

These may seem extreme, and yet before the league is organized we find the intent foreshadowed in the declaration of a distinguished Canadian with reference to Maine, and anybody that would try to steal a part of Maine through the league of nations would try to steal any part of the United States. That goes without argument.

Thousands of questions will arise vitally affecting our interests. The question of our rights upon the seas may be vital to our interests. The question of whether our ships may be seized may be vital to our interests. The question of whether our men can be captured in Mexico, our soldiers or our sailors, and our flag insulted or our ships fired on, is a question that may involve our national honor. It is not covered here. We are bound to await the decision of a tribunal of seven foreigners, and we are not free to act.

Mr. President, time forbids the proper discussion of this question. I submit these remarks and I appeal to those who love their country and who believe that the American people can guard their Government better than it will be guarded by the political representatives of those countries that have always stood for kingly forms of government, autocratic forms of government, and that have hated the Republics and that hate this Republic to-day, governments that have shown they have the same fangs of the old wolf that have always been apparent in every age of history, fangs that are keen for conquest and that have sunk themselves deep in the hearts of other nations in the very settlement and creation of this peace tribunal, that tore from the body of China her choicest Province, that put Egypt in chains, that took away the independence of Persia, that throw a cordon of islands between our possessions in the Pacific, that turn them over to Japan as a matter of fact, and that in every line and precept show that the old appetite for conquest and the old lust for power is as great to-day in those countries as it ever was in the past.

Vote as you will, for you will vote as you will, but I put the question to you that you are voting on simply one proposition—"Will the honor of the United States and will the vital interests of the United States remain for decision by the American people alone, or will you submit them to a body of seven aliens?" Upon that we will take the decision here to-day and if we be wrong upon it we will take it later before the American people.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, for 40 years prior to 1914 the great German Empire had declared again and again, and infused that declaration into every vein of the German people, that the vital interests of Germany demanded that they subjugate France and seize a portion of her territory, and that the vital interests of the German Empire depended upon her ability to seize great tracts of oil lands and coal lands and mineral lands. If we had had an agreement at that time that they should submit all questions except those of vital interest, the German Empire, with its idea of what constituted vital interests, would have refused to submit to any league or to any tribunal the question whether she should despoil France or Belgium or any other portion of the world for her own selfish interests.

When the battle front in the west finally got to the line where Germany could go no farther and when she started her retreat, forced by the Allies with a sacrifice of thousands upon thousands of soldiers every day, when she could no longer defy the world, what was her course? Her vital interests demanded that she should destroy every little city and every home and every church along her retreating way. She justified it upon the ground that it was to her vital interests. But in the settlement of the war claims the great nations of the world that had fought for the rights of humanity decided that it was not necessary to the vital interests of Germany that she should sacrifice those little cities and those churches and those homes, but that she did it out of a spirit of hatred and revenge and because she was unable to accomplish her hellish design of conquering the world. We are making her pay to-day for what she declared was a matter of her vital interests.

Mr. President, if you will go over the history of the world you will find that 99 per cent of all the great, colossal national wrongs that have been committed against the weak and helpless have been committed in the name of national honor and vital interest; yes, vital to those who want the profits of others' labor; vital to those countries who want the territory of other countries for the purpose of their own selfish aggrandizement and expansion.

And, says the Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED], we are to vote to-day whether we shall submit to seven aliens the right to pass judgment upon the life of this Nation. Not one of us will vote for anything of the kind, and the Senator ought to know it if he has read the treaty. No such question is submitted, and even according to his own definition of national honor and vital interests, nothing in the world of that character is submitted for seven aliens to pass upon the life or the death of the American Nation.

What is submitted? Justiciable questions submitted to arbitration? Yes; if the Nation sees fit to do it. Nonjusticiable matters submitted? No. There is not one syllable, not one line in this whole treaty that submits to arbitration any nonjusticiable question, and it is only where questions are arbitrated that we are in any respect bound to obey a finding. And, Mr. President, we do not submit any question for arbitration by the league or council. When we submit a matter to arbitration the council has nothing to do with it.

Article 13 reads as follows:

> The members of the league agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration—

That they will then submit it to arbitration.

Mr. REED. Mr. President——

Mr. McCUMBER. Each nation determines what is suitable for arbitration and what is not suitable, and no nation will submit a nonjusticiable question to arbitration under this treaty any more than it would have submitted it under the Knox treaty or any other treaty that we have ever signed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. McCUMBER. I can not, because of the very short time I will have.

Again, Mr. President, the Senator knows that if it is a nonjusticiable question it will not be submitted to arbitration, and if they do not submit it to arbitration they agree that the justice of their position may be submitted to investigation. That question ought to be submitted whether any nation says, "It is of vital interest to me" or whether it says, "My honor may be involved in the dispute." Your honor is not questioned until there is a decision that binds your national honor, and in the mere submission of a matter for inquiry there is nothing to bind.

Again, referring to the address of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], he neither forgets his Bible nor his Shakespeare, and he had them just as much in mind when the Senator and myself in the Committee on Foreign Relations and on the floor of the Senate voted for every one of the Bryan treaties, as he has them in mind to-day, and the Bryan treaties clearly submitted every one of these questions, not for arbitration but for investigation, just as this league of nations treaty does.

Senators quote old treaties, old treaties that were found to be impotent. But, Mr. President, we wanted something that would be more certain, more definite, more sure to maintain the peace of the world.

And so we wrote into every one of these treaties of 1914 the same identical declaration. It was made in the treaty with Great Britain; it was made in the treaty with France; it was made in the treaty with Italy; but it was not contained in any treaty between us and Germany. Germany alone refused. What is it? This is the provision. Article 1, the very first article in every one of these treaties, reads:

> The high contracting parties engage to submit for investigation and report to a commission, to be constituted according to the provisions of the following article, all differences, of whatever nature they may be, which may occur between them which can not be composed by diplomatic methods or are not submitted to a tribunal of arbitration.

Mr. President, the pending treaty is almost exactly in the same words. We agree to submit justiciable questions to arbitration; in other words, we are to be the judge as to the questions we will submit to arbitration. If they are not justiciable, we will not submit them; if they involve our national honor or our vital interests, we will not submit them to seven foreigners or any other seven men to pass judgment upon them; but we do agree that if we can not settle them in any other way and that if we refuse to arbitrate, we will then submit them for investigation and report. That is, indeed, a very vital provision in this treaty. It puts every nation upon its honor to submit to some character of investigation those matters which would likely tend to war. If we say in this treaty that we are to determine what interests are so vital that we can not submit them to any kind of an inquiry, then every other nation will say exactly the same thing; and some of them will regard some very unimportant things, in my judgment, to be of vital concern. So we shall get nowhere with our settlement of differences.

Mr. President, this reservation proposes to undo what we have been struggling for a quarter of a century to accomplish and which we have accomplished in some of our other treaties between ourselves and other countries and which we now seek to extend and to make a world-wide contract between all nations.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I have listened to a very remarkable argument. The Senator from North Dakota almost raged about the awful enormity of leaving to a nation the right to decide what constituted its vital interests, and, as usual, he dragged forth the German ghost, paraded it, and told us that Germany, because there was no restriction upon her right to decide what were her vital interests, had gone up and down the earth devastating it. Therefore, the conclusion was that we must have a treaty which would compel us and all other States to yield their vital interests to decision. After having made that point perfectly clear he wound up by declaring that we did not submit our vital interests at all under this treaty, that absolutely we did not submit anything except to investigation; so that, if his statements are correct, the reservation leaves the treaty exactly the way he construes it; that is to say, the treaty leaves us so that we do not submit our vital interests to arbitration and the reservation leaves us so that we do not submit our vital interests to arbitration. That is characteristic of the kind of argument we have heard here all the time.

Mr. President, the reservation does do something to this treaty. By article 12 we agree to submit to arbitration or to investigation by the council "any dispute likely to lead to a rupture." By article 13 we agree to arbitrate all questions recognized as suitable for arbitration "which can not be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy." That is, we agree to submit, by article 12 or 13, every kind of dispute in the world. In order to make it sure that everything, or almost everything, is covered by article 13, this language appears:

> Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among questions which are generally suitable for arbitration.

That embraces about every question the human mind can conceive of. Then:

> The members of the league agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a member of the league which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award the council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

What is the use, in the face of the plain language, of any Senator standing here and denying that we agree to submit our vital interests to arbitration? Following that we find article 15, which provides:

> If there should arise between members of the league any dispute—

"Any dispute"—

> likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration in accordance with article 13, the members of the league agree that they will submit the matter to the council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the secretary general, who will make all necessary—

And so forth.

> If a report by the council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the members of the league agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to, then it is merely advisory. If a dispute between the parties is claimed by one to arise out of a matter which under international law is of domestic jurisdiction, the council so reports.

In any case referred to the assembly all the provisions of article 12 relating to the action and powers of the council shall apply.

Then comes article 16, declaring that any member of the league that resorts to war in disregard of the covenants of articles 12, 13, and 15 "shall ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the league, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade relations." Then follows a whole plan of economic boycott.

It is an impossibility to read that language and read it through any eyes except those of prejudice and not know that two forms of procedure are laid down. One is for arbitration. It compels us to submit practically every question of which the human mind can conceive to arbitration and to obey the arbitration. The other is that in the event arbitration is not accepted then the question is to be thrown into the council or into the assembly, and when its decision is rendered, if it be unanimous, saving those that are parties to the dispute, then any nation that undertakes to enforce its rights contrary to that decision puts itself at war with the world and puts all the world upon its back.

So I say, sir, that we do submit the vital interests of the United States to a tribunal of seven politicians, representing seven political governments, that in no way, shape, manner, form, or degree bears any resemblance to a court of justice. It will be a court of intrigue; it will be a tribunal of power; it will be a conspiracy to gain control of the world.

The Senator says we do not submit our vital interests to arbitration in this treaty, and yet objects to a plain reservation reserving those vital interests so that we shall never be jeopardized.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I did not say anything of the kind. I said we did submit questions affecting vital interests and all other questions to investigation. I said we submitted none to arbitration, unless we ourselves considered that they were justiciable. There is not a word or a syllable that compels us to submit anything to arbitration that we do not wish so to submit.

Now, Mr. President, I wish to read article 13 as the Senator read it, and then I want to read it as it is. This is the way the Senator read it:

> The members of the league agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them and which can not be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration.

He based his argument upon that, leaving out entirely the clause—and it could not have been left out by a mere mistake—

> which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration—

Which makes, Mr. President, an entirely different proposition and places it back exactly where I said it was; that we agree to submit to arbitration just those questions we see fit to submit to arbitration. We are the judge of what is suitable for arbitration, and questions affecting the life of the Nation are not suitable for arbitration, and we will not submit them to seven members or seven thousand members.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, just a word in explanation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. REED. The Senator from North Dakota accused me of misreading the statement of the covenant. I read it exactly as

he read it word for word, and the RECORD will so show tomorrow morning.

Mr. McCUMBER. I should like to have it read.

Mr. REED. Let it be read out of the Senator's time.

Mr. McCUMBER. I will base my statement upon the RECORD right now if it may be furnished.

Mr. REED. Very well; get it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. We must find out whose time this comes out of if we are to have the RECORD read.

Mr. REED. Not out of mine. [Laughter in the galleries.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. Visitors seem to forget that the rule of the Senate is not a joke. The Chair is going to insist that the doorkeepers obey the orders of the Senate and put out those who will not obey the rule of the Senate. There is no occasion for the Chair to be speaking about this matter every 15 minutes.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, I feel that I have demonstrated, speaking from a personal standpoint, my conviction that strict reservations should be adopted and made a part of the resolution of ratification; but, frankly, I do not feel that the proposed reservation now pending is necessary. We have spent four or five months in going over the covenant, it might be said, with a fine-tooth comb, endeavoring to ascertain every section or article in the covenant whereby the interests of our country might be seriously involved to its disadvantage. Reservation after reservation has been offered to try to meet those apparent possibilities, and a number of those reservations have been adopted by a majority vote of the Senate.

It does appear to me that there is a question of honor involved as to our position before our allies, a question of honor to those of us, at least, who feel that there is good in the league of nations, and that good can be accomplished by a league of nations. There is a question of honor involved when we seek by this reservation practically to disassociate ourselves with all efforts on the part of the combined nations to maintain world peace.

I feel that we have, or should have, covered those parts of the covenant where a specific reservation is wise and necessary to protect the independence and sovereignty of the country we represent. I have felt, and frequently stated, that in my judgment it was not the responsibility of the Senate to attempt to rewrite a treaty, but rather to see that the interests of our Nation were positively and emphatically protected. Therefore it appeals to me that in adopting this reservation, in addition in my judgment to making ratification of the treaty impossible, we practically admit that we have spent four or five months endeavoring to locate every possible contingency and offering a reservation to cover it, and then, for fear possibly we have missed something, we now offer a blanket reservation over the entire proposition. I do not consider it businesslike, I do not consider it justified, and I do not consider it a sincere effort to dispose of this important question.

Personally—I speak frankly—I am opposed to this reservation as covering all those possibilities or eventualities that might occur. I am not afraid of the honor or vital interests of our own country not being amply protected and taken care of; and I think that we should, as far as possible—and in the various reservations we have adopted it has been possible—specifically define just those points of the treaty to which we take exception and that we should not then attempt to pass a general reservation to act somewhat as a club over the future operations of the treaty.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, one of the ablest lawyers who have occupied a seat in this Chamber during the present generation was Senator George Sutherland, of the State of Utah. During the present year he delivered a series of lectures to the students of Columbia University, New York, in the course of which he had something to say about this subject of national honor and vital interests. I dare say that after the heated discussions of the subject we have had here, his calm reflections in his attempt to "teach the young idea how to shoot" will be helpful.

I read from page 135 of the published lectures as follows, speaking of a treaty he was considering:

> The fear that was expressed by some to the effect that under the terms of the treaty we might be obliged to arbitrate matters affecting the national honor was equally ill founded. National honor, and personal honor as well, are very real and precious things to be preserved at even great hazard, whenever actually assailed; but "honor" is a flexible and much-abused term, the meaning and application of which, all too frequently, depends upon an artificial point of view, and is narrowed or broadened by temperamental and racial differences, or by the sentimental influences of the moment. It is a melancholy fact that a good deal that is utterly spurious passes current under the name of "honor." History is replete with instances where in the first heat of resentment one nation has regarded its honor as having been assailed by another, only to conclude after a period of reflection that an oversensitive view of the matter had been taken. The question of "honor" is so often and so greatly influenced by the personal equation that if made a formal basis of action or a formal limitation upon action, it is sure, sooner or later, to result in a situation where the distinction between genuine sentiment and fictitious sentimentality will disappear. We know that when the duello was the recognized remedy for wounded self-esteem mere matters of punctilio were frequently exaggerated into affairs of honor. There may some day, of course, arise that rare and exceptional case when the affront to the national honor will be so unquestionable and so grave that the indignation of the people, even after reflection, would sweep aside every restraint that stands in the way of the swift punishment of the aggressor; but it is difficult to conceive any such case as falling within the description of "differences * * * susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity;" and I do not imagine that any American member of a joint high commission would ever so decide. On the other hand, whenever the case for one side or the other is without merit, the presence in a treaty of an exception so equivocal will afford an altogether too convenient pretext upon which to base a refusal to submit a perfectly legitimate controversy to arbitration. These two treaties have never been ratified, and it is unfortunate that such dubious phrases as "vital interests" and "honor of the contracting States" remain as exceptions in existing treaties. As said by former Secretary, now Senator, KNOX: "These are terms of wide and varied general meaning, which are not judicially definable and mean whatever the particular nation involved declares them to mean."

Mr. SHIELDS. Mr. President, I did not hear all of the remarks of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER]; but, as I understood him, his position was that the fifteenth reservation was unnecessary, because article 13 provided for the subject matter, the first clause of that article being:

> The members of the league agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which can not be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration.

The argument being predicated, as I understood the Senator, upon the clause—

> Which they—
>
> The parties—
>
> recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration.

That is a very plausible argument upon that section; but, Mr. President, there is another section upon this subject in another article—article 12—which is separate and independent in its provisions as to submission to arbitration and as to the consequences. The articles are not one and the same thing, and each stands as a substantive article and a substantive provision for arbitration.

Article 12 provides as follows:

> The members of the league agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the council.
>
> In any case under this article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

Now, there is no reservation in article 12 that it shall only apply to such disputes as the parties themselves deem proper for submission; but it is broad, as broad as the English language can possibly make it:

> Any dispute likely to lead to a rupture.

More than that——

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. SHIELDS. Let me finish my sentence. Worse than that, it leaves the determination of the matter to the league of nations and the council to decide. There is no other provision for a decision of it, and necessarily, under familiar principles, the council has to construe it and say what the character of the rupture is and whether it is one that comes within this article.

I now yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. ROBINSON. The Senator, of course, observes that the agreement in article 12 is to submit either to arbitration or to inquiry. There is no obligation to submit to arbitration. The submission may be to inquiry or to investigation.

Mr. SHIELDS. I do not think that construction good. The council itself will place its construction on the matter, whether it is a proper one for arbitration or for inquiry; but both things are equally objectionable. Does the United States——

Mr. ROBINSON. Will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. SHIELDS. Let me finish my sentence. Does the United States want to submit a question of its honor to a council composed of eight foreigners? I say it is an ignominious proposition that we should submit our honor, or a matter of vital interest of our Nation, to a foreign council to be inquired of. We will neither take their advice nor submit to their arbitration as long as we are a free, sovereign, and independent Nation.

I now yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. ROBINSON. In view of the provision in article 12 that the parties will submit either to arbitration or to investigation, and in view of the provision in article 13 that binds them to submit only disputes which they recognize to be suitable for submis-

sion to arbitration, does the Senator think, construing both of those provisions, that there is any obligation upon the part of the United States to submit to arbitration a dispute which it does not regard as suitable for arbitration?

Mr. SHIELDS. I have so asserted, in language as strong as I am able to command, that they are separate and independent articles. Why would these great men that met there write two articles to mean the same thing? If so, if they would do such a thing as that that sufficiently discredits the entire league of nations and treaty to justify the Senate in repudiating it altogether, as ought to be done.

Mr. ROBINSON. Will the Senator yield for a further statement?

Mr. SHIELDS. I will.

Mr. ROBINSON. The agreement in article 12 is not to submit to arbitration, but it is to submit either to arbitration or to investigation by the council.

Mr. SHIELDS. Yes.

Mr. ROBINSON. Now, in view of the provision in article 13 by which the parties to the treaty bind themselves to submit to arbitration only those questions which they recognize as suitable for arbitration, I maintain that the Senator's position is incorrect.

Mr. SHIELDS. The Senator is speaking in his own time.

Mr. ROBINSON. I am perfectly willing to have it charged to my time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has only one way of computing time. The Senator from Tennessee is on the floor.

Mr. SHIELDS. I answered that argument a while ago, and I do not care to repeat it in my time; but there is no question but that there is an unlimited agreement there to submit to inquiry *or to* arbitration any question likely to lead to a rupture; and one is as bad, as degrading to a free people, as the other.

Mr. President, only one word more. Where there is any doubt upon a matter, a shadow of a doubt, even less trace than a trout leaves of his trail in a stream, whether we are submitting a question of honor or vital interest to a league composed of representatives of foreign nations, it should be removed. I can not see how any Senator can for a moment cast his vote otherwise than to make this question certain and clear.

I shall certainly vote for the reservation.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, the reservation that is reported by the committee is in such unequivocal and simple language that there can not very well be a misunderstanding as to the issue which it makes. It reads:

> The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions affect its honor or its vital interests and declares that such questions are not under this treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the assembly of the league of nations or any agency thereof or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

A number of Senators are opposed to that reservation, apparently, certainly those who have just spoken in opposition to it. I assume that the only possible ground upon which they can be opposed to the reservation is that they are opposed to the principle which the reservation states. Those who oppose the reservation must do it on the ground that they are in favor of submitting to the council and to the assembly of the league of nations the decision of questions affecting the honor and vital interests of the United States. It seems to me that there can be no escape whatever from that issue and from the position of those who favor the reservation and those who oppose it. It has been asserted by several Senators that there is nothing in the covenant of the league of nations which requires the submission for the decision of the league of questions involving the honor and the vital interests of the United States. That has been asserted over and over again. The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER] repeatedly has said that while the covenant of the league of nations required the submission for a report of all questions, even those that involve the honor and the vital interests of the United States, that the covenant of the league of nations did not provide for the binding decision of those questions by the league of nations.

Mr. President, the language of the covenant is that any dispute likely to lead to a rupture which is not submitted to arbitration may be submitted to the council, with the right of either party to the dispute to take it into the assembly of the league of nations, and the article provides that the assembly shall investigate and report; and it further provides that neither party to the dispute, both of them being members of the league of nations, shall go to war against the other party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report. The language of the article is this:

> The members of the league agree * * * that they will not resort to war against a member of the league which complies with the recommendations of the report.

So that there is clearly, beyond the possibility of any substantial doubt, provision in the covenant of the league of nations by which the honor of the United States and the vital interests of the United States shall be submitted to the assembly of the league of nations, there to be decided by an alien body in which the United States shall not even, being a party to the dispute, have a vote, and the United States is bound, if it keeps its agreements under this covenant, not to lift its hand to assert its honor or to protect its vital interests, when that decision is against the contention of the United States, if the opposite party complies with the report made by the assembly of the league.

So that in voting upon this reservation we can not escape the proposition that we are here voting whether or not the honor and the vital interests of the United States shall be kept within the decision and under the protection of the people and the Government of the United States, or whether we bind ourselves to submit them to the final and unappealable decision of the foreign tribunals set up in this covenant.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to reservation No. 15, offered by Mr. LODGE on behalf of the committee.

Mr. SMOOT. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CURTIS (when Mr. FALL's name was called). I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL]. He is paired with the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK], and if present he would vote "yea."

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL], which I transfer to the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON], and vote "nay."

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 36, nays 56, as follows:

YEAS—36.

Ball	France	Lodge	Phipps
Borah	Frelinghuysen	McCormick	Poindexter
Brandegee	Gore	McLean	Reed
Calder	Gronna	Moses	Sherman
Capper	Harding	New	Shields
Curtis	Johnson, Calif.	Newberry	Spencer
Dillingham	Jones, Wash.	Norris	Sutherland
Elkins	Knox	Page	Wadsworth
Fernald	La Follette	Penrose	Watson

NAYS—56.

Ashurst	Henderson	Myers	Smith, Md.
Bankhead	Hitchcock	Nelson	Smith, S. C.
Beckham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Nugent	Smoot
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Overman	Sterling
Colt	Kellogg	Owen	Swanson
Cummins	Kendrick	Phelan	Thomas
Dial	Kenyon	Pittman	Townsend
Edge	Keyes	Pomerene	Trammell
Fletcher	King	Ransdell	Underwood
Gay	Kirby	Robinson	Walsh, Mass.
Gerry	Lenroot	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.
Hale	McCumber	Simmons	Warren
Harris	McKellar	Smith, Ariz.	Williams
Harrison	McNary	Smith, Ga.	Wolcott

NOT VOTING—3.

Culberson	Fall	Stanley

So reservation No. 15, offered by Mr. LODGE on behalf of the committee, was rejected.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, that concludes the reservations presented by the committee.

Mr. REED. I desire to give notice that I shall ask for a separate vote on this reservation in the Senate.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill, and for its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is objection.

Mr. MCCUMBER. Mr. President, I offer the following additional reservation, which has been heretofore read and printed.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, before that is read I should like to give notice that I desire to reserve in the Senate the amendment offered by the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], which was adopted on Saturday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the reservation offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER].

The SECRETARY. Add as a new reservation the following:

> 14. The United States withholds its assent to Part XIII (articles 387 to 427, inclusive) of said treaty unless Congress, by act or joint resolution, shall hereafter make provision for representation in the organization established by said Part XIII, and in such event the participation of the United States will be governed and conditioned by the provisions of such act or joint resolution.

Mr. MCCUMBER. Mr. President, this is so important that I feel that a word ought to be said in reference to it. This reservation deals with the labor provisions, Part XIII, and is

intended to cover the whole proposition embraced in that division of the treaty.

To my mind this is the only feature of the treaty that is obnoxious and abhorrent, and if it does not go out it ought, at least, to be covered by a proper reservation. I can not and do not believe that the President of the United States ever considered this matter carefully, or he could not have consented to it for the United States in the form in which it was written.

I appreciate the fact that the labors imposed upon the President of the United States were so stupendous that no man could go into the details of all of them, and if other nations or any member of those nations had carefully read the labor provisions, I could only excuse their supporting it as I would excuse a drowning man grasping for a straw. They were wounded and bleeding and bankrupt, and they, I fear, would have adopted anything that would have given them a short breathing time.

I have been willing to swallow this whole treaty with all of the obnoxious ingredients contained in Part XIII if I could secure the good results that were intended in the balance of the treaty. My willingness to do so was further supported by a conviction on my part that I did not consider Part XIII to be workable and that it contained the seed of its own destruction. I was willing to allow it to die a natural death.

But I want to read two or three of these subdivisions of Part XIII. One of them reads as follows:

ART. 400. In the event of any representation being made to the international labor office by an industrial association of employers or of workers that any of the members has failed to secure in any respect the effective observance within its jurisdiction of any convention to which it is a party, the governing body may communicate this representation to the government against which it is made and may invite that government to make such statement on the subject as it may think fit.

Who is it that may make charges against any sovereign nation and bring that nation to the bar of that body and compel it to answer before that body for a malfeasance? First, the employers' organization may make complaint. A bankers' association, an association of coal producers, any kind of an association that employs labor, may present its case and make a complaint and bring a nation in its sovereign capacity to its knees to plead for mercy before such august tribunal.

That is not all, Mr. President. Any labor organization can do the same thing. The Industrial Workers of the World, the I. W. W. organization that we are now trying to destroy and attempting to drive out of the country, can lodge a complaint with this body and compel the United States to answer to its charges; and if the United States sends its representative, then this organization may, by a two-thirds vote, refuse to accept the representative sent by the United States. In other words, not only must a great nation come before this organization, bound to kneel and plead before it, but the attorney that nation employs to defend itself may be rejected by the organization. Was ever a sovereign nation reduced to such degradation?

The laborers of the United States do not want this, because they fully recognize the fact that it is impossible to so regulate labor conditions throughout the world and to equalize standards of living and standards of labor. If any nation which did not have the advantages which the United States has in raw materials and in resources attempted to do it, that nation would immediately fall behind all its commercial competitors.

It is impossible to put the Chinese laborers upon a level with the American laborers. It is impossible to put the British laborer on an equality of standard of living with the American laborer. If the labor organizations of Great Britain attempt to do it, they can accomplish it one of two ways only—either pull down the American laborer to their level or, if they attempt to hold themselves up to the American level, they will destroy their own industries, because they could not with equal labor wages compete with the United States. We all understand this, knowing that the scheme is absolutely unworkable.

I want to read another article—article 410:

If no statement is received within a reasonable time from the government in question, or if the statement when received is not deemed to be satisfactory by the governing body, the latter shall have the right to publish the representation and the statement, if any, made in reply to it.

That is bad enough, but let us take article 411, which reads in part as follows:

Any of the members shall have the right to file a complaint with the international labor office if it is not satisfied that any other member is securing the effective observance of any convention which both have ratified in accordance with the foregoing articles.

The governing body may, if it thinks fit, before referring such a complaint to a commission of inquiry, as hereinafter provided for, communicate with the government in question in the manner described in article 409.

It is not even compelled to give the nation a hearing. Again:

When any matter arising out of articles 410 or 411 is being considered by the governing body the government in question shall, if not already represented thereon, be entitled to send a representative to take part in the proceedings of the governing body while the matter is under consideration.

It is given that right to send a representative. What a condescension to be given to a sovereign nation to be represented at the bar of justice of this international conglomerate combination of labor unions of the world.

I do not want to put the United States in a position where we will say that we will have nothing to do with this, but we ought not to have anything to do with it unless it is carefully guarded by legislation of this country. Therefore I provide in this proposed reservation that we decline to enter into the agreement to send these representatives until Congress has passed the necessary legislation which will limit and govern the authority of our delegates and state to what extent the United States shall be bound thereby.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I only wish to supplement what the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER] has said by calling attention to the fact that there are provisions in Part XIII for the enforcement of their decision. Under Part XIII a boycott could be inaugurated through this labor organization against any nation which meets with its displeasure and, being a labor organization, I suppose it would be reasonably easy to call a strike along all the shores and stop all the commerce of any nation which met with its disapproval.

I shall with pleasure support the reservation offered by the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. President, has the reservation offered by the Senator from North Dakota been read under the rule?

Mr. McCUMBER. Yes; it was read and printed. I presented it the other day and I asked especially that it be read so that there would be no question but that it would comply with the rule.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the recollection of the Chair, but the Chair is not infallible.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I move as a substitute for the reservation offered by the Senator from North Dakota the adoption of the following reservation, which was submitted and read a few days ago.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the proposed substitute.

The SECRETARY. In lieu of the words proposed to be inserted by the Senator from North Dakota, the Senator from Utah moves to substitute the following:

The United States withholds its assent to Part XIII, comprising articles 387 to 427, inclusive, of the said treaty of peace, and excepts and reserves the same from the act of ratification, and the United States declines to participate in any way in the said general conference, or to participate in the election of the governing body of the international labor office constituted by said articles, and declines in any way to contribute or be bound to contribute to the expenditures of said general conference or international labor office.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the substitute proposed by the Senator from Utah for the reservation offered by the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I should like very much to have an opportunity to compare these two reservations. I told the Senator from North Dakota that I should certainly vote for his reservation unless I could find a better and a stronger one; and I should like an opportunity to compare the reservations before I vote. I can not find that the reservation of the Senator from North Dakota has been printed.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; it is in print.

Mr. LODGE. Not in any form that I have seen. I can not find the print at the desk.

Mr. McCUMBER. I will hand it to the Senator at once if he wishes it.

Mr. LODGE. I now find that it is printed in a series; that was the reason I missed it.

Mr. McCUMBER. It is No. 7.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is the recollection of the Chair in reference to the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota that the Senator inquired last Saturday whether it was necessary to again read it, it having been read once, and the Chair has a distinct recollection that he ruled that a reading of the reservation once was sufficient.

Mr. McCUMBER. But I asked, to make it certain, that the reservation be read, and it was read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If it is not in the RECORD, there is something wrong with the RECORD.

Mr. McCUMBER. It was read by the Secretary, for I stated at the time that I wanted to take no chances on it.

Mr. LODGE. I am sure it was read two days before the cloture rule was adopted.

Mr. KING. I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts whether there is not some other reservation that we could take up, because my substitute, I think, is very important, and is broader than the reservation of the Senator from North Dakota. I am sure that upon examination the substitute which I have offered will commend itself to the judgment of the majority of the Senate in preference to that which was offered by the Senator from North Dakota. I ask unanimous consent that the reservation may go over until to-morrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. LENROOT. I suggest that the Senator from Utah ask that the reservation be temporarily passed over.

Mr. KING. I ask unanimous consent that the reservation may be temporarily passed over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Utah? The Chair hears none.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I now understand that the proposed reservation of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] and that of the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] are temporarily laid aside for purposes of comparison.

Mr. LODGE. They have gone over temporarily.

Mr. REED. I did not understand that unanimous consent had been given.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair asked whether there was objection. That is all the Chair can do.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of the Senate to a reservation which I think is of great importance and which I will read:

> The protectorate in Great Britain over Egypt is understood to be merely a means through which the nominal suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt shall be transferred to the Egyptian people, and shall not be construed as a recognition by the United States in Great Britain of any sovereign rights over the Egyptian people or as depriving the people of Egypt of any of their rights of self-government.

The Egyptian people won their own independence from Turkey with the sword; they enjoyed it for decades; and then, when the Suez Canal was built and the Khedive of Egypt became heavily indebted, Great Britain, for the protection of the commercial interests, she holding the stock and bonds of Egypt, bombarded Alexandria, on the ground that the Egyptians were rioting, and put troops into Egypt, took charge substantially of the government, and at the same time made the most earnest assurances to the Egyptian people that they were merely taking the action indicated for the purpose of restoring order. I should very much like Senators to listen to this. I am not going to take any more time than I am compelled to take.

The VICE PRESIDENT rapped with his gavel.

Mr. OWEN. As I was saying, a British fleet bombarded Alexandria, and with the consent of other European powers British soldiers began to occupy Egypt under an agreement—

> Not to seek any territorial advantage, nor any concession of an exclusive privilege, nor any commercial advantage for their subjects other than those which any other nation can equally obtain. (Protocol of June 25, 1882.)

Mr. President, I ask for order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There seems to be no possibility of having any order in the Senate this afternoon, and yet the Senate insists that the Chair shall preserve order in the galleries.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, this is a matter affecting the honor and dignity of liberty throughout the world; it affects the honor of this country. Under article 147 we are practically agreeing to a protectorate in Great Britain over the Egyptian people against their protest. If the Senate wants to do that, it ought to do it with its eyes open.

The Egyptian Government and the people were assured by the admiral of the fleet that in bombarding Alexandria "the sole object is to protect your Highness and the Egyptian people against the rebels." (Official Journal, July 28, 1882.)

The following year the British Government, speaking through its premier, Mr. Gladstone, promised to withdraw from Egypt "as early as possible." (House of Commons, Aug. 9, 1883.)

This status in Egypt continued, and British statesmen from time to time in almost innumerable cases, which I have presented to the Senate and which are in the RECORD, declared their purpose there was merely to preserve order and intending to retire as early as possible. This continued down until the war of 1914. Then the Khedive was suspected of cooperating with Germany. Great Britain by an order deposed him, enthroned another Khedive, and sustained him with British forces, but gave assurances to the Egyptian people at the same time, as evidenced by a letter by the British Government, in the name of the King, to the new Sultan:

> I feel convinced that you will be able, with the cooperation of your ministers and the protectorate of Great Britain, to overcome all influences which are seeking to destroy the independence of Egypt.

I have set that forth at great length before the Senate.

Mr. President, the Egyptians, under the promises which were made, furnished about 1,200,000 troops to help whip Germany. They believed that they were fighting for their own independence and their own liberty. The record is perfectly clear; there is no question about it. It was understood that the British protectorate was merely temporary and was not to interfere with the independence of the people of Egypt. Now, when the war is over, and the people of Egypt demand their independence, they are met with machine guns when they riot. Their representatives were arrested without notice and sent to the island of Malta and kept there in imprisonment for a month, although they were men of great distinction, who certainly represented the Egyptian people. A statement of these matters I put in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Saturday, showing just what the rights of the Egyptian people were.

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. OWEN. I yield.

Mr. McCORMICK. Assuming that there is justification for this reservation, why would it not apply to the protectorate of Morocco?

Mr. OWEN. I am dealing with one thing at a time, if the Senator pleases; I can not go into more than one at a time, and if I can get this demand recognized I shall be content for the present.

An interview took place on October 13, 1919, between M. Mohamed Said Pasha, the present prime minister of Egypt, and a committee representing all classes of Egyptian people with regard to the Milner Commission. From that interview I desire to quote:

> Question The problem which is occupying the minds of the entire Egyptian people is with regard to the Milner Commission. The people of Egypt are desirous to know your opinion on this subject and when will this commission arrive in Egypt?

The prime minister replied—

Mr. President, I should like to have order, so that I may explain this matter plainly to the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT rapped with his gavel.

Mr. OWEN. I will not read it now, but will simply ask consent to put it in the RECORD and be content with that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, permission is granted.

The matter referred to is as follows:

> Question. The problem which is occupying the minds of the entire Egyptian people is with regard to the Milner Commission. The people of Egypt are desirous to know your opinion on this subject and when will this commission arrive in Egypt?
>
> PRIME MINISTER. I do not know when this commission will arrive, but as regards my opinion and that of my colleagues I can only say that we have written to England asking that the departure of the committee for Egypt be delayed. We made it clear that the arrival of the Milner Commission in Egypt now would be harmful, and that as the treaty of peace with Turkey has not been established the commission should therefore not come until after the ratification of that treaty and after all other problems in Europe shall have been solved.
>
> Question. What will be your position and that of your colleagues if the commission does come in spite of your advice?
>
> PRIME MINISTER. Our position will then be very clear if the commission came in spite of our advice and opinion. It will mean that we shall not be able to govern the country.
>
> Question. What was the meaning of the meeting of all the governors of the Provinces convened by your excellency last week?
>
> PRIME MINISTER. I told them that my ministry was only an administrative one, and that it should not interfere in the political status of the country. I told the governors, in the presence of the British adviser to the ministry of the interior, that if any Englishman, however high his position may be, demands their interference in favor of the Milner Commission they should let me know at once. The ministry wants every one to be free in the expression of his opinion.
>
> NOTE.—It is to be noted that on accepting the premiership of Egypt about the end of May last, Mohamed Said Pasha made a statement in the Egyptian press to the effect that his ministry was a purely administrative one, and that with regard to the political status of Egypt the question had been invested in the Egyptian delegation by the people of Egypt.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, the question which is before us here is whether or not the United States intends to recognize the protectorate of Great Britain permanently over Egypt in spite of the protest of the Egyptian people and in spite of the pledges which were made to the United States by the Entente Allies, which appear in Secretary Lansing's letter of November 5, 1918, as a condition upon which Germany and Austria surrendered on the battle field. If you want to do it, the opportunity is before you. I offer the reservation for such action as the Senate may see fit to take; and I ask for the yeas and nays upon it.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, has the reservation been read?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Not from the desk, but it has been read by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN].

Mr. NORRIS. Let it be read, and I will make my remarks afterwards.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the reservation proposed by the Senator from Oklahoma.

The Secretary read as follows:

14. The protectorate in Great Britain over Egypt is understood to be merely a means through which the nominal suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt shall be transferred to the Egyptian people, and shall not be construed as a recognition by the United States of any sovereign rights over the Egyptian people in Great Britain or as depriving the people of Egypt of any of their rights of self-government and independence.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, outside of the league-of-nations portion of this treaty there are so many sins and corrupt transactions covered up that one can scarcely scratch anywhere and get under the surface of the long treaty without finding some corruption or something wrong, something sinful, something dishonorable. It is not surprising that the people of the country, and even the Senators, although the debate has been long, are unacquainted with a great many evils in the treaty, for they have not all been disclosed and fully exposed. The country and the Senate have given most of their attention to the league-of-nations part of the treaty.

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] has briefly outlined one of the sinful things contained in this treaty about which very little has been said and concerning which the people of the country have had very little information. Shantung has been exposed, and everybody realizes that it constitutes an outrage and an infamy, but most people do not know that in reality Egypt constitutes another Shantung; that the same thing that Japan did when she took Korea has practically been done by Great Britain in Egypt; and that it was carefully put into this treaty, in just a few lines, wherein it is stated that Germany recognizes the protectorate established by Great Britain over Egypt. That is all the treaty says about Egypt, but if we are compelling our enemy to recognize the authority of Great Britain over Egypt does it not follow that we and all the other signatories to this treaty also do the same thing?

Mr. President, the story of Egypt and the story of Shantung are almost similar, with the exception probably that Japan, in overrunning China and overrunning Korea, has used methods that are more fiendish and more cruel than Great Britain used in Egypt.

Egypt, like China, was one of our allies. She furnished more than a million men on the battle field. She went into the war enthusiastically. The entire Egyptian nation was behind their soldiers in the fight. They believed what was said by Great Britain at various times in regard to what Great Britain would do when for years she said she stood for the integrity of Egypt. After the beginning of the war in 1914 Great Britain deposed the Khedive and put another man in his place, and the King of England then said, in a letter, as follows:

I feel convinced—

Writing to the Khedive that he had put into office—

that you will be able, with the cooperation of your ministers and the protection of Great Britain, to overcome all influences which are seeking to destroy the independence of Egypt.

Mr. President, I could go on and quote officials of Great Britain where they said practically the same thing; in other words, "We are going to fight for the liberation of the Egyptian people, for the integrity of the Egyptian nation, and make them absolutely free." These representations were believed by the Egyptian people; and because they were against Turkey they followed Great Britain's lead when she deposed their chief officer and put in another one, believing that it meant their national integrity and their freedom at the end of the war.

Egypt fought through the war loyally; and when the peace conference was called the people, 13,000,000 of them, in absolute confidence that Egypt was going to be an independent, free nation, and settle her own affairs like the other nations of the world, immediately selected representatives and sent them to Versailles. The vice president of their assembly, elected by the Egyptian people, headed that commission. There were four of them. No sooner had that been done than Great Britain arrested every one of them, in their homes, before they had an opportunity to go to Paris, without notice, without a charge, without anything except a desire to prevent them from going as commissioners to the peace conference as the representatives of other nations and other belligerents were allowed to do.

There was an uprising that we did not hear much about in this country. There was an uprising in Egypt such as never took place before, similar to what happened over in Korea, when unarmed people all over the nation rose up as one man shouting for liberty and for freedom. This happened in Egypt; and the answer to it was machine-guns turned on them by British soldiers and bombs dropped from the air from flying machines. More than a thousand unarmed Egyptian citizens were killed and other thousands wounded; but the excitement was so great that Gen. Allenby—who was, as we all know, the commander of the forces that took Palestine—made a great complaint. A great many of his soldiers were Egyptians. He sympathized with them. He advised the British Government that they could not carry this matter so far and these men were released, after they had been kept in prison until this conference had been in session for a long time; and when they were released they came to Paris, and when they came to Paris they were denied admission to the peace conference. They never got to the peace table. They were refused admission to the place, behind closed doors, where this great treaty was made. Then they wrote letters, official communications, to Clemenceau, to Lloyd-George, and to President Wilson, and they were never even answered by any of those great leaders. They were absolutely ignored, and this provision that the Senator has read was put into the treaty. In effect it practically turns Egypt over to Great Britain.

Senators who sympathize with and who have voted in this Chamber to put a reservation into this treaty saying, in substance, that we will wash our hands of the Shantung crime—it did not go as far as I wanted it to go, and this does not go as far as I should like to see it go—certainly can not turn their backs on this proposition that has been submitted in the shape of a reservation. It simply says that we understand that the control of Great Britain is only temporary, and that it is taken only for the purpose of transferring the sovereignty to the Egyptian people.

I do not see how anyone can object to it. I could fill the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with statements made by various British statesmen and leaders, away back before the war, where they said they were always going to stand for the integrity of the Egyptian nation.

Then, too, Mr. President, there is not any question here of mixed races. The Egyptian people existed before Great Britain existed. Egypt is one of the oldest nations in the world. Its boundaries are well defined and well known. There is no question about them. Neither is there any question about a mixture of peoples, such as might exist in Czecho-Slovakia and these other nations that have been formed, where the boundary lines are overrun both ways by nationalities. Here there is nothing but an Egyptian people, all Egyptians, living in a country that has existed for thousands of years—more years than any of the other nations that are signatories to this treaty, and that has a civilization well understood and well known—asking only for freedom and for liberty, which England herself has many and many times officially promised them.

Mr. President, in my judgment it would be a crime for us to adopt these reservations and not put into the treaty the one that is now pending. It is the least we can do, and we certainly ought not to do anything less. If the American people could only know all the facts about this horrible, disgraceful betrayal of one of our allies by Great Britain they would demand the rejection of the entire treaty unless this reservation should be adopted. This sinful treaty divides the most of the world between England and Japan and in two instances—once for Japan and once for England—it betrays faithful allies. Poor China, after being induced to come into the war on our side and after remaining faithful to the end, was carved up and turned over to her worst enemy. Egypt sent a million of her boys to battle for our cause, under promise of Great Britain that she should be free, and at the close of the war, while her allies are celebrating a victory that was purchased in part with the life blood of thousands of her noblest sons, she finds herself betrayed by those she trusted, her national life destroyed, and her citizens vassals of Great Britain—betrayed, conquered, and despoiled.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the reservation offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN].

Mr. LODGE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The absence of a quorum is suggested. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Hale	McLean	Smith, Md.
Beckham	Harding	McNary	Smith, S. C.
Borah	Harris	Moses	Smoot
Brandegee	Harrison	Nelson	Spencer
Calder	Henderson	New	Stanley
Capper	Hitchcock	Newberry	Sterling
Chamberlain	Johnson, Calif.	Norris	Sutherland
Colt	Johnson, S. Dak.	Overman	Swanson
Cummins	Jones, N. Mex.	Owen	Thomas
Curtis	Jones, Wash.	Penrose	Townsend
Dial	Kellogg	Phelan	Trammell
Dillingham	Kendrick	Phipps	Wadsworth
Edge	Keyes	Pomerene	Walsh, Mass.
Elkins	King	Ransdell	Walsh, Mont.
Fletcher	Kirby	Reed	Warren
France	La Follette	Robinson	Watson
Frelinghuysen	Lenroot	Sheppard	Williams
Gay	Lodge	Shields	Wolcott
Gerry	McCormick	Simmons	
Gore	McCumber	Smith, Ariz.	
Gronna	McKellar	Smith, Ga.	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-one Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present. The pending reservation is the reservation offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN].

Mr. OWEN. Let the reservation be read, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read it.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add as a new reservation the following:

14. The protectorate in Great Britain over Egypt is understood to be merely a means through which the nominal suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt shall be transferred to the Egyptian people, and shall not be construed as a recognition by the United States of any sovereign rights over the Egyptian people in Great Britain or as depriving the people of Egypt of any of their rights of self-government and independence.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, this is not a committee amendment, of course; but in the treaty we are asked to give our approbation to the renunciation of Germany's rights, whatever they may be, in Egypt, and also to a recognition of the protectorate of Great Britain; and the other articles that follow ostensibly provide for turning over to the Egyptian Government the various interests of Germany and some other matters. It comes clearly within the purview of the treaty—it is embedded in the treaty—and therefore comes fairly before the United States for a reservation. It seems to me that the reservation offered by the Senator from Oklahoma is an entirely reasonable one, and I shall support it and vote for it, so far as I am personally concerned.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the reservation offered by the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. NORRIS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Maine [Mr. FERNALD], and in his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). Making the same announcement of the transfer of my pair as on the former vote, I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GERRY. I desire to announce that the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] is paired with the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. HARDING], and that the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] is paired with the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE].

Mr. HARDING. I inquire if the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] has voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. He has not.

Mr. HARDING. I withhold my vote, as I am paired with that Senator.

Mr. McLEAN (after having voted in the affirmative). Has the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS] voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. He has not.

Mr. McLEAN. I have a pair with that Senator, which I will transfer to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] and let my vote stand.

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 45, as follows:

YEAS—37.

Ball	France	McCormick	Poindexter
Borah	Frelinghuysen	McLean	Reed
Brandegee	Gore	Moses	Shields
Calder	Gronna	New	Smoot
Capper	Johnson, Calif.	Newberry	Sutherland
Chamberlain	Jones, Wash.	Norris	Walsh, Mass.
Cummins	Kenyon	Owen	Watson
Curtis	La Follette	Penrose	
Dillingham	Lenroot	Phelan	
Elkins	Lodge	Phipps	

NAYS—45.

Beckham	Jones, N. Mex.	Pomerene	Swanson
Colt	Kellogg	Ransdell	Thomas
Dial	Kendrick	Robinson	Townsend
Edge	Keyes	Sheppard	Trammell
Fletcher	King	Simmons	Wadsworth
Gay	Kirby	Smith, Ariz.	Walsh, Mont.
Gerry	McCumber	Smith, Ga.	Warren
Hale	McKellar	Smith, Md.	Williams
Harris	McNary	Smith, S. C.	Wolcott
Harrison	Nelson	Spencer	
Henderson	Overman	Stanley	
Hitchcock	Pittman	Sterling	

So Mr. OWEN's reservation was rejected.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I give notice that I will ask for a vote in the Senate on the reservation just voted upon, offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN].

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I offer the following reservation, which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read it.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the United States in ratifying the covenant of the league of nations does not intend to be understood as modifying in any degree the obligations entered into by the United States and the Entente Allies in the agreement of November 5, 1918, upon which as a basis the German Empire laid down its arms. The United States regards that contract to carry out the principles set forth by the President of the United States on January 8, 1917, and in subsequent addresses, as a world agreement, binding on the great nations which entered into it, and that the principles there set forth will be carried out in due time through the mechanism provided in the covenant, and that article 23, paragraph (b), pledging the members of the league to undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants under their control, involves a pledge to carry out these principles.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I shall take only a few moments to explain the meaning of this reservation.

When the United States and the Entente Allies were fighting with the troops of Germany, and it was decided to bring the war to an end, the President of the United States submitted to the Entente Allies the question as to the conditions upon which the armistice might be obtained. Those conditions were set forth in a letter of Secretary Lansing on November 5, 1918, and involved the principles set forth by the President of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, involving the principles of liberty, involving the right of people to self-determination, involving the doctrine that all just government rests upon the consent of the governed.

This contract, entered into on November 5, 1918, is the most important ever entered into in the history of the world. It pledged the liberty of men throughout the whole world. It was the thing for which we fought. This matter ought not to be disposed of without the Senate of the United States reiterating those principles upon which this World War was fought and won. This proposed reservation sets them forth in explicit terms. It is for the Senate to pass on it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the reservation proposed by the Senator from Oklahoma.

The reservation was rejected.

RECESS.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and I give notice that to-morrow I shall ask the Senate to remain in session until we dispose of the amendments and reach the ratifying resolution.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock p. m.) the Senate took a recess until to-morrow, Tuesday, November 18, 1919, at 10 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate November 17, 1919.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Thomas J. Spellacy, of Hartford, Conn., to be Assistant Attorney General, vice LaRue Brown, resigned.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Lester E. Humphreys, of Portland, Oreg., to be United States attorney, district of Oregon, vice B. E. Haney, resigned, effective November 1, 1919.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

George B. Witt, of Lynnville, Tenn., to be United States marshal, middle district of Tennessee. (Mr. Witt is now serving under a recess appointment.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *November 17, 1919.*

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Teach us, Infinite Spirit, our Heavenly Father, the dignity, the sanctity, of law, that we may practice the art of living together in harmony.

Our fathers gave us a Government based upon the fundamental principles of equal rights for all.

Law is to restrain the vicious and protect the law-abiding citizen in the pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness. Law is the golden rule which makes for freedom in secular as well as in religious pursuits. To practice it brings peace, joy, righteousness to the individual and all concerned.

Render therefore unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's. In the spirit of the Master. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, November 15, 1919, was read and approved.

THE RAILROADS.

On motion of Mr. ESCH, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 10453) to provide for

the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes, with Mr. WALSH in the chair.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin makes the point of order that no quorum is present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Thirty-two Members present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll, when the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Ackerman	Ellsworth	Kendall	Reavis
Andrews, Md.	Elston	Kennedy, Iowa	Reber
Anthony	Evans, Mont.	Kettner	Reed, N. Y.
Ashbrook	Fairfield	Kiess	Reed, W. Va.
Bacharach	Ferris	Kreider	Rhodes
Bell	Flood	Langley	Riddick, Mont.
Benham	Focht	Layton	Riordan
Boies	Fordney	Lee, Ga.	Rowan
Booher	Fuller, Ill.	Lehlbach	Rubey
Britten	Gallagher	Linthicum	Sanders, N. Y.
Browne	Gallivan	Lufkin	Sanford
Brumbaugh	Gandy, S. Dak.	Luhring	Schall
Burroughs	Garland	McAndrews	Scully
Cantrill	Garner	McClintic	Sherwood
Carew	Godwin, N. C.	McKenzie	Shreve
Carter	Good	McKeown	Sinclair
Clark, Fla.	Goodall	McPherson	Sinnott
Connally	Goodykoontz	Major	Sisson
Copley	Graham, Pa.	Mann, Ill.	Smith, N. Y.
Crago	Greene, Mass.	Mason	Smithwick
Currie, Mich.	Griest	Miller	Steenerson
Curry, Calif.	Hamill	Moon	Stephens, Miss.
Davey	Harrison	Moore, Pa.	Sullivan
Davis, Minn.	Hays	Moores, Ind.	Taylor, Ark.
Dempsey	Hersman	Mudd	Temple
Denison	Houghton	Neely	Tincher
Dent	Howard	Newton, Minn.	Towner
Donovan	Hull, Iowa	Nicholls, S. C.	Upshaw
Dooling	Humphreys	Nichols, Mich.	Vare
Doremus	Jacoway	Nolan	Ward
Drane	Johnson, Ky.	O'Connor	Watkins
Dunn	Johnson, S. Dak.	Padgett	Woodyard
Dupré	Johnston, N. Y.	Peters	Wright
Dyer	Juul	Phelan	Yates
Eagan	Kahn	Platt	
Eagle	Kelley, Mich.	Pou	
Edmonds	Kelly, Pa.	Randall, Calif.	

The committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WALSH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee having had under consideration the commerce bill, H. R. 10453, found itself without a quorum, whereupon he caused the roll to be called, when 284 Members answered to their names, a quorum, and he reported the names of the absentees to be printed in the Journal and RECORD.

The SPEAKER. A quorum is present. The committee will resume its session.

Mr. HULINGS. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. Under the rule the Chair has no authority to recognize the gentleman.

The committee resumed its session, with Mr. WALSH in the chair.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of asking unanimous consent to make a brief statement relative to the business before the House. It is our hope——

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. Would it not be in order to prefer the request for unanimous consent?

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, it is our hope to conclude the consideration of the railroad bill to-day. [Applause.] I do not mean to convey the impression that there is any disposition to rush or press unduly this legislation. It should have the thorough consideration to which it is entitled, but it is hoped by those who have charge of the legislation that we may conclude the consideration of the bill to-day, even though it may require a session somewhat into the night, and my thought is that after this legislation is disposed of the House should not attempt to transact further business of importance at this session. [Applause.] It may not be possible to secure an immediate adjournment, but in any event my thought is, and I hope that will be the view of all the Members of the House, that after we have disposed of the railroad bill Members should be at liberty to go home and secure that very brief vacation to which they are so richly entitled.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. I yield.

Mr. LONGWORTH. When the gentleman says no other business should be transacted except the railroad bill I take it that he does not exclude some very important revenue legislation that we expect from the Senate to-day or early to-morrow?

Mr. MONDELL. Well, Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that we are justified in insisting upon a quorum here after the railroad bill is disposed of [applause] except for the consideration of such matters as may at that time be before the House or which may be disposed of without delay.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. In just a moment. The resolution which the gentleman from Ohio has in mind is a resolution continuing the authority of the Federal Trade Board over the importation of dyestuffs until the 15th of January. I think if that resolution is before the House when the railroad bill is disposed of it can be adopted immediately. I can imagine no opposition to it, and I think that should be done either to-night or to-morrow. Further than that—and I do not anticipate that would occasion any delay or meet with any objections—I know of no legislation which is of such importance as to justify an attempt to hold a quorum of the House at this time, when Members are so anxious to get home for a few days.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. I want to emphasize what the gentleman has already said—that I think beyond any doubt the extension of time should be granted to the War Trade Board in regard to the importation of dyes. It is more important than anything else except the railroad bill. As I understand the situation, if the extension of time is not granted to the War Trade Board the Germans may dump sufficient dyes on the market to destroy all legislation in regard to that enterprise.

Mr. KEARNS. Why can not that extension of time be given in five minutes?

Mr. MONDELL. I think it can.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. In the absence of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY], the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, I will say that that is the only tariff legislation that we expect to consider at this session.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. I will.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I hope the gentleman's statement does not mean to foreclose the consideration of the rule to permit the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to sit during the recess.

Mr. MONDELL. If that authorization can be secured promptly, I think it should be done. I do not think it is of sufficient importance to warrant us in demanding the presence of a quorum after to-day. I hope it may be disposed of this evening or to-morrow by unanimous consent.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. It is extremely important that the House should do it.

Mr. HULINGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. I will yield.

Mr. HULINGS. Does the gentleman think it more important for Congress to get home at this time than for Congress to take up certain measures which should be enacted and which the country is expecting Congress to attend to?

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman's question opens an endless and limitless field for discussion. I expect to remain here myself and shall be here without regard to any adjournment. The gentleman from Pennsylvania will have an opportunity to go home. But this House has been in session for nearly six months continuously, working earnestly and faithfully, and I think the membership are entitled to a few days at home. There never is a time when some one is not demanding something of Congress, but Congress is entitled to a few days' vacation. [Applause.]

Mr. CARAWAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. I will yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. CARAWAY. I want to ask the gentleman if it would not be possible to have a day set aside, or a night session, for consideration of bills on the Private Calendar that are not objected to? If any are objected to, they should not be considered.

Mr. MONDELL. Personally I should have no objection and should be pleased to have that done, but, as I have said, the time from now until the beginning of the regular session is so brief that no serious injury can come through the delay of enactment of legislation until the 1st of December, other than that which has been referred to. I do not believe—and let me emphasize again my view in that regard—I do not believe that we are justified in asking a quorum to remain here after the railroad bill is disposed of, and I doubt if gentlemen would be willing to agree to the consideration of the Private Calendar or the Unanimous Consent Calendar after we had reached a determination to practically cease business for the session.

Mr. CARAWAY. I want to say that the calendar could be gone through with and these bills objected to set aside and those that are not objected to passed.

Mr. SIMS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. SIMS. The agreement which the gentleman refers to, that there shall be no business done, is in effect on the public business an adjournment. Congress does not sit to do nothing. Why not adjourn after the railroad bill is through with? [Applause.]

Mr. MONDELL. In the beginning of my statement I said that there had been up to this time some difficulty in the way of securing an agreement for an adjournment. We hope, however, that an agreement may be secured very soon. But if that agreement can not be secured for a day or two, my thought is that in the meantime it shall be understood that the House shall transact no business.

Mr. SIMS. Let us introduce a resolution for adjournment, and let it fail where I suppose the gentleman refers to. [Applause.]

Mr. McFADDEN. Does the gentleman from Wyoming mean to imply that the conference report on the foreign financial bill will not be considered?

Mr. MONDELL. I think it might; but I do not consider it so important as to justify a demand for a quorum after to-night.

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman from Wyoming yield for a question?

Mr. GOULD. The regular order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BLANTON. I will say that there will be no unanimous consent for a three-day adjournment. I am in favor of an adjournment.

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, on Saturday, in the hurry just before the adjournment, my attention was directed to the fact that the amendment proposed by the gentleman from North Carolina struck out paragraph (b) in the Esch bill, on page 61, and also struck out paragraph (b) in the interstate commerce act.

Mr. SMALL. The gentleman is mistaken; it does not strike out (b) in the present law.

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. The gentleman did not wait until I finished. He is correct in his statement. I therefore ask permission to substitute (b) in my proposed amendment, and I ask unanimous consent to insert the amendment between lines 5 and 6, so as to read paragraph (b) instead of (c), and I understand the chairman in charge of the bill does not object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to modify his amendment by inserting it between lines 5 and 6 on page 61 as a part of paragraph (b). Is there objection?

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I, of course, could not object to the presentation of the amendment by the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman from Missouri the nature of the change?

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. Paragraph (b) has been stricken out of the bill under consideration and therefore leaves standing as part of the law paragraph (b) of the commerce act, which provides for a maximum rate only. My amendment is simply to amend paragraph (b) of the commerce act as is proposed in the amendment published on page 9097 of the RECORD of Saturday and in order that the amendment may be considered upon its merits, I make the request.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is made. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment offered to paragraph (c).

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to withdraw his amendment. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I now offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 61, after the word "embraced" and following paragraph (b), being the thirteenth paragraph of section 6 of the commerce act——

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, the word "embraced" is not there. That is the last word of (b), which was stricken out.

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. I am offering a new amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin directs attention to the fact that the word "embraced" is not in paragraph (b), it having been stricken out.

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. It is in the original commerce act (b), and concludes the paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. But it has been stricken out of the paragraph to which the gentleman is offering an amendment.

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. Then let it come in preceding line 6, following paragraph (b).

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to modify his amendment so that it may be inserted preceding line 6. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment as modified.

The Clerk read as follows:

Preceding line 6 on page 61 insert: "The absorption out of its port-to-port water rates, or out of its proportional through rate, by a water carrier, of the switching, terminal, lighterage, car rental, trackage, handling, or other charge by a rail carrier, for services within the switching, drayage, lighterage, or corporate limits of a port terminal or district, shall not be held to constitute 'an arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment' within the meaning of the act to regulate commerce, and shall not subject such water carrier to the provisions of such act."

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I direct attention of the committee to section 1 of the commerce act, and omitting that portion which relates to the transportation of oil or other commodities, the section would read:

That the provisions of this act shall apply to any common carrier or carriers * * * engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by rail (or partly by rail or partly by water when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment), from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from one place in a Territory to another place in the same Territory—

And so forth.

The purpose of this amendment which I offer is to enable the water carrier to transport property for the water rate to a warehouse just as the railroads can carry for the rail rate to a warehouse. To illustrate, if the rate by rail from New Orleans to St. Louis is $1, the water rate would be 80 per cent of the rail rate or 80 cents, as the differential of 20 per cent applies to all classes of freight. When the shipment, whether a carload or less than a carload, reaches the docks at St. Louis, it must be transported from the docks to the warehouse. The railroads have their terminals or their switching lines running from the main lines to the different warehouses, and make the warehouse delivery for the one charge—that is, the rail rate—while the water carrier can only transport to the dock and not to the warehouse, unless permitted to absorb the switching, drayage, and so forth, charges, then it could make warehouse delivery and absorb the expense thereof into its water rate.

I know this to be a fact by an experience or acquaintance with conditions for nine or ten years in connection with the operation of boats on the Missouri between St. Louis and Kansas City, and I know, too, that the same condition has obtained since boats have been operated on the Mississippi River—that is to say, warehouse deliveries by water carriers are necessary in order to attract commerce to the river—and to that end the water lines should be permitted to absorb the terminal charges, whether lighterage, car rental, switching, drayage, or other terminal charges into their port-to-port rates or their proportional of the through rates. This could not be a discrimination; it would let the water carriers make warehouse deliveries, just as the railway companies do, where their switch tracks extend to the warehouse or warehouses, and I believe that every friend of water routes or ways, keeping in mind the importance of this matter—yes, I believe that every friend of increased facilities for transportation must have in mind the importance of granting this permission and will vote for the amendment now proposed.

We are not legislating to-day simply for a railroad bill, but it is, or at least it should be, a transportation measure, covering comprehensively water lines and rail lines of this country as far as the bill permits, and this amendment simply enables the water carriers to absorb the terminal charges at ports of destination, thereby making the delivery to the warehouse, as the railways may do, for the one charge or rate, and if it is not permitted, then, under this section which I have just read, such action of the part of the water carrier might be construed as an arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment, and for that reason be prohibited or prevented by the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The happening of such a contingency would be prevented by this amendment, and while it is true, as a matter of fact, that the water carriers, even in the face of knowledge that such a prohibition might possibly be invoked and enforced, have, nevertheless, in order to attract commerce, been compelled to absorb terminal charges into the port-to-port or into the proportional rate, I think it is well to have

the law so explicit that there may be no doubt about the right of the water carriers to take such action when they so elect, and to that end I have introduced this amendment in the interest of water transportation and to increase the commerce over the rivers.

I am indeed sorry to have noticed the unwillingness of the committee to adopt at least that portion of the amendment proposed on Saturday by my colleague from North Carolina [Mr. SMALL], and which appears on page 9079 of the RECORD of that date. It certainly should have been adopted down to the proviso, and if so the amendment would have provided that "where there is an existing line of water transportation, or one is proposed to be immediately established, it shall be unlawful for any railroad which operates between points competitive to said water line to reduce its existing rates, with a view to meeting the difference between water rates and the rail rates, unless after full hearing the commission shall find that such reduction of rail rates is justified in the public interest. In determining the question of public interest the commission shall consider the rates charged by the water line as presumptively reasonable, and shall also consider the advisability or necessity of maintaining increased facilities of transportation."

This amendment would have accomplished a splendid purpose, or at least would have been a step in the right direction, and would have imposed upon the commission the duty of considering many things before permitting a reduction of the rates by rail to water competitive points. It certainly would have not permitted the rate to water competitive points to be lowered, unless after full hearing the commission found such reduction of rail rates to be justified in the public interest, and the public interest would require the commission to consider the advisability or necessity of maintaining increased facilities of transportation, which would clearly include and mean water carriers. Also, under even the present long-and-short-haul rule, the commission would necessarily have to determine the effect on the intermediate points of a reduction in the rail rates to the more distant water competitive points, and it would necessarily be compelled to find, even under its present provision, whether the rates to intermediate points were reasonable within themselves, and were properly related to the existing rate to the more distant water competitive point. In such consideration also it might find, as a fact, that the existing relation, too, is improper, previous to any reduction in the rate to the more distant point, and, in such circumstances, it would find what the proper relation should be if the rate were reduced to the more distant point, maintained as between the intermediate points and the water competitive point by rail for the future.

Thus in this way the rail carrier would naturally be discouraged from making any reductions in rail rates to water competitive points that might cause or compel a reduction of rates to intermediate points in competition with water lines. This amendment, however, was rejected, I regret to say, by the committee, and constitutes one of the many objections to the bill as acted upon by the committee up to this time.

There is another serious omission which unfortunately occurs in the bill. Under section 201, while it is provided that "all of the boats, barges, tugs, and other transportation facilities on the inland, canal, and coastwise waterways" shall be transferred to the Secretary of War, who, through the Chief of Engineers, shall utilize or operate such transportation facilities and assume and carry out the contracts in relation thereto which were entered into by the President, and further provided for the payments to be made on account of the obligations which had been created in the purchase of boats, the bill nowhere, by its terms, creates a going business administration. It simply provides for operation of the boats which have been purchased and should not compel reliance upon an implication of authority where any doubt could have been made certain or removed by proper provisions in the bill.

It should have authorized the Secretary of War to sell any boats, barges, or other equipment which might be deemed unsuitable or unfit for the services intended, and out of such funds to construct or acquire by purchase any additional boats, barges, or other equipment deemed necessary for the development or promotion of water transportation upon the inland waterways of the United States, and to extend the operation thereof, not only as to the waterways upon and over which the boats have been operating, but upon such lateral or tributary waterways—for example, the Ohio and Missouri Rivers—when deemed advisable by the Secretary of War. My judgment has been, and now is, that it would have been better to have placed the operation of the boats in the hands of men who have had practical experience in that direction and whose experience and lives have developed administrative ability and the practical knowledge relative to the operation of boats and the transportation of property.

To-day the country is demanding better and larger transportation facilities and this relief can be afforded best and more rapidly through the use of the waterways than by any other medium of transportation. Men, money, and material can not be secured for enlarged or extensive improvement of rail lines, and the purchase of the necessary equipment to meet the necessities of the country. For example, the great interior producing area, the greater Mississippi Valley possesses a system of waterways naturally the greatest in the world and which, if improved, would enable a large part of the wonderful production of that valley to be transported to the markets of the world. There was never a better time to evidence interest in waterways and to develop the practical use there than now. The country, during the war, appropriated, in round numbers, $10,000,000 for the purchase of boats, barges, and other equipment for use upon the Mississippi River from St. Paul and Minneapolis to the Gulf and with wise and effective legislation directed to the largest possible use of these boats and barges to which I have referred upon the inland waterways of the greater Mississippi Valley, and with a continued and energetic use thereof millions of tons of freight could be transported.

The bill under consideration, while containing some good provisions, falls far short of meeting the proposition and not only the amendment to which I have made reference as having been rejected should have been adopted, but others which were proposed for consideration, and I hesitate to support a bill so lame in so many important particulars and necessary provisions.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the amendment suggested by the gentleman from Missouri. The Interstate Commerce Commission has been given power to determine joint rates on through routes, rail and water. This amendment suggested by the gentleman from Missouri might be used as a device to prevent the commission from exercising the power it now has, and that no doubt may in a way be the purpose of the amendment. For instance, a shipper in Albany, N. Y., wishes to ship to Savannah, Ga., by rail to New York and by water from New York to Savannah. In New York an agent of the water line could pay the wharfage, the lighterage, or cartage charges, and break the shipment and hence the through route. The adoption of this amendment would take away from the commission the power to make a through rate, it would be breaking the bulk, it would be destructive of the continuous shipment, and for that reason I think the amendment should not be adopted.

Mr. STEPHENS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak a few minutes on this question, and I move to strike out the last word. In the matter of the relationship between the railroads and the water I desire to call the attention of the committee to a certain condition that exists along the Ohio River. I am in favor of this amendment presented by the gentleman from Missouri if it provides for the condition that now exists in river traffic.

In years gone by the Ohio River was the great artery of trade from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. Fleets of coal, iron ore, and other products of manufacture filled the river in every freshet. During the past number of years these boats have disappeared from the river until now you seldom see coal fleets and river packets in the ordinary line of trade. We now have a river that is of very little use, and have come to the conclusion that the railroads have so manipulated transportation that they have taken the traffic from the Ohio River. There are transportation lines now paralleling this river, and every effort is made to kill off river traffic. Millions of dollars have been spent for dams on the Ohio River, and up to the present time they are not worth a damn [laughter and applause], and they never will be unless we can revive river traffic. There is a movement on foot to construct a barge canal from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. The United States engineers are now engaged on four routes, and organizations have formed for the promotion of the project along each of these routes.

We want a canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, thus insuring to the Central States adequate and cheaper transportation facilities to the sea. The whole system of transportation will be solved in our country by the connection of these waterways by canals. This will bring the Great Lakes to the Gulf. The freight congestion and future transportation problems of the country will be determined.

The railroads constantly complain of the car shortage and great congestion in ports like New York and other places, yet it seems the policy of the railroads to kill off river traffic and water traffic entirely. An order was recently issued that all

open cars should be used only for the delivery of coal from the mines. This order took these cars away from the men who handled sand, gravel, stone, and so forth.

It is stated that coal can be shipped from the mines from Cincinnati to points in northern Ohio or in Indiana by rail cheaper than coal which is transported down the Ohio River to Cincinnati and then reshipped. In other words, coal reshipped from the river in Cincinnati to towns in Indiana or Ohio would cost 50 or 60 cents more a ton than if the same coal came to Cincinnati by rail.

Now, I have lived along the Ohio River all my life. I remember when the river was alive with coal barges and coal fleets. I remember when these barges and fleets went from Pittsburgh to New Orleans and furnished every city along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers with coal.

Coal elevators along this river were erected, and were active in elevating coal for the greater part of the year. Large coal yards were filled, and a supply was laid in to last the winter season. Gradually these fleets disappeared from the river and the coal elevators have closed down. In my township we have two such coal elevators. For two years preceding the war neither of these elevators had coal on hand. It was not on account of the river, because the usual freshets that occurred during the year were always able to bring any supply of coal that would be waiting for transportation at the mines.

The conclusion that is arrived at by many of the people is that there must be some collusion between the men who own the mines and the railroad. For years the Cincinnati & Louisville packets carried on a good business between these two cities on the Ohio River. A packet left Cincinnati every evening for Louisville carrying great quantities of freight. About two years ago these boats stopped their activity. The river business between Louisville and Cincinnati was virtually stopped. The boats were tied up to the shore. It was reported—but I do not know with how much truth—that some railroad had purchased the line and then had taken it off entirely.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEPHENS of Ohio. I will.

Mr. RAKER. Will the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BLAND] remedy the condition of which the gentleman speaks?

Mr. STEPHENS of Ohio. I do not know. It is for that reason I am endeavoring to state the situation in my neighborhood, in order to find whether this amendment will remedy or help remedy the condition. I was going to ask the gentleman from Missouri whether or not that will remedy the condition I am now presenting. I would like to understand just what this bill and amendment does mean, in order to vote intelligently when I do vote. I want to know whether it will remedy this transportation question—whether it will keep the railroads from combining and breaking up the river traffic.

Some years ago a friend of mine was taking a trip up the Rhine River. He was admiring the beautiful scenery and the beautiful castles. A gentleman, noticing his interest and admiration of the scenery, told him there was only one place that he knew that exceeded in beauty and scenery the trip along the Rhine River—that is, a trip on the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati or from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh. He said that he had traveled all over the world, and he didn't know of a trip that equaled the beauty of the Ohio River. Its hills and valleys and manufacturing cities afforded a wonderful diversity of scenery and interest. My friend was advised if he ever went to Cincinnati to take this trip. He said he was ashamed to acknowledge to the stranger that he was from Cincinnati, because he had never taken the trip. There are no steamers now running from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, so it would be impossible to enjoy a trip of this kind.

We are reminded of the old minstrel. You can find plenty of dams by the river site, but you can not find a boat by a dam sight.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the pro forma amendment.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the debate on the amendment close in five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the debate on the amendment close in five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I object. If this amendment is as important as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STEPHENS] says, we ought to have more discussion on it.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I move that the debate on the amendment close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin moves that the debate on the amendment close in 10 minutes. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. SMALL] is recognized.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BLAND] is a very important amendment, and those who are interested in the development of traffic, particularly upon our interior waterways, should, in my humble judgment, give it their support.

Here is the reason for it, if I may supplement the very clear argument presented by the gentleman from Missouri: Boat lines have found it necessary in competing for traffic to deliver their freight from the boat terminal to the factory or warehouse of the consignee, in the various parts of the district, 1 or 2 or 3 miles distant, because the rail line has switches leading to the places of those particular consignees. Wherever the boat lines have utilized spurs or switches or small sections of rail track to deliver that freight the Interstate Commerce Commission have held—have already held—that thereby jurisdiction is conferred upon the commission. Why? Because under the existing law, referring to traffic by rail and water, this language is used, "And arrange for continuous carriage or shipment by rail or water." It is held that that gives them jurisdiction. They have held for that reason that this switching charge, which the boat line wishes to absorb as a part of its through rate in order to get business, thereby brings the traffic of the boat line within the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it is a stretch of the law and is inimical to the boat lines.

This amendment of the gentleman from Missouri is intended to oust any alleged jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission of water traffic merely because the boat line, in order to get business, agrees to deliver freight to the consignee and in delivering it uses a mile or so of switch tracks or spur tracks for the purpose of doing it. They have held—and I am sure the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MOORE] will confirm my statement—that such action on the part of the boat line, in seeking business and the delivery of its freight and the utilization of these switch or spur railroad tracks, puts it within the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the commission holds generally that any joint use to the slightest extent between a boat line and the rail brings it within their jurisdiction. The boat lines have found that it was inimical to water transportation, and this amendment of the gentleman from Missouri will remedy that condition and leave them free to arrange for the delivery of their traffic and absorb whatever cost may be involved therein, and will permit that traffic still to be considered water traffic and outside of the jurisdiction of the commission. I think it is an important amendment and ought to be adopted.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMALL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LITTLE] is recognized. Does the gentleman from Kansas withhold?

Mr. LITTLE. I will.

Mr. BARKLEY. It occurs to me that so far as this would apply to lighterage and track charges where the shipment reaches its destination there could be no objection, but the objection raised by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH] is that it would apply to such charges where the freight has not reached its destination and would apply to every transition from rail to water carrier or from water carrier to rail until it reaches its ultimate destination. Could an amendment be made whereby it would be limited to cases where it had reached its final destination?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Chairman, a railroad can now ship from warehouse to warehouse. That means it can absorb the charge of which the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BLAND] now speaks. All that this amendment asks, as I understand, is that the water company can absorb the same charge as the railroad company bringing a car into a town and switching it over and putting it up against the warehouse at the water side. As I understand it, the steamboat can not now do so without this amendment. All they ask is to be allowed to absorb that charge.

This bill, the gentleman from Wisconsin suggests, would render it possible that somewhere on the route they could break bulk and avail themselves of the advantage that this process would give them. But this does not do that. This refers to the terminal. If they were to stop somewhere on the route, that would not be at an actual terminal, because the terminal is the place it finally reaches. I had in mind the drawing of an amendment to the effect that this should not apply to anything en route, but on reflection I find it is unnecessary.

We spend large sums annually for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The principal justification for it is found in the fact that large bulks can be carried over the waterways more cheaply than by railroads. Men in a hurry will always seek

transportation by the railroad anyway, but these big bulks on the waterways should be given the privilege of getting into the warehouse on the same terms with other shipments. It would be a waste of money for us to improve the rivers and harbors for water transportation and still withhold from them that opportunity. I am not unfamiliar with the necessities of the water routes. I am sure that the danger suggested by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH] could not possibly arise. No court would contend that a "terminal" meant any terminal except one where the journey terminates.

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LITTLE. Yes.

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. Is it not a fact that where there is only a difference of 20 per cent between the rail and river rate, if a shipper is compelled to pay the terminal charges from boat line to warehouse that will compel the payment by the shipper of a greater rate than the rail rate to secure the delivery to his warehouse?

Mr. LITTLE. Yes. It may penalize the people who ship by steamboat over waterways. I would be the last one to interfere with the work of this committee. I want to see this bill go through with only essential changes. This matter is a matter of no importance to anybody except those who ship on the waterways. It is very important to gentlemen from a city like that from which the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BLAND] and I come. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. STEPHENS] is in the same shape, of course. There is a constant effort all the time to preserve the waterways for use, yet this practice amounts to a penalization of shipments for a long distance, and I hope it will not occur.

This is a small amendment to this big bill, but a very big amendment to the cities from which we come. I earnestly hope that the committee will not oppose the amendment. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri.

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. ESCH) there were—ayes 75, noes 49.

Mr. ESCH. I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. MERRITT and Mr. BLAND of Missouri.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 98, noes 57.

Accordingly the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 415. Section 13 of the commerce act is hereby amended by inserting "(1)" after the section number at the beginning of the first paragraph and "(2)" at the beginning of the second paragraph, and by adding at the end thereof two new paragraphs to read as follows:

"(3) Whenever in any investigation under the provisions of this act, or in any investigation instituted upon petition of the carrier concerned, which petition is hereby authorized to be filed there shall be brought in issue any rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice made or imposed by authority of any State, the commission, before proceeding to hear and dispose of such issue, shall cause such State or States to be notified of the proceeding. The commission may confer with the authorities of any State having regulatory jurisdiction over the class of persons and corporations subject to this act with respect to the relationship between rate structures and practices of carriers subject to the jurisdiction of such State bodies and of the commission; and to that end is authorized and empowered, under rules to be prescribed by it, and which may be modified from time to time, to hold joint hearings with any such State regulating bodies on any matters wherein the commission is empowered to act and where the rate-making authority of a State is or may be affected by the action taken by the commission. The commission is also authorized to avail itself of the cooperation, services, records, and facilities of such State authorities in the enforcement of any provision of this act.

"(4) The commission shall have authority, after full hearing, to make such findings and orders as may in its judgment tend to remove any undue advantage, preference, or prejudice as between persons or localities in State, and interstate or foreign commerce, respectively, or any undue burden upon interstate or foreign commerce, which is hereby forbidden and declared to be unlawful, and such findings or orders shall be observed while in effect by the carriers parties to such proceeding affected thereby, the law of any State or the decision or order of any State authority to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend paragraph 4, on lines 14 and 15, page 63, by striking out after the word "respectively," in line 14, the words "or any undue burden upon interstate or foreign commerce."

Mr. Chairman, I will wait a moment, because I do not want to interrupt the greeting which is being extended to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], whom we are all glad to see with us again. [Applause.]

This section reads:

The commission shall have authority, after full hearing, to make such findings and orders as may in its judgment tend to remove any undue advantage, preference, or prejudice as between persons or localities in State, and interstate or foreign commerce, respectively.

And then it adds the words—

or any undue burden upon interstate or foreign commerce.

Now, the language, omitting what I propose to strike out, is amply sufficient for any proper use of that authority, and if there are added to it the words—

or any undue burden upon interstate or foreign commerce—

it will be setting up something new that the courts have not passed on, and for the interpretation of which there is no guidance whatever to the commission, leaving it absolutely within its power to judge in and of itself what will constitute an undue burden. This language is unnecessary to accomplish the object and purpose of the whole section. It will set up a standard which nobody knows what it will be when applied by the commission. What will the courts hold is an undue burden? It brings in an element of uncertainty which ought not to be introduced and ought not for a moment to be considered in this connection, because it is not necessary.

Mr. HUDSPETH. What is meant in this bill by an undue burden on interstate commerce? Everything you carry is a burden. Does not the committee mean undue discrimination against interstate commerce?

Mr. SIMS. What I am trying to express is that in which I agree fully with the gentleman's thought, that we do not know what the commission or the courts will hold is an undue burden, and there is no use in putting it in here and introducing a new element for further court decision or any new feature of uncertainty. It will give the power to the Interstate Commerce Commission to control every intrastate rate in the United States if the question is raised that the proposed rate or the existing rate constitutes an undue burden upon interstate commerce. Therefore it will give the commission the power to nullify absolutely everything that the State commission does that in its judgment will operate as or become an undue burden upon interstate commerce. Every dollar you take away from a railroad on its intrastate business is a burden on its interstate business, and therefore if a State commission should reduce an intrastate rate properly and within its authority, it thereby becomes a burden in some measure on interstate business. Whether due or undue would depend entirely upon the finding of the commission or of a Federal court as to whether or not it was an undue burden. If so, the Interstate Commerce Commission can absorb about all the power of the State commissions in connection with what may, in its judgment, constitute such burden. A State commission might order that some improvement, such as the erection of a depot or the construction of a siding or something of that sort, which has always been held to be within the jurisdiction of the State commissions, but may constitute an undue burden on the interstate carrier and nullify the action of the State commission, and it could also hold that the tax imposed by a State, county, or city is an undue burden, and in that way it could perhaps indirectly control taxation.

It may be best for it to do so, but we ought to know where we are going. We are going to give the authority to the commission by act of Congress to strip the State commissions of practically all authority which they have even over intrastate transportation if used in connection with interstate shipments. I think, Mr. Chairman, that this is going a long way, and that the rest of the language of the section is amply sufficient to carry out the Shreveport decision, which is hard enough now on large States like Texas, Georgia, California, and several others, without any extension by act of Congress.

Mr. BRIGGS. I want to ask the gentleman if the other language in this section, without the language which he seeks to strike out, does not embrace the holding of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Shreveport rate case, and certainly goes as far as we can consistently go under the holding in that case?

Mr. SIMS. That is my understanding. That is what I said.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers a substitute, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JONES of Texas offers a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. SIMS, as follows: Page 62, line 10, after the word "paragraph," strike out the remainder of the section.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, in offering this amendment I have one consolation. By grace of the rules of the House the steam roller can not get me for at least five minutes.

Now, if the provision offered by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] with reference to water rates had been adopted, I would not have any objection, or at least no great objection, to section 415. I think the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] is good as far as it goes,

but it practically leaves in the section all the vice that it possesses at the present time. It remedies the ambiguity, but at the same time leaves what vice is now in the section. So long as you permit a town that is situated on some overgrown creek to have a lower rate for transportation than intermediate towns through which the shipment passes, you are going to have little local squabbles between the little towns and the inland cities that will make the rate situation very complex, and there will always be injustices arising that require little localities to make an appeal for readjustment of rates.

It is practically impossible, on account of the expense and delay incident to coming to the Interstate Commerce Commission, for these localities and inland cities to secure relief.

Now, if you would couple with the transfer of this power to the Interstate Commerce Commission a uniform system of rates, so as to abolish these little injustices that arise in various localities, the Interstate Commerce Commission would be relieved of about 80 per cent of its work, and it could conduct the adjustment of rates all over this country. But so long as you are going to have one little city like Shreveport given a preference over the other towns and cities within hundreds of miles, you are going to have so many complex problems arising out of adjustment of rates that it will be practically impossible for the Interstate Commerce Commission to do its work in a reasonable time. It takes months and months for them to do that.

As a matter of fact, I do not see any good reason why the rate system in this country could not be put on a mileage basis, with a loading and unloading terminal charge. Of course, the objection is always made that in a mountainous section it costs more for transportation than in a level section, but you could give them a greater rate and still leave it on a mileage basis. When you do that there will be no injustice arising, as it does now, between the inland and water cities. The Shreveport Rate case caused five years litigation upon the complaints by various cities before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and towns in my district spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in rates that the Interstate Commerce Commission finally decided were unjust. We never did get that money back, and we spent thousands of dollars in lawyers' fees in order to get it properly presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission. That all arose because, forsooth, the city of Shreveport was given a water rate. It has no water transportation to amount to anything, but has what they call potential navigation, and therefore is entitled to a water rate. Now listen, the sole and the only reason for water-competition rates is the desire on the part of the railway companies to destroy water competition and then put the rates up again.

There is a great car shortage all over the country. If we would utilize the water transportation of this country, we could release the cars for use in rail transportation, and relieve a part of this congestion.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. JONES of Texas. I ask for three minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe, so long as we have the present complex situation, that a central body should determine these matters. I do not believe the man has lived since the days of Christ who can sit at a desk in Washington and distribute cars equitably all over this broad big country. I do not believe there is any man or set of men who can sit as a body, like the Interstate Commerce Commission, so long as you have the present complex system of rates, and decide within a reasonable time the various problems that will arise by virtue of the complex situation in various localities.

For instance, you can ship from San Francisco through my town in west Texas to St. Louis a great many different articles at a cheaper rate than you can ship to my town. My town is continually filing complaints, and that is but an incident to all of the towns all over the State. That is not only happening in the State of Texas but it happens all over this country.

I am not objecting to the Interstate Commerce Commission as such. I believe in solving national questions in a national way. I believe in the United States Government, in her history, her institutions, and her people, in the glory of her past, and I have implicit confidence in the future. We have the greatest form of government that was ever fashioned by human intelligence in this or any other land, and it has been made more perfect by the knowledge gained by experience. But we have got to eliminate and iron out these little classes of injustice if we are ever going to have these problems solved in a national way. If you would place the rates of the country on a mileage basis, or if you had a provision that you could not charge a less rate for a long haul than you charge for a short haul over the same territory and over the same line of railway, you would eliminate the injustice that arises. If you yoke that proposition with the proposition granting the Interstate Commerce Commission the powers granted by section 415 I will vote for section 415, but if you do not yoke the two together I am opposed to this section. [Applause.]

Now, let me ask you why should Chicago, Kansas City, and other great centers have cheaper rail rates than the inland places and country towns? Having the advantage of water transportation, why should they be given the additional advantage of cheaper rail rates? For instance, the rate on potatoes from Chicago to Jackson, Miss., a distance of 477 miles, is 49 cents per hundred, while the rate from Chicago through Jackson, Miss., to New Orleans, a distance of 929 miles, is 45 cents—twice the distance over the same line of railway at a cheaper rate. Iron bars are shipped from Pittsburgh through Boise City, Idaho, to Portland at 65 cents per hundred, while if they stop at Boise City, which is 500 miles nearer Pittsburgh, the charge is $1 per hundred. Can anybody justify such rank discrimination?

This favoring of certain cities tends to build up great congested centers, which is a bad thing for the country generally.

As a matter of fact in the ultimate analysis even the water cities are injured by such discriminations, for while they have a temporary advantage, when competition is destroyed that city will lose the great natural advantage of its water transportation, while if the rates were made uniform those cities would still continue to enjoy the great advantage of navigation, and the country generally would greatly benefit, because it would have two great means of transportation, whereas from a practical viewpoint it now has but one.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate upon this section close in 30 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin that all debate on this section close in 30 minutes.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, there are two motions pending before the Committee of the Whole. One of them is a motion to strike out the expression in section 415—

or any undue burden upon interstate or foreign commerce.

The other motion is to strike out the entire section. I think that the provision, section 415, writing into the statute a rule of procedure before the Interstate Commerce Commission in order to enforce the rule in the Shreveport case is, perhaps, one of the most vital if not the most vital feature of the bill. There is not anyone who would contend—and certainly the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES], who just left the floor, did not contend—that the rule in the Shreveport case was not a wise rule. The addition to that rule that the commission shall have jurisdiction to correct any undue burden upon interstate commerce is merely writing into the bill a provision to enforce by appropriate action before the commission the provision of the Constitution of the United States which protects interstate commerce from undue burden from any source.

Mr. JONES of Texas rose.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. No; I can not yield. Outside of that, it is merely the rule in the Shreveport case. This provision affords the opportunity for coordination between the State tribunals and the Interstate Commerce Commission. In the testimony before our committee Commissioner Clark stated the necessity for the legislation as follows:

We have had a good many complaints of undue preference of State shippers and undue prejudice against interstate shippers. The Shreveport case was originally brought by order of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana on account of undue prejudice believed to exist against the shippers of Louisiana and undue preference of shippers in Texas under rates prescribed by the Texas commission. Singularly enough, it was not very long until we had a complaint from Natchez, Miss., against the Louisiana rates prescribed by the Louisiana commission. We have had several complaints from parties in Missouri against the Illinois rates and we have had complaints from parties in Illinois against the Missouri rates. We have had the same situation presented in New England and from various parts of the country. I speak of it simply to show that it is not a narrow situation that existed only within the scope of the Shreveport case. It comes from all sections of the country and it results from a difference in point of view of commissions in different States, although they may be adjoining. East St. Louis, Madison, and Granite City, Ill., and St. Louis and its suburbs in Missouri for a long time have been treated in general as a common-rate district—I should say a common industrial district—to and from which the rates from points more than 100 miles distant have been the same.

Of course, there is rivalry between people on the Missouri side and those on the Illinois side. There are direct competitors on both sides of the river, and they all insist that it shall be a common-rate district, with the one exception, that East St. Louis is nearly on the edge of a substantial deposit of bituminous coal, and, of course, coal is a very

important item in the manufacturing at any of those places. The city of St. Louis consumes enormous quantities of Illinois coal, and the rates on coal to St. Louis from these southern Illinois mines are uniformly 20 cents per ton higher than they are to East St. Louis. That is being resisted by St. Louis interests in a proceeding now pending before our commission, and the present situation is defended by the East St. Louis interests; but aside from that, as I have said, they are practically, if not entirely, unanimous in their desire to have the industrial sections on both sides of the river considered as one, and they do not want any disruption of that by the action of the State commission either in Illinois or Missouri. A substantially similar situation exists at Omaha and Council Bluffs. They have been a common-rate community for a great many years; Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans., Rock Island, Moline, and Davenport, and various other places where it happens that these industrial communities are on different sides of an imaginary line, but from a practical standpoint and from a commercial standpoint they are and ought to be considered as one.

There are a great many instances of this kind in the Southeast—Bristol, Tenn., and Bristol, Va.; Texarkana, Tex., and Texarkana, Ark., where the line runs down the middle of the main street. Therefore the necessity for authority or power somewhere to remove these undue preferences and undue prejudices that may result from a desire on the part of one State commission to promote the interests of the shippers or receivers in that State, not indulged in to the same extent by the State commission on the other side of the line, if undue preferences and undue discriminations are to be avoided.

There, for another page in the hearings, is illustrated case after case where complaints have arisen out of the rule in the Shreveport case. What is the provision of this present law? The provision here is that whenever an occasion of that kind arises, when an instance of that kind is presented to the commission, authority is given to coordinate with the State commission:

The commission may confer with the authorities of any State having regulatory jurisdiction over the class of persons and corporations subject to this act with respect to the relationship between rate structures and practices of carriers subject to the jurisdiction of such State bodies and of the commission; and to that end is authorized and empowered, under rules to be prescribed by it, and which may be modified from time to time, to hold joint hearings with any such State regulating bodies on any matters wherein the commission is empowered to act and where the rate-making authority of a State is or may be affected by the action taken by the commission.

Then it is given ample authority. After this action with the State regulatory bodies, after these joint hearings, the Interstate Commerce Commission is then given ample authority to adjust the entire situation, and if the Interstate Commerce Commission is given this authority then it will enable equal justice to be done with reference to all of these complaints.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Pardon me, but I can not yield. That arises most frequently in cases like St. Louis, where part of the city is in one State and a part in another; like Kansas City, like Rock Island, Moline, and Davenport, and instances of the same kind in the Southeast—Bristol, Tenn., and Bristol, Va.; Texarkana, Tex., and Texarkana, Ark. In all those cases it is merely a question for the Interstate Commerce Commission——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, before I begin I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEPHENS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I make the same request.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, I favor relinquishing Federal control over the railroads at the earliest possible date and returning them to their owners. This legislation should have been enacted several months ago. It has been brought in during the closing hours of this extra session, and copies of the bill were not available until last Sunday. The bill came up on Tuesday for consideration. It has 86 pages in it. The special rule adopted requires that we meet at the early hour of 10 o'clock each day. We have done this and have also been holding night sessions, being in session 8 or 10 hours daily, considering the bill.

The general debate was confined largely to the first provisions of the bill and no explanation was made as to that part of the measure included in Title IV, which amends the various provisions of the old law. They are very important provisions, and as each section is reached it should be explained in detail, so as to show what changes have been made in the existing law and what parts of the Federal-control act, which were intended to be temporary only, during the war, are carried forward to be made permanent law.

This bill should have been printed with the amended provisions in different type or in parentheses, so as to enable Members who are not on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to know exactly what changes have been made and their effect. Title IV begins on page 39 and continues to the end of the bill, on page 86, or 47 pages. These pages contain amendments, either to the old law or carry provisions of the Federal-control act forward and make them permanent law, without any explanation.

The testimony taken at the hearings is very voluminous, and it is impossible for Members to inform themselves with reference to the effect of the amendments.

As stated before, I am more than anxious to return the railroads to the owners, but I am unwilling to strip the various State corporation commissions or railway commissions of their powers. It is clear to everyone that there are two lines of thought in Congress, as well as in the country at large. One favors giving larger jurisdiction to the Interstate Commerce Commission and stripping the State commissions of much, if not all, of their power, but the other believes that the interests of the people will be best served and their convenience looked after if you retain for the State commissions all the power they had prior to the war. One believes in Federal incorporation of railroads, so as to take away from the various States and State commissions any jurisdiction over railroads, either interstate or intrastate; the other in State control. Every railroad in the country favors giving the Interstate Commerce Commission all the jurisdiction it formerly exercised, and in addition take away from the State commissions all the jurisdiction they exercised prior to the war.

I have voted for every amendment looking to the retention by the State commissions of the jurisdiction they had prior to the war. I am going to support others that I know are to be offered. Conferring jurisdiction upon the Interstate Commerce Commission is in effect denying the average citizen any remedy for wrongs suffered.

We have a splendid provision in Oklahoma for a corporation commission. Prior to the war, when it could exercise the powers conferred upon it, it served the people efficiently and well. There was, perhaps, less complaint against the corporation commission of our State than any other branch of the State government. If cars were not provided at any point, the shipper, big or little, called up the State corporation commission, and the commission, in turn, notified the railroad company by telephone or telegraph, when cars would be immediately furnished. What if the individual shipper had to appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington for relief? He knows that he could not get any relief. In hundreds of instances he would suffer loss or inconvenience rather than make a futile appeal to the commission here.

Early this fall, when the thrashing season was at its height, a car shortage began in Oklahoma. The farmers there believed that the Government would take the wheat when ready for shipment and insufficient granaries were built. Wheat was thrashed and piled on the ground, and much of it has been wasted, as the fall rains have been heavy. Every Member of the Oklahoma delegation has been asked day after day—by letter and by wire, by the governor, president of the board of agriculture, members of the State corporation commission, and individual shippers, as well as chambers of commerce of the various cities and towns—to secure additional cars from the United States Railroad Administration for shipping wheat. We have personally and in a body, not once but many times, appealed to the Railroad Administration for these cars. Partial relief has been secured only within the past few days. If the jurisdiction had been with the State corporation commission, the shippers at different points would have been advised in advance how many cars could be furnished. As it was, the local agents answered that the matter was with the Railroad Administration at Washington, just as in the future they will answer that it is with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that, therefore, definite information can not be given.

The Interstate Commerce Commission will be a buffer between the railroads and an outraged public. No one can understand how acute the situation has been in Oklahoma and the entire Southwest who has not received these daily appeals and who has not earnestly tried in every possible way to assist in relieving the situation.

I favor giving to the State corporation commissions all supervision over railroads within their jurisdiction and authority to fix intrastate rates. I fear this bill takes such power away from the State commissions.

Prior to the war the railroads furnished every convenience in my State. If a fire was out in a depot on a cold night and an alert traveling man came in, he telephoned the State corporation commission, who in turn notified the representative of the railroad company. You may rest assured that it did not

occur again. The same is true if the lights were out at a depot where passengers had to take a train at night. Suppose these complaints had to come to Washington. They would never be heard, of course, and no relief would ever be given to the people. They would have to suffer all these inconveniences. The distance is too great for the voice of the small shipper or farmer to reach Washington, but he can secure relief from his State commission because he votes for and elects it.

While this bill appears to return to the State commissions jurisdiction with reference to intrastate rates, I believe that the supervisory jurisdiction given the Interstate Commerce Commission will have the effect of robbing the State commissions of practically all the authority they had before the war. If intrastate rate making under the guise of regulating interstate rates is given to the Interstate Commerce Commission, then the small shipper will never get any relief. For a year and a half the people of Oklahoma have been complaining against certain discriminatory rates. The State corporation in a body and the individual members of it from time to time have come to Washington to get relief. The members of the delegation, singly and in a body, have appealed to the Railroad Administration and their various representatives in every possible way to get early action. Everybody admitted that the rates were discriminatory—no one could deny it. It was shown that wholesale houses across the line in Arkansas could ship goods approximately twice the distance over into Oklahoma at the same rate wholesale and jobbing houses in Oklahoma were charged for shipping half the distance. The same was true from points in southwest Missouri and in Kansas. The representatives of the Railroad Administration did not deny this fact, but admitted it and promised relief. The members of the corporation commission would go home, but no relief would be given. They would wire the members of the delegation, and the delegation would go to see the officers of the Railroad Administration and relief would again be promised. This went on for 15 or 18 months, until finally partial relief was granted.

If the members of the State corporation commission and the entire delegation of a State could not get relief from an admitted discriminatory rate in less than 15 months, what chance has an individual shipper with the Interstate Commerce Commission? The individual shipper could get relief from a discriminatory rate, from any inconvenience or injustice, in 12 hours through a State commission. He could not get it at all from the Interstate Commerce Commission. Members of the Interstate Commerce Commission are appointed for a term of years and are removed from sympathetic touch with the people. Placing the remedy with the Interstate Commerce Commission is denying any remedy at all to the small shipper at home. I have voted for every amendment to retain in the State corporation commissions all their prewar authority.

While I am on my feet, let me say that I voted against the guaranty to railroads for the six months' period after the railroads are returned.

I also voted for the amendment providing for a full settlement of the railroads, upon their being returned to the owners, instead of permitting them to refund their indebtedness, as provided in section 205, reported in the original bill.

No one can fully understand the provisions of this bill who was not a member of the subcommittee or the full committee that sat when the hearings were held and heard the explanations and compared the reported provisions in the bill with the old law, so as to fully understand what effect the changed provisions would have. The chairman of the committee, in a burst of eloquence Friday night, stated that this is a national question. This is the view that every railroad would have us take. The railroads regard any service or convenience required by a State commission as an interference, and they want to get rid of the State commissions. I would give the State commissions more authority, if possible. They are serving the people efficiently and well, and when they are robbed of their power and this power is centered in the Interstate Commerce Commission, to that extent the individual shipper and the plain people of the country are deprived of all remedy. The Interstate Commerce Commission is given so much authority that delay will of necessity be the result. No body of 11 men can examine and pass upon the innumerable questions that will be presented expeditiously, and the result will be that too many questions will be referred to inferior officers for examination and report, and the commission can not pass upon them with first-hand knowledge. The railroads will, of course, have representatives here in Washington to present their views before the commission, but the small shipper will have no one to speak for him. There are many other objectionable provisions in the bill that should be eliminated, but I can not invite attention to all of them in the brief time allotted to me. I shall vote for amendments to restore more power to the State commissions and for a motion to recommit to strike out the guaranty provision, and if they fail I shall vote against the bill.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that there are two amendments pending.

Mr. SCOTT. My point is this: I understand that a substitute has been offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES]. The substitute really eliminates the major portion of the paragraph. If the substitute, which I think is a misnomer, is adopted, it will preclude presentation of any perfecting amendments, and I wish to avoid the possibility of being precluded from offering a perfecting amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would state that there is an amendment to strike out certain language in lines 14 and 15, on page 63, offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS]. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES] offers an amendment to strike out practically the entire section. Of course, he offered that as a substitute, but it is not a substitute. It seems to the Chair that it is an independent amendment.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote, then, on the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee to strike out part of the language in lines 14 and 15, and then the gentleman's amendment will be in order.

Mr. RAYBURN. But time has been set at 30 minutes.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. It is 30 minutes on the section, not on the amendment. I ask for a vote on the amendment.

Mr. RAYBURN. I hope the gentleman will not press that.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. I have no objection to the latter proceeding, but the effect of the gentleman's amendment is to prevent the gentleman from Michigan offering his amendment, and that is not fair.

Mr. RAYBURN. No; I think this: If we go ahead and take a vote on the substitute and then the amendment, then the gentleman can offer his amendment.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. Without debate; oh, yes.

Mr. RAYBURN. Well, I am willing to consent that the gentleman's amendment be read for the information of the committee.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. I have no objection; but the Chair ruled the amendment was out of order, which ruling was correct. One gentleman can not offer an amendment to a whole section and hog the whole thing.

Mr. RAYBURN. I understand that; but I will ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's amendment be read for the information of the House. I have no objection to that.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment will be read for information, to be offered after the vote has been taken on the pending amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. SCOTT: Page 63, line 13, after the word "prejudice" strike out the balance of line 13 and insert in lieu thereof the word "any."

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I think the purpose of my amendment is obvious. The other night the chairman of the committee introduced an amendment which reserved in large measure the authority of the State railway commissions over intrastate commerce. Now, I insist that if the committee retains the language carried in this section it will create an uncertainty as to the purpose.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCOTT. I will.

Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota. The gentleman's amendment, as I understand it, would entirely wipe out the authority that the Interstate Commerce Commission has exercised in the Shreveport case and other decisions, but if I understand the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee, to strike out a portion of lines 14 and 15, that would leave the Interstate Commerce Commission with its present authority, but it would extend its authority beyond the Shreveport case by using the words "or any undue burden upon interstate or foreign commerce."

Mr. SCOTT. Part of the gentleman's statement is correct, but his premises are not correct.

Mr. ESCH. Section 3 of the interstate commerce act makes it unlawful for any common carrier, and so forth, to make or give an unreasonable preference to any person, and so forth. That is already existing law.

Mr. SCOTT. That is true; but I call attention to this fact: In this section 4 the Interstate Commerce Commission have authority to make an order as between persons or localities in States. Now, if I understand that language, it undoes what was done the other night, because the amendment the gentle-

man introduced the other night preserved to the State commission the authority over intrastate business.

Mr. ESCH. The gentleman did not do that; that was offered on the floor by the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. SCOTT. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I knew a member of the committee had introduced it, and I supposed it was with concurrence of the chairman.

Mr. STEVENSON. Will the gentleman yield.

Mr. SCOTT. I will.

Mr. STEVENSON. Could not the gentleman accomplish what he desires without coming in contact with the position of the chairman of the committee by striking out the word "or," in line 14, and insert in lieu thereof the words "when the same constituted," so that the regulations as between persons or localities in a State which would be dealing with one regulation where they constitute an undue burden upon interstate and foreign commerce?

Mr. SCOTT. It can be done in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. The Chair will state the time upon amendments to this section has been closed by a vote of the committee, and the Chair has assured certain gentlemen who were on their feet at the time of the vote with reference to closing the debate that he would recognize them during that 30 minutes.

Mr. PARRISH. I was on my feet.

Mr. RAYBURN. I was on my feet.

Mr. PARRISH. I will yield to the gentleman from Texas who is a member of the committee.

Mr. RAYBURN. And I said at the time that I wanted five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PARRISH].

Mr. PARRISH. Mr. Chairman, I will send to the Clerk's desk an amendment, which I ask to be read for the information of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the amendment for the information of the committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. PARRISH: Page 63, line 16, after the word "unlawful," strike out the comma and the remainder of line 16 and all of lines 17, 18, 19, and 20 and insert in lieu thereof a colon and the following: "*Provided, however,* That full faith and credit shall be given to all rates, laws, and regulations made by any State or its agencies under its authority; and the findings of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall have the effect only of authorizing the complaining party to institute suits in the proper courts for the annulment of any such State rate, law, or regulation under the general law."

Mr. SWEET rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. SWEET. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, this, to my mind, is a very important question, because it involves the jurisdiction of the State regulatory bodies in regard to intrastate rates and the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission in regard to interstate rates.

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] has offered an amendment striking out a portion of subdivision (4) of section 415, in regard to undue burden on interstate and foreign commerce, the language of the bill being:

(4) The commission shall have authority, after full hearing, to make such findings and orders as may in its judgment tend to remove any undue advantage, preference, or prejudice as between persons or localities in State, and interstate or foreign commerce, respectively, or any undue burden upon interstate or foreign commerce.

The amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee, I believe, should be adopted. The language should be stricken from the bill, because it injects a new element into this kind of legislation. The committee, in making a report upon what is known as the Cummins bill, S. 641, expressed itself as adhering to the proposition that the State regulatory bodies should have practically complete jurisdiction over intrastate rates and that the Interstate Commerce Commission should have complete jurisdiction over interstate rates, and that they were following the decision in the Shreveport case. In my judgment, the language in the bill goes beyond the Shreveport case. The question naturally arises, What is an undue burden on interstate commerce? The question of the reasonableness of the rate can not be considered. They are adopting a rule here which is a departure from the present law, and it seems to me that we should stick to the language in the Shreveport case.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SWEET. I can not yield.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. SWEET. It was my intention to introduce an amendment to subdivision (4) which would read as follows:

(4) The commission shall have authority, after a full hearing, to make such findings and orders as may, in its judgment, tend to remove any undue preference, prejudice, or advantage found to exist.

I believe that the language I have just read expresses the intent of the Shreveport case. But when you add to that the language, "undue burden on interstate commerce," you are going beyond the decision in the Shreveport case, and you are granting power which, if exercised by the Interstate Commerce Commission, would in a measure be destructive of the jurisdiction of State regulatory bodies over intrastate rates.

Some will say that you might grant this power to the Interstate Commerce Commission and they will exercise it in a just manner. Gentlemen, I want to say to you that I am tired of granting any commission undue power with the thought that they will not exercise it, for they will exercise it. [Applause.] The Sims amendment is similar to the amendment that I expected to present. So I say to you, gentlemen, that I am not in favor of striking out all this section, but I am in favor of perfecting subdivision (4). The amendment proposed by the gentleman from Tennessee should be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. ESCH. How much time have I left?

The CHAIRMAN. Five minutes.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES], striking out practically all of the section, strikes out subsection (3), which provides for joint operation of State and Federal commissions. That plan has met with the indorsement of the National Association of Railway and Utility Commissioners, being representative of every State commission in the Union. This association took this position in its meeting in this city in 1917, and ever since that time it has reiterated its position, namely, that in disputes that arise between interstate and intrastate rates the Interstate Commerce Commission shall hold hearings, at which hearings the State commissions could sit and be heard but the final judgment should rest with the Interstate Commerce Commission. This cooperation would be impossible if the amendment of the gentleman from Texas prevailed. I believe that the plan is very valuable and will tend to reduce the number of Shreveport cases in the United States. The friendly feeling between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the State commissions that now exists will be promoted if this section remains in the bill. Strike it out and you promote Shreveport cases.

The other amendments are directed against the expression "undue burden on interstate commerce." Let me read an extract from the decision of the Supreme Court in the Shreveport case:

While these decisions sustaining the Federal power relate to measures adopted in the interest of the safety of persons and property, they illustrate the principle that Congress in the exercise of its paramount power may prevent the common instrumentalities of interstate and intrastate commercial intercourse from being used in their intrastate operations to the injury of interstate commerce. This is not to say that Congress possesses the authority to regulate the internal commerce of a State as such, but that it does possess the power to foster and protect interstate commerce and to take all measures necessary or appropriate to that end, although intrastate transactions of interstate carriers may thereby be controlled.

In order to remove the doubt expressed by the gentleman, I offer an amendment to be read in my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment for information.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 63, line 13, strike out the word "State" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "intrastate commerce on the one hand"; and in line 14 strike out the word "respectively" and the comma before it and insert the words "on the other hand," so that it will read:

"(4) The commission shall have authority, after full hearing, to make such findings and orders as may in its judgment tend to remove any undue advantage, preference, or prejudice as between persons or localities in intrastate commerce on the one hand, and interstate or foreign commerce on the other hand, or any undue"—

And so forth.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS], to strike out certain language in lines 14 and 15, page 63.

Mr. SWEET. Mr. Chairman, before the vote is taken I would like to have the amendment read.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment.

The amendment was again reported.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SIMS and Mr. RAYBURN) there were—70 ayes and 98 noes.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. DENISON and Mr. SIMS.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—69 ayes and 99 noes.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BRIGGS. Is it in order to offer an amendment to strike out paragraph 4, page 63?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that the gentleman from Michigan has an amendment which will be considered first.

Mr. JONES of Texas. A parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Is it in order to ask unanimous consent to strike out paragraph 4? In order to meet the objection offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin, I ask to modify my amendment so that it will simply strike out paragraph 4.

Mr. ESCH. I shall have to object to that; I have offered a perfecting amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan had previously offered a perfecting amendment.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin is to accomplish the same result which was intended by my amendment, and therefore I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not necessary; the amendment was only read for information. The gentleman from Wisconsin offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 63, line 13, strike out the word "State" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "intrastate commerce, on the one hand," and in line 14 strike out the word "respectively" and the comma before it and insert the words "on the other hand."

Mr. PARRISH. Mr. Chairman, I had an amendment sent to the Clerk's desk and read for information just behind that of the gentleman from Michigan.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will be recognized later. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PARRISH. Now, Mr. Chairman, I offer my amendment, and ask unanimous consent that it be read again.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers the amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 63, line 16, after the word "unlawful," strike out the comma and the remainder of line 16, all of lines 17, 18, 19, and 20, and insert in lieu thereof a colon and the following:

"*Provided, however*, That full faith and credit shall be given all rates, laws, and regulations made by any State or its agencies under its authority, and the findings of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall have the effect only of authorizing the complaining party to institute suit in the proper court for the annulment of any State law or regulation under general law."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has one amendment pending.

Mr. JONES of Texas. I offer it as a substitute for that one.

Mr. BRIGGS. I offer an amendment to strike out paragraph 4, page 63, leaving the law as it exists at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BRIGGS: Page 63, line 10, strike out all of paragraph 4.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DENISON. Was the amendment of the gentleman from Texas offered before, or is it being offered now?

The CHAIRMAN. It is being offered now. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BRIGGS) there were—ayes 37, noes 92.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES] to strike out all of the paragraph, after the word "paragraph," in line 10, page 62.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, I have a perfecting amendment to this section which I desire to offer.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HASTINGS: Page 62, line 20, after the word "commission," strike out "may" and insert "shall."

Mr. HASTINGS. That makes it mandatory. Instead of "may" do it, they "shall" do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Debate is exhausted. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RAYBURN) there were—ayes 29, noes 78.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HASTINGS: Page 63, line 6, after the word "commission," strike out "is also authorized to" and insert "shall."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HASTINGS. I offer another amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HASTINGS: Page 63, line 18, after the word "thereby," strike out the comma, insert a period, and strike out the rest of the section.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES] to strike out all of the section after the word "paragraph" in line 10, page 62.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I have another amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES of Texas: Page 63, line 20, after the word "notwithstanding," strike out the period, insert a comma, and the following: "*Provided*, This section shall not be construed to empower the commission to change any such intrastate rate by substituting any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers, or of property of like kind or kinds, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line or route in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, or to charge any greater compensation as a through route than the intermediate rates subject to the provision of this act."

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order on that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. ESCH. It is not germane to the paragraph.

Mr. BARKLEY. I make the further point of order that that was voted on on Saturday.

Mr. JONES of Texas. It never has been voted on.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to be heard on the point of order, if there is any doubt about it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman on the point of order.

Mr. JONES of Texas. As I understand it, there are two points of order made. The second is that made by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] that this amendment has been voted on. I wish to state to the gentleman that that is not correct. The one that was voted on Saturday, which was largely in the same language, had reference exclusively to interstate rates. This has reference exclusively to intrastate rates, and provides that if a State commission has fixed a rate and the Interstate Commerce Commission under the powers provided in this act shall decide to substitute that rate, they shall not substitute an intrastate rate which authorizes the charge of a greater rate of compensation for a shorter haul than they authorize for a longer haul. In other words, it is the long-and-short-haul clause applied exclusively to intrastate rates.

Now, the other point of order, made by the gentleman from Wisconsin, is that this amendment is not germane to the paragraph. The paragraph authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission to change any intrastate rate that has a tendency to create an undue advantage, preference, or prejudice as between persons or localities. Now, by the amendment which I have offered I simply say that such a change shall not have the effect of authorizing the charging of a greater rate for a shorter than for a longer distance. It simply qualifies the power that is granted, and applies to the same power that is granted in paragraph 4 of the section. I do not see how it can be otherwise than germane, inasmuch as it applies to the same power, and simply qualifies and restricts the power with reference to the same rates that are granted in section 415.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, I should like to call the attention of the Chair and of the gentleman from Texas to the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission would not have

the power to fix the intrastate rates, and does not have that power even under the Shreveport case as I understand it. The Interstate Commerce Commission simply has the power to hold that an intrastate rate is an improper rate, leaving it to the State commission to fix the proper rate. Now, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES] is not germane to anything in this part of the bill and is not germane to the bill since the amendment was adopted day before yesterday by the committee.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I want to say, in answer to that, that while the Interstate Commerce Commission is not given specific authority to fix an intrastate rate, it is given specific authority to authorize a change in the rate, and they did in effect fix a rate in the Shreveport case. They entered an order that the Texas railroads should file a new schedule of rates so that outbound rates should be no less than inbound rates, the effect of which was to fix outbound rates the same as inbound rates, and they do have authority under the provisions of this act to make findings as to rates. They can not only set aside the rate that is provided by the State commission, but they can go further and authorize a rate which will not be, according to their judgment, an undue preference. In effect they can fix the rates.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, the amendment that was voted down on Saturday was an amendment which gave the Interstate Commerce Commission power over all rates over which it had jurisdiction. That would include intrastate rates as involved in this section, and the greater contains the less.

Mr. JONES of Texas. But we had not reached this section then, and this section enlarges the commission's jurisdiction.

The CHAIRMAN. The section under consideration is section 415 of the bill, which is to amend section 13 of the commerce act. Section 13 of the commerce act deals with complaints and investigation of complaints, and the issuance of orders by the Interstate Commerce Commission as a result of its investigation. This is offered as an amendment to paragraph (4) of the section, which paragraph gives the commission authority to make such findings and orders as may tend to remove undue advantage, preference, or prejudice between persons or localities in intrastate commerce on the one hand and interstate and foreign commerce on the other hand, or any undue burden upon interstate and foreign commerce, which is forbidden and declared to be unlawful, and it further provides that such findings and orders shall be observed while in effect by the carriers parties to such proceedings affected thereby, the law of any State or the decision or order of any State authority to the contrary notwithstanding.

The amendment proposed by the gentleman from Texas is a proviso to the effect that the authority given in paragraph (4) particularly and the section of the bill shall not be construed to empower the commission to change any such intrastate rates by substituting a greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers, and so forth, for the shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction.

The Chair is of opinion that this is a restriction placed upon the Interstate Commerce Commission in making its findings, namely, that after it has investigated and had these joint hearings with the State commissions or boards, and comes to make its findings, in making its finding it shall not change any intrastate rates by substituting as proposed, and the Chair overrules the point of order. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. EVANS of Nevada. Mr. Chairman, this will be the greatest Thanksgiving of my life—thankful for the kindly help and courtesy of Congress. Will those Members not present during Saturday's debate do me the further honor to read my remarks upon page 8581 of the RECORD?

This Congress desires to return the rails to owners, large and small, who have large and small blocks of stock in safety boxes in every county of our land. The men from whom the Government took control of the rails did not own and do not intend to own the stock. They obey the law in annual meeting, voting themselves into power with proxies; thus a very small minority controls against a large unorganized majority. Absolute control and preknowledge on important action gives them certain stock-market advantage. Gentlemen of the committee, you have worked hard, with rugged honesty of purpose, and builded an imposing structure upon a decayed foundation. Of the three great interests—labor, the owners, and the public—you consider only the operators, who under false pretense call themselves owners; yet labor is recognized with innuendo—the tender-hearted and hard-handed toilers upon whom this Government in a crisis has never yet appealed in vain.

Gentlemen, when these roads are restored the bona fide owners must come before Congress and be identified. When you place the rails into competent management with the real owners, the price of those securities will naturally advance upon merit, because they are grand properties, serving a great Nation. New brains will turn liability into an asset, being the only guaranty required. There is nothing complex about railroads. One hundred per cent Americanism of the American Expeditionary Forces to replace the previous sinister mismanagement will give record service at reasonable cost.

The actual owners of rail securities look to this Congress for protection of their splendid properties by removing those pretenders from operation and placing the rails in charge of men proven capable of meeting all emergencies.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 417. The first four paragraphs of section 15 of the commerce act are hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 15. (1) That whenever after full hearing, upon a complaint made as provided in section 13 of this act, or after full hearing under an order for investigation and hearing made by the commission on its own initiative, either in extension of any pending complaint or without any complaint whatever, the commission shall be of opinion that any individual or joint rate, fare, or charge whatsoever demanded, charged, or collected by any common carrier or carriers subject to this act for the transportation of persons or property or for the transmission of messages as defined in the first section of this act, or that any individual or joint classification, regulation, or practice whatsoever of such carrier or carriers subject to the provisions of this act, is or will be unjust or unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory or unduly preferential or prejudicial, or otherwise in violation of any of the provisions of this act, the commission is hereby authorized and empowered to determine and prescribe what will be the just and reasonable individual or joint rate, fare, or charge, or rates, fares, or charges, to be thereafter observed in such case, or the maximum or minimum, or maximum and minimum, to be charged, and what individual or joint classification, regulation, or practice is or will be just, fair, and reasonable, to be thereafter followed, and to make an order that the carrier or carriers shall cease and desist from such violation to the extent to which the commission finds that the same does or will exist, and shall not thereafter publish, demand, or collect any rate, fare, or charge for such transportation or transmission other than the rate, fare, or charge so prescribed, or in excess of the maximum or less than the minimum so prescribed, as the case may be, and shall adopt the classification and shall conform to and observe the regulation or practice so prescribed. The commission shall be charged with the duty and responsibility of observing and keeping informed as to the transportation needs and the transportation facilities and service of the country, and as to the operating revenues necessary to the adequacy and efficiency of such transportation facilities and service. In reaching its conclusions as to the justness and reasonableness of any rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice the commission shall take into consideration the interest of the public, the shippers, the reasonable cost of maintenance and operation (including the wages of labor, depreciation, and taxes), and a fair return upon the value of the property used or held for the service of transportation.

"(2) Except as otherwise provided in this act, all orders of the commission, other than orders for the payment of money, shall take effect within such reasonable time, not less than 30 days, and shall continue in force until its further order, or for a specified period of time, according as shall be prescribed in the order, unless the same shall be suspended or modified or set aside by the commission or be suspended or set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction.

"(3) Whenever, after full hearing upon complaint or upon its own initiative, the commission is of opinion that the divisions of joint rates, fares, or charges, applicable to the transportation of passengers or property, are or will be unjust, unreasonable, or unduly preferential or prejudicial as between the carriers parties thereto (whether agreed upon by such carriers, or any of them, or otherwise established), the commission shall by order prescribe the just and reasonable divisions thereof to be received by the several carriers, and in cases where the joint rate, fare, or charge was established pursuant to a finding or order of the commission and the divisions thereof are found by it to have been unjust, unreasonable, or unduly preferential or prejudicial, the commission may also by order determine what (for the period subsequent to the filing of the complaint or petition or the making of the order of investigation) would have been the just and reasonable divisions thereof to be received by the several carriers, and require adjustment to be made in accordance therewith. The commission may also, after full hearing upon complaint or upon its own initiative, establish through routes, joint classification, and joint rates, fares, or charges, applicable to the transportation of passengers or property, or the maxima or minima, or maxima and minima, to be charged, and the divisions of such rates, fares, or charges as hereinbefore provided, and the terms and conditions under which such through routes shall be operated; and this provision shall apply when one of the carriers is a water line. The commission shall not, however, establish any through route, classification, or rate between street electric passenger railways not engaged in the general business of transporting freight in addition to their passenger and express business and railroads of a different character; nor shall the commission have the right to establish any route, classification, rate, fare, or charge when the transportation is wholly by water, and any transportation by water affected by this act shall be subject to the laws and regulations applicable to transportation by water. And in establishing such through route the commission shall not, except as provided in section 3, require any carrier by railroad, without its consent, to embrace in such route substantially less than the entire length of its railroad and of any intermediate railroad operated in conjunction and under a common management or control therewith, which lies between the termini of such proposed through route, unless such inclusion of lines would make the through route unreasonably long as compared with another practicable through route which could otherwise be established: *Provided*, That in time of shortage of equipment, congestion of traffic, or other emergency declared by the commission it may (either upon complaint or upon its own initiative without complaint, at once, if it so orders, without answer or other formal pleadings by the interested carrier or carriers, and with or without notice, hearing, or the

making or filing of a report, according as the commission may determine) establish temporarily such through routes as, in its opinion, are necessary or desirable in the public interest.

"(4) Whenever there shall be filed with the commission any schedule stating a new individual or joint rate, fare, or charge, or any new individual or joint classification, or any new individual or joint regulation or practice affecting any rate, fare, or charge, the commission shall have, and it is hereby given, authority, either upon complaint or upon its own initiative without complaint, at once, and if it so orders without answer or other formal pleading by the interested carrier or carriers, but upon reasonable notice to enter upon a hearing concerning the lawfulness of such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice; and pending such hearing and the decision thereon the commission, upon filing with such schedule and delivering to the carrier or carriers affected thereby a statement in writing of its reasons for such suspension, may suspend the operation of such schedule and defer the use of such rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice, but not for a longer period than 120 days beyond the time when it would otherwise go into effect; and after full hearing, whether completed before or after the rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice goes into effect, the commission may make such order with reference thereto as would be proper in a proceeding initiated after it had become effective. If any such hearing can not be concluded within the period of suspension, as above stated, the proposed change of rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice shall go into effect at the end of such period, but, in case of a proposed increased rate or charge for or in respect to the transportation of property, the commission may by order require the interested carrier or carriers to keep accurate account in detail of all amounts received by reason of such increase, specifying by whom and in whose behalf such amounts are paid, and upon completion of the hearing and decision may by further order require the interested carrier or carriers to refund, with interest, to the persons in whose behalf such amounts were paid such portion of such increased rates or charges as by its decision shall be found not justified. At any hearing involving a rate, fare, or charge increased after January 1, 1910, or of a rate, fare, or charge sought to be increased after the passage of this act, the burden of proof to show that the increased rate, fare, or charge, or proposed increased rate, fare, or charge, is just and reasonable shall be upon the common carrier, and the commission shall give to the hearing and decision of such questions preference over all other questions pending before it and decide the same as speedily as possible."

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by the committee: Page 67, line 21, after the word "length," insert a comma.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 65, line 9, after the word "prescribed," strike out the remainder of paragraph (1).

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, before I proceed with my argument, I desire to propound a parliamentary inquiry. In the event that this amendment is rejected, which strikes out what we know as the rule of rate making, fixed by the full committee in this bill, and the language remains in the bill, will it then be in order to amend the language as left in the bill?

The CHAIRMAN. It would be in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I hope that this language will be stricken out of the bill, and if it should not be it is my purpose to offer an amendment which will certainly give the commission greater discretion than it has under this language in the matter of fixing rates. Heretofore, for 30 years, ever since the establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the rule of rate making has been that all rates, fares, charges, classifications, and regulations shall be just and reasonable. On page 42 of the bill you will find that that same language is used. I read from page 42, paragraph (5):

(5) All charges made for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property or in the transmission of intelligence by wire or wireless, as aforesaid, or in connection therewith, shall be just and reasonable, and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service or any part thereof is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

Under that language of the present law, in the act to regulate commerce, the Interstate Commerce Commission has built up a line of decisions, based upon the language which has been in the statute for the past 30 years, and also based on that language the Supreme Court has in a long line of decisions interpreted what was to be considered and might be considered in determining what is a just and reasonable rate. Heretofore Congress has never attempted to prescribe the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission in considering what would be a fair, just, and reasonable rate.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. PARKER. Has the Supreme Court ever determined what a just and reasonable rate is? Have they not always determined what is a confiscatory rate?

Mr. BARKLEY. The Supreme Court has not determined what is a just and reasonable rate, because they have left that discretion to the Interstate Commerce Commission, where Congress put it, and only in cases where the rate was confiscatory has the Supreme Court nullified the rate; but they have not attempted in these decisions to say what would be a reasonable and just rate.

Mr. PARKER. They never assumed that power.

Mr. BARKLEY. They have not the power to render any such decision.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. TOWNER. I am in entire sympathy with the gentleman's amendment, but I suggest that he has commenced a sentence too soon. To commence with the sentence on line 9 does not effect the proposition the gentleman is asking. He only suggests what the commisssion might do, but I prepared an amendment to strike out the succeeding sentence, which goes directly to the things that the commission may consider.

Mr. BARKLEY. I understand that, but this whole language was put in as an amendment by the full committee. It was not in the bill as originally drawn.

Mr. TOWNER. I would suggest to the gentleman that in order to reach the very proposition that he has in mind he modify his amendment so as to strike out the succeeding sentence, commencing at "in," in line 14. That would be exactly what he wishes.

Mr. BARKLEY. I understand that, but does the gentleman from Iowa think that the Interstate Commerce Commission ought to be affirmatively charged by Congress with the duty of surveying the whole transportation situation and with a view to ascertaining how much revenues the roads might need? That language was taken from a bill in another body which creates a transportation board and charges that board with the duty which the language referred to here seeks to impose on the commission.

Mr. TOWNER. I will say to the gentleman I do not care, it is absolutely immaterial to me; but when it comes to the question of determining the proposition, then what may be considered by them in determining is vital; that is the only thing.

Mr. BARKLEY. I will say to the gentleman the reason I offered the motion to strike out this entire language, which includes the language which fixes the rule of rate making, is that the Interstate Commerce Commission is now burdened with sufficient duties, in my opinion, and we ought not to place upon their shoulders the responsibility of saying what this language does. It says the commission shall be charged with the duty and responsibility of observing and keeping informed as to the transportation needs and the transportation facilities and service of the country and as to the operating revenues necessary to the adequacy and efficiency of such transportation facilities and service. Now, if the House wants to put the burden on them of the investigation of keeping thus informed as to the needs of the railroads in reference to revenues, I have no particular objection to it, but I can not understand why the Interstate Commerce Commission ought to be burdened with the duty of making a survey of the revenues necessary for their operation unless it is to be used in connection with the following sentence, which says that in fixing the rates and in passing upon the justness and reasonableness of the rates they must take into consideration a fair return upon the value of their property.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield, but I have very little time.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. I will ask that the gentleman have more time.

Mr. BARKLEY. I will yield to the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to speak for 10 minutes additional.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Now, this part of the paragraph which is sought to be striken out by the gentleman's motion deals with the question of rate making?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. I would like to have the gentleman's opinion upon this question: Is there anything included in the rule of rate making which the gentleman thinks ought not to be taken into consideration by the commission?

Mr. BARKLEY. I will answer that by saying there is nothing in the language here that is not now taken into consideration by the commission in making rates, and therefore it follows, of course, there is nothing that ought not to be considered, but here is the serious objection: They do that already, but in addition to that they take into consideration perhaps dozens, scores, and hundreds of other things that enter into the question of reasonableness and justness of rates.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Will my colleague permit a question at that point?

Mr. BARKLEY. I will.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Is there anything in this statute or bill that precludes the commission from taking into consideration the dozens, scores, and hundreds of other things which the gentleman from Kentucky mentions?

Mr. BARKLEY. That is one of the objections that I have to the use of this language. Heretofore the Interstate Commerce Commission had the right to consider not only the question of cost and labor and material, which they do consider—there has never been but one case that has ever gone to the Supreme Court, or even to the commission itself, where they did not consider the matter of the cost of the material and cost of labor, and that was the famous import case, where it was not involved.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. For a short question. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. That is all right; I do not care to interfere with the gentleman's argument.

Mr. BARKLEY. By mentioning only a few things the Interstate Commerce Commission has heretofore considered, and which under the law and under the Supreme Court decisions they have the right to consider, we incur the danger by implication of excluding all these other things they have considered, and one of those things which they ought to consider is the question of whether the road is economically and efficiently managed. We may exclude that consideration by merely mentioning the fact they are entitled to a fair return upon the value of the property and in mentioning specifically in the statute certain things the Interstate Commerce Commission must consider we may run the risk, or incur danger, as I believe we do, by implication at least, of excluding all the other dozens, scores, and hundreds of things that enter into the question of whether the rate is reasonable and just. Now, it is held and has been decided in the famous case of Smythe against Ames, by the United States Supreme Court, that while it is true that the Interstate Commerce Commission may consider whether a rate fixed by the commission upon roads will bring a fair return upon the value of the property, the right of the road to a fair return is subject to the right of the public to have reasonable and just rates.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I will yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. MADDEN. I was going to ask the gentleman if he does not think that, on line 17, page 65, the words "among other things the commission shall take into consideration," will obviate the necessity of offering the amendment?

Mr. BARKLEY. No, I do not. In the first place, I am fundamentally against fixing an iron-clad statutory rule of rate making.

Mr. MADDEN. And so am I——

Mr. BARKLEY. If this amendment of mine to strike out the language is defeated, then I propose to offer an amendment which will give the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to take into consideration something else besides what they are given the power to consider here.

Mr. MADDEN. The suggestion that I made will do that.

Mr. BARKLEY. That will help some, but it does not go far enough. This language in this section, in my opinion, goes further to give justification to the charge that has been made that it legalizes and recognizes a lot of watered stock that is now in the railroads of the country than any other provision in the bill.

In the first place, what would be the standard of valuation which the commission might consider in fixing a fair return or allowing a fair return to be fixed on the value of the property? We have authorized the Interstate Commerce Commission to enter upon a valuation of the property. According to the testimony of the commission, it will be about three years before that valuation has been completed. In the meantime, what is to be the standard of the valuation fixed by the commission or anybody else to fix rates that will bring a fair return? The only valuation that the commission could consider, I fear, would be the valuation that is presented to them by the railroads in their reports, or the book value, fixed by the railroads themselves.

Mr. REED of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. REED of West Virginia. Will the gentleman give us his opinion as to what effect this will have upon the moneyed men in the country, the men who build railroads? We have many parts of the country that need new railroads, and they will not be built unless the capital is sufficiently protected to give the men with capital the assurance that their investments will be safe.

Mr. BARKLEY. Oh, we have many men in this country who want to invest their money in other enterprises as well as railroads, and I do not feel that the Government of the United States should say between classes of investors that one class is to be guaranteed a fair return upon the investment it makes upon some railroad, while other men who take their money in their hands in the same way take their chances and invest in other enterprises that may be just as useful and necessary as investments in railroads.

Under this rule the rate making, as fixed by this bill, if it becomes a law, every railroad in the United States which in the past has failed to yield dividends to its stockholders will be authorized to come in and demand a rate that will enable those stockholders to receive a dividend. We know that there are many railroads in the United States that have not made anything on their investment.

Mr. MERRITT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. BARKLEY. No; I can not yield. The gentleman from Connecticut says that is ridiculous. The owners of these railroads are not the presidents and vice presidents and other officials who draw large salaries, but the owners are the stockholders, the men who have invested their money in the purchase of stock, and a fair return from these railroads means dividends on the value of their holdings.

Mr. MERRITT. Does the gentleman see anything in the bill that says that there shall be a fair return on the stock of any of the railroads?

Mr. BARKLEY. It says the value of property, and the value of the property is supposed to be represented by the stock. If there is any value in the property, there is value in the stock.

Mr. MERRITT. But there is no value in the stock.

Mr. BARKLEY. Oh, the reason why there is no value in the stock may be that many of the railroads have been badly managed and badly handled, and extravagantly handled, and they have not earned anything on the value of the property. But this would enable every railroad that in the past has not earned anything to say to the commission that the commission shall consider the question of a fair return, and fix what they consider a fair return on the value of the property; and if the commission shall have the jurisdiction and discretion as to what weight they will give to that return, the railroads would reply by pointing to this language, never before put into an interstate commerce act, and say the intention was to force the commission to fix such rates as would produce what they would call a fair return in the case of railroads which in the past have never brought a fair return or any other return sufficient to pay the operating expenses of the roads, many of which were not entitled to a return, because not efficiently or economically operated.

Gentleman, we do not want, as has been charged in the debates on this bill, to give to the owners of roads that have been inefficiently and uneconomically administered in the past the right to come before the commission and say, "By reason of this language you are compelled to fix a rate that will bring in a fair return."

Mr. MERRITT. I will say to the gentleman, inasmuch as he had a colloquy with me, that I agree with him fully on that. They can not do it under this bill.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, in my time I want to ask the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] a question. The gentleman from Kentucky was talking about the value of the roads. I think he admitted earlier in his statement that now a return on the money invested was considered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Does not the gentleman concede that to be a fact?

Mr. BARKLEY. I concede that the Supreme Court has decided that the commission has the right to consider the question of a fair return, but in addition to that——

Mr. PARKER. As a matter of practical operation, does not the gentleman concede that the commission now takes into consideration the fair return on the valuation, as a matter of practical experience?

Mr. BARKLEY. They do, but in addition to that——

Mr. PARKER. I do not say that is the only thing, but——

Mr. BARKLEY. The Supreme Court has also held that they have a right to consider the question of their location, the question as to the advisability of construction, the volume of trade, and a hundred other things that enter into the question of whether a rate is reasonable and just.

Mr. PARKER. But this item as to the question of the valuation is taken into consideration. They can take the valuation into consideration under these rules of rate making that are in this bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. Where is the necessity or the advisability of inserting it here, when a fair return is already considered, and leaving out everything else?

Mr. PARKER. You have taken into consideration the interest of the public, and the interest of the shippers, and the wages of the employees, and the cost of maintenance, and all those things. I do not think you can fairly say that the only thing considered is the question of a fair return. But at all events the gentleman himself admitted in his statement that all these things were taken into consideration. Then, why not stand up here and say so, and make it obligatory and compulsory, if you please, that it shall be considered?

Mr. BARKLEY. Does the gentleman want me to answer?

Mr. PARKER. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. The reason why I object to it is because you single out four items out of perhaps a hundred items and say that the commission shall consider those four things without mentioning the others.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, as far as I am concerned, being one of the members of the committee who voted against the subcommittee, I am perfectly willing to put in the clause suggested by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN], among other things. I suggested that in the committee, if you will remember. I am perfectly willing to put that in; but I honestly believe these things should be considered, and the commission themselves, as Commissioner Clark testified, wanted a rule of rate making.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. PARKER. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. No matter how much you amend it, under this principle the very smallest class rate coming before the commission would have to be investigated as to its bearing upon the question of a fair return upon the value of the property. It might be an insignificant thing, and yet under this language the commission is compelled to consider its relation to a fair return upon the value of the property, and it would make no difference whether it was a commodity rate, or a class rate, or a differential rate, one among the thousands that come before the commission, no matter how small it might be, the commission would have to take into consideration the question of a fair return, and it might be impossible to figure out the economic bearing of any particular rate upon the question of a fair return.

Mr. PARKER. At the same time you would have to take into consideration every other item that is mentioned, and they certainly do all enter in. For instance, you read in the morning paper that wages had been increased by over $3,000,000 a month.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. PARKER. That certainly is going to be taken into consideration.

Mr. BARKLEY. The commission have taken it into consideration already.

Mr. PARKER. All right, then; why should we not come out and say, man fashion, that the interests of the people who own the railroads should be given their fair consideration? They are not owned by the president of the road or by Wall Street, but they are owned by the people. I do not say it is paramount, but we certainly are not free to stand up here and say that the man who owns a railroad bond or shares of stock is not entitled to his day in court as much as the shipper. He is entitled to no more, but he is entitled to a fair, square deal, and that is why the majority of the committee asked to have this provision put into this bill over the heads, it is true, of the subcommittee. We simply asked that you recognize the fact that the men who own the stock and own the bonds have a right to be considered.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PARKER. I ask unanimous consent that I may have five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that his time be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. SNYDER. Reserving the right to object, the gentleman from New York has had his five minutes, and he allowed the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] to use the whole five minutes for him. I am willing to submit to requests for time, but I think we have had oratory enough on this bill, and if we want to finish it to-night the debate ought to be confined to the amount of time to which a man is entitled, and I therefore serve notice now that I will object to the next request of this kind.

Mr. RAYBURN. Reserving the right to object, I hope the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNYDER] will not pursue that course with reference to this amendment, because this is the one very much controverted amendment that remains in the bill, and the committee themselves are practically evenly divided upon it. I hope liberal time will be allowed.

Mr. SNYDER. I recognize that it is of extreme importance, but I do not think it is necessary to consume so much time for each individual. If a man has got something to say, and will direct his attention entirely to the section, I am willing to listen; but I think we ought to confine ourselves strictly to the business in hand.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that his time be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PARKER. My object in discussing this measure with the gentleman from Kentucky was simply and solely so that the membership of the House could get his viewpoint and the viewpoint of the majority of the committee.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the gentleman yield for a question, with the permission of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. PARKER. Certainly.

Mr. BARKLEY. I would like to ask the gentleman if the elimination of this language takes away from the railroads any right that they now have before the Interstate Commerce Commission?

Mr. PARKER. I want to be perfectly frank with the gentleman. I do not think it does.

Mr. BARKLEY. Why is it necessary to specify a few things that the commission can consider in behalf of the railroads and eliminate all the other things which the public are entitled to have considered?

Mr. PARKER. I do not think that question is quite fair. I do not mean to accuse the gentleman of being unfair.

Mr. BARKLEY. I understand.

Mr. PARKER. But when you say "the railroads" it carries the idea of the management.

Mr. BARKLEY. No; I mean the owners of the railroads.

Mr. PARKER. I am trying to see, if I can, that there is written into this bill some provision that will at least give the owners of these roads an opportunity to have their day in court. I fully agree with the gentleman from Kentucky that all of this is now being considered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. I do not think that as a matter of practical rate making this is going to make any difference, and I do not believe it will have any different effect in the establishment of rates hereafter as fixed by the commission, because the commission has realized and recognized that the owners of the roads are entitled to consideration. Let me read to you what Commissioner Clark said about this very thing in the hearing before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SANDERS] asked this very question:

Do you think there should be a standard fixed by Congress as a matter of public policy?

Commissioner Clark answered:

I think in the light of recent events and present conditions it would be a desirable thing.

I am reading from the record of Commissioner Clark's testimony.

You all know, gentlemen, that the history of the Interstate Commerce Commission has not been one that has been noted for its liberality to the railroads, to the investment public, but here is what Commissioner Clark says about that:

It is in the public interest that the carriers should be permitted to earn a reasonable return on the value of the property they devote to the public use.

That is the statement in the testimony of Commissioner Clark. We had a controversy the other day over a resolution from the Senate, and I want to quote a little of what ex-Speaker CLARK so wisely said in his speech before the House. He said:

There are three parties to the controversy—the capitalists, the labor unions, and the consumer. I will tell you something that most people do not seem to think about.

And so forth.

He concludes by saying:

Capital is entitled to a fair return on its investment, and the consumer is entitled to be justly treated and not to be gouged or imposed upon by either side.

That is a quotation from a speech made by the gentleman from Missouri the other day. What I would like to see written in this bill is a provision whereby the men who own the roads will be fairly treated at least—no more, no less.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the rate-making paragraph be limited to 1 hour and 20 minutes. That is paragraph 1, and one half of the time be controlled by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] and the other half by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PARKER].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that all debate close in 1 hour and 20 minutes, one half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] and the other half by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PARKER]. Is there objection?

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I want an understanding of what the gentleman from Wisconsin asked for.

Mr. ESCH. It is on the rate-making paragraph.

Mr. SIMS. It is the paragraph which includes the Webster amendment. A motion has been made to strike out the Webster amendment.

Mr. ESCH. Paragraph 1, section 15, on pages 64 and 65.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. SIMS. The motion is only to strike out the Webster amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. SMALL. Reserving the right to object, the limitation only applies to paragraph 1.

Mr. ESCH. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. SANDERS].

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, the question I propose to address myself to is the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], which strikes out the so-called Webster amendment. This amendment can be found on page 65, beginning on line 9 and running down to and including line 21. This portion of the bill undertakes to establish a rule for rate making. It not only undertakes to establish that kind of a rule but it establishes it, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, in a manner and mode that is going to unduly tax the people of this country to sustain roads that are not efficiently, economically, or even honestly managed.

There is or ought to be but one rule of rate making, and that is the rule that the Interstate Commerce Commission has laid down, and a rule with a long line of decisions the court has maintained. The present law is sufficient for all purposes. If you change the present law by adopting this last sentence in the paragraph 1, found on page 65, you have written in the bill that in arriving at the rate to be charged for freight the value of the road must be taken into consideration and a fair return allowed thereon.

Gentlemen, we get at once into a maze of uncertainty, we proceed to sail an uncharted sea. We proceed by this amendment to set up new rules and regulations for the Interstate Commerce Commission to follow, and we are not doing it for the advantage of the shipper; it is not being placed here for the advantage of the consumer; it is simply and solely to take care of roads which can not and do not take care of themselves. There is no excuse that I can see for this provision.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I wish the gentleman would point out where it comes in.

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. I will point the gentleman to the so-called Webster amendment, beginning in line 9 and running down to and including line 21.

Mr. PARKER. Yes.

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. There is not a thought or an idea in the amendment which does not lead up to and mean just exactly what I have said. Of course, it is placed in there for that purpose. It could have been placed in the bill for no other purpose.

Mr. PARKER. What is that purpose?

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. The purpose is to make a fair return upon the value of the property, irrespective of how the value is arrived at. It does not state who shall be the judge of the value. A fair return must be made upon it, whether that value had been established by honest management or dishonest management, whether it has been arrived at by economical management or a wasteful management, whether the value has been arrived at by efficiency and competency or the reverse.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MONTAGUE].

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Chairman, I view the amendment as much ado about nothing. It is conceded that there is nothing here prescribed for consideration in making the rule but what is now the law and is followed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. I have no objection to the words "among other things," because obviously that is what the language now means. The language in the bill is not conclusive or exclusive of the consideration by the commission of any other fact, matter, or principle in fixing a rate. In other words, the language is directory, not mandatory. It does not exclude other things; it simply says that the commission shall consider these things, but there is nothing in the language requiring the commission to apportion in its findings the elements enumerated.

The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. SANDERS] seems to be more concerned about "fair return" than any other language. The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Smith *v.* Ames (169 U. S. Repts.) has distinctly said that in making a rate, the body that fixes the rate or the toll shall consider a "fair return" upon the value of the property. There is nothing here requiring the commission to fix a rate upon fraudulent or watered or valueless property. The legal assumption is that the commission will do its duty, and fix a fair and just value and return. Gentlemen say the commission does this now; therefore, why put it in the statute? The reverse argument is equally tenable. If the commission does it now, why not put it into the statute? Why have your laws hidden from the people? Why should one be an expert to find out what is the rule of rate making by construction and interpretation of the decisions of the commission and the courts? Why revert to the old rule that once obtained in Athens, where the laws were admirable, but they were hung so high on the walls that the people could not read them? Why not put your laws within reach of the ordinary investor? Why not let him read the law of the land?

There is nothing in this bill that gives any undue encouragement to the investment of capital in railroads. There are sections of America that sadly need additional railroads and railroad facilities. Let me read a statement from the records of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The country is divided in this statement into three districts—the western, the eastern, the southern—and the number of miles of railroads per hundred square miles of territory in these several districts is as follows:

In the southern district there are 11.084 miles of railroad for every 100 square miles of territory; in the western district, 6.236 miles of railroad for every 100 square miles of territory; and in the eastern district, 19.139 miles for every 100 square miles of territory.

The western district, which has the smallest mileage, includes the States of Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. In that territory or area there are only 6 miles of railroad for every 100 square miles of territory.

The southern district comprises the States of Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, and in them are 11 miles for every 100 square miles of territory.

In the eastern district are comprised the States of Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and in that district are 19 miles of railroad to every 100 square miles of territory.

Mr. BROOKS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONTAGUE. Yes.

Mr. BROOKS of Pennsylvania. I would like to know whether you have the figures in respect to the relative population in those districts?

Mr. MONTAGUE. I have not. I am simply bringing these facts in a broad way to the attention of the committee, so that they may realize that there is a great necessity for the development of new railroads, and that we should not unnecessarily shut the doors against investors who wish to enter such a field.

That my language may not be misunderstood in referring to the case alluded to a while ago, I desire to read its syllabus, because it will save reading detached portions from the opinion:

> It may not fix its rates solely to its own interest and ignore the rights of the public, but the rights of the public would be ignored if rates for transportation of persons or property on a railroad were exacted without reference to the fair value of the property used for the public or of the services rendered.

Therefore I submit as beyond question that the rule prescribed in the bill for fixing rates falls clearly within this adjudication so far as it affects a return upon the fair value of the property of the carrier.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to observe that there were practically no railroads built for some time before this war broke out. There was little or no railroad development comparatively in America. Now, something will have to be done to encourage such investments or we are heading toward governmental railroad ownership. I do not desire now to discuss that question save to suggest that unless we now wisely avert this catastrophe it will perplex this and other Congresses for years to come.

Under Government ownership rates will be a political question in every campaign in this country. The establishment of a depot or union station will be a political question. We may perhaps pass beyond all the judicial restrictions that we have followed all of these years. The great safeguard of the country is to be found in the courts for whatever rates are made, their justness and reasonableness are in the final analysis to be determined by the courts of the land. In other words, it is distinctively a juridicial question and not a legislative question; that is to say, the legislature has the right to make the rates, but the courts have the right to determine whether those rates are reasonable and just, whether confiscatory either of the property of the roads or of the shipper. The courts will protect each alike.

I can not shut out of mind one other question, and that is the increase in number and power of Federal officials. Under governmental control we have had an increased number of officials and employees. We have increased under the present control over 140,000, I understand.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONTAGUE. I do.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will my colleague yield for just this suggestion, that not all of its increase was due to Government control, but through the operation of the eight-hour law to a very large extent?

Mr. MONTAGUE. I am not undertaking now to assign or apportion the cause of that increase, I am simply suggesting the increase. The thought in my mind is this, that we are not going to decrease or diminish this increase by Government ownership and control. We will then steadily increase until we reach that unhappy political and economical state when the office-holding class will be larger than the residue of the electorate. That is a great question that confronts the American people, whether by legislation or whether by what Theodore Roosevelt called "secret and hidden government" we may not have an electorate of official employees that will overcome the residue of the American voters. If we have such a system, we have taken the pathway that leads from progressive government, and we have reverted to forms of governments that have tried and failed in other peoples and ages. A representative form of democracy was a new path in the history of governments.

Now, I submit we ought not to extend politics into every form or activity of American economic and business life. [Applause.] If we are to adopt Government ownership, let us do so under clear necessity.

Mr. CARAWAY. Will the gentleman yield? I do not care to interrupt the gentleman.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I will yield.

Mr. CARAWAY. I want to ask the gentleman from Virginia this question: As I understand, the question was whether we should say "among other things" that we consider. Now, is not the rule that if you enumerate certain duties and obligations, you by that very rule exclude all those not mentioned? If the gentleman will pardon me, I am afraid if the language now written in the bill shall be retained——

Mr. MONTAGUE. I am perfectly willing to accept the words "among other things," I will say to the gentleman. And I understand that other gentlemen of the committee will gladly accept the words, as they believe this language bears no other construction. If it were said these elements shall determine and conclude rate making, there would be weight in the gentleman's suggestion, but when they are only elements or matters for consideration in rate making, I do not think the suggestion comes within the rule stated by the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. CARAWAY. May I ask the gentleman this: What do you mean by "shall be considered" if you do not mean that establishes the rule by which they shall be governed?

Mr. MONTAGUE. The commission is to determine how far those various considerations enter into its final conclusion. These elements are not conclusive or exhaustive; they need not be severally identified, assessed, or apportioned; they are among the elements or matters to be considered, and the Supreme Court and justice and common sense have so declared. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield eight minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TOWNER].

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, section 15 lays down in clear and explicit terms the rule that shall govern the commission regarding the classification of freights and in the fixing of rates. It says that whenever after full hearing the commission shall be of opinion that any individual or joint rate, fare, or charge whatsoever demanded, charged, or collected by any common carrier or carriers subject to this act, or that an individual or joint classification, regulation, or practice, whatsoever by such carrier or carriers subject to the provisions of this act is or will be unjust or unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory or unduly preferential or prejudicial or otherwise in violation of any provision of this act, the commission is hereby authorized and empowered to determine and prescribe what will be a just and reasonable individual or joint rate, fare, or charge, or rate, fare, or charge, to be thereafter observed in such case.

I am reading that completely so that gentlemen shall understand that this rule is fully and completely stated. Nothing that could be afterwards said as to what shall be considered by the commission can be anything except a limitation upon the power thus granted. To put a limitation upon the language in any manner hurts the railroads, and it hurts the shippers and it hurts the public, because it is necessary in any case that the commission have all the matters which may effect reasonableness and justness before them. Now, we come to the language of page 65, which says that in reaching its conclusions as to the justness and reasonableness of the rate, fare, or charge certain things shall be taken into consideration by the commission.

The unfortunate thing about that matter is that whenever you place in a statute a classification following a general rule, it is the classification that governs, and not the general rule; and that rule has been laid down by every court in the United States without exception, including the Supreme Court of the United States. I have brought here the language of the United States Supreme Court that applies absolutely to this case, in an opinion rendered in the case of Raleigh against Reid, 13 Wallace, page 269, where the court held that—

> When a statute limits a thing to be done to a particular mode, it includes a negation of any other mode.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOWNER. I regret I can not. I have not the time. The case of Stevens against Smith, 10 Wallace, page 321, holds that—

> When a thing is to be done in a particular way, by necessary implication the doing of the thing in any other way is prohibited.

So, gentlemen, it is not a question of whether you want or do not want this limitation to be operative. It is operative, and the courts will so hold, and in every given case they will not be discussing whether or not it is just and fair and reasonable according to this general rule, but they will be discussing whether it falls within one of the four particular manners and things that may be considered, in the language which we seek to eliminate.

Mr. YATES. "Inclusio unius exclusio alterius."

Mr. TOWNER. Exactly. That is the old maxim of the law. This is the proposition: Gentlemen say we ought to have these things stated in order to be fair to the roads. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MONTAGUE] states that these matters ought to be considered in justice and fairness to the railroads. This general rule first laid down is just as much for the benefit of the railroads as it is for the shippers, and as it is for the public. It includes and applies to everybody. Seek to limit it and you hurt everybody. Gentlemen here who are arguing for this limitation on the general rule in its application are not arguing for the railroads; they are arguing against them if they want to have a fair and just rule established in the United States. And so, gentlemen, this is a proposition which is of interest to every one. I do not think there should be a particle of question as to what the committee ought to do in justice and fairness to every one in this case. The general rule stated is a fair and just rule and has been almost unanimously approved. It should neither be abandoned nor restricted.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. LONGWORTH). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOCHT. Mr. Chairman, I make the same request.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania makes the same request. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, how does the time stand now?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York has 25 minutes remaining and the gentleman from Kentucky has 28 minutes.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. JEFFERIS].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska is recognized for three minutes.

Mr. JEFFERIS. Mr. Chairman, as I understand the language of the bill, all matters pertaining to the reasonableness or fairness of railroad rates are left to the sound judgment of the Interstate Commerce Commission. But under the language here it is made mandatory that four certain things are to be taken into consideration. In other words, it is to make it mandatory upon the commission to consider these four essential things in arriving at what is a just and reasonable rate.

Now, why should those be made mandatory and the others left entirely to the discretion of the commission as to what weight they shall have? In other words, it seems to me in the proposed bill you are limiting the power of the railway commission and compelling it to consider some things above and beyond others, and possibly to the exclusion of the others that should control in fixing a reasonable and fair rate.

For my part, I can not see why it is only discretionary for it to consider some things and mandatory to consider others; and, for my part, it seems that the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] should be adopted by this House or else other matters should be made equally mandatory for the commission to consider in arriving at a just and reasonable rate.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, in order that there may be no misapprehension, and that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TOWNER] may not have any fears, I propose at the proper time to offer an amendment inserting the words "among other things," after the word "consideration," in line 17, so that no one can contend that anyone connected with the committee is trying to limit the Interstate Commerce Commission to the consideration of a specified number of things. Like the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MONTAGUE], I do not think it is necessary to put it in there, but I do not want anyone to have any excuse to vote against this bill on that account, and therefore I shall offer that amendment at the proper time.

Now, gentlemen of the committee, I want to make this brief statement in regard to this provision of the bill: We have led the country to believe that the consideration which the committee has been giving to the railroad question during this long summer and fall was going to result in some real constructive legislation. Now, if you strike out this provision of the bill, you are striking the heart out of it as a measure of constructive railroad legislation. If you strike it out, you are saying to the country that Congress has not the courage and the willingness to tell the Interstate Commerce Commission what to do in fixing railroad rates. You are "passing the buck" back to the Interstate Commerce Commission. That is all there is to it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENISON. I am sorry, but I have not the time. I would like especially to yield to the gentleman from Kentucky, but I shall not have the time.

Now, then, the best authorities in the country upon railroads and railroad economics, representatives of the stockholders, of the security holders, of the executives, and other students of railroad economics have come before our committee and testified; and everyone that I remember has recommended that there should be some rule of rate making embodied in this legislation. Those who have opposed it have been simply the representatives of certain traffic associations. The representative of the Interstate Commerce Commission's legislative committee, Mr. Clark, recommended that Congress assume the responsibility as the wiser policy.

I think it is the most important provision in the bill. Gentlemen, if Congress intends to do anything at all to rehabilitate the railroads of this country, it had better leave this rule of rate making in the bill. The railroads of this country have been constructed and thus far maintained upon the principle that each could look after itself and ruin the others if it chose to do so; they resorted to all kinds of ruinous and unfair practices until finally Congress began to correct the evils by restraining and regulatory legislation. Congress created the Interstate Commerce Commission, and passed the commerce act. Since the Interstate Commerce Commission was created, Congress has from time to time passed various laws to put checks and restraints on them. There has never been any legislation enacted for the purpose of helping to provide the country with an adequate system of transportation. If we do not do something in this bill to help give the country an adequate system of transportation that will materially aid in the further development of transportation facilities, we shall have failed in our duty.

We start with this premise, that the country is bound to have an adequate system of transportation. We can only do this through Government ownership and operation, or through the use of private capital and private management, one or the other. And I think that if you strike this provision for rate making out of the bill you are going to do more to bring about the necessity for Government ownership than in any other way. The time has come when Congress must do something affirmatively to see that the country has a transportation system that can live and give the people adequate service.

When a man is sick with a disease of his digestive apparatus, what he needs is a physician to prescribe for his ills, and give him advice and a good tonic, so he can remain well in the future. He does not need a surgeon to say, "Go ahead and eat anything you want to, and if it hurts you I will cut it out." Now that is what Congress has heretofore done with the railroads. That has always been the policy of the Government toward the railroads. Whenever anything was wrong, if it was claimed that a rate was unreasonable or unjust, the surgeon, the Interstate Commerce Commission, has been called in; and the commission has only been performing operations when called upon to do so to save the lives of either the railroads or the shippers. What we should do by this legislation is to help restore them to a healthy growing condition so they can furnish to the country adequate and efficient transportation.

Now, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] is entirely wrong about the meaning of the term "a fair return on the property invested." It might be that under certain circumstances a "fair return" on the property of a railroad would not be more than enough to pay the interest on its bonds, and the stockholders would not get anything. It might be that a "fair return" on this property or that property would not be more than enough to pay operating expenses, with no interest on the bonds and no dividend on the stocks. That would be a question for the commission to determine, under all the circumstances of the particular cases. The contention that a "fair return" on the property means that the company would be allowed to earn a good healthy dividend on its stock is an unreasonable construction of this language and would not stand before any court. A "fair return" on the property means a fair return considering the condition of the road and all the circumstances connected with it. There are roads in this country that never will pay dividends on their stock and interest on their bonds, and perhaps ought not to. You could not give such roads legal rates that would enable them to do it. So the construction placed upon that provision by the gentleman from Kentucky is farfetched and is not well taken, in my judgment. I think we ought to do something to give the railroads of the country better credit so that they can get private capital to improve them and extend them and develop the country where railroad facilities are now needed. And, gentlemen, there is not a provision in the bill that will do more to rehabilitate the railroads and give them credit so that they can get sufficient capital without having to come to the Government for it than this very provision that we are now discussing. What we are trying to do, I assume, is to get them out of the hands of the Government, and to get them out of the Treasury of the Government. That is what we are trying to do; but if you strike out this provision you are merely getting them out of the hands of the Government, while you are leaving them with their hands in the Treasury of the Government. If railroads are hereafter to be owned by private companies and financed with private capital, they have got to have credit. To strike out this provision of the bill will absolutely emasculate it as a piece of reconstructive legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ELLSWORTH].

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, my colleague from Illinois on the committee, Mr. DENISON, says he believes this language is for the purpose of keeping the railroads out of the Treasury of the Government. Just so. The very thing that I do not like about this bill is the fact that we establish a policy here under which in the years to come the railroads will be expected to get assistance out of the Treasury of the Government. We give them a guaranty. We provide for this refunding proposition. We provide for new loans, and seek to put aside $250,000,000, or a quarter of a billion dollars, for new loans. We turn them back with a lot of new equipment, on which they are to pay annually an equal installment, where otherwise they would have to pay the rolling mill that furnished them the steel or to pay the companies that furnished them the equipment on delivery. This part of the bill was an amendment of the committee not brought in by the subcommittee, but it contains the kind of language that is contained in another bill in another body. Even if this were stricken out perhaps it might be in the railroad bill in its final form, and it is the very thing which I object to. It is one of the things in this railroad legislation which it seems to me shows conclusively that the Government

proposes to assume a perpetual guardianship over the railroads of this country. Now, if this is mere language, if this does not mean anything, then there is certainly no object to put it in this bill—nothing to fight for—and it ought not to be in any other bill where, if it is taken out of this one in the House, it would finally be included in the railroad legislation in its final form. The gentleman from Illinois, who preceded me, asked if we sought to escape responsibility. The thing that strikes me as the objectionable feature in this bill is that Congress assumes the responsibility not only for the present decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but its prospective decisions, and Congress proposes in this bill, in page after page, to indicate what we expect the Interstate Commerce Commission to do in the future. It is true that we do not make it mandatory, and Congress would never make mandatory anything which would very materially change the decisions of any court. But we inaugurate in this bill a principle fundamentally against what Congress ought to do. We turn the railroads back to them financially better than they were before the war. I know 125 miles on the Northern Pacific Railroad in Minnesota in which 90-pound steel rails were put down after the armistice and other steel taken up which was practically as good as that. They would have to pay the rolling mills for them, but now they have the opportunity of funding it on installment basis. Two thousand six hundred box cars have stood in the yards of Chicago since last August.

Mr. PARKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Yes.

Mr. PARKER. Does the gentleman think that the Northern Pacific is going to pay 6 per cent in order to take advantage of this?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. No; I was only speaking of that because I know the Northern Pacific will be allowed to set off and take advantage of the 10-year installment. The proposition of funding has nothing to do with new loans. Now, I propose to vote against this bill whether this language remains in the bill or not, for the whole legislation looks toward the launching of a principle of Government subsidies for railroads with an undue preference for the trunk lines and wholly in disregard of water or other possible transportation development.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LITTLE].

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Chairman, the motion to strike out these lines has given opportunity for discussion of a lot of things that have nothing to do with these provisions. Here is not a question of whether something better could be done, but whether these provisions will be helpful. What is the matter with this language, with the authority given? It says:

> The commission shall be charged with the duty and responsibility of observing and keeping informed as to the transportation needs—

And so on.

Why not? Somebody ought to know about it. Who would you charge with the duty of ascertaining and knowing what were the transportation needs and facilities of the country? Of course that language ought to be in—

> And as to the operating revenues necessary to the adequacy and efficiency of such transportation facilities and service.

If they do not, who will? Do you mean to say that you are going to control the railroads—to set a commission over them and anybody run them without observing how they run them? To continue, it reads:

> In reaching its conclusions as to the justness and reasonableness of any rate, fare, charge, classificaton, regulation, or practice.

Do not you want them to reach a conclusion as to the justness and reasonableness of the rates, fares, and charges? Is there anybody here that does not want a decision as to the justness of the rates? If not, why not? What would they do? If they are not given that duty, who will have it? Of course they ought to reach a conclusion as to the justness and reasonableness of the rates, fares, charges, and so forth.

In doing that they say:

> The commission shall take into consideration the interests of the public.

They must take something into consideration. Why do not you tell them what it is, so that they will know about it? If you do not say it, how will they know? Why should you not put that in?

> Consider the interests of the public.

Do not you want them to do that? Who else will?

> And the shippers, the reasonable cost of maintenance and operation.

Is not it right to learn as to the reasonable cost of maintenance and operation? Should not they take into consideration the reasonable cost of operation? Certainly that ought to be in there:

> Including the wages of labor.

Do not you want them to take into consideration what the men shall be paid? Certainly they ought to if you are going to reach conclusions that are right and just:

> And a fair return upon the value of the property used or held for the service of transportation.

Do not you want them to know about it, and do not you want the men to get a fair return on the investment? What is your objection to that? That is what the commission is going to decide. You have got to give them some authority. As the gentleman from Illinois suggested, it does not mean 6 per cent or 3 per cent or perhaps any per cent. It may be that they would lose. You might have a horse working the field that was not worth $25, and if you got a fair return on the horse you would not get anything. It may mean that some of these roads would not be getting anything. I submit that there is not a word in there that ought not to be there. [Applause.]

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, of course if there was not a word in this bill or any law with reference to rate making, the arugment of the gentleman from Kansas might apply.

But in order that there may be a complete reply to his argument, and every word of it, I will read an extract from the Supreme Court decision in the case of the Texas & Pacific Railway against the Interstate Commerce Commission (166 U. S., p. 197). This language was passed upon and this was said by the Supreme Court a good while ago, and of course the language which the gentleman from Kansas says is so necessary was not on the statute books at that time:

> The very terms of the statute that charges must be reasonable, that discrimination must not be unjust, and that preference or advantage to any particular person, firm, corporation, or locality must not be undue or unreasonable, necessarily imply that uniformity is not to be enforced, but that all circumstances and conditions which reasonable men would regard as affecting the welfare of the carrier companies and of the producers, shippers, and consumers should be considered by a tribunal appointed to carry into effect and enforce the provisions of this act.

That, it seems to me, is a complete answer to the gentleman's argument.

Mr. LITTLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAYBURN. No.

Mr. LITTLE. I thank the gentleman for backing me up.

Mr. RAYBURN. The gentleman says that the interests of the public should be considered, as if the interests of the public had not always been considered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. He says that the interests of the carriers should be considered, as if the Interstate Commerce Commission has not always considered them, and not only do they consider them, but every other thing that reasonable men would think would bear upon the case.

The gentleman from Illinois and other gentlemen—the gentleman from Virginia, who have spoken here in favor of this statutory rule of rate making, have said, when gentlemen have made objections, that there were things left out that should be put in and probably things brought in that should be left out; that they are willing to accept any amendment that will take into consideration all of the elements that should go into a rate. That proves conclusively that the Congress of the United States will commit an act of great unwisdom if it undertakes by statute to say all of the elements that should go into a rate. The gentlemen, after long consideration as members of the committee, considered this proposition as to what should go into the statute as a command to the Interstate Commerce Commission to be considered, and the first admission they make when they come upon the floor of this House is that they did not take into consideration enough elements, and therefore they are willing to accept whatever we suggest.

Another thing. The courts from one end of this land to the other have passed upon the proposition of the fairness and the reasonableness of rates, but now when you come in and enact a statute that says they shall take into consideration the interest of the public, the shipper, the reasonable cost of maintenance and operation, wages, labor, and appreciation and taxes, you are going henceforth to throw every rate made by the Interstate Commerce Commission into the courts, because the railroads will say that the commission has not taken these propositions into consideration.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I yield four minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MERRITT].

Mr. MERRITT. Mr. Chairman, there seems to be no difference of opinion as to the fairness in itself of the sentence in this bill providing for the elements which shall be considered

by the commission in reaching its conclusion as to just and reasonable rates. One of the principal arguments made against it is that it will produce some sort of a return on watered stock. The clause in the bill which shows that that is a fallacy needs only to be read. It states that four considerations shall be taken into account at least. If any member thinks that enumerating those four elements excludes others, which should be taken into account, we are perfectly willing to put in the phrase " among other things." Who shall say that the commission should not consider the public, the shippers, a reasonable cost, and a fair return? We certainly have not come to the point where we wish to discourage investment by striking out this language, and thus saying that we do not think a fair return on the property should be considered? I believe myself that one of the great elements that we should consider is to induce the investment of capital in railways, so that when this transportation machine is returned to its owners, it can go on expanding as it should, to serve the needs of the country.

Seventy-five per cent of all of the schemes from all sources presented to this committee had in them rules of rate making. As my time is very short, I can not elaborate, but I want to read to you some short extracts from the testimony when Mr. Clark, who everyone agrees, is one of the very able men on the commission, was on the stand, in respect to the desirability of attracting capital. The question was asked of Mr. Clark—

If the railroads are to be set on their feet independently, it is essential, is it not, that legislation by Congress, so far as that can accomplish it, should be such as in a general way to cheer up the investing public?

Mr. CLARK. I think that is a most desirable object to aim at.

As to the objection of the commission to having a rule in the law, let me quote from a statement of Mr. Prouty, who was another very able member of the commission and who resigned to take a position on the Valuation Committee.

This statement is found on page 3160 of the hearings "The railroads of the country should be self-supporting. To this end Congress should instruct the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish such reasonable rates as will yield a fair return upon the value for rate-making purposes which it establishes." * * *

"The rates should produce an adequate return upon the average value affected by them."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield four minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GREEN].

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, the charge has been made that this bill recognizes $8,000,000,000 of watered stocks and bonds in railroad securities and will authorize dividends to be paid thereon. This charge has been widely published in the newspapers of the day, and I have seen a statement to that effect in the papers in my own district. It had no proper foundation even before the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] was adopted striking out certain portions of the bill. It has absolutely no foundation now. If it was made in good faith it was made in ignorance of the facts. Not a single Member of the House ever wanted anything of this kind, and nothing could have been further from the intention of the committee which framed the bill. A full acquaintance with the law on the subject of railroad rates would have shown that if it had been desired it would have been impossible to carry out a design to have rates raised so as to pay dividends upon fictitious securities.

Mr. Chairman, as a result of the statement to which I have just referred, some newspapers, the editors of which have been unaware of all that has been going on at Washington with reference to railroads in past years, have demanded an investigation into the charges made by Mr. Plumb with reference to watered stock. For several years after I first came into Congress I have been giving attention to this very matter and originated the investigation into the financial affairs of the Rock Island by which a thorough and exhaustive examination was made of its condition, with results that astonished everybody and drove from its management the parties then controlling it. I have also made a study of the investigations which have been conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the affairs of other railroads. My purpose in so doing was to drive out from the management of the railroads officials who were managing them for speculative or other improper purposes, for while the principal injury done by these railroad wreckers was to the stockholders, the public was also affected to a considerable extent, for the reason that when railroads like the Rock Island, Frisco, and Pere Marquette were looted they were unable to render the service to the public to which the people patronizing these lines were entitled until a heavy assessment had been made on the stockholders, and in some instances the financial condition of certain roads has not yet been fully restored. My active and persistent opposition to these practices will certainly acquit me of any charge of acquiesence in them. I have spent so much effort in exposing the issues of watered stock and preventing the payment of unearned dividends thereon that it has, in some instances, caused some persons to intimate that I was unfriendly to the roads, and has brought down upon me the active opposition of the men who profited by these frauds. I feel, however, that I can speak with some degree of authority and with absolute impartiality on this subject.

Let me say for the benefit of those who have not had the same time and opportunity to investigate this subject that I have, that the Government has already expended millions of dollars in making a physical valuation of the railroads of the country to determine the actual value of their property.

This valuation work is not yet completed, but it has progressed far enough to demonstrate that the value of the railroad properties of the country is around $20,000,000,000, and that whenever in any hearings the value of any road has been estimated that value has not been excessive. In addition to this there have been special investigations into the financial condition of every road where there has been suspicion of improper management in late years. Of course, there are some roads like the Erie, which was looted by Gould and Fisk nearly 50 years ago and which have never paid a dividend since, that have not been investigated, because time has thoroughly brought to light their condition. Nor have these investigations into issues of stocks and bonds any particular use for the purpose of determining what rates ought to be charged. The amount of stocks and bonds issued by a railway has never been considered in the slightest extent in determining what was a reasonable rate for transportation over such railways, and it never will be. If this bill had so provided—and it does not—I am quite clear that such a provision would be unconstitutional and would be annulled by the courts. No principle of law is better settled than that the public are entitled to reasonable rates regardless of the amount which stock or bond holders may have invested in a railroad. Even the actual value of the property is not in itself a measure of what rates may be demanded, for the public is entitled to a reasonable rate, even if it does not always yield a fair rate upon the value of the property.

Mr. Chairman, the real fact is that the claim that this bill would authorize dividends upon watered stock has been set up by those who ought, at least, to know better, even if they do not. Its object has been to prejudice the public against this bill and induce Congress to adopt some scheme for public ownership. Another statement has been made for the same purpose. It is that if public ownership is adopted that the rates will be raised. This statement is true, and necessarily so. The roads under public control are being operated at an immense loss at present, and the bill for this loss is being paid by the Government. Nor is this the worst of the situation. This loss is increasing month by month, as various additions to the cost of Government control are made, and the loss must be made up from taxes.

The result is that the people are taxed in order that luxuries as well as necessities may be shipped at less than it costs the Government to have them carried. Nor does the public derive any benefit from necessities being carried at less than cost, because the increase of taxation necessitated thereby increases the cost of living as much as it would if these necessities paid their way. I favor an equitable distribution of freight charges and of every article, whether a necessity or luxury, paying its reasonable proportion. There is no reason why any man should be taxed in order that some other man may have his goods shipped for less than cost. Nor is this the worst feature of the situation. The fact that as matters now stand, and as they would continue to stand if Government control continued, the Government pays the shortage on freight causes many to overlook the taxes that are thereby laid and that as a result of taxation the cost of living is increased. Consequently, it appears to them that the expenses of the railroads are immaterial and extravagance naturally ensues. Upon a return to private ownership, however, we have a right to expect that an effort will be made to reduce expenses, increase efficiency, and absolutely eliminate extravagance. If this is not done, the railroad officials must know that they can not expect the rates will be made sufficient to pay a profit upon the operation of the railroads, because they will only be allowed reasonable rates in any event. They will naturally bend every effort to economy and efficiency, while under Government control, as the Government paid the loss, all inducements to economy were lacking.

Mr. Chairman, I never thought Federal control of the railroads was necessary even in time of war. The failure of the railroads to properly perform their functions when the war broke out was caused entirely, in my opinion, by Government interference with them. The use of Government priority orders was what jammed our ports with cars until they could neither be loaded or unloaded or even removed without holding up all freight except that belonging to the Government. But however this may be, the control of the railroads by the Government has, I think, convinced the vast majority of the people that under Government management we will have neither efficiency nor economy. Under private control we had both, and when the railroads go back to their former owners there will be a still more urgent pressure upon their officials to induce them to maintain the economy and efficiency which before existed.

It should be borne in mind in this connection that the days of watered stock and inflated securities will be over when this bill becomes a law. By this act the Government assumes control of all stock and bond issues. It will not permit any securities or evidences of indebtedness to be issued until it has first been determined that it is necessary to issue the same in order to efficiently operate the road which becomes liable thereon and also that the railroad is to receive full value therefor. In every way under the bill the control of the Government is absolute, so that the resources of no railroad can be improperly dissipated and the road thereby prevented from rendering the service to which the public is entitled.

The bill as a whole is an excellent one, containing many admirable features. I think the guaranty made to the roads for the first six months of private control is larger than is necessary for the strong roads, some of which might well have been left to their own resources, but it is merely the same amount which was heretofore guaranteed under Government management, which seems to have met with little, if any, objection anywhere. There are some other details of the bill with which I do not concur, but I realize that no great measure of this kind was ever put through Congress without Members subordinating their own views in some extent to those of the majority. If we waited for universal agreement, we would wait forever without anything being done. I shall, therefore, give my support and my vote to the bill, believing it will bring about a great improvement in present conditions and that upon the whole it is equitable, fair, and just.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield eight minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS].

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to ask for more time. Therefore I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, as I wish to add a list of railroad officials and the compensation they received for the year 1917.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the only thing that is charming and potent about this rule of rate making in the bill is the name that it bears—the "Webster" amendment. In the United States the name of Webster has always had a wonderful potency since the days of Daniel Webster, Noah Webster, and the other great Websters. I want to say not all of them come from the State of Massachusetts, as one comes from the farthest State west on the Pacific coast. The Representative in this body from that State is certainly maintaining the reputation of the Websters. I have to admit that the name gives this amendment weight and strength which it otherwise would not have. But notwithstanding its name, notwithstanding the ability of the distinguished gentleman who offered it, I hope it will be stricken from the bill.

Now, the gentleman from Texas argued very potently and cogently with reference to certain objections. Let us look at some of them. The commission must consider the cost of maintenance and operation, including the wages of labor, depreciation, and taxes, and a fair return upon the value of the property used or held for the service of transportation. Now, if the Webster amendment goes in I shall offer as an amendment to his amendment as a proviso the following as a limitation on the expenses of operation:

Provided, That not exceeding $20,000 of the salary or compensation paid any official of any railroad company shall be charged to operating expenses or be considered by the Interstate Commerce Commission in reaching its conclusion as to the justness and reasonableness of any rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice.

If the Webster amendment is stricken out of the bill, as I hope it will be, I expect to offer the same as an amendment on page 63, line 9, after the word "prescribed." But if the amendment goes in it makes it all the more necessary that this limitation on operating expenses should be adopted.

Mr. DENISON. If the gentleman will yield, I think the gentleman's amendment will be subject to the order unless this amendment stays in, and for that reason I think the gentleman from Tennessee had better support this provision in the bill.

Mr. SIMS. Maybe I had better support this provision of the bill, provided I do not understand what I am endeavoring to do in the way of attempting to save the consuming public from having to pay as operating expenses salaries that strongly smack of the worst form of profiteering. But why was it necessary in this bill to specifically mention certain elements which have always been considered in rate making? Why include in brackets or parentheses the wages of labor, depreciation, taxes, and in other portions of the bill maintenance? Now, why put in about the wages of labor? Was it to catch the labor vote by referring to them or was it to indicate to the commission that they must not permit the wages of labor to be unreasonably high? This is an invitation to every State, county, and municipality to lay on all the taxes they can, because it goes in as the expense of operation and must be considered in rates. The railroad companies pay what they please to their officials, their officers, and their attorneys, because that goes in as the expenses of operation, which we say in this bill must be considered in rate making.

Mr. DUNBAR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. I am sorry that I can not yield. My personal friend, the able gentleman from Virginia, ex-Gov. MONTAGUE, says that there is a tendency to have too many employees under Government operation. It may be true—I am not controverting it—but what in the name of consistency has been the tendency of the railroad companies when they had the right to employ as many as they pleased and pay as many officials as they pleased and as much as they pleased, and all of it to be charged up to expense of operation? Take the greatest railroad system in this country, which is, according to my judgment, the Pennsylvania Railroad System. It had for the year 1917 a president at a salary of $75,460, which is more than the President of the United States receives. It has 11 vice presidents with compensations beginning with $40,620 and running down to $25,000. I have only included the officers of this system receiving salaries of $20,000 and over. In all, it has in this class 23 officers and attorneys whose compensation is from $20,000 up to $75,460, amounting in all to $681,960. The President of the United States receives $75,000. Ten Cabinet officers receive altogether $120,000. The nine Justices of the Supreme Court receive $126,500. The Vice President of the United States receives $12,000. The Speaker of the House of Representatives receives $12,000. These 23, the highest-paid officials of all departments of the Government, executive, judicial, and legislative, all combined, receive salaries amounting to $345,500, just a little more than half the 23 executive officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad System amount to all combined.

Did the Interstate Commerce Commission have any power to consider the reasonableness of expenses of operation, including the payment of salaries to railroad officials greater than that of the President of the United States in fixing rates? I said the other day in my opening remarks that some of the ablest railroad officials in the United States have never received salaries of more than $25,000.

This amendment is to limit expenses chargeable to costs of operation, and does not prevent these railroad officials receiving any amount in excess of $20,000 each, provided it is paid out of the net earnings which belong to the stockholders who elect the directors, who allow these exorbitant salaries. They undoubtedly do it for other reasons than the public interest, as the public interest requires no such extravagant expenses of operation of this kind. The owners of the roads are responsible for the employment and compensation of these officials.

I do not object to giving Mr. Rea the salary he receives if it comes out of the net earnings in excess of $20,000. A distinguished official of the Southern Railroad, coming from Virginia, a fine young man, gets $50,500. These salaries of railroad officials that I have referred to were for the year 1917, and my information comes from the report of the Government Railroad Wage Board. Now, the Director General may have employed more laborers under operation and effect of the Adamson eight-hour law, and for the further reason that the best men they had were taken from them for Army service, both here and abroad, but everyone knows that they have not employed more general officers than did the railroads themselves before they were taken over. The railroads, prior to Federal control, had for the year 1917 208 general officers, including attorneys and receivers, receiving $20,000 and over a year as salaries or compensation. The following were the officials and attorneys

of the Pennsylvania system who received salaries of $20,000 and in excess of that sum for the year 1917:

Samuel S. Rea, president	$75,460
James J. Turner, vice president	40,620
W. W. Atterburry, vice president	40,000
W. Heyward Myers, vice president	35,200
Edward B. Taylor, vice president	31,235
G. L. Peck, vice president	30,030
George Dallas Dixon, vice president	30,000
D. T. McCabe, vice president	30,000
B. McKeen, vice president	25,020
W. Heyward Myers, vice president	25,000
J. M. Schoomaker, vice president	25,000
Henry Tatnall, vice president	25,000
James F. Fahnestock, treasurer	20,000
William Newell Bannard, special assistant to general manager	25,000
Thomas Rodd, chief engineer	21,080
Francis I. Gowen, general counsel	30,000
C. B. Heiseman, general counsel	20,000
Henderson & Burr, solicitors	29,700
Loech & Richards, solicitors	25,805
O'Brien, Boardman Harper & Fox, counsel	26,500
G. S. Patterson, general solicitor	30,000
A. H. Strong, general attorney	20,000
McKenney & Flannery, solicitors	21,250

Mr. Chairman, from the same official report it appears that the following general officers, receivers, and attorneys for class 1 railroads, during the calendar year 1917, received a compensation of not less than $20,000 per annum, to wit:

List of railroad officers and attorneys who received a salary of $20,000 or more during 1917.

	Compensation.
Aishton, Richard H., president, Chicago & North Western	$50,240.00
Atterbury, W. W., vice president in charge of operations, Pennsylvania	40,000.00
Auch, John F., vice president and traffic manager, Philadelphia & Reading	20,000.00
Baker, Botts, Parker & Garwood, attorneys, Southern Pacific	30,000.00
Bannard, Wm. Newell, special agent to general manager, Pennsylvania	25,060.00
Batchelder, F. C., president, Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal	22,015.00
Bell, M. L., general counsel, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co	59,486.45
Bernet, J. J., president and general manager, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	26,906.66
Berry, J. B., consulting engineer, Los Angeles & Salt Lake	23,600.00
Besler, W. G., president and general manager, Central Railroad Co. of N. J	50,210.00
Biddle, W. B., president, St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad	39,879.00
Bierd, W. G., president, Chicago & Alton	36,646.55
Biscoe, H. M., vice president, Boston & Albany	20,010.00
Blair, Joseph P., general counsel, Southern Pacific	34,500.00
Bledsoe, Samuel T., assistant general solicitor, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	20,000.00
Blendinger, F. L., vice president, Lehigh Valley	20,120.00
Bond, Hugh L., jr., general counsel and director, Baltimore & Ohio	25,290.00
Bowes, Frank B., vice president, Illinois Central	20,115.00
Brown, E. N., chairman board of directors, Pere Marquette	21,666.67
Brownell, Geo. F., vice president and general solicitor, Erie	49,610.00
Bruce, Helm, local counsel, Louisville & Nashville	27,770.00
Buckland, Edward G., vice president and general counsel, New York, New Haven & Hartford	22,699.99
Budd, Ralph, assistant to president, Great Northern	20,000.00
Burn, Charles W., general counsel, Northern Pacific	30,000.00
Burnham, C. G., vice president, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	31,249.98
Bush, B. F., president, Missouri Pacific	44,170.00
Bush, D. L., vice president, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	20,010.00
Butler, Pierce, counsel of Federal Valuation, Missouri Pacific	45,000.00
Byram, H. E., president, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	60,000.00
Byram, H. E., vice president, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	22,500.00
Calvin, Edgar E., president, Union Pacific	35,080.00
Campbell, Benjamin, senior vice president and director, New York, New Haven & Hartford	28,343.33
Capps, Chas. R., first vice president and director, Seaboard Air Line	20,000.00
Carey & Kerr, general counsel, Spokane, Portland & Seattle	22,500.00
Carpenter, Myron J., president, Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern	25,040.00
Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, general counsel, Denver & Rio Grande	55,000.00
Carstensen, John, vice president, New York Central	35,000.00
Cary, Robert J., general counsel, New York Central	22,000.00
Chadbourne & Shores, counsel, Denver & Rio Grande	63,000.00
Chambers, Edward, vice president, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	25,000.00
Clark, James T., president, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	25,160.00
Coapman, E. H., vice president, Southern	30,150.00
Cooke, Delos W., vice president, Erie	25,826.67
Cooper, Thomas, assistant to president, Missouri Pacific	25,000.00
Cravath & Henderson, general counsel, St. Louis & San Francisco	20,000.00
Crowley, P. E., operating vice president, New York Central	25,000.00
Daly, C. F., vice president, New York Central	35,000.00
Darlow, E. R., president, Buffalo & Susquehanna	35,300.00
Davis, J. M., vice president, charge of operations and maintenance, Baltimore & Ohio	24,000.00
Dean, Richmond, vice president, Pullman Co	30,000.00
Depew, Chauncey M., chairman board of directors, New York Central	25,260.00
Dice, Agnew T., president, Philadelphia & Reading	35,000.00
Dickinson, J. M., receiver, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	120,732.90
Dixon, Geo. Dallas, vice president in charge of traffic, Pennsylvania	30,000.00
Donelly, Chas., asisstant general counsel, Northern Pacific	20,000.00
Doran, Joseph I., general counsel, Norfolk & Western	$20,310.00
Earling, A. J., president, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	75,319.00
Earling, H. B., vice president, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	20,000.00
Edson, J. A., president, Kansas City Southern	25,000.00
Elliott, Howard, director, president, and chairman, New York, New Haven & Hartford	37,381.69
Evans, W. F., general solicitor, St. Louis & San Francisco	25,000.00
Fahnestock, James F., treasurer, Pennsylvania	20,000.00
Farrell, J. D., president, Union Pacific	30,030.00
Felton, S. M., president, Chicago Great Western	40,259.96
Galloway, Chas. Wm., general manager, Baltimore & Ohio	20,210.00
Gilman, L. C., president, Spokane, Portland & Seattle	30,000.00
Gorman, J. E., president, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	47,715.00
Gowan, Marcus L., general counsel, Pennsylvania Railroad	30,000.00
Gowen, Francis I., general counsel, Pennsylvania	30,000.00
Gray, C. R., chairman of board, Western Maryland Railway	32,960.00
Gruber, James M., vice president and general manager, Great Northern	25,000.00
Hannaford, J. M., president, Northern Pacific	50,000.00
Hanson, Burton, general counsel, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	25,000.00
Harahan, W. J., president, Seaboard Air Line	40,857.00
Harden, A. T., vice president, New York Central	35,020.00
Harris, Albert H., vice president, New York Central	35,560.00
Harrison, Fairfax, president, Southern	50,500.00
Hawkins, W. A., general attorney, El Paso & Southwestern	25,000.00
Heiseman, C. B., general counsel, Pennsylvania Western	20,000.00
Henderson & Burr, solicitors, Pennsylvania System	29,700.00
Herbert, J. M., president, St. Louis Southwestern of Texas	20,343.36
Herrin, William F., vice president and chief counsel, Southern Pacific	38,170.00
Hill, Louis W., chairman, Great Northern	50,000.00
Hillard, Charles W., fourth vice president, St. Louis-San Francisco	20,000.00
Hines, Walker D., director, chairman, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	77,210.00
Holden, Hale, president and director, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	65,000.00
House, F. E., president and general manager, Duluth & Iron Range	34,645.00
Howard, E. A., vice president, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	20,000.00
Hughitt, Marvin, sr., chairman board of directors, Chicago & North Western	60,460.00
Hughitt, Marvin, jr., vice president, Chicago & North Western	25,050.00
Hungerford, L. S., general manager, Pullman Co	20,000.00
Huntington, C. W., president, Virginian Railway Co	20,660.00
Huntington, G. R., general manager, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	20,000.00
Hustis, James H., president, Boston & Maine	35,200.00
Hyser, Edward M., vice president and general counsel, Chicago & North Western Railway	36,260.00
Ingersoll, Howard L., assistant to president, New York Central	20,000.00
Inglis, Wm. W., vice president and manager, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	30,030.00
Jackson, Wm. J., receiver, Chicago & Eastern Illinois	27,000.00
James, Arthur Curtis, vice president, El Paso & Southwestern	26,650.00
Jeffery, E. T., chairman of board, Denver & Rio Grande	20,166.66
Jeffries, L. E., general counsel, Southern Railway	23,083.32
Jenney, Wm. S., vice president and general counsel, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad	31,383.98
Johnson, L. E., president, Missouri Pacific	60,090.00
Jungen, C. W., manager, Southern Pacific	21,500.00
Kearney, Ed F., president, Wabash	50,120.00
Keely, E. S., vice president, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	20,000.00
Kenney, Wm. P., vice president, Great Northern	22,500.00
Kerr, John B., president and general manager-director, New York, Ontario & Western Railway	20,230.00
Kramer, Le Roy, vice president, Pullman Co	24,000.00
Kruttschnitt, J., chairman of executive committee of board of directors, Southern Pacific Transportation System	88,860.00
Kurn, J. M., president, Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	20,000.00
Lamb, E. T., president, Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic	25,110.00
Lancaster, J. L., president and receiver, Texas & Pacific	20,470.00
Lathrop, Gardiner, general solicitor, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	25,000.00
Lawton-Cunningham, general and division counsel, Central of Georgia	21,000.00
Ledyard, H. B., chairman board of directors, Michigan Central	30,240.00
Levey, Chas. M., president, the Western Pacific	25,420.00
Levy, Edw. D., first vice president and general manager, St. Louis & San Francisco	27,600.00
Lincoln, Robt. T., chairman board of directors, Pullman Co	25,300.00
Lindley, E. C., vice president, director, and general manager, Great Northern	20,000.00
Loech & Richards, solicitors, Pennsylvania	25,805.00
Loomis, E. E., president, Lehigh Valley	44,287.18
Loomis, N. J., general solicitor, Union Pacific	20,000.00
Loree, L. F., president, Delaware & Hudson	50,800.00
Loree, L. F., chairman board and executive committee, Kansas City Southern	30,825.00
Lovett, A. S., chairman executive committee, Union Pacific	104,104.16
Lyford, Will H., general counsel to receiver, Chicago & Eastern Illinois	24,040.00
McAllister, Henry, jr., general counsel, Denver & Rio Grande	55,000.00
McCabe, D. T., vice president, Pennsylvania	30,000.00
McChesney, W. S., president, Terminal Railroad Association, St. Louis	22,450.00
McCormack, E. O., vice president of traffic, Southern Pacific	30,200.00
McDonald, A. D., vice president and controller, Southern Pacific	26,250.00
McDonald, Morris, president, Maine Central	35,735.12
McGonagle, William A., president and general manager, Duluth, Missabe & Northern	21,000.00

	Compensation.
McKeen, V., vice president, Pennsylvania Lines	$25,020.00
McKenna, E. W., member conference committee, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	20,000.00
Maher, N. D., vice president of operations, Norfolk & Western	36,350.00
Markham, C. H., president, Illinois Central	60,555.00
Martin, W. L., vice president and traffic manager, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	20,160.00
Middleton, J. A., vice president, Lehigh Valley	30,445.00
Minnis, James L., vice president and general solicitor, Wabash	20,833.33
Mudge, H. U., president, Denver & Rio Grande	43,232.00
Myers, W. Heyward, vice president, Pennsylvania	25,000.00
Noonan, William T., president, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	50,000.00
O'Brien, Boardman, Harper & Fox, counsel, Pennsylvania	26,500.00
Pardee, Dwight W., secretary, New York Central	21,500.00
Patterson, G. S., general solicitor, Pennsylvania	30,000.00
Platt, H. V., vice president and general manager, Union Pacific	20,000.00
Pearson, Edw. J., president, New York, New Haven & Hartford	40,000.00
Peck, G. L., fourth vice president, Pennsylvania	30,030.00
Pennington, E., president, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	52,723.34
Peters, Ralph, president, Long Island	30,470.00
Pierce, Winslow S., general counsel, Wabash	24,000.00
Place, Ira A., vice president, New York Central Lines	35,150.00
Potter, Mark W., president, Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio	20,000.00
Randolph, Epes, president, Arizona Eastern	26,465.00
Rea, Samuel, president, Pennsylvania	75,460.00
Reed, J. H., president and director, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23,562.00
Ridgway, A. C., vice president, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	25,390.00
Rine, E. M., vice president and general manager, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	33,373.33
Ripley, Ed. P., president, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	75,400.00
Robertson, Alexander, vice president, Missouri Pacific	25,869.55
Rodd, Thomas, chief engineer, Pennsylvania Lines West	21,080.00
Ross, Walter L., president and receiver, Toledo, St. Louis & Western	25,000.00
Ruhlender, Henry, chairman board of directors, St. Louis & San Francisco	40,000.00
Runnells, John S., president, Pullman Co	60,500.00
Russell, Henry, vice president, Michigan Central	20,095.00
Schaff, Charles E., receiver and president, Missouri, Kansas & Texas	43,000.00
Schoomaker, J. M., vice president, Pennsylvania	25,000.00
Schumaker, Thomas M., president, El Paso & Southwestern	60,150.00
Scott, W. B., president, Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steamship	27,245.00
Segar, C. B., vice president and comptroller, Union Pacific	37,016.87
Sewall, E. D., vice president, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	20,160.00
Seymour, M. V., counsel, St. Paul Union Depot	27,000.00
Scott, William R., vice president and general manager, Southern Pacific	23,766.67
Shriver, G. M., vice president, Baltimore & Ohio	30,250.00
Sloan, George T., first vice president, Northern Pacific	35,120.00
Smith, A. H., president, New York Central	78,360.00
Smith, Milton H., president, Louisville & Nashville	20,639.09
Spence, L. F., director of traffic, Southern Pacific	36,525.00
Spencer, O. M., general counsel, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	27,123.28
Sproule, William, president, Southern Pacific	62,036.67
Stevens, George W., president, Chesapeake & Ohio	31,873.26
Stone, A. J., vice president, Erie	29,070.00
Storey, W. B., vice president, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	32,950.00
Strong, A. H., general attorney, Pennsylvania	20,000.00
Slade, George T., first vice president, Northern Pacific	35,120.00
Tatnall, Henry, vice president, Pennsylvania	35,200.00
Taylor, Edw. B., vice president, Pennsylvania Lines West	31,235.00
Thomas, E. B., chairman of board, Lehigh Valley	50,880.00
Thompson, Arthur W., vice president, Baltimore & Ohio	30,510.00
Todd, Percy R., president, Bangor & Aroostook	30,395.00
Trabue, Doolan & Cox, district attorneys for Kentucky, Illinois Central	27,720.00
Truesdale, William H., president, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	75,399.88
Trumbull, Frank, chairman of board, Chesapeake & Ohio	26,738.97
Turner, James J., senior vice president, Pennsylvania Lines West	40,620.00
Underwood, F. D., president and chairman executive committee, Erie	77,950.00
Utley, E. H., vice president and general manager, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20,867.12
Warfield, S. Davies, chairman of board, Seaboard Air Line	50,000.00
Waterhouse, Frank, foreign freight agent, Union Pacific	24,000.00
Williams, W. N., vice president, Delaware & Hudson	20,630.66
Williams, Henry R., vice president, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	31,117.00
Winburn, W. A., president, Central of Georgia	21,855.00
Winchell, B. L., director of traffic, Union Pacific	36,000.00
Woodworth, James G., second vice president, Northern Pacific	22,500.00
Worcester, H. A., vice president and general manager, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	22,395.00
Young, J. H., president and director, Norfolk Southern	26,020.00
McKenney & Flannery, solicitors, Pennsylvania	21,250.00

Mr. Chairman, these general officers and attorneys no doubt include men from all walks of life. No doubt many of them have worked their way up by sheer merit and indefatigable industry, and I have nothing but words of praise for them as citizens of our Republic, and I do not care how much compensation they may receive for their services from those who are most interested in their services in the way of financial rewards—the stockholders. But I do emphatically protest against any compensation in excess of $20,000 per annum to any official, attorney, or receiver of any railroad being charged up as operating expenses.

There is not a public official of the United States or any State or city in the United States, except the President, that receives an annual compensation of $20,000. All public officials, except the judiciary, have limited terms of office and incur much necessary expenses, due to being such public officials. In contrast, these railroad officials hold office practically for life, if not for one railroad it is for another, and all expenses incurred by them in the discharge of their duties is paid by the railroads and charged up to operation expenses. The officials whether traveling as officials or as private citizens get free transportation by way of exchange of courtesies from all railroads in the United States, as do their families. These free services can not be extended to other public officials. These free services to these railroad officials are no doubt highly prized by them and makes the compensation they receive additionally remunerative.

At this time these railroads are asking the favor of being permitted to fund certain of their indebtedness to the Government and for loans in addition and for a guaranty by way of continuation of the standard return rental after the roads are no longer under Federal control. All of which favors, if granted, must to some extent constitute a burden to the taxpayers. Therefore I feel that we should in this bill reduce the expenses of operation as much as we can without doing an injustice to anyone, and by so doing not in any way cripple the service of the railroads.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, how much time have I left?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York has eight minutes.

Mr. PARKER. How much time has the gentleman from Kentucky?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky has four minutes.

Mr. PARKER. How many more speakers has the gentleman?

Mr. BARKLEY. There may be two of two minutes each or one of four minutes.

Mr. PARKER. I think I have the right to make the closing argument.

Mr. BARKLEY. No. I think that right is on this side. The gentleman had better go ahead.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WATSON] three minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for three minutes.

Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky, and I believe the clause should remain in the bill as written, in order that the railroads of the country may have a credit basis. If you fail thus to establish a credit, every railway in the United States will go into the hands of a receiver inside of 10 years.

It was stated yesterday that the Pennsylvania Railroad alone will need $150,000,000 to meet its obligations that will be due within two years, and unless it has a credit basis no banker would consider the loan. All railroad companies, if Mr. BARKLEY'S amendment prevails, will be compelled to ask Congress to extend to the Government authority to loan money to them—this will be a stepping stone toward Government ownership, to which I am opposed.

Gentlemen from Texas and other States of the Union say we have no cars to move our products. How can you obtain cars unless you establish a credit basis for the railways?

The railways were turned over to the Government for the benefit of 110,000,000 of people, the citizens of our Republic, and not for the interest of the railways, but to win the war. It seems to me it would be unfair and unjust to release Federal control of the rails without statutory rate-making power invested in the Interstate Commerce Commission similar to the one herein stated in order that railway companies may continue their extensions and betterments. Some time ago Members of the House for many days argued in favor of establishing reserve banks to avoid financial panic.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH].

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment in that time and desire to have it pending.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ESCH: Page 65, line 17, after the word "shall," strike out "take into consideration," and insert in lieu thereof "give due consideration among other things to."

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SANDERS].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for four minutes.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, this is the important provision in the bill providing for a rule of rate making. After all of the discussion in opposition to this provision of the bill, what has really been urged? First, that since we provide that there shall be taken into consideration the interest of the public, the shippers, the reasonable cost of maintenance and operation, including the wages of labor, depreciation and taxes, and a fair return upon the value of the property used or held for the service of transportation, it might, therefore, exclude the consideration of other things. That argument has been answered by the amendment offered by the chairman of the committee, which is agreed to by everyone who has spoken on the subject. This amendment says such facts "among other things" shall be considered.

That is no real argument against this rule. Some Members say it is unnecessary, but that is not an argument against it.

Gentlemen of the committee, this rule of rate making is necessary, and it grows out of the situation that confronts this country of ours. Everyone admits that next year the railroads of this country must raise by private capital $600,000,000. The year following the railroads of this country must raise another $600,000,000, and year after year a larger amount, in order that the great transportation system of this country may go on under private ownership.

We find at this time a propaganda going about the country to the effect that property has no rights, asserting that the "water" is to be squeezed out of railroad stocks, and then that is followed up by the assertion that there will be practically nothing left, and a propaganda spread throughout the country to the effect that private capital has no rights.

In my opinion this is a great piece of constructive legislation, and I want the American Congress, in passing this law, to write on the wall, so that he who runs may be read, that property in this country of ours still has the same rights which it has always had, and that is the reason I want this provision in the bill. [Applause.] There are others saying that we are giving the railroads great rates on watered stock, and this is the answer to that proposition, because we make no provision here to give any dividend upon stocks. We make no provision that stocks must pay dividends, but we merely provide that there the question of a fair return upon the value of the property shall be considered. Who can object to that? And that is a conclusive answer—the very language of the rule of rate making itself is a conclusive answer—to the man on the street corner who is charging that Wall Street wrote this bill and that we are proposing to pay dividends on worthless stocks. The further provisions of this bill carefully safeguard the public against the issuance of watered stock in any form. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, in reply to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SANDERS] I simply desire to make this suggestion, that he is not any more enthusiastic than I am in the desire that property rights shall be maintained in the United States. Buf the elimination of this language will not take away from any railroad or any owner of railroads any property right that he has ever enjoyed since he acquired the property or since it was constucted. I desire above everything else that Congress shall pass a railroad bill that we can defend. I have labored as best I could with the members of the committee to bring out a bill that we could defend before the American people; and it does occur to me that we have been sufficiently liberal with the railroads. We have given them a six months' guaranty, under which in the past two years the Government has lost on an average about $325,000,000 a year. We have guaranteed that their rates shall be continued at least for the next six months. We have given them the right to borrow money from the United States Government, which must be raised by taxation, provided the application for the loan is made within the next two years. Certainly that is going far enough on the part of the Government to take care of the railroads, without guaranteeing to them a return upon the value of their property whatever that value may be according to the testimony of the roads. But under the language of this bill as it is now the commission are not affirmatively given the right to inquire into the efficiency of management or into the economy with which the road is used, nor into the question of whether the roads have ever made a return upon the value of their property; and they are not even given the right to dispute the valuation presented to the commission by the roads themselves. Certainly we have gone far enough when we have guaranteed the integrity of the present rates and have given them the right to borrow money from the Government. In doing these things we have gone as far as we ought to go, without guaranteeing to them that they shall have a fair return, whatever that fair return may be.

In another body there is a bill now pending which guarantees to them a minimum of 6 per cent return upon the value of their property. If this language goes into this bill and it finally reaches the stage of conference, with these provisions in one bill and those provisions in the other, we can only adjust the differences between what may be interpreted as a fair return and the 6 per cent rate fixed in the other body. So we certainly ought not to bind the House to the proposition and bind the commission to the proposition that without regard to the management, without regard to expenses, without regard to good economy or efficiency, without regard to the location of the road or to the volume of freight, every road in the United States shall be guaranteed a fair return; and that will be the interpretation placed upon this language by every road that makes application to the Interstate Commerce Commission for an increase of rates. For that reason I hope that the amendment to strike out this provision will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY].

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. BARKLEY) there were—ayes 115, noes 42.

Accordingly the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SIMS. I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SIMS: Page 65, line 9, after the word "prescribed" insert:

"*Provided*, That not exceeding $20,000 of the salary or compensation paid any official of any railroad company shall be charged to operating expenses or be considered by the Interstate Commerce Commission in reaching its conclusion as to the justness and reasonableness of any rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SIMS) there were—ayes 38, noes 80.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMALL: Page 67, line 8, after the word "line," insert a colon and the following:

"*Provided*, That nothing herein applicable to joint rail and water rates shall permit the water carrier to receive a proportion or division in excess of its water rate proper, or to authorize the commission to compel or permit it to do so, or to authorize the commission to prescribe a minimum rate to be charged by a water carrier."

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, the Committee of the Whole have already amended the bill so as to provide that the commission may not establish a minimum rate on traffic carried partly by rail and partly by water on the water line. Paragraph 3 of section 417 says that—

The commission may also, after full hearing upon complaint or upon its own initiative, establish through routes, joint classification, and joint rates, fares, or charges, applicable to the transportation of passengers or property, or the maxima, or minima, or maxima and minima, to be charged, and the divisions of such rates, fares, or charges as hereinbefore provided, and the terms and conditions under which such through routes shall be operated; and this provision shall apply when one of the carriers is a water line.

This amendment makes the paragraph of this section correspond with the action heretofore taken by the Committee of the Whole, and without this amendment there would be an ambiguity in the bill which might lead to confusion.

Gentlemen may think that there is no necessity for this amendment, that the commission would not fix any rate on the water line, in arranging a through route and a joint rate, greater than the prevailing rates upon the water line.

But, unfortunately, that expectation would probably not be realized. The United States Railroad Administration, since Federal control of railroads has been in existence, in fixing joint rates of traffic carried partly by water and partly by rail,

fixed in several instances the water rates so high as to preclude any transportation over the through routes partly by rail and partly by water. Therefore the shippers found no attraction in the through routes fixed partly by rail and partly by water over the water lines, and the water lines have not received the traffic which they would otherwise receive.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMALL. Certainly.

Mr. ALEXANDER. If the Interstate Commerce Commission is given the power to fix minimum water rates, as compared with the remunerative rates for rail transportation, they would be compelled to fix the water rate high enough so that the rails might carry it at the same rate, and hence the water carrier would be of no value to the American people.

Mr. SMALL. The gentleman from Missouri has stated the concrete proposition very clearly. This amendment is in the interest of the public and would increase transportation facilities and promote and encourage water lines on through routes partly by rail and partly by water. I believe if gentlemen of the committee will consider the amendment carefully, they will agree that it is necessary, and that it conforms to the action of the Committee of the Whole taken on Saturday—that it removes ambiguity and promotes water transportation and will be in the interest of the public.

Mr. CLEARY. Mr. Chairman, this is the same question we passed upon on Saturday, as the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. SMALL] says. When we consider that from our section the State of New York has spent about $160,000,000 for canals, out of which the city of New York has paid over two-thirds, the city of New York is naturally very jealous of her water commerce. It is much to the interest of the city of New York, as I think it is to every city, to promote water transportation, so that the water-transportation people can carry as cheap as they wish. There never should be a minimum established for water transportation. There are so many factors entering into it. I remember when there were two or three thousand men in the water transportation, each fellow owning his own boat or two boats; and whenever he was in a hurry to get a return cargo he would take it as cheap as he could, and the goods went by the route of part water and part rail. A lot of goods are shipped from New York to Kansas City partly by water and partly by rail, and the canals and water transportation must always be permitted to carry stuff as cheap as they wish, and no law should interfere with that, because it is from competition between hundreds of people in and around New York now in every direction that they are carrying goods as cheap as they want to carry them. These men who want to take their boats and get away, if they are willing to carry for 50 cents, ought not to be compelled to charge 60. It would be wrong and unjust; and therefore I am very much in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. SMALL].

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I think there has been a prejudice created in the minds of Members of the House, and possibly the country generally, in regard to the minimum rate as applied to water carriers, arising out of the action of the Railroad Administration with reference to the fixing of water rates. It is a fact that the water rates were raised materially where the water line was a competitor with the rail line. That was particularly true with the Great Lakes traffic. As I understand the proposition, the Federal Railroad Administration permitted the water rates to be raised to a level of the all-rail rate, thus destroying the differential which had existed for years. This was done, in some instances, on application of the water carriers protesting that they had to have a higher rate in order to pay increased cost of operation and materials.

Mr. CLEARY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ESCH. Yes.

Mr. CLEARY. What watermen ever asked for a minimum rate to be established? Nobody but the Government itself.

Mr. ESCH. I understand the Great Lakes shipping interests asked for an increase of their rates, and the result has been that there has been no difference between the all-rail and the all-water rates. There was, therefore, no competition, and hence there was a loss of water-borne traffic because the rails carried the bulk of the business.

Again, the gentleman's amendment will, in my opinion, bear only on the rail carrier. You want to retain under that amendment full power of the commission to fix a maximum and minimum of the rail rates, part of the through rate, but when it comes to the water end of it leave it absolutely free and unrestricted. It does not seem to me that that is a fair proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SMALL) there were—ayes 62, noes 69.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 418. The fifth paragraph of section 15 of the commerce act is hereby amended by inserting "(5)" at the beginning of such paragraph.

SEC. 419. Section 15 of the commerce act is hereby amended by inserting after the fifth paragraph a new paragraph, to read as follows:

"(6) Whenever property is diverted or delivered by one carrier to another carrier contrary to routing instructions in the bill of lading, unless such diversion or delivery is in compliance with a lawful order, rule, or regulation of the commission, such carriers shall, in a suit or action in any court of competent jurisdiction, be jointly and severally liable to the carrier thus deprived of its right to participate in the haul of the property for the total amount of the rate or charge it would have received had it participated in the haul of the property. In any judgment which may be rendered the plaintiff shall be allowed to recover against the defendant a reasonable attorney's fee, to be taxed in the case."

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 70, line 24, after the period, insert:

"The carrier to which the property is thus diverted shall not be liable in such suit or action if it can show, the burden of proof being upon it, that before acquiring the property it had no notice, by bill of lading, waybill, or otherwise, of the route instructions."

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, we believe this amendment is in the interest of fairness to the receiving carrier and would protect it if a bill of lading or waybill or any other document did not on its face disclose the fact that there had been a diversion of the traffic or a diversion of the routing of the merchandise received by it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. BRIGGS: Page 70, line 24, after the word "property," add the following: "and in case of loss or of injury or damage to any such property, the owner thereof shall be entitled to recover the fair and reasonable value thereof, or, as the case may be, such amount as will reasonably compensate such owner for such injury or damage sustained by such property."

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. It is not germane to the section, because the section amends paragraph 6, which deals with the question of diverting freight and deals with the question not of any damage to the property, for it is not with reference to property, it being a question of not obeying the directions in the bill of lading, while this amendment deals with damage to property.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, the language in the bill provides a penalty for failure to route the shipment as designated, that the carrier guilty of that should be liable in a certain sum, and limiting that liability to the loss of the freight that the carrier would have earned if the one designated had been permitted to make the carriage. This goes a little further, but it still is bearing on the liability of the carrier which deviates from the rule prescribed in the bill of lading, and simply says that the liability should be extended beyond the point designated by the committee—shall be extended by giving the shipper a right to recover any loss that he sustains by reason of that routing, as well as giving a remedy for the loss of freight.

The CHAIRMAN. The paragraph to which this amendment is offered confers on carriers the right in a suit or action in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover for the loss of freight by reason of improper diversion of the delivery of the freight, contrary to routing instructions contained in the bill of lading. The amendment of the gentleman from Texas provides that in case of loss or damage to freight being so transported, having been so improperly diverted, the shipper may recover the damage in a proper proceeding in a court for the injuries sustained by the loss or damage to such property. In the opinion of the Chair the remedy proposed to be given to the shipper for this loss or injury is not akin to the provisions of the paragraph conferring a remedy, a right, on a carrier, and in the Chair's view the amendment proposed is not germane to the section offered. The Chair, therefore, sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 420. Section 15 of the commerce act is hereby further amended by inserting "(7)" at the beginning of the sixth paragraph, "(8)" at the beginning of the seventh paragraph, "(9)" at the beginning of the eighth paragraph, and "(10)" at the beginning of the ninth paragraph.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 71, after line 7, insert a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 412½. Section 15 of the commerce act is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof a new (11) paragraph:

"'It shall be unlawful for any United States carrier or carriers by rail or water to participate in the continuous or interrupted transportation of passengers or property from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, or from or to any place in the United States to or from a foreign country, where the through rate, or through charge by combination of rates for such transportation, whether by rebate, by absorption of storage charges, wharfage charges, or any other charge or charges, or in any manner whatsoever, shall be less than the through rate or through charge by combination of rates between such points filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission or the United States Shipping Board, or the Interstate Commerce Commission and the United States Shipping Board, applying at such time for like transportation by the United States carriers by rail or water, or by rail and water, and any person violating the provisions of this paragraph shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction be punished by a fine not to exceed $1,000.'"

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, on that I reserve the point of order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman intends to make the point of order, I wish he would make it now.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that this proposed amendment is not germane to the bill. It is offered as a new section, and therefore I suppose the question does not present itself as to whether or not it is germane at this particular place.

We propose in this bill to amend different sections of the commerce act. Of course, that opens up the field of amendment to any other section, and, I suppose, opens up the general field of the legislation of the commerce act. But this is not a regulation in any sense of the word. It is a prohibition against the carriage of freight by carriers of this country under certain conditions. It has been held in many cases with reference to ordinances of municipal corporations that the right to regulate does not give the right to prohibit, and, in fact, I think that that has been held with reference to the constitutional provision under which we enact all of this legislation. I cite that only as an illustration of the fact that the question of prohibiting the carrier from engaging in commerce is entirely different and foreign from the question of regulating commerce, and you can search through the original act and all of the amendments now in existence and you will not find any prohibitory legislation against the carrying of freight by a carrier. It occurs to me that in such a bill to offer an amendment which is a prohibition against the act of carriers is not a germane proposition.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, in the first place, the amendment is, I think, in its proper place, making a No. "(11)" to section 420. The subject matter is entitled to be considered under the provisions adopted in the bill on page 39, at the beginning of Title IV, if the dashes inserted there on line 8 and line 17 mean anything at all.

Amendments to the commerce act—

* * * * * * *

That the provisions of this act shall apply to common carriers engaged in—

Then is described (a), (b), (c).

The amendment provides that railroads shall not take on in the United States cargoes of freight and jump them along a way as United States freight and then jump them into Canada, and receive for doing that rebates in any form whatever, and then jump the shipments back into the United States, thereby running the business outside of the United States, causing great loss to the southern set of transcontinental roads in the United States, which loss must be made up in some other way.

I can not see that it touches the point of order in any way, shape, or particular. It puts a few teeth to what you have already put in the bill.

Mr. TILSON. I make the additional point of order against the amendment that it must not only be germane to the bill, but it must be germane to the bill at this point, and that for parliamenary purposes it must be considered as an amendment to the section which has just been read, and unless it is so it is not in order at this time and at this place in the bill. I make that point of order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Why not?

Mr. TILSON. That as a new section it is not in order at this place unless it is germane to the preceding section.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Why, Mr. Chairman, here we are amending various sections of the bill up to 10, and the section to which this is offered has already been changed once, and it is clearly in order to be admitted at this point.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I want to offer this additional suggestion. This is not in any sense a regulation. It does provide it shall be unlawful for any United States carrier or carriers by rail or water to participate in a continuous or uninterrupted transportation of passengers or property from any place in the United States to a foreign country or any other place in the United States, and so forth. It is an absolute prohibition against partaking in a through carriage.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Does the gentleman base his position on the fact that the interstate-commerce law does not contain any prohibition, and for that reason it is not germane?

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. My point is that the interstate-commerce act is regulatory and not prohibitory.

Mr. ALEXANDER. There are many prohibitory provisions in the interstate-commerce act. The act provides that no railroad-owned vessels may go through the Panama Canal. The interstate-commerce act provides that no railroad shall grant rebates; that they shall not discriminate as between shippers. The interstate-commerce act is full of prohibitions. I understood the gentleman to say, further, the interstate-commerce act did not go to the limit of prohibiting. The Supreme Court has held to the contrary, that the power to regulate also includes the power to prohibit, and that has been held as regards interstate shipment of intoxicating liquors, and that prohibition has been exercised.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. That is not at all within the matter and the instance cited by the gentleman. This is an absolute prohibition of entering into any sort of carriage.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The prohibition is in the law now.

Mr SMALL. May I be heard for just a few moments?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, the proposed amendment seeks to amend section 15 of the commerce act. We have just concluded consideration of sections 417, 418, 419, and have just reached section 420. Each one of those had reference to or amended section 15 of the commerce act. Now, the title of this bill is, "to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads," and so forth, and further "to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," and so forth, so that the bill under consideration proposes to amend the interstate commerce act. We have just read section 420, which proposed to amend section 15. The amendment proposed by the gentleman from Washington is further to amend section 15, and therefore it is germane, unless for some reason it has no reference to the matters proposed to be enacted in section 15 of the commerce act. I submit that the amendment of the gentleman from Washington is germane. What is the amendment? It seeks to correct an alleged evil by which commerce originating in the United States passes through a foreign country—for instance, Canada—and thence to another point in the United States. If the foreign railroad allows rebates or offers other wrongful inducements, it is guilty of unfair competition with our transcontinental lines. Those acts make the rate of freight over these foreign roads attractive to the shipper with the result of diverting traffic from our transcontinental lines to the line of a foreign country. It seems to me that an amendment which proposes to check in a perfectly legitimate way these violations by a foreign road, a practice which we inhibit in our law, must of necessity be germane to this bill and germane at the place at which it is offered.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from North Carolina permit an inquiry there? Is there anything in the commerce act that has to do with transportation by rail or water to foreign countries?

Mr. SMALL. Yes; in the bill itself, Mr. Chairman, we find in section 400:

Provided, That this act shall apply to common carriers engaged in transportation of passengers or property from any place in the United States through a foreign country or any other place in the United States, or from or to any place in the United States to or from a foreign country.

That is in the bill which we have passed over, so that this amendment would be germane to this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. It is also in the commerce act.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington offers an amendment to insert a new paragraph in section 15 of the commerce act as thus far amended, the effect of which is to make unlawful for a United States carrier by rail or water to participate in a continuous or interrupted transportation of passengers or property from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, or from or to any place in the United States, or from a foreign country, where the through rate or through charge by combina-

tion of rates for such transportation, whether by rebate, by absorption of storage charges, wharfage charges, or any other charge or charges, or in any manner whatsoever, shall be less than the through rate or through charge by combination of rates between such points, filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission or the United States Shipping Board, or the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Shipping Board, applying at such time for like transportation by the United States carriers by rail or water or by rail and water.

It then provides a penalty. Section 15 of the commerce act is devoted chiefly to the powers of the commission after investigation either upon its own initiative or upon petition to institute rates or to determine just and reasonable regulations and practices; and where the carriers fail to agree on a division of joint rates the commission is authorized to prescribe the proper proportion. Section 15 also authorizes the investigation of new schedules, the suspension of new schedules, and the extension of such suspension, and puts the burden on the carriers to show the reasonableness of increased rates. It is also authorized to establish through routes and joint rates in classification. There is a limitation on the power to prescribe through routes, and the shipper is authorized to designate routes. Then there is a penalty for giving information, and also there is discretion left in the commission to determine the maximum to be paid for service rendered. Then the section as it now stands, as the Chair understands it, contains a clause reading:

The following enumeration of powers shall not exclude any other power which the commission would otherwise have in making an order under the provisions of this act.

The amendment proposed by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON] seeks to write into the law a prohibition for certain carriers to do a certain thing, or to route certain property or passengers in a certain way, and provides that the compensation shall not be less than certain schedules filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission or the United States Shipping Board. In the opinion of the Chair the amendment of the gentleman from Washington in seeking to write into the permanent law a prohibition of this character, particularly as to the filing or permitting the filing of rates with the Shipping Board, and also the Interstate Commerce Commission, is not germane to the provisions of section 15, which deals with an entirely different subject, and the Chair therefore sustains the point of order.

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Chairman, at the beginning of the reading of this bill I called the attention of the House to the necessity of giving this bill full consideration, involving, as it does, one-twelfth of the wealth of the Nation. I therefore ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article that I have here, and I do so because I believe the membership of the House will be interested in the article; that the people of the country are entitled to the information contained in the article; and further, because the gentleman who wrote the article will deal with the bill at the other end of the Capitol. Without expressing any opinion as to the merits or demerits of the article, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an article appearing in a magazine, the Nation's Business, issue of June, 1919, entitled, "Our Waiting Railways; What Attitude Will Congress Take Toward the Carriers which are the Vital Factor in our Commercial Existence?" by Senator ALBERT B. CUMMINS, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate. This article clearly shows the necessity of giving this legislation careful consideration, which I contend has not been done and was impossible in the six or seven days the bill has been before us.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Florida asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing the article mentioned. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe the House should go into the business of inserting the remarks of a gentleman in the other body, and therefore I object.

Mr. SEARS. I hope the gentleman will not object. This will be printed in the RECORD and the people will and should have an opportunity to read it. There is much meat in this article. The gentleman's objection is simply an illustration of——

A MEMBER. Regular order!

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the Democrat who was kind enough to call for the regular order should be courteous enough to stand up and comply with the rules of the House. I think that his ignorance in this case should not be overlooked.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SEARS. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I do not desire personally to be objecting to these things, but as a member of the Joint Committee on Printing I feel obliged to do so for the reason in this case that the matter is likely to appear in the RECORD from another body.

Mr. SEARS. Then it will be under consideration again, and the people will not have a chance perhaps to read it and study it before the bill is again acted upon.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it has been stated by a number of Members of the House that a vote for or against the bill will be considered as a vote for or against public ownership of railroads. This construction can not and should not be given to any vote cast by the Members on either side. I think there are three interests involved in this bill which should be protected: First, the owners and operators of railways. To the owners should be given full justice; then to their employees; to them should be given full justice. I believe the first two, as ably cartooned a few days ago, have been fully cared for, but there is a third interest, Mr. Chairman, and that is the great citizenship of the United States, which I fear, I am convinced, has not been protected. I had hoped to publish this article, written by the distinguished Republican chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the Senate, in order that the people of the country might know something about it, and again I state that I regret that one of his Republican colleagues should see fit to object.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 422. The second paragraph of section 16 of the commerce act is hereby amended by inserting (2) at the beginning of such paragraph and by striking out the last sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following as a new paragraph:

"(3) All actions at law by carriers subject to this act for recovery of their charges, or any part thereof, shall be begun within three years from the time the cause of action accrues, and not after. All complaints for the recovery of damages shall be filed with the commission within two years from the time the cause of action accrues, and not after, unless the carrier, after the expiration of such two years or within 90 days before such expiration, begins an action for recovery of charges in respect of the same service, in which case such period of two years shall be extended to and including 90 days from the time such action by the carrier is begun. In either case the cause of action in respect of a shipment of property shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to accrue upon delivery or tender of delivery thereof by the carrier, and not after. A petition for the enforcement of an order for the payment of money shall be filed in the district court or State court within one year from the date of the order, and not after."

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend by remarks in the RECORD on this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I make the same request.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

Mr. ESCH rose.

Mr. BEE. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask the chairman of the committee——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin seek recognition?

Mr. ESCH. Yes; but I will wait.

Mr. BEE. If he does, of course I will yield. I wanted to ask the chairman of the committee as to the provision on page 71, line 16, requiring actions at law by carriers to be begun within three years and complaints for the recovery of damages within two years against the carriers. Why do you give the carriers three years in which to bring cause of action?

Mr. ESCH. The trouble is that there is really no limitation now, and that has been one of the main causes of complaint on the part of shippers where they have paid their charges and then five or six years thereafter the carriers have brought in claims for overcharge. We did not believe that that was in the interest of good business, and so we put in the limitation of three years.

Mr. BEE. The reason I asked the chairman of the committee the question was because I wanted to know why you give the carriers three years instead of two. In other words, the section reads—

All actions at law by carriers subject to this act for recovery of their charges, or any part thereof, shall be begun within three years from the time the cause of action accrues, and not after. All complaints for the recovery of damages shall be filed with the commission within two years from the time the cause of action accrues, and not after.

Why do you make that distinction between the carriers and those who have complaints against the carriers?

Mr. ESCH. The first part is the existing law.

Mr. BEE. The three years?

Mr. ESCH. No; the two years is the existing law.

Mr. BEE. Why does not the committee put them upon an equality?

Mr. ESCH. You have to allow considerable time in actions of this sort because of the complexity of the tariff schedules. Sometimes it requires a good deal of time before it is discovered.

Mr. BEE. I understand, and the only thing I am asking—and more for information than by way of complaint—is why the time given to the carrier is three years and the time given to the shipper is two years? Why is there not an equality in point of time between the parties?

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Where the carrier brings the suit it is a case where the carrier did not charge the consignor a sufficient amount of money, and it is a violation of law, and the consignor has been held heretofore to be obliged to return the difference even after a period of 8 or 10 years; but it was such a hardship on the shipper that it was thought there ought to be some limitation to that kind of an action, and the committee fixed it at 3 years. The gentleman will understand that they are not the same kind of an action.

Mr. BEE. I understand that they are not the same kind of actions, but I am still asking for an answer to the question as to why there should be the difference in the time allowed? I can not understand why the carrier can not find out within three years that he has not charged a sufficient amount. He can find this out in two years, just as well as the shipper can find out his troubles in two years.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. But it has always been recognized that the suits are entirely different kinds of action; because the suit by the shipper is ordinarily a suit for failure to deliver, or something of that sort, while on the carrier's part it is a case where he has not charged the shipper a sufficient amount. It is really a tort on the part of the carrier, and there being that distinction, there is some question whether there ought to be any limitation whatever.

Mr. BEE. I understand, but it occurs to me that where the carrier has not charged enough you ought not to give him so much time to find it out.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. It gives him an opportunity to practice rebating.

Mr. BEE. I know, but you ought not to give him so much time to find it out.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I wish to correct a typographical error on page 71, line 12, to insert quotation marks outside of the brackets around the figure "2."

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will make the correction.

Mr. EVANS of Nevada. I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 424. The seventh paragraph of section 16 of the commerce act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(8) Any carrier, any officer, representative, or agent of a carrier, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, or agent of either of them, who knowingly fails or neglects to obey any order made under the provisions of sections 3, 13, or 15 of this act shall forfeit to the United States the sum of $5,000 for each offense. Every distinct violation shall be a separate offense, and in case of a continuing violation each day shall be deemed a separate offense."

Mr. BROOKS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I wish to offer an amendment on page 71, line 18.

Mr. ESCH. We have passed that.

Mr. BROOKS of Pennsylvania. I ask unanimous consent to return to it.

Mr. ESCH. For what purpose? We would like to know what the gentleman's amendment is.

Mr. BROOKS of Pennsylvania. I think the term of three years in which the carrier has the right to bring suit against the shipper is too long a time.

Mr. ESCH. We have just discussed that.

Mr. BROOKS of Pennsylvania. One year is plenty long enough.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman's request to return to the preceding section?

Mr. ESCH. Let the gentleman's amendment be read for information.

Mr. BROOKS of Pennsylvania. I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's amendment will be read for information.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 71, line 18, after the word "within" strike out the word "three" and substitute "one."

Mr. BEE. Would it be in order for me to move to substitute "two" instead of "one"?

The CHAIRMAN. Not until we get consent to return to the section for the purpose of offering an amendment. Is there objection?

Mr. ESCH. I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 426. The tenth paragraph of section 16 of the commerce act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(11) The commission may employ such attorneys as it finds necessary for proper legal aid and service of the commission or its members in the conduct of their work, or for proper representation of the public interests in investigations made by it or cases or proceedings pending before it, whether at the commission's own instance or upon complaint, or to appear for or represent the commission in any case in court; and the expenses of such employment shall be paid out of the appropriation for the commission."

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of asking the chairman of the committee a question. In what respect does the provision of the bill differ from existing law?

Mr. ESCH. The only difference will be found in line 14, on page 73, in the use of the word "court."

Mr. SMALL. Instead of "Commerce Court"?

Mr. ESCH. The other was "Commerce Court," and we abolished that court, and so we now say "court."

Mr. SMALL. That is substantially the only difference?

Mr. ESCH. That is all.

Mr. LAYTON. Mr. Chairman, I suggest to the chairman of the committee whether there is not a typographical error in line 11, and if the word "or," before the word "proceedings," should not be "of"?

Mr. ESCH. No; that was considered in the committee. It is right as it is.

Mr. LAYTON. Then I think there should be a comma before the word "or."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 433. The fifth paragraph of section 20 of the commerce act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(5) The commission may, in its discretion, prescribe the forms of any and all accounts, records, and memoranda to be kept by carriers subject to the provisions of this act, including the accounts, records, and memoranda of the movement of traffic, as well as of the receipts and expenditures of moneys. The commission shall as soon as practicable prepare and establish schedules for depreciation of all classes of equipment and fixed improvements of carriers subject to this act, which schedules may be modified from time to time, and shall, as and when established, be used and followed. The commission shall at all times have access to all accounts, records, and memoranda, including all documents, papers, and correspondence now or hereafter existing, and kept or required to be kept by carriers subject to this act, and the provisions of this section respecting the preservation and destruction of books, papers, and documents shall apply thereto, and it shall be unlawful for such carriers to keep any other accounts, records, or memoranda than those prescribed or approved by the commission, and it may employ special agents or examiners, who shall have authority under the order of the commission to inspect and examine any and all accounts, records, and memoranda, including all documents, papers, and correspondence now or hereafter existing, and kept or required to be kept by such carriers. This provision shall apply to receivers of carriers and operating trustees. The provisions of this section shall also apply to all accounts, records, and memoranda, including all documents, papers, and correspondence now or hereafter existing, kept during the period of Federal control, and placed by the President in the custody of carriers subject to this act."

Mr. HAYDEN. I move to strike out the last word. In lines 3, 4, and 5 on page 76 occur the words:

And it shall be unlawful for such carriers to keep any other accounts, records, or memoranda than those prescribed or approved by the commission.

Mr. ESCH. Yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. I want to know whether that provision makes it unlawful for the carrier to keep accounts, records, or memoranda prescribed by the State railway or corporation commissions?

Mr. ESCH. That is existing law and has been the law for quite a number of years, ever since 1910. If your State commission has been keeping records of accounts according to its own law and has not had any conflict with the Interstate Commerce Commission, I assume that there has been no violation of this law.

Mr. HAYDEN. I know of this state of affairs: The Legislature of the State of Arizona passed a 3-cent-fare law, which the carriers, of course, resisted. Pending the decision of the court the State corporation commission directed the carriers to keep an account of tickets sold at the rate of more than 3 cents a mile, so that a rebate could be made in the event that the court decided that the act was constitutional. The carriers refused to keep any such account. Would there be any objection to amending this provision by adding, after the word "admission," in line 5, the words "or unless prescribed by a State corporation commission or other State railway-regulatory body?"

Mr. ESCH. No; I believe that might lead to a conflict of jurisdiction at once. There has been no trouble, as far as I know, since 1910, when these words were put into the law.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I will say, if the gentleman will yield, that in practice the Interstate Commerce Commission devises for the small lines a simple form of accounts. It does not require any such complicated report as it expects from the larger trunk lines, and no difficulty has come from the application of this provision, which, as the chairman says, has been the law for several years.

Mr. HAYDEN. I realize that it would be both vain and useless to offer such an amendment unless it meets with the approval of the chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, so I therefore ask the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH] whether he would object to an amendment that would not make it unlawful for the carriers to keep accounts, records, or memoranda when prescribed by a State corporation commission or other State regulatory body?

Mr. ESCH. I would not be inclined to accept the amendment, as far as I am personally concerned. There has been no difficulty, and I doubt whether there ever would be.

Mr. HAYDEN. As I have said, there was just such a difficulty in my State.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Might it not be very important, as it would have been had the Arizona act been held constitutional, in order to preserve evidence of the overcharge?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Arizona State Corporation Commission insisted that it was very important.

Mr. VENABLE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words. Of course, the objection of the gentleman from Arizona is that this language might take away from the State tribunal the power to make a rule that the carrier should keep such books and accounts as would enable the State tribunal to exercise its jurisdiction over the intrastate rights. I do not think any such construction would be given to the language, because this Congress has not the power to take from the States their jurisdiction over intrastate rights, which impliedly carries with it the power to make all internal regulations and rules for the exercise of its jurisdiction. Certainly no court would so construe this language as to make it an invasion of State jurisdiction. In my judgment, if this language should come before the courts they would construe it as applying only to interstate business, with no sort of limitation on the power of the State to lay down any necessary rule or regulation for its own use and guidance.

The CHAIRMAN. The pro forma amendment is withdrawn, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 436. The third proviso of the eleventh paragraph of section 20 of the commerce act (not counting the proviso added by section 435 of this act) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"*Provided further*, That it shall be unlawful for any such common carrier to provide by rule, contract, regulation, or otherwise a shorter period for giving notice of claims than 90 days, for the filing of claims than four months, and for the institution of suits than two years, such period for institution of suits to be computed from the day when notice in writing is given by the carrier to the claimant that the carrier has disallowed the claim or any part or parts thereof specified in the notice."

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 78, line 2, after the word "notice," add the following:

"*Provided*, In the event suit is instituted on any such claim within the 90-day period such institution of suit shall be construed as being in compliance with any such provision for giving notice of filing such claim."

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of the amendment is this: A great many contracts of shipment require that notice of the claim for damages shall be filed within a certain period. This law requires that notice of claim be filed within 90 days and the filing of the claim within four months. As I understand it, the purpose of the carrier in requiring that notice of the claim be filed or requiring that claims be filed within a limited period is so that they may have a chance to investigate before the witnesses have gotten away and before the evidence has become scattered so that it can not be obtained. If the suit is filed within three months there can be no reason for putting the party to the trouble of filing notice of a claim or of filing the claim itself. The filing of the suit would be notice, and it would be notice of the character and kind of the claim. I do not see how there can be any objection to the proviso being put in.

Mr. Chairman, the question of whether or not the railroads shall be returned to the owners is not involved in this bill. They were simply taken over for the period of the war. The President has announced that he will return them on January 1, 1920. They will therefore be returned at a very early date, and even if the President did not act and no legislation were passed they would automatically go back at an early date. They were taken over for the war and should be returned at once. I was one of the 15 Members who voted last February to return them.

The sole question to be determined is whether the present bill should be passed or whether they should go back under the law as it existed prior to Federal control.

The so-called Esch bill, which we are now considering, is a monstrosity. Section 207 provides that the United States shall guarantee the roads a profit, during the first six months of their operation after being returned, of not less than the average they received during the three years just prior to Federal control. It provides that those roads which make more than the guaranty shall be allowed to keep the excess and those which make less—well, the Government will make up the loss by a gift, a pure gratuity. What other business receives a guaranty of a profit? The farmer does not. When the drought or the pestilence comes he must shoulder his loss. Under this bill you would tax him to guarantee the railroad owner against loss. The business man is not guaranteed. If hard times come and he has goods left on his hands, he, too, must suffer his loss like a man. But now you would tax him, too, for the benefit of the owners of the stocks and bonds. What a strange philosophy of government.

In addition to the guaranty, another subsection of the bill appropriates $250,000,000 to be loaned to the railways out of the United States Treasury. In addition to guaranteeing them a profit, you would lend them a lot of money on second liens.

This is not all. The public has hoped that freight rates at least would go no higher. But this bill provides that all the railways which desire to have the advantages of the guaranty shall immediately file a schedule of increases in freight rates over what those rates are now. What a provision. Whoever heard of a government of sane men guaranteeing a business a profit, then loaning that business money, and then asking that business to increase its charges for its services? Where does the public come in on this affair? Surely the taxpayer is entitled to some consideration in this hour of turmoil. How can any man vote for such a measure?

Subsections 15 and 16 provide for turning over the distribution of all cars to the Interstate Commerce Commission, with authority to order them anywhere, regardless of the road to which they belong. My section of the country has had some experience with car distribution. This bill would give the commission power to take every car out of Texas or any other State. The man does not live who can sit at a desk in Washington and distribute cars over this broad country without getting them into a jam.

By the terms of this measure the Shreveport decision is not only ratified, but its scope is enlarged, and the business interests of all inland sections and cities are jeopardized, the State railway commissions are stripped of practically all their powers, water transportation will be almost destroyed, rates will be increased, and the progress of the far-away and developing sections will be greatly impeded. But why multiply the reasons? The bill in its present form is impossible.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JONES of Texas) there were—ayes 24, noes 51.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 437. The commerce act is further amended by inserting therein a new section between section 20 and section 21 to be designated section 20a, and to read as follows:

"SEC. 20a. (1) That from and after 120 days after this section takes effect it shall be unlawful for any common carrier by railroad (except a street or electric interurban passenger railway not engaged in the general business of transporting freight in addition to its passenger and express business) which is subject to this act (hereinafter in this section called 'carrier') to issue any share of capital stock or any bond or other evidence of interest in or indebtedness of the carrier (hereinafter in this section collectively termed 'securities') or to assume any obligation or liability as lessor, lessee, guarantor, indorser, surety, or otherwise, in respect of the securities of any other person, natural or artificial, even though permitted by the authority creating the carrier corporation, unless and until, and then only to the extent that, upon application by the carrier, and after investigation by the commission of the purposes and uses of the proposed issue and the proceeds thereof, or of the proposed asumption of obligation or liability in respect of the securities of any other person, natural or artificial, the commission by order authorizes such issue or assumption. The commission shall make such order only if it finds that such issue or assumption: (a) is for some lawful purpose compatible with the public interest, which is necessary or appropriate for or consistent with the proper performance by the carrier of service to the public as a common carrier, and which will not impair its ability to perform that service, and (b) is reasonably necessary and appropriate for such purpose.

"(2) The commission shall have power by its order to grant or deny the application as made, or to grant it in part and deny it in part, or to grant it with such modifications and upon such terms and conditions

as the commission may deem necessary or appropriate in the premises, and may from time to time, for good cause shown, make such supplemental orders in the premises as it may deem necessary or appropriate, and may by any such supplemental order modify the provisions of any previous order as to the particular purposes, uses, and extent to which, or the conditions under which, any securities so theretofore authorized or the proceeds thereof may be applied, subject always to the requirements of the foregoing paragraph (1).

"(3) Every application for authority shall be made in such form and contain such matters as the commission may prescribe. Every such application, as also every certificate of notification hereinafter provided for, shall be made under oath, signed and filed on behalf of the carrier by its president, a vice president, auditor, comptroller, or other executive officer having knowledge of the matters therein set forth and duly designated for that purpose by the carrier.

"(4) Whenever any securities set forth and described in any application for authority or certificate of notification as pledged or held unencumbered in the treasury of the carrier shall, subsequent to the filing of such application or certificate, be sold, pledged, repledged, or otherwise disposed of by the carrier, such carrier shall, within 10 days after such sale, pledge, repledge, or other disposition, file with the commission a certificate of notification to that effect, setting forth therein all such facts as may be required by the commission.

"(5) Upon receipt of any such application for authority the commission shall cause notice thereof to be given to and a copy filed with the railroad commission, or public service or utilities commission, or other appropriate authority of each State in which the applicant carrier operates, or to the governor of such State. The railroad commissions, public service or utilities commissions, or other appropriate State authorities thus notified shall have the right to make before the commission such representations as they may deem just and proper for preserving and conserving the rights and interests of their people and the States, respectively, involved in such proceeding. The commission may hold hearings, if it sees fit, to enable it to determine its decision upon the application for authority.

"(6) The jurisdiction conferred upon the commission by this section shall be exclusive and plenary, and a carrier may issue securities and assume obligations or liabilities in accordance with the provisions of this section without securing approval other than as specified herein.

"(7) Nothing herein shall be construed to imply any guaranty or obligation as to such securities on the part of the United States.

"(8) The foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply to notes to be issued by the carrier maturing not more than two years after the date thereof and aggregating (together with all other then outstanding notes of a maturity of two years or less) not more than 10 per cent of the par value of the securities of the carrier then outstanding. In the case of securities having no par value, the par value for the purposes of this paragraph shall be the fair market value as of the date of issue. Within 10 days after the making of such notes the carrier issuing the same shall file with the commission a certificate of notification, in such form as may from time to time be determined and prescribed by the commission, setting forth as nearly as may be the same matters as those required in respect of applications for authority to issue other securities.

"(9) The commission shall require periodical or special reports from each carrier hereafter issuing any securities, including such notes, which shall show, in such detail as the commission may require, the disposition made of such securities and the application of the proceeds thereof.

"(10) All issues of securities and assumptions of obligation or liability contrary to the provisions of this section or of any order issued thereunder by the commission shall be void. If any security so made void or any security in respect to which the assumption of obligation or liability is so made void, is acquired by any person for value and in good faith and without notice that the issue or assumption is void, such person may in a suit or action in any court of competent jurisdiction hold jointly and severally liable for the full amount of the damage sustained by him in respect thereof, the carrier which issued the security so made void or assumed the obligation or liability so made void, and its directors, officers, attorneys, and other agents, who participated in any way in the authorizing, issuing, hypothecating, or selling of the security so made void or in the authorizing of the assumption of the obligation or liability so made void. In case any security so made void was directly acquired from the carrier issuing it the holder may at his option rescind the transaction and upon the surrender of the security recover the consideration given therefor. Any director, officer, attorney, or agent of the carrier who knowingly assents to or concurs in any issue of securities or asumptions of obligation or liability forbidden by this section, or any sale or other disposition of securities contrary to the provisions of the commissioner's order or orders in the premises, or any application not authorized by the commission of the funds derived by the carrier through such sale or other disposition of such securities, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

"(11) After December 31, 1921, it shall be unlawful for any person to hold the position of officer or director of more than one carrier, unless such holding shall have been authorized by order of the commission, upon due showing, in form and manner prescribed by the commission, that neither public nor private interests will be adversely affected thereby. After this section takes effect it shall be unlawful for any officer or director of any carrier to receive for his own benefit, directly or indirectly, any money or thing of value in respect of the negotiation, hypothecation, or sale of any securities issued or to be issued by such carrier, or to share in any of the proceeds thereof, or to participate in the making or paying of any dividends of an operating carrier from any funds properly included in capital account. Any violation of these provisions shall be a misdemeanor, and on conviction in any United States court having jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

Mr. PURNELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I expect to support this bill, but I do not want to delay the passage of it, and I ask to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I make the same request.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 81, strike out all of subdivision (6) on said page and insert the following:

"*Provided*, however, that no such securities, capital stock, bonds, and evidences of indebtedness shall be issued under the act except in the manner and form prescribed by the laws of the State which created such common carrier, and that this section of this act shall not be construed as a limitation of State authority, but only as cumulative thereof."

Mr. HUDSPETH. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this bill in its present form—not that I am opposed to returning the railroads to their private owners. I would be glad to do that tomorrow. I am opposed to Government control and Government ownership; likewise I am opposed to legalizing millions and millions of watered stock as is proposed to be done by this bill.

The chairman of the Committee [Mr. ESCH] has stated that this was a national bill; that it was not meant for Texas. In this I wholly agree with him. It is national; national from the enacting clause to the last page; national in every line and in every sentence.

Alexander Hamilton in his palmiest days could not have written a document for a greater centralization of power at Washington. It takes away from the States every vestige of right granted them under the Constitution of the United States and under the constitutions and laws of the several States.

Yes, sirs, I want the roads to go back to the private owners, and in my candid judgment Government control has been a dismail failure; but, sirs, I believe, as Henry Grady so eloquently stated, that the Government should do nothing that the States can do, and the regulation of railroads by our State since the railroad commission was written into our organic law some 30 years ago has proved a success, and the people of the great State of Texas do not want their powers taken away to regulate and control the great railway lines that pass through our State.

I am talking now to men who believe that the Constitution of the great Republic is more than a literary document or an ancient relic of bygone days. I admit, sirs, that it has been terribly mutilated in the last few years, but there is a small fragment of it left, and under it a small vestige of States rights still in existence.

This bill, gentlemen, is the most iniquitous of any measure that has ever confronted me in legislation, and in making that statement I mean no disrespect to the splendid committee that brought this bill out. I have tried to amend it in order to restore to the States and to the various commissions of the different States the right to regulate and make rates intrastate. In this I have been only partially successful. My splendid colleagues from Texas have labored likewise.

To sum up briefly, this bill destroys the antitrust laws of Texas, built up by the splendid brain and long experience of our able attorneys general and the decisions of our splendid courts. This bill destroys forever the stock and bond law of Texas, forced upon the statute books by the great commoner, Gov. Hogg, and which the railroad companies and their splendid and astute attorneys in the past 30 years have never been able to make a dent upon. This bill practically abolishes the railroad commission of Texas and its power to make rates, although the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SANDERS], who is on the committee, stoutly denies that it does. But I challenge him to point to the saving clause for State regulation.

Gentlemen, the railroad commission law is sacred to the people of my State. Texas is a pioneer in State regulation. This law was advocated by the great commoner who gave the best years of his life in behalf of the people of his State; and his whole life was so interwoven with the toiling masses and his whole thought was for their betterment that he requested that a pecan and a walnut tree be planted at the head and foot of his grave, so that the children of the "breadwinners," as he termed them, for whom he had striven for their betterment, might come and pick the fruit thereof in after years. This bill was written into the constitution of Texas by almost a unanimous vote of the people; and, sirs, they do not want it lacerated and emasculated by this bill.

This bill provides that an agent of the Federal Government can go to any part of my State or any other State and direct the routing of cars or change the routing of cars over any route he may feel called upon to choose, and in that respect, as I have explained in another address before this body, it is placed in his hands to destroy shipments of live stock and farm produce, and the owner would have no recourse against anyone, because the shipment was directed by an agent of the Federal Government. Will the people of my State sanction a high-handed, autocratic grant of power like this? I say, "No; they will not."

Until I forced the chairman to adopt an amendment to paragraph 17 you could not build a line of railroad two miles and

a half under this bill without coming to Washington and the Interstate Commerce Commission and getting a grant of authority. Until the chairman was forced to place on this amendment, which only covers railroads entirely within the State, a short-line road could have been taken over by the superior road and the roadbed taken up by the commission in Washington upon its own ipse dixit, and the people of the State would have been powerless to prevent it.

We have a law in Texas, also a clause in the constitution of the State, preventing consolidation except by the consent of the legislature, or against pooling of roads or against leasing of one road by another. This has all been destroyed by this bill and sole authority on these questions lodged in the great commission at Washington.

The Shreveport case has been written into this bill and has been made the law of the land. For what reason I am unable to understand. The Shreveport case was where the city of Shreveport sued the railroads and the State of Texas was not made a party. Their contention, in my candid judgment, was ridiculous. Their contention was that rates intrastate or within the State of Texas on lumber, coal, sand, gravel, cement, wood, and other products was unjust and a discrimination against the interstate rates from Shreveport into Texas, notwithstanding the fact that Shreveport never shipped a bag of wool in all the days of its life. Shreveport never shipped any sand, never shipped any gravel, never shipped any coal, never shipped any wood; yet the decision of the court which, if correct, is founded upon a wrong principle, held that the intrastate rates on these commodities I have named was a discrimination against the interstate rate from Shreveport to Texas.

You know some autocrat in his mad career said, "The people be damned," and you know what happened to him; and the section engrafting the Shreveport decision into this law, section 314 of this bill, winds up with the remarkable statement, which I quote, "The law of any State or the decision or order of any State authority to the contrary notwithstanding." Section 4 of the Constitution of the United States gives full faith and credit to the decree or decision to be given by one State to another. An acknowledgment taken by the humblest notary public in Connecticut will be given full faith and credit in any court in my State. A judgment in the State of Virginia being filed in Texas in any court in that State, execution will promptly issue. Under this bill the decision of every court in the land is recognized as to every human being, but not as to the railroads. They are exempt and stand in a class, as far as this bill is concerned, above the law.

The gentlemen who appeared before the committee representing the interests and who possibly may have impressed their views into this bill—one David Warfield, representing six billions of railroad securities; one Mr. Rich, of Boston, who represented the Boston & Maine Railway and the Boston Chamber of Commerce; one Mr. Wheeler, vice president of the Union Trust Co., of Chicago—all declared for a centralization of power at Washington and the destruction of the rights of States to control railways within said States.

Now, I want to say to the chairman of the committee and to the Republicans, who are standing in solid phalanx behind same, for this bill, that if it is your intention to follow up the declaration in your national platform at Chicago when you nominated one Bill Taft, that the right of the States to regulate rates within the States and to regulate railroads within the States should be abolished and all powers be centered in the Interstate Commerce Commission, then it is useless to offer any amendments to prevent invasion of State rights. As much as I would like to see the railroads return to their owners, I can not support a bill the boldness with which it destroys the splendid laws of my State, that any man who would offer to repeal, if he were running for office in my State, would be immediately sent into political obscurity.

Mr. Chairman, if I may be permitted to get in front of the Republican steam roller for a few minutes, I would like to call the attention of the gentlemen of this committee to the fact that this amendment of mine simply is cumulative of this section and prohibits this bill from destroying the stock and bond laws of my State, placed upon the statute books 30 years ago. Under this section you permit the issuance of securities by a railroad company by making application to this commission in Washington. At the time that the stock and bond law of my State was passed you had the Interstate Commerce Commission law on the statute books, and let me say to you that when the great Gov. Hogg forced through the Legislature of Texas the stock and bond law he squeezed out of the stocks and bonds of railroads in Texas millions upon millions of water, and at that time, I repeat, you had your Interstate Commerce Commission law; it was on the statute books. At that time the stocks and bonds of the railroads of Texas were not worth 5 cents on the dollar in many instances. There were millions of stocks and bonds floating that could not be sold, and no railroad building was going on in that State. Stagnation was on every hand. When that splendid law was put on the statute books, immediately stocks and bonds were made stable, and the country at large knew, and the financial interests in the East knew, that the stocks and bonds of Texas were good because we squeezed the most of the water out of them, said watered stocks you are making legal now by this bill. Railroad building at once began; there was an impetus that had never been known before in the history of the State.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUDSPETH. Oh, certainly; I always yield to gentlemen who believe—not—in State rights.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. The gentleman is aware that this section contains the provisions of a bill introduced and passed in this House twice, whose author was his colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

Mr. HUDSPETH. I am aware of the fact, but let me say this: This is not the Rayburn bill. The Rayburn bill did not take away from the State railway commission of our State the prerogatives of passing on stocks and bonds. It did not destroy the great stock and bond law of Texas. I want to say to my friend that I want to return the railroads to their owners as speedily as possible, and I wish we could do it to-morrow. I am against Government control and Government ownership, but I want to say to you that I do not want to return the railroads to their owners with millions and millions of watered stock legalized by this bill.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Then, I suggest to the gentleman that he vote for this section.

Mr. HUDSPETH. That is what you are doing. If you adopt my amendment and let the tribunals that have always passed on the stocks and bonds of railroads pass on them as they have done in the past and squeeze the water out of them, then stocks and bonds will be stable, and they will be salable in the markets of the East.

I want to ask the chairman of this committee—I see it running through this bill—to please explain to me what he means by "an undue burden on interstate commerce." I yield for an answer.

Mr. ESCH. The gentleman was probably not in the Chamber when I read a part of a decision of the Supreme Court in the Houston case, which is the Shreveport case.

Mr. HUDSPETH. I am familiar with it.

Mr. ESCH. In which it was stated that Congress had power wherever there was an injury to interstate commerce to provide a remedy, and that I construed "injury" to be synonymous with "undue burden."

Mr. HUDSPETH. I think the gentleman must have meant "undue discrimination against interstate commerce."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. HUDSPETH. Oh, you can not get away from the proposition, no matter how much you disclaim. In my judgment this bill is not only an invasion of States rights but puts the iron heel of the Federal Government upon the neck of my State and grinds into the dust every vestige of local State sovereignty and forever destroys the right of my State to make its own laws and regulate its own railroads. For that reason, Mr. Chairman, I shall vote against the bill. [Applause.]

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman complains about watered stock and he wishes us to amend this bill so that the States may have the power to control stock and bond issues. In this bill we are seeking to give that power to a Federal authority. If there is water in the stocks, who is responsible for it except the States? We are trying to create a Federal authority that will have control of the matter. The most remarkable thing in all of the 11 weeks of hearings, in the 3,500 pages of testimony, was the fact that witnesses, irrespective of interest, urged upon us this very provision giving the Interstate Commerce Commission the right to control stock and bond issues, and all of the plans that were presented contained such a provision. We therefore thought that we were representing public sentiment throughout the whole country when we incorporated this provision, which twice before had had confirmation by the House of Representatives. It is true that the Rayburn bill, passed in 1916, and its counterpart, passed in 1914, did give the Interstate Commerce Commission the right to regulate stock and bond issues of every State, including the great State of Texas, and we are here presenting a complete and, we hope, a workable plan to give one central authority the right of control over stock and bond issues. The trouble heretofore

has been that there was no uniformity of control of issues of stocks and bonds, and each State went its own way, to the disadvantage, in my opinion, of transportation as a whole.

But this power in the States to regulate stock and bond issues sometimes, I regret to say, has been exercised for the purpose of securing for the States an undue advantage. There is on record testimony that some of the States, before they would give consent to an issue of stock, said to the railroad company, "We will give our consent, but you have got to spend so many thousands of dollars in this State out of the amount you raise by the sale of such stocks." I do not believe, gentlemen, that we should continue a system which has permitted the issuance of watered stock in years past, that enabled some of the States to exercise an undue power and secure an undue advantage through the issuance of stocks. [Applause.]

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman, anything my colleague from Texas [Mr. HUDSPETH] has said about the splendid law that we have for the control of the issuance of securities of railroads in that State is true. It is also true that many of the States around us, which had their railroad lines running into our State, did not have these good laws. Many of the States of the Union do not have these laws, and yet when the railroads of Texas are honestly managed and honestly capitalized, they are liable to be the prey of the States that lie around us that are not managing their corporations like we do ours. I stand for the rights of my State and I stand for the rights of my State when it has this good law, but when other States around us do not have such a law I stand for my State in that if the States around it will not protect it that the Federal Government should protect it in this matter. [Applause.] Therefore I think it would be very unfortunate to amend this provision or any provision of this law that has been three times thrashed out in this body and passed each time with practical unanimity. It is true it is taking away from the States the right to the control of the issuance of securities in the future, but it is further true, as the chairman of this committee has said, that every organization that appeared before the committee to urge a plan incorporated this feature in its plan. It is also true that the convention of State railroad commissioners of this country, that are jealous of the power and the rights of those commissions, passed a resolution unanimously indorsing the provisions of this bill giving to the Federal authorities the control of the issuance of securities by carriers in the future. [Applause.]

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Chairman, I have not taken up any time of the committee during the discussion of this bill. I have been intensely interested in all that has been said and I have maintained an open mind. No man in this House is more anxious than am I to have the Government relieved of the cost and the complications involved in the operation of the railroads by the Government. A year ago, when the bill carrying an appropriation for the continued operation of the roads by the Government was before this body, I made up my mind that I could never favor the policy of Government ownership, and I made my position clear on the question. I decided then and there what my course should be, and I burned the bridges behind me. In my remarks at that time I made clear my opposition to Government ownership and my desire to terminate Government control of the roads. I quote from my remarks on the bill then under consideration:

> We were all willing to have the Government operate the railroads during the period of the war and as long after the cessation of hostilities as necessary to wind up affairs in connection with the conduct of the war. When we were in a death struggle with Germany and our boys crossing the ocean in millions, and dying by the thousands upon the fields of France, the patriotic Members of Congress were ready to go the limit to organize the resources of our country in order to support and sustain our forces at the front. The people of the country full approved of our action, but it was distinctly understood that Government operation was to be only temporary and would terminate when the military necessity ceased. I contend that we are bound in good faith to make good our assurances, and that the Government should return the roads in accordance with the understanding upon which they were taken over.
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> We can not in good faith and consistency take advantage of the power that was entrusted to the Government thus temporarily to fasten public ownership as a permanent policy, nor even to continue experiments. We should do just what we said we would do, and that was to use the roads to win the war and then return them to their owners. When this is done the advocates and opponents of public ownership will have a fair opportunity to fight out the contest of that proposition.
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> When it was proposed to take over the roads it was insisted that among other advantages to be gained the Government would be able to effect a saving by consolidating management and other economies. But what are the facts? Notwithstanding a burden of approximately $600,000,000 has been added in six months, from July to December, in freight and passenger charges through the raise in rates the Government has sustained a loss of approximately $200,000,000. So it will be seen that instead of effecting a saving there has been, directly or indirectly, a loss of over three-quarters of a billion dollars; and that, too, at a time when the vast increase of business afforded unparalleled opportunity to make a profit. Of course, it will be said that economies will yet be accomplished, but I have no faith in the suggestion. We all know how difficult, if not impossible, it is to abolish or reduce any salary or expense when once fastened upon the Public Treasury.
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> When we took over the roads we appropriated $500,000,000 to be used as a revolving fund, and now we are called upon to appropriate three-quarters of a billion more, and the advocates are unwilling to agree upon a time when it shall end, except the period of 21 months after the signing of the peace treaty as fixed in the original act. I am willing to vote for an appropriation to cover all expenditures that have been made and all obligations that have been incurred. This is the proposition embodied in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN], to limit the present appropriation to $381,000,000. This fund would be sufficient to discharge all obligations and maintain a working capital of $247,000,000 in the hands of the administration which was the amount heretofore used and which it is desired to maintain. Without the adoption of this amendment I am unwilling to support the bill. I am opposed, in the present condition of the Treasury, to appropriating $369,000,000 for loans to be made to the railroad companies, and especially without fixing a time when the Government is to be relieved of its burdens in this connection. I want to see the activities of the Government simplified and reduced rather than multiplied and enlarged. I view with great alarm a proposition to increase in such sweeping fashion the centralization of power in the Federal Government and to fasten permanently upon its pay rolls the vast army in the service of the railroads. I am opposed to the effort to temporize with this question or evade responsibility, and for these reasons I can not vote for the bill.

My position thus expressed was taken when no one knew that the drift of sentiment in this country would be what it has been since that time. There were mighty influences favoring Government ownership as a permanent policy, and the prediction was freely indulged on every hand that Government control would never be terminated. I am glad to say now that sentiment throughout the country seems unquestionably to favor restoring the roads to their owners. The American people believe in the great system of competition and individualism under which we have grown so great industrially and politically. They believe that business affairs should be left in the hands of the individual and that the Government should be the umpire in business controversies springing out of the contest for industrial supremacy. There is no mistaking the sentiment of the American people in this regard.

But, gentlemen, we ought not to allow the owners of the railroads of the country to capitalize the sentiment against Government ownership by writing into the legislation returning the roads to them provisions giving them unfair advantages and benefits to which they are not justly entitled. We should not attempt to deceive ourselves in this matter. For my part I favor now stronger than ever the policy of returning the roads to their owners, but when they are returned I want it to be by a law that returns them in fact as well as nominally—a law that not only releases the roads but releases the Government also. The bill before us does not do that. On the contrary, it keeps the Government tied up by obligations to guarantee profits such as the roads have never known before, and practically directs the roads to organize a fight for increased rates. When we took over the roads we provided for a guaranteed return to the owners, but in case any road made earnings in excess of the guaranty the Government got the benefit, which, of course, would help make up any deficits in the accounts of other roads. The bill before us providing for the return of the roads to their owners carries a provision which binds the Government to make good the guaranteed returns to all the roads regardless of their earnings, but in case any road makes more than the guaranteed return, the excess goes into the pockets of the owners.

The bill provides that anything due by the Government to the owners of the roads must be paid, but anything due the Government by the roads is to be carried at the option of the owners of the roads for a period of 10 years. The sum thus to be run by the Government is approximately $250,000,000. Another provision of the bill makes appropriation of the sum of $250,000,000 to be used as loans to the railroads during the next two years. It does seem to me that these loans aggregating a half billion dollars ought to satisfy any man, however solicitous of the interest of the roads, without the additional provision carrying guaranteed returns and the direction to raise rates, which everybody knows will be done to the extent of 20 or 25 per cent. The people of the country cried out against Government ownership because of the vast burdens attending Government operation. They are going to be sorely disappointed when they learn that this bill looks to an increase of these burdens along with its enormous subsidy to the roads.

We are told by able members of the committee who reported the bill that it will operate to destroy water competition and nullify the struggle of the people for years and years to utilize the splendid waterways with which we are so bountifully blessed. They tell us, also, that the bill invades further than has ever been done before the rights of the States to deal with

intrastate railroad problems. The measure is rushed in at the close of this session to be put through in haste, when it is well known that it is impossible for any man not a member of the committee that reported it to give to it the study that any measure so important and so technical ought to have. I am not going to accept this bill simply because I am opposed to Government ownership or operation of railroads. The President has already declared his intention to restore the roads to their owners under the law as it was when we took them over, in the event no new legislation is passed. The President served notice on us last May that this would be done. Yet during all these months no bill has been reported providing for the return of the roads until this measure was rushed in at the close of this session, and Members told that we must accept it or be put in the attitude of favoring continued Government operation.

When the roads are released the Government ought to be released and the matter ended. As anxious as I am to be rid of the burden that has proved so trying, I would rather continue operation by the Government for three months or six months or longer, if necessary, in order that we may close and balance the account, than to see an act passed by which we subsidize the roads and guarantee them such unfair benefits and advantages. [Applause.]

I want to say, also, that, so far as I am concerned, I think the time has come when Congress should assert the supremacy of law in the settlement of all disputes between all citizens or any number of citizens throughout this country. [Applause.] We shall all be forced to recognize this sooner or later, and it is much better that we face the fact now than sit by and wait for some development that will accentuate our duty. My friends, whether we do it now or put it off, the time is not far distant when we must meet the issue. I am as much opposed as any man to leaving the men who labor at the mercy of their employers. Under conditions that have existed in the past, the right to strike is a weapon indispensable in the defense of labor, and it should not be destroyed without providing a substitute that will protect the toiling masses of the Nation. We should substitute a reign of law for an appeal to force. I believe that this great Government that offers to the man who toils protection not equaled anywhere else on earth is capable of doing justice in any dispute between any class of employers and employees without leaving them to methods that must disregard millions of disinterested citizens and the possible starvation of helpless women and children whose very lives depend upon the undisturbed processes of production and transportation of the necessaries of life. To deny this is to acknowledge our impotency—to confess our scheme of government an ignoble failure. The arbitration scheme embodied in this bill is a meaningless makeshift that gives no protection to the employers and employees themselves, nor to the masses at large who are interested in everything affecting the Nation's welfare. The time has come when all men should be required to trust their disputes, whatever they may be, to legally constituted authority; to submit their controversies to settlement through the instrumentalities set up by the law. In my judgment it is most unfortunate and unwise that men who toil should be taught not to trust their cause to the sense of justice of the American people as expressed through the law of the land. [Applause.]

Mr. HUDSPETH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. STEVENSON. I move to strike out the last two words of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Chairman, I think this provision is one that all parties have sought for many years. It is the beginning of the end of the speculative stocks in particular and also of speculative bonds of railroad corporations.

But there is in my mind a little doubt as to whether this provision is going to reach the core of the trouble. This provision applies to "carriers which are subject to this act." Now, get that. "Carriers which are subject to this act" are carriers engaged in interstate commerce to-day, not carriers that may be created and afterwards engaged in interstate commerce. Therefore a railroad that is to-day engaged in interstate commerce, or 120 days from now, will be required to have the proper approval in order to issue its securities. But here is a crowd that want to build a railroad. Until that railroad is built and the cars are running there is no interstate commerce on it, and it is not an instrument of interstate commerce, and it is not provided for in this section at all; and the result is that they can organize a corporation and get a charter and build a road and never become subject to this act until all the securities are issued and everything is running in great shape.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. STEVENSON. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. Does the gentleman know of any set of men now outside the walls of an insane asylum that would ask permission to build a railroad? [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENSON. I am not arguing that question. You are providing for the regulation of the issuance of stocks and bonds, and whether they are ready right now or not, they will be. That is one instance that is not covered by this bill, and the other is where the stocks and bonds are issued by great holding companies that are not subject to the interstate-commerce act, but who operate the instruments of interstate commerce by reason of the fact that they issue stocks and bonds, and hold the stocks and bonds of the instruments of interstate commerce, and then water the stocks that are based on the instruments of interstate commerce. As to these two classes of securities I tell you that the country will be flooded with them, and the next time there is an era of railroad building this will not reach the evil. I call to the attention of the committee the question whether this evil can be corrected or not before they have written this into this bill. I am not speaking of dreams and things of that kind. I have been through that kind of thing. I know how it is done. I have sat around a table and have seen it done. You have not given the cure to the evil when you say that these railroads now in existence shall not issue these securities, because many a railroad will be built and securities issued before the railroad becomes an instrumentality of interstate commerce, and the securities will be issued without limit, and the holding companies that are not subject to this law will acquire the stock, and they will take the stock and issue debentures against them and put water in them whenever they get ready, and in that way they will control the watered stock of railroad companies in this country, and you will have to meet it.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEVENSON. Yes.

Mr. ESCH. Will it meet the gentleman's point to insert in line 11, page 78, the words "or any corporation organized under this act for the purpose of engaging in transportation"?

Mr. STEVENSON. Yes; but I speak of that also in connection with the holding companies.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HUDSPETH].

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ESCH: Page 78, line 11, after the word "act," insert a comma and the following: "or any corporation organized for the purpose of engaging in transportation subject to this act."

Mr. ESCH. A comma should be inserted after the last "act."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS: Page 83, line 19, after the word "thereby," insert the following:

"No railroad corporation engaged in interstate commerce shall own or operate any coal mine or own any stock or other interest in any coal mine, and no person or corporation who owns, operates, or owns any stock or other interest in any coal mine engaged in interstate commerce shall own any stock or other interest in any railroad corporation engaged in interstate commerce. No person who owns any stock in any railroad corporation engaged in interstate commerce shall own any stock or other interest in any coal mine engaged in interstate commerce."

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against that.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order on that.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ESCH] make points of order against the amendment. The gentleman from Wisconsin will state his point of order.

Mr. ESCH. It is not germane to the section.

Mr. BLANTON. I make the point of order, Mr. Chairman, that the bill nowhere provides for the persons who are permitted to own stock in railroad corporations. It goes outside of the subject of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Kentucky desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which I offer to this bill is a follows:

No railroad corporation engaged in interstate commerce shall own or operate any coal mine or own any stock or other interest in any coal mine, and no person or corporation who owns, operates, or owns any stock or other interest in any coal mine engaged in interstate commerce shall own any stock or other interest in any railroad corporation engaged in interstate commerce. No person who owns any stock in any railroad corporation engaged in interstate commerce shall own any stock or other interest in any coal mine engaged in interstate commerce.

Subsection 11 of the bill reads as follows:

After December 31, 1921, it shall be unlawful for any person to hold the position of officer or director of more than one carrier, unless such holding shall have been authorized by order of the commission, upon due showing, in form and manner prescribed by the commission, that neither public nor private interests will be adversely affected thereby.

This subsection relates directly to the position of officers and directors of common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, prohibiting, without the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, such officers or directors holding such positions with more than one carrier. The evident purpose of this subsection is to prevent interlocking directorates in the matter of common carriers engaged in interstate commerce. The transportation of coal is a large percentage of interstate commerce, and the amendment I have offered is for the purpose of divorcing the interests of common carriers and coal mines in the business of transportation. The railroads are the carriers and the coal mines the producers of the product transported by the railroads, and if railroads are permitted to own and operate coal mines, and the coal mine owners are permitted to own stock in railroads, their interest will be interlocking as much or more so than if the same persons are permitted to be officers in more than one common carrier, and the public, the independent coal operator, and the coal miner will all suffer in consequence of such unjust combinations. The purpose of subsection 11 is to divorce the interests of different common carriers, so as to prevent such combinations the effect of which will be to raise the price of coal, and the amendment I have offered seeks the same identical thing and is therefore germane and in order.

The Chair is asked to sustain the point of order to the amendment on the ground that it is not "germane." That word "germane" is of most elastic proportions and is used to cover a multitude of sins in parliamentary procedure. The dictionary definition of "germane" is "closely allied," "appropriate or fitting," "relevant," and the amendment I have offered is certainly closely allied, fitting, and relevant not only to the subsection proposed to be amended but to the entire bill.

The country is in the grip of a coal miners' strike of stupendous magnitude, which, if continued, will to a great extent paralyze industry and in addition will cause much suffering to many people over the entire country.

The populace is led to believe, through the statements of interested railroads and profiteering wholesale and retail coal dealers, hawked by some newspapers with cheerful mendacity, that coal miners are receiving exorbitant pay and are growing fat and rich and arrogant on the spoils of their ill-gotten wages.

Mr. TILSON. The gentleman is making a very interesting and entertaining speech——

Mr. THOMAS. Then you ought to listen to it. [Laughter.]

Mr. TILSON. But the gentleman is not discussing the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Kentucky permit an inquiry from the Chair?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman contend that to a section providing that it shall be unlawful for any person to hold the position of officer or director of more than one carrier it is germane to offer an amendment providing that a railroad corporation shall not own stock in any other corporation?

Mr. THOMAS. I think so; perfectly. One of the definitions of germane is "appropriate," and I think it is very appropriate. [Laughter.]

As coal miners are now worked in the western Kentucky coal field—and I refer to that field only, though I presume wages are practically the same in all coal fields throughout the country—the average wages of the miner will not reach $700 a year working eight hours a day, the working days he is furnished employment. This state of affairs obtains to considerable extent because of the manipulation of the coal market by railroads through interlocking directorates with certain coal companies and the ownership of coal mines by railroad companies through a different corporation by another name.

Railroad companies which own or have an interest in coal mines furnish an abundance of cars to such mines, while their competitors in the coal market, the independent coal operators, are not furnished half the number of cars required to ship the coal they could have mined, and consequently the coal miner is without work half the time because of such unjust and discriminatory manipulation of the means of transportation by the railroad corporations.

The claim that the railroads do not have a sufficient number of cars to furnish the mines a full supply is, to say the least, in my opinion, a thinly veiled fable. They formerly claimed they did not have engines sufficient to transport the commodities of the country, and after the Government supplied an abundance of engines they now claim they have too many engines, and a number are left on the hands of the Government and the railroads will buy them in the end at much less than cost, which, I believe, was the railroad scheme from the beginning.

When it became certain that the miners would strike the 1st of November the railroads immediately rushed a plentiful supply of cars to all the mines for 10 days or 2 weeks prior to the strike. Cars were sent to mines in Muhlenberg County, Ky., in which grass and weeds had grown to a height of 6 inches in the dirt in the bottom of the cars, and the same was the case, I am informed, in parts of the eastern Kentucky coal field.

My information is from a very reliable source that at Olive Hill, in eastern Kentucky, on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, over 135 steel coal cars lay on the sidetrack at that place from November, 1917, until the last of March, 1918, without ever being moved. Such manipulation of the means of transportation deserves a penitentiary sentence for those responsible for such conditions.

The United States Geological Survey has furnished figures purporting to give the average number of days work of coal miners for the years 1910 to 1918, inclusive. For the year 1917 the average is 243 days and for the year 1918 it is 249 days. These figures may be correct so far as they apply to the mines controlled by the railroads, but they are far afield as to the mines, which are the vast majority, controlled by independent operators. The figures of the Geological Survey, if correct—and they are not—show that coal miners are furnished employment all the year around every working day except a little more than 60 days.

My information, which I believe is correct, because it is from men who know all about coal mines and coal mining, the wages of the miner, and the number of days' employment in the course of a year, is, that in the western Kentucky field, in normal times, the miner is furnished employment about half the working days during a year, and that since the armistice was signed he has not been able to obtain, on an average, more than two days' work a week.

In the western Kentucky coal field there is an agreed, written, signed scale of wages between the miners and operators, so that it is not difficult to know just what wages the miners receive. That scale is as follows:

Cutters	per ton	$0.0478
Helpers	do	0.0474
Loaders	do	0.4519
Day men	per day	3.56–4.35

This makes a total cost per ton of .5471 cents exclusive of the day men. A great majority of the day men receive only $3.56 per day for eight hours.

The cutters and helpers furnish their own light and the loaders their own blacksmith work on tools, and furnish their own tools, powder, fuse, and carbide paper. A majority of the miners live in company houses and pay high rent, and many of them are compelled to trade in company stores owing to the fact that other stores are not convenient.

About 100 tons per day is an average day's work of eight hours for cutters and helpers and about 10 tons for loaders. It follows, then, that the miners in the western Kentucky coal field make something near $5 per day for the time they are able to obtain work, which is about half time, and my information is that the wages are about 10 per cent less in the eastern Kentucky field.

The Fuel Administrator states, I am informed, that cost of mining to the operator for a ton of coal loaded on the car is $1.50. That statement is incorrect, and some one has evidently, either through ignorance of the facts or through peculative interest, imposed on the credulity of that important functionary as to the cost, because about $1 per ton will cover all the cost of the mining alone.

The wages of the cutter, loader, and helper amount, under the above scale, to .5471 cents per ton, and estimating the wages of the day hands per ton the same as the helpers, and they do not receive as much, the total cost per ton on cars is .5945 cents, leaving out of a dollar per ton .4055 cents per ton for part of the upkeep of the mine.

The public seems to rely on the imaginary figures of theoretical fuel administrators, furnished by interested parties, as to the

wages of miners and the cost of coal production, but are unable to detect the enormous profits of the railroads in the transportation of that fuel or the profiteering gains of the retailers handling it.

The Government has fixed the maximum price of bituminous coal on the cars at $2.45 per ton. The retailer in this goodly city of Washington charges $7.90 per ton for that same coal delivered in large quantities, and it is fair to assume they charge a larger price for small quantities. The difference between $2.45 for the coal on the cars and the delivery to the consumer here is $5.45; that is to say, the miner and operator between them receive $2.45 for a ton of coal and the railroads and retailers receive $5.45 for handling the same ton of coal, more than twice as much as the operator and miner receive, and yet there are many ignorant persons who think they are doing God's service by abusing the miner for the high wages he is supposed to receive. Such people ought to be compelled to work in the darkness and dampness and danger of the coal mines a while and perhaps they would change their ideas.

According to the estimate of the Department of Labor the cost of living in recent years has advanced 76 per cent, while the wages of labor has advanced only 43 per cent. Therefore, according to that estimate, the cost of living has advanced 33 per cent more than the wages of labor, and even by that estimate the coal miner should have an advance of at least 33 per cent in his wages to equalize his wages with the advanced high cost of living.

I see it stated in the public press that American coal is being carried to many foreign countries—to England and to many ports heretofore supplied by England—and that American ships have been allotted to the Baltic ports, to China and Japan, the West Indies and South America, to Spain, Italy, Portugal, Greece, Scandinavian and other foreign ports for this purpose. The first duty of the Government is to see that our own country is supplied with coal. We shipped food and other products to Europe with reckless prodigality, which is one great cause of high prices and the high cost of living, and if we do likewise in regard to coal we may expect a scarcity and consequent suffering, and conditions brought about partly by such action as this are unjustly laid at the door of the coal miners and operators.

The coal miner is usually a brawny man who with lamp in cap and pick in hand goes down into the darkness of the earth to excavate coal sufficient to keep the world warm and the wheels of industry turning, and the labor is as uncomfortable as riding on a Washington street car. The pick coal miner does not have to hang onto a strap, as many street car passengers do, but he must lie on his side in damp places and cut tons of coal with a pick. After he has done this for some hours his complexion becomes a rich, greasy Senegambian color, and about the only clean thing about him is his smile, which looks like a great gash in a juicy, ripe watermelon. The coal miner bathes as often or oftener than the pampered, idle son of wealth, who dresses in purple and fine linen and never labors at all but expects the miner to furnish coal at cost to keep him warm, and he puts a great deal more energy into the performance. Coal mining is a very dangerous occupation—in fact, nearly as dangerous as for a Democrat in the Kentucky mountains to tell the truth about Republican politics—and the miner is not considered a good risk by insurance companies. If the miner is not killed by falling timbers or the roof of the mine caving in on him, or kicked to death by a bank mule, or choked or burned to death by mine gas, or blown into kingdom come by a tardy blast, or killed by falling down a shaft by reason of a defective rope, or ground to death by machinery, he may live under some one else's vine and fig tree to a green old age, crippled with rheumatism acquired in the dampness and waters of his subterranean working place, and fully enjoy the vast competence of comparative poverty his exorbitant wages have enabled him to accumulate.

Coal mines should have as many exits as a moving-picture theater, but they have not. They have only two places of exit for use in case of fire or an explosion, both upward, and frequently the miner is unable to reach either and escape to safety. Hundreds of miners' families are trying to exist fighting the high cost of living on the income of the $800 which the miner earned by getting under a piece of falling slate or getting blown to pieces by mine gas. I have seen a great deal of coal mined and have run for office, and coal mining is not as hard as running for office, but no one should lay too much blame on the miner for striking now and then for a living wage if he is unable to obtain it by arbitration or otherwise.

Strikes should never be indulged in if they can be avoided, as they are disastrous to the striker, to commerce, to business, and the public generally, but the public should not, as it is too often prone to do, forget that the lot of the miner, under the most favorable conditions, is a hard one, and should remember that "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

The mine owners and operators come in for their share of public abuse, but they have a multitude of troubles of which the public seems to be ignorant. The owner has to look after the upkeep of the mine and see that it is made safe for the workmen; has to look after the machinery and the operation of the mine; has to settle differences with workmen; has to obtain contracts and worry continually over securing sufficient cars to transport the coal to market; and, in fact, a multitude of matters pertaining to the business constantly demand his attention. In addition, the capital put into a mine in the beginning is constantly decreasing, as every ton of coal mined diminishes the capital, and when all the coal of a mine is taken out the original capital is all gone and only the profit the operator is enabled to make out of the business and a hole in the ground is left.

The pending measure is called a bill to return the railroads to private ownership. The name is a misnomer, and the supposition that it means a return of the railroads to private ownership is at once violent and untrue. The bill simply provides for a transfer of name but not a transfer of ownership, power, or operation. At present the railroads are operated under what is denominated a Railroad Administration, and this bill simply transfers the powers of the Railroad Administration to the Interstate Commerce Commission with an enlargement of the powers of that commission in ownership and operation. The bill has some good points, but the objectionable ones far outnumber the good ones. The bill is drawn after the old plan of pernicious legislation in that it embraces some good things with a great number of bad things so as to make the dose taste somewhat palatable and induce Members to support the bad things in order to get the good things. It is a bill sugar-coated with good features designed to conceal the bad features and the railroads are the sole beneficiaries, and the bill should fail to pass.

This bill among other things provides capital to be furnished by the Government to operate the roads and insures the financial future of the roads during a period of six months after the so-called private operation is renewed. I do not know of any other business the Government furnishes capital to operate, and after having appropriated a billion and a quarter of dollars for the benefit of the railroads—called a revolving fund, an appropriate name—and after having guaranteed the interest on railroad securities at a rate equal to that of the three most prosperous years in railroad history—interest at a much higher rate than is paid the buyers of Liberty bonds to fight the war—this bill goes further and guarantees interest on possible watered stock that may be issued by railroads under the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission during the period of Government insures the financial future of the railroads.

As a sop to Cerberus, the bill creates machinery for the voluntary conciliation of labor. That provision is an impertinent presumption on the supposed ignorance of the laboring man. Labor already has a perfect right to voluntarily arbitrate its wage or other matters.

As a cold bobtailed bluff on the labor question, that provision is equaled only by the old Republican confidence game claiming that a high tariff is necessary on the importation of foreign goods to protect the American workman from the competition of foreign pauper labor, while at the same time foreign pauper labor has been imported by the thousands by these same Republican high tariffs to compete with the American workman. There is no difference in importing foreign pauper-made goods to compete with the product of American labor and importing foreign pauper labor direct to our shores to make the goods to compete in American markets with goods made by American labor except that of the two evils the importation of foreign pauper labor is the worst.

This bill legalizes millions of dollars of watered stock and is a dangerous and iniquitous measure in many respects.

Our Government and laws were established on the principle of commanding what is right and prohibiting what is wrong, and Congress was intended to be the supreme lawmaking power, but in these latter days of the Republic that power has in a great measure been delegated by Congress to numerous swivel-chair commissions, and this bill delegates the lawmaking power as to railroads to the Interstate Commerce Commission under the mistaken idea that the commission, like the king, can do no wrong, and that its judgment is infallible.

In the past the commission has been overreached by smart and not overscrupulous railroad attorneys in the matter of rate making, and it is to be presumed it may fall into the same and other errors about the many matters embraced in this bill. As an example, my information is that the commission for many years established a freight rate of 40 cents a ton less on coal shipped from the southern Illinois and Indiana coal fields to

Chicago, Cincinnati, and other like points than it did from the competitive field of western Kentucky, and that rate was never reduced until the Railroad Administration reduced the rate to a difference of 25 cents a ton which still prevails.

The bill grants autocratic power to a Federal agent to go to any State and change or direct the routing of cars as he may think fit, and places in his hands the power to utterly destroy shipments of live stock, tobacco, farm produce, and other commodities, and owners would be without any recourse whatever by which they could secure compensation in the way of damages. Under this bill, if upheld by the Supreme Court, the railroads stand in a preferred class by themselves, owing no allegiance to the Constitution or any law except the decrees promulgated by the Interstate Commerce Commission. England is supposed to be governed by one autocrat, the King, but we, under this bill, are to be governed as to railroads by 11 autocrats, the Interstate Commerce Commission.

As sure as wind-blown straws show the direction the wind is blowing—and David Warfield, representing $6,000,000,000 of railroad securities, and Rich, of Boston, representing the Boston & Maine Railway and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Wheeler, of the Union Trust Co. of Chicago, and others of the same class, appeared before the committee and urged a centralization of railroad power in Washington, and it seems from the centralization provisions of this bill their pleading was quite effective and secured the delivery of the goods—the Republican steam roller is determined to crush out the rights of the States so far as the railroad problem is concerned, and I predict that the presidential campaign next fall will be a propitious time for the Republican campaign committee to fry the fat out of the railroad corporations.

Railroads do not create a dollar's worth of wealth. They do not produce any wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, potatoes, coal, or any other commodity, yet under this bill the taxpayers are taxed for the sole benefit of the railroads without any corresponding benefit to the public or taxpayers. This bill authorizes 25 year 6 per cent loans to the railroads to the extent of $250,000,000 without any security except perhaps watered stock, and under this bill for the benefit of the railroads alone the commission is permitted to nullify the antitrust laws so as to permit the consolidation of railroads and permit them to pool their earnings and equipment. It is a great game, and the railroads, through Wall Street, where gather the holders of most railroad securities, played the game to the limit and won, and so far as the railroads and Wall Street are concerned the public can be d—d if the bill finally passes the Senate and becomes a law.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule. The amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky undertakes to prohibit any railroad corporation from owning stock in a coal mine, and also prohibits any member of the corporation holding any stock in a coal mine from holding any stock in any railroad corporation engaged in interstate commerce.

This section prohibits one person from holding the position of officer or director in more than one carrier unless the holding of such office shall be authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In the opinion of the Chair the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky goes much beyond the section, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. ASWELL. Mr. Chairman, on November 6 I charged in this Chamber that the Republican leaders in control of this Congress lack courage and capacity to handle the country's business. The pending railroad legislation is a concrete example. The bill in another body contains a drastic antistrike clause making the Republicans solid with railroad owners. The House bill has no antistrike clause and is timid, wavering, and uncertain in its provisions. Everybody and everything is taken care of except the public. Both the labor unions and the capitalists have all they want written into these bills. The Republican leaders are playing both ends against the middle. Whenever this is done in legislation the people pay the freight.

This proposed legislation, at a cost to the public of many millions, guarantees the standard returns to the railroads for a period of six months and guarantees a further increase of freight rates. No such guaranty has been proposed to any other class of citizens as a result of the war, not even to our returned soldiers, for whom the Republican leaders have made extravagant promises and done nothing.

This bill pledges direct loans of hundreds of millions by the Government to the railroads, does little for short-line roads, nothing helpful to water transportation, and abolishes State control even of intrastate rates.

I want Government control of railroads to end, but I am not willing for the railroads to control the Government, as would result from the passage of this bill. I shall vote against it.

The President has full authority, and he has announced that by Executive order he will return the railroads to private ownership on the 1st of next January.

By unanimous consent Mr. SEARS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TAGUE, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. BLANTON, Mr. GREEN of Iowa, Mr. EVANS of Montana, Mr. LITTLE, Mr. BURROUGHS, and Mr. PLATT were given leave to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 438. Section 24 of the commerce act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 24. That the Interstate Commerce Commission is hereby enlarged so as to consist of 11 members, with terms of 7 years, and each shall receive $12,000 compensation annually. The qualifications of the members and the manner of payment of their salaries shall be as already provided by law. Such enlargement of the commission shall be accomplished through appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of two additional Interstate Commerce Commissioners, one for a term expiring December 31, 1923, and one for a term expiring December 31, 1924. The terms of the present commissioners, or of any successor appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death or resignation of any of the present commissioners, shall expire as heretofore provided by law. Their successors and the successors of the additional commissioners herein provided for shall be appointed for the full term of seven years, except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the commissioner whom he shall succeed. Not more than six commissioners shall be appointed from the same political party. Hereafter the salary of the secretary of the commission shall be fixed by the commission."

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLANTON: Page 84, strike out all of section 438, beginning with line 8 on page 84 and ending with line 6 on page 85.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I maintain that it is not necessary to enlarge the Interstate Commerce Commission or to increase the salaries of its members. I submit that there must come a time some day when we are going to begin to use good, common, horse sense—I started to say west Texas horse sense, because that is what we have down there—and retrench our public expenditures. Now, what is the use of raising these salaries to $12,000 per annum? We have a condition existing right now when a very distinguished, able, and efficient gentleman, in whom the public has the greatest confidence, is about to give up an office paying $12,000 a year, an office of the greatest honor and distinction, to take a position paying only $7,500 a year. I want to say that if a United States Senator can serve his country and serve it well on a salary of $7,500 a year, it is not necessary to pay an Interstate Commerce Commissioner $12,000 a year. Relative to increasing the membership to 11, why, the Supreme Court of the United States, which handles every bit of the business within its jurisdiction, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts of this great Nation, has only 9 members; and I say that the present personnel of the Interstate Commerce Commission is amply large to attend to the business of the country. I say that the President of the United States can continue, as he has done in the past, to find able and efficient men willing to take that position and willing to do the work on the present salary without enlarging it to $12,000 a year.

I am not going to take any further time of the House in arguing this question, because I believe you are going to pass this bill anyhow, for extravagance is in the atmosphere; but I am going to say now that the best thing on God's earth that could happen for the good of the country and for the good of the people is for this House to adjourn and for the membership to go home and live at least 10 days in the atmosphere of their constituents and out of the atmosphere of Washington. [Applause.]

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. Chairman, I can not share the views of the gentleman from Texas, that the services of an Interstate Commerce Commissioner are not worth $12,000 a year. I believe their services are fully worth that, and I hope the time will come when Members of Congress will have sufficient courage to increase their salaries to a proper amount. [Applause.] But I do rise for the purpose of supporting the amendment to strike out the section. There is no reason to enlarge the commission to 11 members. The commission now consists of 9. It is a sufficiently workable body, and to increase it means to make the body unwieldy. More than that, the lawmakers of the present day, and many other Government officials, on the one hand talk economy and retrenchment of Government expenses, and on the other hand too frequently practice waste and extravagance. The fact is that there is no necessity for increasing the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

You may say that it only increases, so far as the salaries are concerned, an amount of $24,000 a year, $12,000 for each commissioner, but that is not all. When you come to read the bill you find that there is a general blanket authority to engage attorneys, clerks, accountants, clerical help of every kind without limit excepting in so far as it necessitates an appropriation by Congress that might limit the expense.

Now, we are living in a time when the citizen is complaining of the burdens of taxation, when the people of the country feel that they are already overburdened with Government expenses, and when you undertake unnecessarily to increase the expenses of the Government you at least ought to furnish the people with some reasonable excuse for the increase.

Remember, now, I am not complaining of giving the present commissioners $12,000 each. I am not complaining of giving adequate compensation to anyone that serves the Government well. Those who know me in this House know that I never have undertaken what I so really condemn—an attempt at cheeseparing. I have never undertaken to do anything which would oppose the granting of a fair, liberal, and just compensation to officials and employees in the Government service, but I do at this time, when I undertake to oppose the unnecessary increase of this commission, protest against adding to the burdens of taxation, when in fact we ought in these days of unrest to call a halt in the attempt to make raids on the Federal Treasury. The people are tired and weary of the Congress imposing on them unnecessary expenditures. I hope the amendment will be adopted. [Applause.]

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend the paragraph. On line 12, page 84, strike out the figures "$12,000" and insert the figures "$20,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment by Mr. SIMS: Page 84, line 12, after the word "receive," strike out the figures "$12,000" and insert the figures "$20,000."

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I make this motion in absolute good faith. I hope it will be adopted. Nobody questions the fact that knows anything about it that they are worth this amount and that the commissioners ought to have it. This House has just voted to guarantee the standard rental return to all railroads making application for increase of rates within a given time, which amount to nobody knows how many million dollars, an absolute subsidy, an absolute gift. I offered an amendment that all compensation to railroad officials above $20,000 should not be charged up to operating expenses. That was voted down overwhelmingly. Now, Mr. Chairman, if a little vice president of a single railroad system is worth $20,000, and a big vice president of some system is worth over $40,000, and the president of the same road $75,000—there are 208 of these officers of railroads in the United States—why should not the men that represent the people, all the people, as against all the power and influence of this vast army of railroad officials be paid $20,000?

Mr. LAYTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMS. Yes.

Mr. LAYTON. If the extravagant railroad management had gone to the extent of giving the president $500,000 a year, would the gentleman base the salary of the commissioners on what was paid those officials?

Mr. SIMS. No; I would not. But the railroad official is a public official. He is an official of a public utility regulated by law. These railroad officials do not create any wealth; they do not create a dollar's worth of property; they do not create a dollar's worth of wheat, or hogs, or cotton which is shipped over the roads, all of which has to be taxed on the people in the way of operating expenses with which to pay these unnecessary and unreasonable salaries.

Now, let the commissioners, who have to do identically the same character of work that these quasi public officials are doing, get at least a decent compensation, for the reason that they have got to stand up against these railroad officials and their attorneys, who have such large salaries, as well as those officials. I hope that the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. LAYTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee by striking out the figures "$20,000" and inserting "$10,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment of Mr. LAYTON to the amendment of Mr. SIMS: Strike out the figures "$20,000" and insert the figures "$10,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment to the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BLANTON) there were 50 ayes and 120 noes.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BLANTON) there were 4 ayes and 139 noes.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CANDLER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out, in lines 5 and 6 on page 85, the language:

Hereafter the salary of the secretary of the commission shall be fixed by the commission.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 85, lines 5 and 6, strike out the following language: "Hereafter the salary of the secretary of the commission shall be fixed by the commission."

Mr. CANDLER. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to increasing the number of the commissioners to 11, as provided in this paragraph, and I am also opposed to raising the salary of the commissioners from $10,000 to $12,000 a year. I favor keeping the commission at the number which it is now, 9, and keeping the salary at $10,000. I do not hear of any members of the commission resigning, nor do I hear of anybody refusing to accept an appointment on the commission because of the fact that the office does not pay over $10,000 a year. So long as we can secure men of talent equal to those who occupy these positions now at the salary of $10,000 a year, and can find 9 men possessing the talent, ability, and qualifications necessary, and who are willing to perform the work required of them at that salary, I see no reason why the commission should be enlarged or the salary of the members of the commission increased. [Applause.]

I am in favor of striking out the provision in this paragraph that "hereafter the salary of the secretary shall be fixed by the commission," because it should be fixed by Congress. It should be definitely fixed by law and the amount not left to the discretion of anybody. The word "hereafter" would make this permanent law, and if that language goes into the bill as it is now, from this time on, unless the provision should be later repealed, the commissioners would fix the salary of their secretary at any amount they might determine. Congress provides for this officer and ought to fix his compensation. We should fix the compensation at a reasonable amount. I presume the salary of the present secretary is entirely satisfactory to him.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. What is the present secretary's salary?

Mr. CANDLER. It is $5,000 a year, and seems to be satisfactory.

We are responsible directly to the people for expenditures, and we ought to take the responsibility and fix this salary and not shift it to the commissioners, who no doubt would feel very kindly toward the secretary and out of their kindness of heart might find themselves willing to fix the amount higher than Congress would be willing to fix it here in the law. Therefore I believe it should be fixed by the Congress and fixed definitely. If Congress thinks $5,000 is not sufficient, it has the power to increase the amount. So far as I am concerned I am in favor of its remaining as it is, and I will not vote to increase it. In any event, let Congress fix it by law. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer a substitute, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. GOLDFOGLE offers a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. CANDLER, as follows: Page 85, line 6, strike out the period at the end of the sentence on line 6 and insert: "not to exceed $5,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the substitute.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes, not on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes, not on the amendment. Is there objection?

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman please state upon what subject he desires to talk?

Mr. DENISON. I want to refer in the five minutes to the amendment adopted by the House on rate making and to the provision about labor adjustments.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, that labor question has been thrashed out pretty thoroughly here by this House. We spent a great deal of time on the question, and I do not think we ought to open up the subject at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. COOPER. I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio objects. The question is on the substitute offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GOLDFOGLE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GOLDFOGLE) there were—ayes 22, noes 80.

So the substitute was rejected.

Mr. EVANS of Nebraska rose.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. EVANS of Nebraska. To offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. There are already two amendments pending. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. CANDLER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again reported.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be again reported.

There was no objection, and the Clerk again reported the Candler amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 85, line 5, after the period, insert: "Hereafter the salary of the secretary of the commission shall be $7,500 a year."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment to strike out "$7,500" and insert "$6,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out the figures "$7,500" in the amendment offered by Mr. ESCH, and insert in lieu thereof the figures "$6,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BLANTON) there were—ayes 143, noes 3.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I have been very much interested in the general debate and in the debate under the five-minute rule, and have not occupied a minute of the time of the Committee of the Whole House. I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that he may speak for 15 minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. COOPER. Reserving the right to object——

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman on what subject he desires to speak?

Mr. KITCHIN. I want to show the House that the gentleman from California [Mr. NOLAN], a member of the labor union who spoke for it, and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. COOPER], an engineer and member of the brotherhood, who also spoke for it, and many other patriotic Members of the House did not understand the provisions of the Anderson amendment when they voted for it. I wish to analyze that amendment and to put the House straight on it. It will take at least 15 minutes to do it.

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Chairman, I had very little time on that, and I have taken up very little time of the House, and I could not get additional time. The gentleman had his opportunity, and I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Chairman, since I have been a Member of the House numerous measures for the relief and protection of labor have had my earnest sympathy and support.

Among other measures, I supported the employees' liability act, the safety-appliance act, the workman's compensation act, the eight-hour law. I supported and helped to prepare the labor provisions of the Clayton Antitrust Act. I supported and helped to prepare the Adamson law. But I now find myself unable to give support to the so-called Anderson amendment, passage of which the labor leaders demand.

On last Friday the Committee of the Whole House voted to put the Anderson amendment in the bill by a vote of 161 to 108. I voted against it then. I shall vote against it, when reported to the House. When the vote was taken in the Committee of the Whole, the Members had not had time to carefully analyze its provisions. If the membership of the House had taken the time to calmly and carefully analyze its provisions, as I have done, it is inconceivable to me that any considerable number of this House could possibly have made up their minds to vote for it. [Applause.]

I hope gentlemen will not interrupt me by approving, even by applause, what I say, as such applause consumes time, and I have only five minutes. I must talk hurriedly to get in a part of what I wish to say.

Let me at once say that in the so-called Anderson amendment there is not an iota of consideration for the public, for its interest or its safety. In it the public interest was intentionally ignored by the labor leaders who handed it in and demanded its passage. This amendment provides for no arbitration—for no final adjustment. In spite of what its advocates have said here, it provides for no tribunal for the settlement of controversies between the carriers and the employees, between the railroads and the brotherhoods. Under the peculiar provisions of the amendment no decision in disputes of serious import, the very kind of disputes in the settlement of which the public is most concerned and anxious, will ever be made. Even should a decision in any dispute be reached, it is not binding upon either party. There is no way provided to enforce a decision, even if it were binding. No dispute is submitted to any impartial, disinterested persons or tribunal. The dispute is submitted only to the interested parties—to the parties to the controversy. So-called railroad boards of adjustment and commissions on labor disputes are sought to be created by the amendment. Members of such boards and commissions are to be selected one-half by the carriers and one-half by the chiefs of the respective brotherhoods. The public is in no way represented on either.

There is no provision in case the interested parties—these boards and commissions—fail to come to a decision.

There is no appeal tribunal to hear and determine in case of such failure.

Either the carrier or the brotherhood chief can nullify the amendment, should it become law, by failure to appoint its members. No provision is made, as is in the committee bill, for creation of the board or commission by appointments by the President or other Government official in case the carrier or brotherhood chief refuses or fails to appoint. No one can be appointed on either the board or commission to represent the public, as was provided for in the committee bill.

The boards and commissions are composed only of parties interested in the dispute. The parties to the dispute only are called upon to adjust their differences and settle the dispute.

It is as if I had a serious controversy with the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LINTHICUM], and the House should say, "If you and LINTHICUM can not settle your dispute, let LINTHICUM appoint three members of his family and you appoint three members of your family, which shall constitute a board of adjustment to settle the controversy, which board shall try to reach a decision, with the understanding that such decision shall not be binding or enforceable on either, and with the further understanding that LINTHICUM alone, in his discretion, shall have the power to refer or not to refer the dispute to the board.

How by such method could LINTHICUM and I ever settle any serious dispute between us? If such "board" should make a decision, it would be neither binding nor enforceable. Each would have all the rights and remedies he had before. What intelligent man would call that arbitration? What intelligent man would call that a "board of adjustment" or a "tribunal" to adjust the dispute? What intelligent man would call that a proper or a sensible or a just method of settling our controversy? That is the Anderson amendment.

I can not within my short allotted time bring to your attention a full analysis of this amendment, as I had hoped to do had not the gentleman from California [Mr. NOLAN] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. COOPER] objected to my having 15 minutes as requested. But before my time expires I do want to call attention to one remarkable feature in it, and then ask if there is any Member of this House, member or not of any labor union or brotherhood, who is willing to let his people know that he voted for such a one-sided, arbitrary, unreasonable, impotent measure as this amendment is on the ground that it establishes a "tribunal for the settlement of disputes between the carrier and the employees" or in the hope that any serious dispute affecting the public will or can ever be settled under its provisions?

In the speeches of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. COOPER], a member of the brotherhood, and of the gentleman from Cali-

fornia [Mr. NOLAN], a member of the labor union, and of other gentlemen who advocated the amendment, it was time and again emphasized that under its provisions a tribunal was established to be called the railway boards of adjustment and the commission on labor disputes "before which all disputes, all matters of controversy, between the carrier and the employees could and must be referred for settlement." Members were evidently misled by these speeches into the belief that the carrier, the employee, and the Government, representing the public interest, had the right to refer any such dispute to such boards for hearing and adjustment. I am confident that these gentlemen did not intentionally mislead the House. They simply did not understand the amendment.

Gentlemen, there is no provision compelling such disputes or controversies to be referred to such boards or to any tribunal. There is no provision giving the carrier or the Government, in behalf of the public, the right to have any dispute or controversy so referred.

The right, the privilege of referring any such dispute to such boards is given solely to the discretion of the "chairman of the general committee of employees." When the "chairman" decides to exercise his discretion in favor of referring, he must first refer the matter to "the chief executive officer of the organization"—or brotherhood—to pass on the reference to the boards. "The chairman" may or may not choose to have the matter referred. If he chooses not, no reference by anyone can be had. The carrier has no choice, the Government has no choice, the public has no choice. The choice is with such "chairman" and then with such chief of the brotherhood. The carrier may petition and beg this "chairman of the general committee of employees" to refer the dispute for settlement to the board of adjustment—to this so-called "tribunal" which the labor leaders forced into the Anderson amendment—he or the chief of the brotherhood can shake his head with a "no," and there it ends. The President of the United States in his anxiety for the public interest and safety, even in such a situation as menaced the entire country in 1916, may beg and petition this "chairman" or this "chief of the brotherhood" to refer the controversy for settlement to the tribunal—the boards of adjustment—written into the Anderson amendment by the labor leaders—to their own created tribunal—he can shake his head with a "no," and there it ends. His approving nod is absolutely necessary for any reference of any matter on any occasion, however urgent, in any situation, however grave.

What Member or Members who voted for the amendment knew that such a remarkable one-sided provision was in it? Turn to page 7 and let me read it. I remind you that this provision limits and qualifies and makes meaningless other preceding provisions declaring that if any question or dispute can not be adjusted in a conference between the carrier and employees, "it shall be referred to the appropriate board of adjustment." This language in the first part of the amendment no doubt misled many Members. I will read, now, the provision—you will observe that it contains remarkable features other than the one to which I have alluded.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KITCHIN. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes more. I am anxious to read to the Members at least this provision.

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Chairman, I must object to anybody talking on the antistrike provision.

Mr. KITCHIN. I am not talking nor do I propose to talk "on the antistrike provision." There is no such provision in the committee's bill or in the Anderson amendment. I simply wish to analyze and expose further the Anderson amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California objects.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, we are approaching the close of the consideration of the Esch railroad bill, which has been before the House seven legislative days, during which time the House has met at 10 o'clock in the morning and on two occasions sat late into the night. Taking into consideration these early and late sessions and that no other business has been allowed to intervene, the bill has been considered a period of time equivalent to 10 ordinary legislative days.

During that period the bill has been carefully considered, its provisions thoroughly discussed, and some important amendments adopted. In my more than 20 years' experience in the House I have known no piece of legislation more carefully, earnestly, intelligently, and systematically considered than this bill. Its provisions do not all suit me, but they embody the views of the majority as developed in the subcommittee and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce during months of careful consideration and of the Committee of the Whole arrived at in the thorough manner to which I have referred. As a whole the legislation is sound, sane, and sensible and entitled to the support of every Member on this floor, whatever his view may be with regard to some one or more of the many provisions of the bill.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BLANTON. That the gentleman from Wyoming is not speaking to anything before the House now with reference to the paragraph under consideration.

Mr. BARKLEY. I hope the gentleman will not make that point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is unable to say at this point to what the remarks of the gentleman from Wyoming are directed and he overrules the point of order for the present.

Mr. MONDELL. In all of my legislative experience I have never known of a piece of legislation containing many provisions dealing with important subjects all of the provisions and features of which were just what any one individual would have had them, for all sound and sane legislation properly considered is the result of the composite rather than the individual opinion. That being so, it more nearly reflects the opinion of the country than legislation entirely satisfactory to any one individual could possibly do.

The time will never come when such a piece of legislation can be so drawn that every one of its provisions is entirely satisfactory to all those who support it.

Judging from my own experience, Members have been absolutely deluged with telegrams, differing somewhat in their requests and demands, but all of them coming from certain sources, urging a vote against this bill, and most of them for a continuation of Federal control for two years. Boiled down to their real substance, these telegrams are in the interest of the so-called Plumb plan and propose delay in action with the view or hope of the enactment of the Plumb plan.

I regret there is anyone so ill-advised as to the temper and good judgment of the American people as to imagine that the so-called Plumb plan or anything like it can be written upon the statute books of the Nation. [Applause.] It is rather difficult to properly characterize that so-called plan in temperate and parliamentary language. The mildest criticism that can be made of it is that it contemplates the establishment in America of a privileged class—the class that happens to be at any given time in the employ of the railroads of the country. It is proposed on behalf of this class to run the railroads, they getting the profits and the balance of the community paying the deficits and footing the bills. I can only explain the support of this indefensible plan by many railway employees whom I believe to be honest and well-meaning on the theory that they have never read the plan or had it explained to them, and that they do not understand what it proposes or contemplates, for I can not comprehend anyone supporting the plan who thoroughly understands it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MONDELL. I ask that I may have one minute more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MONDELL. And it is the Plumb plan and its proponents that are behind many of the telegrams opposing the passage of this bill, and with gentlemen fully understanding that I anticipate practically unanimous support of the measure.

The question before us now, gentlemen, is not do we fully approve each and all of the many provisions of this bill, but do we want to have legislation pass the House that will provide for the return of the railroads to their owners and to private control under conditions that in the main, at least, are fundamentally sound? The passage of such legislation in the expectation that the consideration in the Senate and in the conference will perfect the measure and give us a sound, sane, and workable piece of railway legislation. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming has expired.

Mr. LAZARO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. [Cries of "Vote!"] For what purpose does the gentleman from Louisiana rise?

Mr. LAZARO. To ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wyoming be given one minute in which to answer a question.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wyoming may proceed for one additional minute. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I object.

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the gentleman did not rise in his seat to object.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. WILLIAMS] objects.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] may be allowed to proceed for 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina may be allowed to proceed for 10 minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. NOLAN. I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California objects.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I modify my request and ask that the gentleman from North Carolina be allowed five minutes.

Mr. NOLAN. I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina be allowed five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. NOLAN. I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California objects. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON].

Mr. GARLAND. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves to strike out the last three words.

Mr. GARLAND. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the statement made by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] that——

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the gentleman is not speaking to anything that is before the House.

Mr. GARLAND. I desire to speak in reference to the statement made by the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BLANTON. I make the point of order that the gentleman is speaking out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that if a point of order is made, the gentleman will be compelled to confine himself to the motion he made to strike out the last three words.

Mr. GARLAND. The motion is to strike out the last words; and, Mr. Chairman, I think the last three words ought to be stricken out, for the reason that an attempt is made to create the impression that the Anderson amendment does not function as it was intended to do and as it does.

Mr. SAUNDERS of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the gentleman is out of order.

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken, and the motion was rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington offers an amendment, as follows: After line 6, page 85, insert a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 25. Section 15 of the commerce act is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof a new 11 paragraph:

"'It shall be unlawful for any United States carrier or carriers by rail or water to participate in the continuous or interrupted transportation of passengers or property from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, where the through rate, or through charge by combination of rates for such transportation, whether by rebate, by absorption of storage charges, office charges, or any other charge or charges, or in any manner whatsoever was less than the through rate or through charge by combination of rates between such points filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission applying at such time for like transportation by the United States carriers by rail or water or by rail and water.'"

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against that amendment, that it is not germane. It is not germane to the bill and it is not germane to section 15 of the original act which it purports to amend. And I call the attention of the Chair to the fact that the ruling of the Chair earlier this afternoon was exactly upon the point that this was not germane to any part of the original section 15. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, it is not germane to any part of the bill—of the original bill or this bill. It is clearly not germane to section 15, and inasmuch as it is a proposed amendment of a section of the original bill it must also be germane to that section.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to strike out the word "fifteen," so that it may be offered as an entirely new section of the bill. That will meet the objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent to strike out "fifteen" from his amendment. If it is modified it will still be subject to a point of order. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I renew the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Then, Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment to read as follows.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report it.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, since the body of the amendment is the same, that nothing except the introduction shall be read.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. That is satisfactory.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington offers to amend by adding a new section following line 6, on page 85, to be known as section 25, as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The Clerk need not read the remainder of the amendment, as it has already been read.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. I make the point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Indiana desire to be heard in support of his point of order?

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I simply wish to make this suggestion: That the proposed amendment of the gentleman from Washington, as now offered, does not attempt to amend the commerce act as such. It is merely an amendment to this bill. Therefore, it must be germane to this bill and to the amendments to the commerce act amended by this present bill. Hence that narrows the scope of it when you consider the question of germaneness.

But, Mr. Chairman, I am not going to repeat the argument I made earlier in the afternoon that this is clearly not a regulation of interstate commerce. It does not deal with any question or regulation within the four corners of this bill, and it is not germane to this bill, but it is a clear prohibition against the carriage by certain carriers in this country of any freight at all.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I call attention to the fact that section 400, on page 39, reads as follows:

The first five paragraphs of section 1 of the commerce act, as such paragraphs appear in section 7 of the commerce court act, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"(1) That the provisions of this act shall apply to common carriers engaged in—

"(a) The transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment; or

"(b) The transportation of oil or other commodity, except water and except natural or artificial gas, by pipe line, or partly by pipe line and partly by railroad or by water; or

"(c) The transmission of intelligence by wire or wireless;—

from one State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or from one place in a Territory to another place in the same Territory, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, or from or to any place in the United States to or from a foreign country.

Further, I call attention to the fact that since previously offered, I have stricken out all reference to the Shipping Board. I have reduced the relation of the amendment entirely to a matter that would relate to railroad cargoes starting in the United States, leaping into outside territory and receiving there a rebate or concession in any form, given for the purpose of getting that business away from the railroads of the United States, which are not permitted to give those rebates, and then that cargo leaping back into the United States. That is all there is to it. I contend that it is clearly in order.

Mr. CLEARY. Mr. Chairman, is this on the point of order or is it discussing the merits of the amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. This is a discussion of the point of order. The gentleman from Washington offers an amendment by way of a new section to provide that—

It shall be unlawful for any United States carrier or carriers by rail or water to participate in the continuous or interrupted transportation of passengers or property from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, where the through rate or through charge by combination of rates for such transportation, whether by rebate, by absorption of storage charges, office charges, or any other charge or charges, or in any manner whatsoever is less than the through rate or through charge by combination of rates between such points filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission applying at such time for like transportation by the United States carriers by rail or water or by rail and water.

He offers this as a new section to the bill. The bill provides for various amendments to the interstate commerce act, and the Chair is of the opinion that the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Washington is germane to the provisions of the bill, seeking to amend the commerce act in different particulars, but in a manner germane to the substance of its provisions, and the Chair overrules the point of order. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. CLEARY. Mr. Chairman, I want to oppose the amendment. In order to understand what this will do to one section of the country, I wish to call attention to the conditions: First, I will lay out the territory. Steamers coming down from the Great Lakes through the Welland Canal, which is in Canada, come into Lake Ontario and then come over to Oswego, which is in the State of New York, on Lake Ontario. About a month ago I was invited by the superintendent of public works to go to Oswego with a party, the governor and others, to talk about the erection of a great elevator in Oswego, which is one of the terminals of the New York State Barge Canal. I am laying this before you without very much discussion either way, to show what it might do. Here is the grain from the Northwest, which comes down the Lakes, and instead of stopping at Buffalo it comes on through the Welland Canal, which we are permitted to use just as if it was ours, and then through Lake Ontario into Oswego. That is the transportation route which this amendment seeks to prohibit, to hinder, or to make difficult. That should not be done, because if that grain instead of going into a port of the United States goes on down out of Lake Ontario through the St. Lawrence River, by way of Montreal and Quebec, New York loses the commerce and the United States loses the commerce, and it goes directly to Europe by the Canadian routes. We should not do anything that would block the commerce of the Northwest from coming in through New York and making it American commerce, and the same way with commerce going back over the same route. We ought not to do anything that would discourage that. It is a great route, and there are lots of people who think that as the canal develops and is finished there will be a great deal of traffic. In years gone by there was a great deal of traffic, a great deal of barley and other grain coming down by way of Oswego, and we must not do anything that will hinder the United States from getting that commerce that otherwise might go out through the St. Lawrence River. That is my objection to the amendment. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I am much interested in the statements of the gentleman from New York [Mr. CLEARY]. His position is all right, but my amendment does not affect the commerce of which he speaks, unless rebates are granted. Any grain coming down through the Welland Canal, if it pays the rates required under our interstate-commerce laws, can come, all well and good. As a matter of fact, there is but a comparative handful of wheat coming that way. We know that the railroads of Canada handle the wheat.

Mr. CLEARY. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes.

Mr. CLEARY. Are there not millions of bushels coming down that way?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes; but it will continue to go by way of Oswego if it pays the rates established by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, and if it does not pay United States rates it ought not to come down by way of Oswego.

The commodity referred to by the gentleman from New York is a drop in the bucket compared to all of the business which the amendment I offer might affect. The Canadian Pacific Railroad has increased its business, even during the war times, so that its dividends are above 10 per cent per annum, and the stock is quoted far above par—I think 150. The stocks of the American competitors on this side of the line are below par, and some of the competing roads are not doing a profitable business. We pass laws and regulations for commerce in the United States that drive commerce across the line. The amendment seeks to correct this situation. As this is in order, Mr. Chairman, I would like a vote of the committee.

Mr. GRIGSBY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I do not understand the purpose of this amendment, as far as the rest of the United States is concerned, but I do understand the purpose of it as far as it affects the Territory of Alaska. As you all know, the Territory of Alaska has no transportation facilities connecting it with the United States except by water. We have the benefit of no rail competition except the Canadian railways. There is no competition with the American steamship lines except the Canadian steamship lines, and the Canadian railways. The greatest drawback to the development of Alaska, with the possible exception of the conservation policy that has been adopted toward that Territory for the last 13 years, is the high cost of transportation. The policy of the Government to-day is to develop Alaska.

Now comes the gentleman from Washington with this provision which if passed will increase both freight and passenger charges to and from the Territory of Alaska. Since the purchase of Alaska in 1867 the Territory has exported products to the value of nearly $1,000,000,000. Her total commerce has been about $1,300,000,000. Probably 50 per cent of the value of her products has been paid out in transportation charges. High transportation rates have been a great obstacle in the development of the country ever since the gold rush of 1898.

There are two American steamship lines engaged in Alaskan commerce—the Alaska Steamship Co. and the Pacific Steamship Co. The only competition they have is that afforded by the Grand Trunk Pacific Canadian Railway, the terminal of which is at Prince Rupert, and the Canadian Pacific, with a terminal at Vancouver, and the Canadian steamship lines.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRIGSBY. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Prince Rupert is a Government subsidized town with the few in it paid by the Canadian Government.

Mr. GRIGSBY. This amendment is an attempt to subsidize the Alaska and Pacific steamship companies, and it should be defeated. I am not an enemy to any home industry, whether a railroad industry or a steamship industry, but I am against a monopoly. Pass this amendment and we are at the mercy of these companies.

If it is necessary and advisable to enact legislation to protect American steamship lines and American railways, it should be done in some other way than at the expense of the shippers and traveling public of the Territory of Alaska.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRIGSBY. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Does not the gentleman realize that water transportation is taken in; that it is under the Interstate Commerce Commission and under the control of this bill. The commission has been fair to the United States and will be fair to the Territory of Alaska.

Mr. GRIGSBY. Up to this time and since its creation, the Shipping Board has had the power to control water transportation rates to and from Alaska. The Interstate Commerce Commission has controlled the fixing of rates where the transportation is partly by rail and partly by water. Under this amendment, if rates are fixed or established by the Interstate Commerce Commission between Alaska and points in the United States, it will be unlawful for the Canadian lines to fix lower rates to the same points in the United States; that is to say, it will be unlawful for any United States carrier by rail or water to participate in any continuous transportation of passengers or property from any place in Alaska through Canada to any other place in the United States at a lower rate than the rate fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission for American carriers between the same points. If a through rate is established for American lines from Juneau or Ketchikan, Alaska, to Chicago by the way of Seattle, the Grand Trunk Pacific, though the haul is two or three days shorter and naturally cheaper, will be compelled to charge as high a rate. In other words, the people of Alaska would be deprived of the benefits of the short haul to the East—that is, of the lower rate. The penalty is on the people of Alaska. What they need is the lowest possible transportation rates. Transportation charges have advanced tremendously within the past few years. They are now so high as to practically prohibit new development.

The last Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, as a remedy for this condition, appropriated $300,000 for the purpose of chartering ships from the Shipping Board in order to get away from the destructive rates of the Alaska and Pacific steamship companies. This amendment is designed to enable those companies to still further advance the rates by a prohibition against any lower rate over the foreign lines than the domestic lines are allowed to establish. As between the people of Alaska and the steamship companies engaged in Alaska commerce, this House should favor the people of Alaska by defeating this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alaska has expired; all time has expired. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Washington.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add a new section, on page 86, as follows:

"SEC. 26. That any common carrier, railroad, or transportation company receiving property for transportation and delivery from another common carrier, railroad, or transportation company, where the original contract of shipment is to carry or transport such property from a point in one State, Territory, or District of the United States to a point in another State, Territory, or District of the United States, shall be liable to the lawful holder of the receipt or bill of lading issued by the initial receiving common carrier, railroad, or transportation company for any loss, damage, or injury to such property caused by it or any common carrier, railroad, or transportation company to which such property may have been delivered or over whose lines such property may have passed, and no contract, receipt, rule, or regulation shall exempt such carrier, railroad, or transportation company from

the liability hereby imposed: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall deprive any holder of such receipt or bill of lading of any remedy which he has under existing law: *Provided further*, That the common carrier, railroad, or transportation company shall be entitled to recover from the common carrier, railroad, or transportation company on whose line the loss, damage, or injury shall have been sustained the amount with interest of such loss, damage, or injury it may have been required to pay to the holder of such receipt or bill of lading, as may be evidenced by any receipt, judgment, or transcript thereof.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that this amendment is not germane. The amendment deals with the question of the liability of transportation companies to claimants by reason of damage, and it is not germane to any provision of the bill nor germane to this particular title.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman claim that it is germane to any section of the commerce act?

Mr. McDUFFIE. It is probably true that it is not germane to that particular title of the act, yet in this bill we are dealing with the liability of common carriers, and I call the attention of the Chair to paragraph 12, which has been reenacted by this bill, of section 20 of the commerce act. Properly speaking this amendment probably should have been inserted after that paragraph. That paragraph reads as follows:

That the common carrier, railroad or transportation company issuing such receipt or bill of lading shall be entitled to recover from the common carrier, railroad or transportation company, on whose line the loss, damage, or injury shall have been sustained, the amount of such loss, damage, or injury as it may be required to pay to the owners of such property, as may be evidenced by any receipt, judgment, or transcript thereof.

The CHAIRMAN. From what is the gentleman reading?

Mr. McDUFFIE. I am reading from the twelfth paragraph of section 20 of the commerce act, which this bill is amending. It is on page 53 of the copy of the commerce act, as amended. We have just reenacted the twelfth paragraph. I think certainly this is germane to that paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. In what provision of this bill have we reenacted the twelfth paragraph?

Mr. McDUFFIE. On page 77 of the bill, line 4, we reenacted the twelfth paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The twelfth paragraph was not reenacted, it was amended.

Mr. McDUFFIE. I should have said amended by inserting the figure "12" before the paragraph.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDUFFIE. Yes.

Mr. SANDERS of Indiana. The gentleman is aware, however, that we have passed all amendments to section 20 of the bill and are now dealing with section 25. Is not the gentleman's amendment subject to a point of order under the rule that an amendment inserting an additional section should be germane to the portion of the bill to which it is offered.

Mr. McDUFFIE. I said that I thought it properly belonged at the other end, but I think this is a very important matter and the committee should consider it. If a piece of freight is shipped from the city of New York to south Alabama, the delivering carrier can not be sued unless it be established that the delivering carrier caused the loss or damage. We have to fix the liability on the intermediate carrier and the other carrier on back to the initial carrier. If the initial carrier is responsible under its contract to the delivering carrier, then I say that the delivering carrier under this amendment may be made also responsible, and where a loss occurs on the line from New York to Alabama let the carrier on whose line the loss occurred be liable to the delivering carrier. In other words, it saves the man in Alabama from going to the State of New York to sue the initial carrier.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I direct the attention of the Chair to the fact, for whatever it may be worth, that the section to which the gentleman is referring was put on as an amendment to the railroad bill, which was the commerce act, that passed the Fifty-ninth Congress. Whether that is worth anything to the Chair, I do not know, but it was put on in the Senate. It seems to me that this is germane to the subject matter of the bill.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to paragraph 12, on page 77, for the purpose of offering this amendment at that point.

Mr. SWEET. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa objects. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. McDUFFIE] offers an amendment to insert a new section at this particular place in the bill which deals with matters covered in paragraph 12, which deals with a common carrier issuing a receipt or bill of lading conferring the right to recover from the common carrier or transportation company, and he offers it as a new section. It is not germane to the previous section, which it follows, but in the opinion of the Chair it is germane to a provision of the bill, and merely creates an additional right or remedy and applies to other than initial carriers. The Chair therefore overrules the point of order. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. McDUFFIE) there were—ayes 89, noes 148.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 85, after line 6, insert as a new paragraph, to be known as section 438a, the following:

"Nothing in this act shall be construed to amend, repeal, impair, or affect the lawful police regulations of the several States."

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, there are so many provisions in this bill which confer great power upon the Federal Government and its agencies that I am very fearful they may be construed as trenching upon the police powers of the several States. There are some who do not agree with that conclusion, who do not think that the bill will have that effect or does have that effect, but the police powers are of such importance to the several States of the Union that no question ought to remain in respect to it. Express provision was made even in the war time control act for the reservation of the police powers to the several States, and I think it is highly essential that a provision of similar character should be incorporated in the present bill.

To give you an illustration of the necessity for this: In my State some time in the eighties the State of Texas and the county of Anderson granted to the International & Great Northern Railroad Co. not only land, but Anderson County granted it a bond donation upon the stipulation and express agreement that it would locate at that point forever after its machine shops and its general offices. The railroad company observed that agreement and regulation until the year 1911, when the property was sold out at receiver's sale. The purchaser moved the general offices from Palestine, Tex., to Houston, Tex. In 1889 the State of Texas enacted a statute which provided that where a railroad company and any political subdivision of the State had entered into an agreement for the location of its general offices and machine shops at a given point along its line which had aided such road by an issue of bonds, and that agreement had been carried out and the location made, no change should be made therein, even if the original railroad organization consolidated with another railroad.

When the general offices of the International & Great Northern Railroad were changed from Palestine and moved to Houston the people of Anderson County sought to restrain that action. The case was tried out through the courts of the State of Texas and finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, which upheld the validity of the contract and of the State statute as being a valid police regulation which must be observed. It cost the people of Anderson County $25,000 to carry that proceeding through the courts, and they have also had to provide a $200,000 building and spend on it $25,000 more to get those offices back by giving to the director general the use of such building upon a nominal lease for the office force; and I may add the Director General of the Railroads has now brought those offices back to the city of Palestine, Tex.

The case is strongly and forcibly stated in the letter, which I adopt as a part of my remarks, from Messrs. Campbell & Sewell and Mr. A. G. Greenwood, of Palestine, Tex., eminent Texas lawyers, who so ably represented Anderson County and Palestine through all courts.

PALESTINE, TEX., *November 12, 1919.*

Hon. CLAY STONE BRIGGS, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BRIGGS: Our city, county, and its citizenship are very much concerned in having whatever legislation may be enacted by Congress relative to railroads and their return by the Government to the owners so shaped as to conserve the rights and interests of Palestine and Anderson County in the continued location and maintenance of the general offices and machine shops of the International & Great Northern Railway Co. at Palestine. Any legislation enacted which does not do this would be destructive of the commercial and farming industries of this section of Texas, which, for more than 40 years have been encouraged, promoted, and built upon the faith of a contract for a valuable consideration paid to this railroad and made in behalf of the citizenship of Palestine and Anderson County by Judge John H. Reagan with Mr. Galusha A. Grow, president of the Houston & Great Northern Railroad, which was subsequently consolidated with the International Railroad.

The International & Great Northern Railroad embraces 1,106 miles of railroad wholly within the State of Texas, and is now operated under Federal control.

It was created under and by virtue of donations of land and money from the State of Texas and counties of Texas and, among the latter, was a bond donation from Anderson County, issued on the consideration that the general offices and machine shops for the operation of this railroad should be forever maintained at Palestine, in Anderson County, Tex.

In 1889 the offices and machine shops of said railroad were located at Palestine, in Anderson County, under the contract and for the

consideration aforesaid, and in that year the Legislature of Texas enacted a law, still in force, declaring that "If said general offices and shops are located on the line of a railroad which has aided said railroads by an issue of bonds in consideration of such location being made, then said location shall not be changed, and this shall apply as well to a railroad that may have been consolidated with another as to those which have maintained their original organization." In 1911, after having been maintained at Palestine, in Anderson County, for nearly 40 years the purchaser at a receivership foreclosure sale undertook to remove, and did remove, the general offices for the operation of this railroad from Palestine to Houston, Tex., whereupon the county of Anderson and city of Palestine filed its suit against said railroad to enforce its contract and compel the return to Palestine of said general offices. The suit was prosecuted through all of the courts of Texas, and finally to the Supreme Court of the United States through writ of error.

On April 15, 1918, the Supreme Court of the United States, in cause No. 243, styled International & Great Northern Railway Co. et al. *v.* Anderson County et al., sustained an injunction of the State courts requiring that the general offices and machine shops for the operation of this railroad be forever kept and maintained at Palestine and forbidding and restraining the maintenance and operation of such general offices and machine shops at any other place than at Palestine, in Anderson County, Tex. The opinion of the United States Supreme Court expressly sustains the State statute, enforced by the injunction as a lawful police regulation of Texas, and mandate was issued June 15, 1918.

The statutes of Texas referred to are now articles 6423 and 6424.

Before the mandate of the Supreme Court in the injunction could be enforced the railroads were taken under Federal control by act of Congress, but which declared in section 15 that nothing contained in that act "shall be construed to amend, repeal, impair, or affect * * * the lawful police regulation of the several States, except when such * * * regulations may affect the transportation of troops, war materials, Government supplies, or the issue of stocks and bonds." The prosecution of this litigation to safeguard the rights of Anderson County and its citizenship under a solemn and valid contract attempted to be violated and destroyed by the railroad has cost our city and county and its citizenship in actual cash paid out about $25,000, to say nothing of the losses in a commercial way and a detriment to the commercial and farming industries of this county occasioned by the arbitrary and invalid removal of the general offices to Houston.

In the summer of 1918 our citizenship took the matter of the enforcement and compliance with the mandate of the United States Supreme Court in said cause up with the Director General of Railroads, and this resulted finally in the Director General of Railroads directing the return to Palestine of the general offices; but in order for this to be done it was necessary for an office building to be furnished for the officers, clerks, and other employees, and in addition thereto residence facilities for housing and taking care of the employees and their families.

To meet this the citizens of Palestine, at great sacrifice, turned over to the Director General of Railroads a $200,000 fireproof hotel building, and upon which they expended about $25,000 for its alteration and conversion into an up-to-date office building, and which they leased to the director general for a nominal rental, and whereupon the general offices were returned to Palestine in obedience to the court decree, and are now located and maintained in Palestine.

Our city and its various industries have been built up, promoted, and advanced from a small town to a city of some 18,000 inhabitants, and now constitutes one of the important commercial and industrial centers of Texas, and millions of dollars have been invested in manufacturing plants, other industries, and business institutions upon the good faith of the contract made with the railroad company for the perpetual maintenance of its general offices and machine shops at Palestine. Therefore if any legislation is enacted by the Congress that would have the effect to destroy this contract or the statutes of Texas declaratory of the public policy of the State requiring these facilities to be continuously maintained in this city would be so disastrous in its effect as to cause irreparable loss and damage to the citizenship of east Texas and materially affect deleteriously industries in which the entire Nation is interested. Furthermore, it would have the effect to undermine, if not destroy, the police powers of the State, as well as all other States in which a similar condition exists, and preclude the important and necessary regulatory powers of the legislatures of the States over its internal corporations.

We do not believe that the Congress will feel impelled or find it necessary in exercising its powers to reserve to the Federal Government limited control of the railroads of the country to destroy the effect of such statutes as the general office-shop statutes of Texas, which require of the railroads compliance with a valid contract made for a valuable consideration and sustained by the highest court of the land; but by some just provision these statutes and obligations of this nature can be preserved in general to Palestine, Tyler, and other cities, counties, and States throughout the Nation that are similarly situated.

We know that you are generally familiar with the matters to which we have above referred, and we understand that ex-Gov. Campbell has communicated with some one of the Members of Congress briefly on the same subject. We want to ask you, in the interest of Texas and its citizenship, and especially in the interest of Palestine and Anderson County and of Tyler in Smith County, that will be practically destroyed as two of the centers of the commercial, live-stock, and farming industries of Texas, unless by some provision in the railroad legislation their rights are preserved, to enlist yourself actively and cordially in this matter and preserve to Texas and the other States of the Union the power and right of legislation concerning its own corporate creatures and the power and integrity of the legislatures in pronouncing a sound public policy and reasonable police regulation of railroad corporations within the States. It is our purpose to prepare within the next day or two a memorial addressed to the Congress, printed in the form of a brief, concerning this matter substantially as above, and will forward same to you for such use as you may see proper to make of it. One or more of us will also come to Washington and take the matter up with the proper authorities or committees as you may think wise and proper, and we would like to hear from you by wire at our expense on receipt of this letter. In the meantime may we ask you to take such active interest in our behalf as may conserve our best interests.

With kind personal regards, we beg to remain, as ever, your friends,

CAMPBELL & SEWELL,
A. G. GREENWOOD.

P. S.—We have addressed similar letters to-day to Senators SHEPPARD and CULBERSON and to Congressmen JOHN C. BOX and TOM CONNALLY, and we are sure they will each be glad to cooperate with you in this matter.

Yours, etc.,

C. & S.,
A. G. G.

No question, therefore, should be left open whereby the people of Palestine and Anderson County may be deprived again of those offices, when the highest court in this land has said that they belong in Palestine under a valid contract and under a valid police regulation. There can be no harm in providing in this bill that the police powers of the States shall be preserved to them, and the amendment should be adopted. [Applause.]

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the amendment which the gentleman from Texas has offered. I am opposed to the amendment, Mr. Chairman, because this bill does not attempt to deprive the States of any of their proper police powers, or any of their police powers in fact, and therefore I think the amendment which the gentleman from Texas has offered is entirely useless and unnecessary and ought not to encumber the bill. Mr. Chairman, in this connection I ask unanimous consent for permission to insert in the RECORD at this place a brief statement about the bill which I attempted to make a few moments ago and to which objection was made.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to insert his statement in the RECORD in the manner indicated. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, a few moments ago the House voted to strike out of the bill the rule of rate making recommended by the committee. So far as the making of rates is concerned, that action of the House will leave the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroads just where they have always been. I believe time will prove this action of the House to be a mistake.

We are providing liberally for helping to finance the railroads by Government aid during the transition or reconstruction period. But thereafter we do very little to foster or improve them; they will drop back into the old methods of making rates. In this respect we are not, I believe, doing what we should for the railroads, or what is best for the Government. Mr. Chairman, we have lost $646,777,000 in the operation of the railroads during the two years of Government control. When we turn them back they will owe the Government at least $775,000,000, which will be funded one way or another.

By guaranteeing their standard return for another six months I have no doubt the actual losses from operation will, for the entire period, amount to $750,000,000. It may be more or may be less than that amount, depending on the amount of business the railroads do in the six months' period. Whatever it is, it will be a dead loss.

By the provisions of the bill for making loans to the railroads for a period of two years, I fear that the amount of their indebtedness to the Government will be materially increased over the $750,000,000 they will already owe when they are returned to their owners. The bill provides $250,000,000 for that purpose. If they borrow that much, they will owe the Government at least $1,000,000,000. It may be a great deal more than that amount.

With a fair, reasonable rule of rate making, as was provided in the committee bill, I had no doubt that the railroads would be able not only to get along without making new loans from the Government but would be able to easily pay back to the Government what they now owe.

But with this rule of rate making stricken out of the bill, I fear that the railroads will never be able to pay back to the Government the $1,000,000,000 which I have no doubt they will soon owe.

If they can not do so the Government will have lost $1,750,000,000 and maybe even more by its experiment in Government operation.

To guard against this unfortunate consequence to the taxpayers of the country I favored the rule of rate making recommended in the bill by the committee, and I feel sure the House has made a serious mistake in striking it out of the bill.

Mr. Chairman, with reference to the provision of the bill as amended by the Committee of the Whole, with reference to the settlement of labor disputes, I want to say, as I said when that provision was under discussion, that my personal view is that from the standpoint of the public as well as of the brotherhoods and other railroad workmen, it would be better if the whole provision were stricken from the bill. If I could have done so properly under the parliamentary situation I would have moved to strike it out. But objection was made.

I think all labor disputes ought to be settled by agreement between employers and employees. It can never be to the benefit of laboring men to settle such matters by legislation. If they can not or will not be settled in that manner, then legislation may become necessary. I hope the necessity for it may not hereafter arise.

I think the present provision of the bill will have to be amended sometime in order to apply to all classes of railroad labor. For this reason I think it would have been better if the whole provision were stricken out, or at least amended. But possibly it can be amended later, if necessary, so as to be workable and treat all railroad workmen alike. I hope it may prove fair and satisfactory to all parties and contribute to the friendly adjustment of all labor disputes hereafter.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BRIGGS: Page 85, immediately after line 6, insert as a new paragraph to be known as section 438a:

"Nothing in this act shall be construed to amend, abrogate, or in any wise impair any contract between a State or political subdivision thereof and any carrier, which was lawful at the time such contract was made."

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, this is along the same line.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 439. The commerce act is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof two new sections, to read as follows:

"SEC. 25. That the commission may, after investigation, order any carrier by railroad subject to this act, within a time specified in the order, to install automatic train-stop or train-control devices, which comply with specifications and requirements prescribed by the commission, upon the whole or any part of its railroad, such order to be issued and published at least one year before the date specified for fulfillment: *Provided*, That a carrier shall not be held to be negligent because of its failure to install such devices upon a portion of its railroad not included in the order; and any action arising because of an accident happening upon such portion of its railroad shall be determined without consideration of the use of such devices upon another portion of its railroad. Any common carrier which refuses or neglects to comply with any order of the commission made under the authority conferred by this section shall be liable to a penalty of $100 for each day that such refusal or neglect continues, which shall accrue to the United States, and may be recovered in a civil action brought by the United States.

"SEC. 26. That this act may be cited as the 'Commerce act, 1887.'"

Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, we have gotten to the last section of this bill. This bill is one that seems to be the return of the railroads to their owners. There are 86 pages in this bill, 2 pages are devoted to definitions, 20 pages are devoted to the return of the roads to their owners, 17 pages are devoted to the labor question, and 47 pages, or more than half the bill, undertakes to amend the act known as the commerce act. Mr. Chairman, the bill to return the roads to their owners should have been a bill of not exceeding 20 pages, short, concise, to the point. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the other titles to this bill should never have been brought before this House at this time. Mr. Chairman, I for one will never consent for certain interests in America to capitalize the intense desire of the people to have the railroads returned to their owners, to capitalize it in a bill of this kind which takes care of the railroads but does absolutely nothing for the people and the taxpayers. [Applause.] Mr. Chairman, if anyone will read and understand just one section, section 207, there could be no votes cast for this bill. Let me say to the gentlemen of this committee it is not a question, as the gentleman from Wyoming would have you understand, between this bill and the Plumb plan. It is nothing of the kind. This bill has not one word of the Plumb plan in it. This bill goes to the other extreme. This bill should be amended and in line 5, page 86, before the word "commerce," we should add the word "railroad." [Applause.]

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ANDERSON: Strike out the proviso on page 85, line 17, to and including the word "negligent" in line 18, and the remainder of the proviso after the semicolon in line 20, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "No presumption of negligence on the part of the carrier shall arise."

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, the section under consideration authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission to require the installation of train stops, train-control devices, and then provides that the carrier shall not be held to be negligent because of its failure to install such devices upon a portion of its roads not included in the order. Now, the effect of that proviso is to take out of the hands of the court and the jury in an action for damages any consideration whatever of the question of whether or not the carrier has been negligent in failing to install safety devices, or, to put it in another way, the mere fact that a carrier has installed safety devices on one portion of its roads absolves it absolutely from negligence for failure to install those same devices upon another portion of its roads. I do not believe that this House wants to provide any such rule. The amendment which I have offered simply restores the situation as it is now under the law. In other words, it simply provides that the fact that the railroad has installed safety devices under the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission on one portion of its roads shall not raise any presumption of negligence because of its failure to install those same devices on other portions.

Mr. ESCH. I have no objection to the amendment.

Mr. BEE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from Minnesota. Strike out all of line 17, beginning with the word "*Provided*," down to line 23 and the word "railroad."

The CHAIRMAN. That does not seem to be an amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that that is not an amendment to the amendment. It is an independent amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. That is an independent amendment. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BEE. Mr. Chairman, would it be in order now to move to strike out of section 25 lines 17 to 23, beginning with the word "*Provided*," in line 17, and ending with the word "railroad," in lines 23?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. The gentleman offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BEE: Page 85, line 17, strike out all after the word "*Provided*," down to and including the word "railroad," in line 23.

Mr. BEE. Mr. Chairman, section 25 provides that the commission may order any carrier to install automatic train stops or train-control devices. In line 23, after the word "railroad," a penalty is provided for any railroad that refuses or neglects to comply with the order of the commission made under this authority. I can not understand, Mr. Chairman, why there should be a provision in this law that a carrier shall not be held negligent because of his failure to install such devices in a portion of its railroad not included in the order and that any action arising because of an accident happening upon such portion of its railroad shall be determined without consideration of the use of such devices upon another portion of the railroad. I can not see why you should put into this law a protection to the carrier by providing that he shall not be held negligent because he obeys the order of the commission on another portion of his line.

Let me make to the House a prediction: Why should a personal-injury suit of this kind, by reason of the failure to safeguard by providing automatic contrivances and signals, be confused with the operation of this law that relieves the railroad from negligence because it has not complied with some portion of an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission on that subject? In other words, gentlemen of the committee, if you will read the provision, what is the necessity for the insertion of that section except to give to the railroads an excuse to avoid the consequences of an injury that they have committed by reason of their failure to provide necessary safety devices? Wherein does it add to it or strengthen it? You provide that the commission shall designate what they shall do in that respect. Then you provide that if they fail to do it they shall be punished for it. Why put a premium, I suggest to this committee, upon negligence upon their part by excusing them from its provisions? I predict that that will be the use that will be made of this provision.

Mr. MANN of Illinois rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] is recognized. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I took the first action which was taken in Congress looking to the ascertainment if there could be automatic control of railway trains in such a way that it would be impossible to have collisions, and for years, under the appropriations which were made in accordance with the resolutions and amendments which I offered in this House, there have been investigations going on concerning the automatic control of an engine, for instance, so that it will be impossible for two engines to come into collision head on, or impossible for an engine to come into a rear collision with the train ahead of it.

It is no easy matter, as anyone can see, to construct a device so finely geared and so highly working as that it will not interfere with ordinary traffic and yet will work if the engineer sleeps or if an engine order is incorrect. There have been many of these devices tried out in a way upon the railroads on single engines, and the work is still in the experimental stage. No road has been willing to install a device of that kind on one portion of its road, because the moment it is installed upon one portion of the road and somebody is injured on another portion of the road the question of negligence would be set up that that installation was not on that portion of the road where the accident occurred.

Nobody knows yet whether any of these devices will be successful, and, as the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON] stated, his amendment would leave the situation where it now is. None of these devices is in operation. There are plenty of them that the roads would be willing to try. Railroads have no desire to have accidents on their lines. It is to their interest to dispense with accidents, and if Congress will give them the authority, as proposed by the bill—I have not read the bill, and I judge it is proposed in the bill merely from what was said—to install on the Pennsylvania Railroad, for instance, between here and Baltimore, a signal device which will prevent accidents and collisions, which will automatically control the engine if an order is wrong or when the train comes within a certain distance of the train ahead of it or behind, they will try it.

They will try it; but if you leave it so that if they install that device and then anyone who is injured on any other part of the railroad line can claim negligence on the part of the railroad because it has not installed that device on the rest of the road, we will all go to our graves and be long forgotten before they will commence the installation. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Texas.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GARRETT: After line 6, page 86, insert the following, to be a new section, numbered section 440:

"Hereafter no suit against a railroad company, brought in a State court of a State in which the cause of action arose, shall be removed to any court of the United States on the ground that the parties are citizens of different States, if the suit is brought in the county where the cause of action arose or is in the county where the defendant is served with process or the plaintiff resides."

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. DENISON. My point of order is that by the amendment the gentleman seeks to amend the law in reference to the removal of causes. There is nothing in this bill that pertains to or amends the law upon the jurisdiction of the courts of the country. The bill is upon an entirely different subject, and this amendment is not only not germane to this part of the bill, but it is not germane to any part of the bill. If this amendment were offered as an independent proposition it would have to go to the Judiciary Committee. If the Interstate Commerce Committee had brought in the bill with a provision of this kind in it, it would have been subject to a point of order. It is clearly not germane, and I therefore make the point of order against it.

Mr. GARRETT. The gentleman is quite correct in saying that it would have to go to the Judiciary Committee if it were presented as an original bill. But, Mr. Chairman, this amendment was offered at an earlier stage of the bill, and was held not to be in order because not germane to the section to which it was offered. The Chair was correct in so holding. But this bill deals with the question of the liability of carriers. It deals with the question of the statute of limitations. There is involved in this bill the question of the right of shippers and of litigants, and it does not seem to me that it would be straining the timbers of parliamentary law to hold that the tribunal in which rights may be enforced that are fixed under this bill may be named in the bill without being subject to a point of order.

Mr. DENISON. While the bill does in one sense relate to limitations, it is only to the limitation of suits against the Government.

Mr. GARRETT. I beg the gentleman's pardon. The question of limitations as contained in the Lanham amendment did not go to the question of the liability of the Government. It expressly provided that those causes of action that had arisen prior to Government control should not be subject to the statute of limitations during the time that the Government had control, or the war period.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, the question of the removal of causes from the State courts to the Federal courts is carried by the law known as the Judicial Title. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce does not have jurisdiction of matters relating to that law. The Committee on the Judiciary has jurisdiction of bills that relate to the removal of causes. If the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce had itself offered an amendment to this bill in the language of the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee, it would not have been in order. There is nothing in the bill relating to the removal of causes. The gentleman might as well claim that an amendment was in order, fixing the salary of the judge who was to try a case, because the railroad was a party to the suit. The removal of causes is a judicial matter, belonging to the Judicial Title, and not relating to matter belonging to the railroad committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee prevents the removal of suits against a railroad company from the State courts of the State in which a cause of action arises to any court of the United States, on the ground that the party is a citizen of a different State, if the suit is brought in the county where the cause of action arose, or is in the county where the defendant is served with process, or the plaintiff resides.

In the opinion of the Chair the provisions of the bill contain nothing to which this amendment would be germane, nor are there any provisions in the commerce act relating to the removal of causes of action, and the Chair therefore sustains the point of order.

Mr. McCLINTIC. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McCLINTIC: Page 86, line 6, after the figures "1887," insert a new section—to be known as section 440:

"That the foregoing provisions contained in this act shall not be construed to increase or diminish the jurisdiction or the powers exercised by State commissions prior to April 6, 1917."

Mr. McCLINTIC. Mr. Chairman, there is doubt in the minds of many Members of Congress as to whether or not the State railroad commissions will have any jurisdiction or authority left should this bill become a law. I have offered a new section to this bill in order that this question may be definitely decided. If the Members of this body are in favor of State commissions retaining the same jurisdiction they exercised prior to the war they will vote for my amendment, which is as follows:

That the foregoing provisions contained in this act shall not be construed to increase or diminish the jurisdiction or powers exercised by State commissions prior to April 6, 1917.

On yesterday I offered an amendment to this bill for the purpose of giving State commissions jurisdiction over certain questions that related to the operation of railroads wholly within a State. The chairman of the committee made a statement which was to the effect that in his opinion the regulation of questions relating to depots would remain under the control of State commissions. If I have construed the wording of this bill correctly, the jurisdiction formerly exercised by State commissions will be destroyed by the terms of this act. However, the Interstate Commerce Commission may be magnanimous enough to allow State commissions to deal with questions concerning road crossings, the location of section houses, the building of spurs, sidetracks, and water tanks.

The people of Oklahoma during the past year have suffered great losses because of a shortage of cars to handle the grain crop. The president of the State board of agriculture has estimated that over a million bushels of wheat has rotted in the fields because sufficient cars could not be furnished to carry the same to market. The Railroad Administration here in Washington is so far away from the territory where these facilities are needed that it has been a very hard matter to gain a comprehensive view of what was needed to provide the necessary relief. If the State commission of Oklahoma had jurisdiction over this subject I am sure that some arrangement would have been made which would have resulted in the saving of this vast amount of grain.

At the beginning of the war the railroad owners threw up their hands and said it would be impossible to furnish a sufficient amount of equipment to take care of the needs of the country unless they could obtain assistance from the Government. The management of the railroads was taken over by the Government, and a guaranty was made that their earnings would equal the amount made during certain years. No one ever dreamed that when the time came for these properties to be returned to the owners the Government would be called on to guarantee their earnings after Government control had been relinquished. This bill contains a provision of this kind. The money indi-

rectly will have to come from the people in the form of taxation. It is the most unjust and unfair provision in the act, and while I am in favor of turning the railroads back to their owners at the earliest date possible, I can never vote for a bill that is so unfair to the people and the Government.

This bill will allow the railroad companies to increase passenger and freight rates. It practically destroys the effect of all State legislation relative to intrastate matters. It will cause delegations to travel thousands of miles to present questions which could have been adjusted by State commissions prior to the enactment of this legislation. Every amendment offered in the interest of the people has been defeated. I will never vote for a bill that grants this kind of a subsidy to the railroad owners, and I sincerely hope the Senate, when it considers this subject, will strike out all of the bill after the enacting clause and send back to the House of Representatives a bill that will provide for the turning back of the railroads to their owners, allowing State commissions to exercise the same jurisdiction they had prior to the war. When this is done I shall be very glad to vote for the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. EVANS of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to section 207 for the purpose of offering an amendment.

Mr. SWEET. Mr. Chairman, I object.

By unanimous consent, leave was given to Mr. SMALL, Mr. BRIGGS, Mr. LINTHICUM, Mr. OLIVER, Mr. KITCHIN, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. SABATH, Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. CARAWAY, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. BEE, Mr. LARSEN, and Mr. WELLING to extend remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Chairman, I will make a request for general leave to print for five legislative days when we get in the House. I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill to the House with the amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WALSH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 10453) to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes, and had directed him to report the same back with various and sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasant duty to announce the election of JOHN W. HARRELD in the fifth district of Oklahoma, to succeed the late lamented Joseph B. Thompson. Mr. HARRELD is present, and I ask unanimous consent that he be sworn in.

Mr. HARRELD appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office prescribed by law.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The SPEAKER. That is not necessary. Under the rule the previous question is considered as ordered. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. ESCH. I ask for a separate vote on the Sweet amendment, page 50, line 15; also on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. SMALL], on page 59, line 24, and page 60, line 22. The amendments were voted on en bloc relating to docks. Also, on page 61, striking out lines 1 to 5, section 412.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the Anderson amendment.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on the amendment to strike out all of the sections in Title III, after section 300. It was voted on as one amendment.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. I ask a separate vote on the amendment of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON] relating to automatic control devices, found on page 85, line 17.

The SPEAKER. Is there any other amendment on which a separate vote is demanded? If not, the Chair will put the other amendments in gross.

There was no further demand for a separate vote and the other amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will put the amendments in the order that they were asked for unless there is some other suggestion. The Clerk will report the first amendment.

The Clerk read the Sweet amendment, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SWEET: Amend paragraph (16), on page 50, by adding after the word "States," in line 15 thereof, the following: "*Provided, however*, That nothing in this act shall impair or affect the right of the State in the exercise of its police power to require just and reasonable freight and passenger service and the fair exchange and distribution of equipment for intrastate business."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the Sweet amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ESCH), there were 193 ayes and 77 noes.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. SMALL].

Mr. ESCH. These amendments were offered and voted on en bloc.

The SPEAKER. Voted on as one amendment?

Mr. ESCH. Yes; and I ask that the vote be taken in the same way.

Mr. SMALL. That is entirely agreeable.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. SMALL: Page 60, lines 1 and 2, strike out the words "irrespective of the ownership of the dock"; page 60, line 7, strike out the words "construct a suitable dock and"; page 60, lines 10, 11, and 12, strike out the words "Such docks shall be considered a terminal, within the meaning of that term as used in other sections of the act, and the powers here conferred are in addition to those provided in other sections"; page 60, line 14, strike out the words "docks and"; and page 60, line 16, strike out the words "docks and."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ESCH) there were 148 ayes and 97 noes.

So the amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMALL: Page 61, strike out lines 1 to 5, inclusive.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SMALL) there were—ayes 156, noes 116.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLAND of Missouri: Page 61, preceding line 6, insert: "The absorption out of its port-to-port water rates, or out of its proportional through rates, by a water carrier of the switching, terminal, lighterage, car rental, trackage, handling, or other charges by a rail carrier for services within the switching, drayage, lighterage, or corporate limits of a port terminal or district, shall not be held to constitute 'an arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment,' within the meaning of the act to regulate commerce, and shall not subject such water carrier to the provisions of such act."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment, the Anderson amendment.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with, in view of the fact that it was read the other day and is very long.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with. Is there objection?

Mr. LANGLEY. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky objects.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky withdraws his objection. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the Anderson amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. NOLAN) there were—ayes 153, noes 111.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentlemen from Texas [Mr. BLACK and Mr. BLANTON] demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 254, nays, 111, not voting 67, as follows:

YEAS—254.

Almon	Babka	Begg	Briggs
Anderson	Baer	Bland, Ind.	Brooks, Ill.
Andrews, Nebr.	Bankhead	Bland, Mo.	Brooks, Pa.
Aswell	Barbour	Bowers	Browne
Ayres	Bee	Box	Buchanan

Burdick	Greene, Mass.	McGlennon	Rubey
Burke	Griffin	McKinley	Rucker
Byrnes, S. C.	Hamill	McLane	Sabath
Byrns, Tenn.	Hardy, Colo.	McLaughlin, Nebr.	Sanders, Ind.
Caldwell	Hardy, Tex.	MacCrate	Sanders, La.
Campbell, Kans.	Harreld.	MacGregor	Sanders, N. Y.
Campbell, Pa.	Haskell	Magee	Schall
Candler	Hastings	Maher	Scott
Cantrill	Hawley	Mann, S. C.	Sears
Caraway	Hayden	Mapes	Sells
Carew	Hays	Martin	Siegel
Carss	Heflin	Mays	Sims
Casey	Hernandez	Mead	Sinnott
Chindblom	Hersey	Michener	Smith, Idaho
Clark, Mo.	Hersman	Miller	Smith, Ill.
Classon	Hickey	Minahan, N. J.	Smith, Mich.
Cleary	Hill	Monahan, Wis.	Smith, N. Y.
Cole	Houghton	Mooney	Smithwick
Collier	Howard	Moore, Ohio	Stedman
Connally	Huddleston	Morgan	Stephens, Ohio
Cooper	Hudspeth	Morin	Stevenson
Costello	Hulings	Mott	Stoll
Crowther	Hull, Iowa	Mudd	Strong, Kans.
Cullen	Igoe	Murphy	Strong, Pa.
Curry, Calif.	Ireland	Nelson, Mo.	Sullivan
Dallinger	James	Nelson, Wis.	Summers, Wash.
Darrow	Jefferis	Newton, Mo.	Sumners, Tex.
Davey	Johnson, Miss.	Nicholls, S. C.	Sweet
Denison	Johnson, Wash.	Nichols, Mich.	Tague
Dickinson, Mo.	Johnston, N. Y.	Nolan	Taylor, Colo.
Dickinson, Iowa	Jones, Tex.	O'Connell	Taylor, Tenn.
Dominick	Kearns	O'Connor	Temple
Donovan	Keller	Ogden	Thomas
Dooling	Kelly, Pa.	Oldfield	Thompson
Doughton	Kendall	Overstreet	Tillman
Dowell	Kennedy, R. I.	Park	Tinkham
Dunbar	Kincheloe	Pell	Towner
Dupré	King	Phelan	Vare
Eagan	Kinkaid	Porter	Venable
Echols	Kleczka	Pou	Vestal
Ellsworth	Knutson	Quin	Vinson
Emerson	Kraus	Radcliffe	Voigt
Evans, Mont.	LaGuardia	Rainey, Ala.	Walters
Evans, Nev.	Lampert	Rainey, J. W.	Watkins
Fields	Langley	Raker	Weaver
Fisher	Lanham	Ramsey	Whaley
Focht	Lankford	Ramseyer	Wheeler
Foster	Larsen	Randall, Calif.	White, Kans.
Frear	Layton	Randall, Wis.	White, Me.
Fuller, Mass.	Lazaro	Reed, N. Y.	Williams
Gallagher	Lea, Calif.	Reed, W. Va.	Wilson, Ill.
Gallivan	Lesher	Ricketts	Wilson, La.
Ganly	Little	Riordan	Wilson, Pa.
Gard	Lonergan	Robsion, Ky.	Wingo
Garland	Longworth	Rodenberg	Wise
Goldfogle	Luhring	Romjue	Young, N. Dak.
Goodwin, Ark.	McAndrews	Rose	Zihlman
Goodykoontz	McClintic	Rouse	
Graham, Ill.	McCulloch	Rowan	

NAYS—111.

Alexander	Fess	Luce	Rowe
Bacharach	Flood	Lufkin	Sanford
Barkley	Freeman	McArthur	Saunders, Va.
Benson	French	McDuffie	Sisson
Black	Garrett	McFadden	Slemp
Blackmon	Glynn	McPherson	Small
Bland, Va.	Gould	Madden	Snell
Blanton	Green, Iowa	Mann, Ill.	Snyder
Brand	Greene, Vt.	Mansfield	Steagall
Browning	Griest	Merritt	Steele
Burroughs	Hadley	Mondell	Steenerson
Butler	Hamilton	Montague	Stiness
Cannon	Harrison	Moore, Va.	Tilson
Christopherson	Haugen	Newton, Minn.	Timberlake
Clark, Fla.	Hicks	Oliver	Treadway
Coady	Hoch	Olney	Vaile
Copley	Holland	Osborne	Volstead
Crago	Hull, Tenn.	Padgett	Wason
Cramton	Humphreys	Paige	Watson, Pa.
Crisp	Husted	Parker	Watson, Va.
Dale	Hutchinson	Parrish	Webster
Davis, Tenn.	Johnson, S. Dak.	Platt	Welling
Dent	Jones, Pa.	Purnell	Winslow
Doremus	Kelley, Mich.	Rainey, H. T.	Wood, Ind.
Eagle	Kiess	Rayburn	Woods, Va.
Elliott	Kitchin	Reber	Yates
Esch	Lehlbach	Robinson, N. C.	Young, Tex.
Evans, Nebr.	Linthicum	Rogers	

NOT VOTING—67.

Ackerman	Dunn	Kahn	Rhodes
Andrews, Md.	Dyer	Kennedy, Iowa	Riddick
Anthony	Edmonds	Kettner	Scully
Ashbrook	Elston	Kreider	Sherwood
Bell	Fairfield	Lee, Ga.	Shreve
Benham	Ferris	McKenzie	Sinclair
Boies	Fordney	McKeown	Stephens, Miss.
Booher	Fuller, Ill.	McKinley	Swope
Brinson	Gandy	McLaughlin, Mich.	Taylor, Ark.
Britten	Garner	Major	Tincher
Brumbaugh	Godwin, N. C.	Mason	Upshaw
Carter	Good	Moon	Walsh
Currie, Mich.	Goodall	Moore, Pa.	Ward
Davis, Minn.	Graham, Pa.	Moores, Ind.	Welty
Dempsey	Jacoway	Neely	Woodyard
Dewalt	Johnson, Ky.	Peters	Wright
Drane	Juul	Reavis	

So the Anderson amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. BOIES with Mr. STEPHENS of Mississippi.

Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota with Mr. SCULLY.

Mr. ACKERMAN with Mr. LEA of Georgia.

Mr. WOODYARD with Mr. GANDY.

Mr. WALSH with Mr. NEELY.

Mr. GOODALL with Mr. DRANE.

Mr. JUUL with Mr. DEWALT.

Mr. KAHN with Mr. CARTER.

Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa with Mr. BRUMBAUGH.

Mr. DUNN with Mr. MOON.

Mr. CURRIE of Michigan with Mr. MCKEOWN.

Mr. KREIDER with Mr. BRINSON.

Mr. MCKENZIE with Mr. BOOHER.

Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania with Mr. UPSHAW.

Mr. RHODES with Mr. MAJOR.

Mr. EDMONDS with Mr. KETTNER.

Mr. DEMPSEY with Mr. WRIGHT.

Mr. ANDREWS of Maryland with Mr. WELTY.

Mr. ANTHONY with Mr. TAYLOR of Arkansas.

Mr. MCKINLEY with Mr. ASHBROOK.

Mr. TINCHER with Mr. BELL.

Mr. ELSTON with Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky.

Mr. FAIRFIELD with Mr. JACOWAY.

Mr. FORDNEY with Mr. GODWIN of North Carolina.

Mr. FULLER of Illinois with Mr. GARNER.

Mr. GOOD with Mr. FERRIS.

Mr. SHREVE with Mr. SHERWOOD.

Mr. WELTY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to vote. I just came into the Hall a while ago.

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman present and listening when his name was called? The gentleman must answer to qualify. The Chair is obliged to put the stereotyped question. Was the gentleman present when his name was called?

Mr. WELTY. I was not here at the time.

The SPEAKER. Unless the gentleman can answer in the affirmative, he can not vote.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all the sections after section 300 of Title III.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 88, line 17, amendment offered by Mr. ANDERSON: Strike out the proviso on page 85, line 17, to and including the word "negligent" in line 18, and the remainder of the proviso after the semicolon in line 20 down to and including the word "railroad" in line 23, and insert in lieu of the first words stricken out the following: "No assumption of negligence on the part of the carrier shall arise."

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the noes seemed to have it.

On a division (demanded by Mr. ANDERSON) there were—ayes 38, noes 115.

So the amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read the third time.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, I move to recommit the bill to the Committee on——

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. SIMS. I certainly am as reported from the committee. I move to recommit the bill to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with an amendment striking out section 207 of the bill, and on that I move the previous question.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

By Mr. SIMS: I move to recommit the bill to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with an amendment striking out section 207 of the bill.

Mr. SIMS. And on that I move the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin moves the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. CRISP. Mr. Speaker, may we have the section read so that we may know what it is?

The SPEAKER. It has been read twice.

Mr. CRISP. I withdraw the request.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER. The noes seem to have it.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a sufficient number of gentlemen have risen, and the yeas and nays are ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—years 167, nays 198, not voting 67, as follows:

YEAS—167.

Alexander	Eagan	LaGuardia	Randall, Calif.
Almon	Ellsworth	Lampert	Randall, Wis.
Aswell	Emerson	Lanham	Riordan
Ayres	Evans, Mont.	Lankford	Robinson, N. C.
Babka	Evans, Nebr.	Larsen	Romjue
Baer	Evans, Nev.	Lazaro	Rowan
Bankhead	Fisher	Lea, Calif.	Rubey
Bee	Frear	Luce	Rucker
Blackmon	French	McAndrews	Sabath
Bland, Va.	Gallagher	McClintic	Sanders, La.
Blanton	Gallivan	McDuffie	Schall
Box	Ganly	McGlennon	Sears
Brand	Gard	McKiniry	Sims
Briggs	Garrett	McLane	Sisson
Brinson	Goldfogle	Maher	Smith, N. Y.
Browne	Goodwin, Ark.	Mann, S. C.	Smithwick
Buchanan	Griffin	Mansfield	Steagall
Byrnes, S. C.	Hamill	Martin	Stedman
Byrns, Tenn.	Hardy, Tex.	Mays	Steenerson
Caldwell	Haskell	Mead	Stevenson
Candler	Hastings	Minahan, N. J.	Stoll
Cantrill	Haugen	Mooney	Sumners, Tex.
Caraway	Hayden	Nelson, Mo.	Tague
Carew	Heflin	Newton, Minn.	Taylor, Colo.
Carss	Hersman	Nichols, Mich.	Thomas
Casey	Hoch	Nolan	Tillman
Clark, Mo.	Howard	O'Connell	Venable
Classon	Huddleston	O'Connor	Vinson
Collier	Hull, Tenn.	Oldfield	Volgt
Connally	Humphreys	Oliver	Volstead
Cramton	Igoe	Overstreet	Watkins
Crisp	James	Padgett	Weaver
Cullen	Johnson, Miss.	Park	Welling
Davey	Johnston, N. Y.	Parrish	Welty
Davis, Tenn.	Jones, Tex.	Phelan	Whaley
Dent	Keller	Pou	Wilson, La.
Dickinson, Mo.	Kelly, Pa.	Quin	Wilson, Pa.
Dominick	Kincheloe	Rainey, Ala.	Wingo
Dooling	King	Rainey, H. T.	Wise
Doremus	Kitchin	Rainey, J. W.	Young, N. Dak.
Doughton	Kleczka	Raker	Young, Tex.
Dowell	Knutson	Ramseyer	

NAYS—198.

Anderson	Garland	McArthur	Sanford
Andrews, Nebr.	Glynn	McCulloch	Saunders, Va.
Bacharach	Goodykoontz	McFadden	Scott
Barbour	Gould	McKinley	Sells
Barkley	Graham, Ill.	McLaughlin, Nebr.	Siegel
Begg	Green, Iowa	McPherson	Sinnott
Benson	Greene, Mass.	MacCrate	Slemp
Black	Greene, Vt.	MacGregor	Small
Bland, Ind.	Griest	Madden	Smith, Idaho
Bland, Mo.	Hadley	Magee	Smith, Ill.
Bowers	Hamilton	Mann, Ill.	Smith, Mich.
Brooks, Ill.	Hardy, Colo.	Mapes	Snell
Browning	Harrison	Merritt	Snyder
Burdick	Harreld	Michener	Steele
Burke	Hawley	Miller	Stephens, Ohio
Burroughs	Hays	Monahan, Wis.	Stiness
Butler	Hernandez	Mondell	Strong, Kans.
Campbell, Kans.	Hersey	Montague	Strong, Pa.
Campbell, Pa.	Hickey	Moore, Ohio	Sullivan
Cannon	Hicks	Moore, Va.	Summers, Wash.
Chindblom	Hill	Morgan	Sweet
Christopherson	Holland	Morin	Taylor, Tenn.
Clark, Fla.	Houghton	Mudd	Temple
Cleary	Hudspeth	Murphy	Thompson
Coady	Hulings	Nelson, Wis.	Tilson
Cole	Hull, Iowa	Newton, Mo.	Timberlake
Cooper	Husted	Nicholls, S. C.	Tinkham
Copley	Hutchinson	Ogden	Towner
Costello	Ireland	Olney	Treadway
Crago	Jefferis	Osborne	Vaile
Crowther	Johnson, S. Dak.	Paige	Vare
Curry, Calif.	Johnson, Wash.	Parker	Vestal
Dale	Jones, Pa.	Pell	Walsh
Dallinger	Kearns	Platt	Walters
Darrow	Kelley, Mich.	Porter	Wason
Denison	Kendall	Purnell	Watson, Pa.
Dickinson, Iowa	Kennedy, R. I.	Radcliffe	Watson, Va.
Donovan	Kiess	Ramsey	Webster
Dunbar	Kinkaid	Rayburn	Wheeler
Dupré	Kraus	Reber	White, Kans.
Eagle	Langley	Reed, W. Va.	White, Me.
Elliott	Layton	Ricketts	Williams
Esch	Lehlbach	Robsion, Ky.	Wilson, Ill.
Fess	Lesher	Rodenberg	Winslow
Fields	Linthicum	Rogers	Wood, Ind.
Flood	Little	Rose	Woods, Va.
Focht	Lonergan	Rouse	Yates
Foster	Longworth	Rowe	Zihlman
Freeman	Lufkin	Sanders, Ind.	
Fuller, Mass.	Luhring	Sanders, N. Y.	

NOT VOTING—67.

Ackerman	Carter	Fairfield	Johnson, Ky.
Andrews, Md.	Currie, Mich.	Ferris	Juul
Anthony	Davis, Minn.	Fordney	Kahn
Ashbrook	Dempsey	Fuller, Ill.	Kennedy, Iowa
Bell	Dewalt	Gandy	Kettner
Benham	Drane	Garner	Kreider
Boles	Dunn	Godwin, N. C.	Lee, Ga.
Booher	Dyer	Good	McKenzie
Britten	Echols	Goodall	McKeown
Brooks, Pa.	Edmonds	Graham, Pa.	McLaughlin, Mich.
Brumbaugh	Elston	Jacoway	Major
Mason	Peters	Sherwood	Tincher
Moon	Reavis	Shreve	Upshaw
Moore, Pa.	Reed, N. Y.	Sinclair	Ward
Moores, Ind.	Rhodes	Stephens, Miss.	Woodyard
Mott	Riddick	Swope	Wright
Neely	Scully	Taylor, Ark.	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. MOORES of Indiana with Mr. ASHBROOK.

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN of Michigan with Mr. NEELY.

Mr. REED of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I desire to vote "nay."

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman present and listening when his name was called?

Mr. REED of West Virginia. I am not certain. I went out while the roll call was on, and came back.

The SPEAKER. Unless the gentleman can answer that he was present and listening when his name was called, the rule does not allow him to vote.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Tht SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. ESCH and Mr. BLANTON demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 204, nays 161, not voting 67, as follows:

YEAS—204.

Anderson	Foster	Lufkin	Rose
Andrews, Nebr.	Freeman	Luhring	Rowe
Bacharach	French	McArthur	Sanders, Ind.
Barbour	Fuller, Mass.	McCulloch	Sanders, N. Y.
Barkley	Glynn	McFadden	Saunders, Va.
Begg	Goodykoontz	McKinley	Scott
Benson	Gould	McLaughlin, Nebr.	Sells
Black	Graham, Ill.	McPherson	Siegel
Bland, Ind.	Green, Iowa	MacCrate	Sinnott
Bowers	Greene, Mass.	MacGregor	Slemp
Brand	Greene, Vt.	Madden	Small
Brooks, Ill.	Griest	Magee	Smith, Idaho
Brooks, Pa.	Hadley	Mann, Ill.	Smith, Ill.
Browning	Hamilton	Mapes	Smith, Mich.
Burdick	Hardy, Colo.	Merritt	Snell
Burke	Harrison	Michener	Snyder
Burroughs	Hawley	Miller	Steenerson
Butler	Hays	Monahan, Wis.	Stephens, Ohio
Campbell, Kans.	Hernandez	Mondell	Stiness
Cannon	Hersey	Montague	Strong, Kans.
Cantrill	Hickey	Moore, Ohio	Strong, Pa.
Chindblom	Hicks	Morgan	Summers, Wash.
Christopherson	Hill	Morin	Sweet
Clark, Fla.	Hoch	Mott	Swope
Cleary	Holland	Mudd	Taylor, Tenn.
Coady	Houghton	Murphy	Temple
Cole	Hulings	Nelson, Wis.	Thompson
Cooper	Hull, Iowa	Newton, Minn.	Tilson
Copley	Humphreys	Newton, Mo.	Timberlake
Costello	Husted	Ogden	Tinkham
Crago	Hutchinson	Olney	Towner
Crisp	Ireland	Osborne	Treadway
Crowther	Jefferis	Paige	Vaile
Curry, Calif.	Johnson, S. Dak.	Park	Vare
Dale	Johnson, Wash.	Parker	Venable
Dallinger	Jones, Pa.	Pell	Vestal
Darrow	Kearns	Phelan	Volstead
Denison	Kelley, Mich.	Platt	Walsh
Dickinson, Iowa	Kendall	Porter	Walters
Donovan	Kennedy, R. I.	Purnell	Wason
Dowell	Kiess	Radcliffe	Watson, Pa.
Dunbar	Kincheloe	Ramsey	Wheeler
Dupré	Kinkaid	Ramseyer	White, Kans.
Echols	Kraus	Randall, Wis.	White, Me.
Elliott	Langley	Rayburn	Williams
Esch	Layton	Reber	Wilson, Ill.
Evans, Nebr.	Lehlbach	Reed, W. Va.	Winslow
Fess	Linthicum	Ricketts	Wood, Ind.
Fields	Little	Robsion, Ky.	Woods, Va.
Flood	Lonergan	Rodenberg	Yates
Focht	Longworth	Rogers	Zihlman

NAYS—161.

Alexander	Casey	Gallivan	Kelly, Pa.
Almon	Clark, Mo.	Ganly	King
Aswell	Classon	Gard	Kitchin
Ayres	Collier	Garrett	Kleczka
Babka	Connally	Goldfogle	Knutson
Baer	Cramton	Goodwin, Ark.	LaGuardia
Bankhead	Cullen	Griffin	Lampert
Bee	Davey	Hamill	Lanham
Blackmon	Davis, Tenn.	Hardy, Tex.	Lankford
Bland, Mo.	Dent	Haskell	Larsen
Bland, Va.	Dewalt	Hastings	Lazaro
Blanton	Dickinson, Mo.	Haugen	Lea, Calif.
Box	Dominick	Hayden	Lesher
Briggs	Dooling	Heflin	McAndrews
Brinson	Doremus	Hersman	McClintic
Browne	Doughton	Howard	McDuffie
Buchanan	Eagan	Huddleston	McGlennon
Byrnes, S. C.	Eagle	Hudspeth	McKiniry
Byrns, Tenn.	Ellsworth	Hull, Tenn.	McLane
Caldwell	Emerson	Igoe	Maher
Campbell, Pa.	Evans, Mont.	James	Mann, S. C.
Candler	Evans, Nev.	Johnson, Miss.	Mansfield
Caraway	Fisher	Johnston, N. Y.	Martin
Carew	Frear	Jones, Tex.	Mays
Carss	Gallagher	Keller	Mead

Minahan, N. J.	Rainey, Ala.	Sims	Watkins
Mooney	Rainey, H. T.	Sisson	Watson, Va.
Moore, Va.	Rainey, J. W.	Smith, N. Y.	Weaver
Nelson, Mo.	Raker	Smithwick	Webster
Nicholls, S. C.	Randall, Calif.	Steagall	Welling
Nichols, Mich.	Riordan	Stedman	Welty
Nolan	Robinson, N. C.	Steele	Whaley
O'Connell	Romjue	Stevenson	Wilson, La.
O'Connor	Rouse	Sullivan	Wilson, Pa.
Oldfield	Rowan	Sumners, Tex.	Wingo
Oliver	Rubey	Tague	Wise
Overstreet	Rucker	Taylor, Colo.	Young, N. Dak.
Padgett	Sabath	Thomas	Young, Tex.
Parrish	Sanders, La.	Tillman	
Pou	Schall	Vinson	
Quin	Sears	Voigt	

NOT VOTING—67.

Ackerman	Edmonds	Kahn	Reed, N. Y.
Andrews, Md.	Elston	Kennedy, Iowa	Rhodes
Anthony	Fairfield	Kettner	Riddick
Ashbrook	Ferris	Kreider	Sanford
Bell	Fordney	Lee, Ga.	Scully
Benham	Fuller, Ill.	Luce	Sherwood
Boies	Gandy	McKenzie	Shreve
Booher	Garland	McKeown	Sinclair
Britten	Garner	McLaughlin, Mich.	Stephens, Miss.
Brumbaugh	Godwin, N. C.	Major	Stoll
Carter	Good	Mason	Taylor, Ark.
Currie, Mich.	Goodall	Moon	Tincher
Davis, Minn.	Graham, Pa.	Moore, Pa.	Upshaw
Dempsey	Harreld	Moores, Ind.	Ward
Drane	Jacoway	Neely	Woodyard
Dunn	Johnson, Ky.	Peters	Wright
Dyer	Juul	Reavis	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. MCKENZIE (for) with Mr. SINCLAIR (against).

Mr. SHREVE (for) with Mr. SHERWOOD (against).

Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania (for) with Mr. UPSHAW (against).

Mr. CURRIE of Michigan (for) with Mr. MCKEOWN (against).

Until further notice:

Mr. REAVIS with Mr. STOLL.

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN of Michigan with Mr. JACOWAY.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to vote "yea."

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman present and listening when his name was called?

Mr. SANFORD. I was on the other side of the threshold, within hearing of the voice of the Clerk, and immediately thereafter I returned; and I insist on my constitutional right to have my district recorded in favor of this bill, the rulings of the House to the contrary notwithstanding.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not qualify under the rule.

Mr. SANFORD. I think the ruling was never thoroughly considered, and I have examined it, and there is no reason behind it so far as I can find.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will follow the precedents until convinced to the contrary.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

On motion of Mr. ESCH, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

EXTENDING REMARKS ON THE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members of the House may be allowed five legislative days in which to extend remarks upon the railroad bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that all gentlemen may have five legislative days to publish remarks upon the bill just passed. Is there objection?

Mr. WINGO. Reserving the right to object; that is, to be confined to their own remarks and with no newspaper or other clippings.

Mr. ESCH. I said "their own remarks."

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, supposing there are not five legislative days remaining in the session, what would be the situation under that condition?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The RECORD will be printed for several days, even though there should be an adjournment.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, I will make it five calendar days.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman modifies his request to five calendar days. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

REPRINT OF THE RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that there may be a reprint of the railroad bill with the amendments that were adopted by the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent for the reprint of the railroad bill with amendments adopted by the House. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill H. R. 9821, an act to amend an act entitled "An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia, approved February 28, 1901, and for other purposes," and I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan calls up the conference report on the Metropolitan police bill and asks that the statement may be read instead of the report. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to H. R. 9821, "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia,' approved February 28, 1901, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"That paragraphs 2, 8, and 9 of section 1 of the act entitled 'An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia,' approved February 28, 1901, as amended by the act approved June 8, 1906, entitled 'An act to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1901,' are hereby amended to read as follows:

"'Par. 2. The Commissioners of said District shall appoint to office, assign to such duty or duties as they may prescribe, and promote all officers and members of said Metropolitan police force: *Provided*, That all officers, members, and civilian employees of the force, except the major and superintendent, the assistant superintendents, and the inspectors shall hereafter be appointed and promoted in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, as amended, and the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof, in the same manner as members of the classified civil service of the United States: *Provided further*, That hereafter the assistant superintendents and inspectors shall be selected from among the captains of the force and shall be returned to the rank of captain when the commissioners so determine: *Provided further*, That privates of class one if found efficient shall serve one year on probation, privates of class two shall serve two years subsequent to service in class one, and privates of class three shall include all those privates who have served efficiently three or more years.'

"'Par. 8. That the annual basic salaries of the officers and members of the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia shall be as follows: Major and superintendent, $4,500; assistant superintendents, $3,000 each; inspectors, $2,400 each; police surgeons, $1,600 each; captains, $2,400 each; lieutenants, $2,000 each; sergeants, $1,800 each; privates of class three, $1,660 each; privates of class two, $1,560 each; privates of class one, $1,460 each. Members of said police force who may be mounted on horses, furnished and maintained by themselves, shall each receive an extra compensation of $540 per annum; and members of the said force who may be mounted on motor vehicles, furnished and maintained by themselves, shall each receive an extra compensation of $480 per annum; and members of the said force who may be mounted on bicycles shall each receive an extra compensation of $70 per annum: *Provided*, That patrol drivers of the Metropolitan police are hereby declared to be members of the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia, but shall not be rated above class-two privates, and those patrol drivers who have been appointed since April 6, 1917, shall be required to pass the usual physical and other tests required for members of the regular force: *Provided further*, That every officer or member of the Metropolitan police at the time this act becomes law, shall, in addition to the salary received by him for his period of service between August 1, 1919, and the time this act becomes law, receive for such period the difference between such salary and the salary payable to him under the provisions of this act, for a period of equal duration.

"'Par. 9. No member of the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia shall be or become a member of any organization, or of an organization affiliated with another organization, which itself, or any subordinate, component, or affiliated organ-

ization of which holds, claims, or uses the strike to enforce its demands. Upon sufficient proof to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia that any member of the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia has violated the provisions of this section, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to immediately discharge such member from the service.

"'Any member of the Metropolitan police who enters into a conspiracy, combination, or agreement with the purpose of substantially interfering with or obstructing the efficient conduct or operation of the police force in the District of Columbia by a strike or other disturbance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $300 or by imprisonment of not more than six months, or by both.

"' No officer or member of the said police force, under penalty of forfeiting the salary or pay which may be due him, shall withdraw or resign, except by permission of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, unless he shall have given the major and superintendent one month's notice in writing of such intention.'

"SEC. 2. That one-half of the amount necessary to provide for the increased salaries and compensation of the Metropolitan police authorized in this act is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the other one-half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to supplement the amounts appropriated for the members and employees of the Metropolitan police mentioned in the act entitled 'An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes,' approved July 11, 1919.

"SEC. 3. That the watchmen provided by the United States Government for service in any of the public squares and reservations in the District of Columbia shall hereafter be known as the 'United States park police,' and their annual basic salaries shall be as follows: Lieutenant, $1,900; first sergeant, $1,700; sergeants, $1,580; privates, $1,360: *Provided*, That every watchman employed for such service at the time this act becomes law shall, in addition to the salary received by him for the period of service between August 1, 1919, and the time this act becomes law, receive for such period the difference between such salary and the salary payable to him under the provisions of this section for a period of equal duration.

"SEC. 4. That to provide for the increased salaries and compensation of the United States park police so much as is necessary is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supplement the amounts appropriated for park watchmen mentioned in the act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes,' approved March 1, 1919."

And the Senate agree to the same.

CARL E. MAPES,
N. J. GOULD,
JAS. P. WOODS,
Managers on the part of the House.
LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN,
WILLIAM M. CALDER,
MORRIS SHEPPARD,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to H. R. 9821, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia,' approved February 28, 1901, and for other purposes," submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conference committee and submitted in the accompanying conference report as to the amendment of the Senate, namely:

The Senate amendment struck out all after the enacting clause of the House bill and inserted a substitute therefor. The House recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agrees to the same with amendment as reported by the committee of conference.

The Senate recedes and accepts the House provisions as to the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan police force except the salary for police surgeon, which was fixed at $1,600 per annum instead of the House provision of $1,400 and the Senate provision of $1,800; except the salary of captain, which was fixed at $2,400 per annum instead of the House provision of $2,300 and the Senate provision of $2,500; except the extra compensation of mounted police, which was fixed at $540 per annum instead of the House provision of $480 and the Senate provision of $600; and except the extra compensation of bicycle police, which was fixed at $70 per annum instead of the House provision of $60 and the Senate provision of $75.

The compensation of the major and superintendent, the assistant superintendents, inspectors, lieutenants, sergeants, and privates of classes 1, 2, and 3, and the compensation of the members of the force mounted on motor vehicles remain the same as in the House bill.

The conference report accepts the provision of the Senate amendment requiring the appointment and promotion of the officers, members, and civilian employees of the Metropolitan police to be made according to the provisions of the civil-service act, except the major and superintendent, the assistant superintendents, and the inspectors, and provides for two assistant superintendents, as provided for by the Senate.

The House provision which in effect prevents the members of the police force from joining any organization affiliated with another organization which holds, claims, or exercises the right to strike is retained with an amendment to perfect the text. The Senate recedes from the so-called "Myers amendment," which would extend the scope of this provision to all organizations of Federal employees.

The Senate provisions making it a misdemeanor for any member of the Metropolitan police force to enter into a conspiracy, combination, or agreement with the intent or purpose of substantially interfering with the efficient conduct or operation of the police force in the District of Columbia by a strike or other disturbances is retained.

The conferees accepted the provision of the Senate amendment providing for increased compensation for the watchmen of the Federal parks within the District of Columbia (to be known hereafter as the "United States park police"), which will amount to about $30,000 per year, and the provisions making appropriations to meet the increases of salaries provided for.

The Senate receded from the provisions of the Senate amendment giving increases of compensation to the civilian employees in the police department, awaiting the report of the Joint Commission on Reclassification of Salaries.

CARL E. MAPES,
N. J. GOULD,
JAMES P. WOODS,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, the statement gives a very clear explanation of what was done in conference, and unless there is some question——

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman a question. Is it a fact that the Senate has refused to approve of the conference report?

Mr. MAPES. Not to my knowledge. I do not see how it could, because we have had possession of the papers and the report has not been before the Senate.

Mr. BLANTON. I have not read the evening paper myself, but I heard that to-night's paper had that statement.

Mr. MAPES. I have not heard of it, and it would be impossible, because we have had possession of the papers ever since before the Senate began session this morning. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. MAPES, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the conference report was agreed to was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report on the bill S. 2472, an act to amend the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act, for printing in the RECORD.

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill S. 2472 having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its amendments numbered 1, 4, and 17.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House numbered 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 14, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: After the word "such," in said amendment, insert the words "general conditions as to security and such"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: After the word "herein" insert a new sentence as follows: "Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit the Federal Reserve Board, under its power to prescribe rules and regulations, from limiting the aggregate amount of liabilities of any or all classes incurred by the corporation and outstanding at any one time"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: After the words "United States" insert the words "authorized by this section"; also strike out the figure "5" and insert "10"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out all of the amendment except the word "but" and insert the following: "not engaged in the general business of buying or selling goods, wares, merchandise, or commodities in the United States, and not"; also, after the word "transacting," insert the word "any" and strike out the comma after the words "United States" and before the word "except"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: The words "except in a corporation engaged in the business of banking, when 15 per cent of its capital and surplus may be invested," stricken out by the House, to be retained in the bill; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out the word "they" and insert in lieu thereof the words "it either directly or indirectly"; and the House agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 36, and agree to the same with amendments as follows: Strike out the proviso at the end of the first paragraph, and insert a period after the word "corporations"; in the first line of the third paragraph insert after the word "institution" the words "principally engaged in foreign business"; and the House agree to the same.

EDMUND PLATT,
L. T. MCFADDEN,
PORTER H. DALE,
MICHAEL F. PHELAN,
OTIS WINGO,
Managers on the part of the House.

GEO. P. MCLEAN,
CARROLL S. PAGE,
ROBT. L. OWEN,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2472) to amend the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conference committee and submitted in the accompanying conference report:

To nearly all of the restrictions and limitations placed in the bill by the House the Senate conferees readily agreed, but in agreeing with some of them further amendments were submitted and agreed to by the House conferees, as follows:

On No. 14: The right to issue debentures, undoubtedly included in the power to borrow, was clearly set forth and limited in this amendment, which is further safeguarded by the insertion of the words "general conditions as to security and such," so that the amendment as agreed to will read: "to issue debentures, bonds, and promissory notes under such general conditions as to security and under such limitations as the Federal Reserve Board may prescribe, but in no case having liabilities outstanding thereon exceeding 10 times its capital stock and surplus."

On No. 15: To this amendment was added a sentence further referring to the limiting of liabilities "of any and all classes" by the Federal Reserve Board.

On No. 16: The addition of the words "authorized by this section" in this amendment was made to conform with the restrictions upon deposits made above in the same paragraph, and the reserve required is raised from 5 to 10 per cent.

On No. 19: Most of the amendment inserted by the House is stricken out as unnecessary and possibly hampering to the successful operation of the financial corporations in competition with similar foreign institutions and with the great private banking firms. In certain South American countries control of trading companies through ownership of stocks is declared to be necessary, and there are certain other countries where American goods, raw materials, or machinery can not be safely sold on long-time credit unless a voice in the management of the properties during the period of the credit can be obtained. In receding from most of this amendment a further amendment was agreed to making certain that none of these subsidiary corporations should engage in the general business of buying and selling goods in the United States.

On No. 22: This amendment further strengthens the safeguards against attempting to control prices of commodities.

On No. 36: The proviso in the taxation paragraph is stricken out. This has reference to the taxation of shares owned by nonresidents.

In the third paragraph, first line, after the word "institution," the words "principally engaged in foreign business" are inserted to prevent a National or State bank of discount and deposit from being converted into an international banking or financial institution under the terms of this section.

EDMUND PLATT,
L. T. MCFADDEN,
PORTER H. DALE,
OTIS WINGO,
MICHAEL F. PHELAN,
Managers on the part of the House.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. DOWELL, by unanimous consent, was given leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on a bill that I have this day introduced.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, on what subject is the bill?

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Antisedition, a bill against the Bolsheviks; no politics in it.

Mr. BLANTON. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution of the Cottage Hill Farmers' Union of my county of which I am very proud.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent to print in the RECORD a resolution by the Cottage Hill Farmers' Union, of Marshall County, Kans. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolution is as follows:

At a meeting of Cottage Hill Union, F. E. and C. U. of A., held November 12, 1919, the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we resent the implication that the farmers of this country can be yoked up with greed and lawlessness, whether capitalistic, laboristic, or Bolshevistic, and we call upon all in authority to quell lawlessness wherever it may occur with firmness and dispatch, and demand of those in positions of leadership in farmers' organizations and the organizations themselves shall take such action as will place the farmers in the attitude of true, uncompromising Americanism. Be it further

"*Resolved*, That this union send a copy to the following in authority: Senator CAPPER and Congressman STRONG, also to State President McAuliffe to be published in the Farmers' Union, and a copy be sent to the Blue Rapids Times and the Waterville Telegraph.

"H. T. BRUNNER,
"ED NELSON,
"J. C. STYKER,
"*Committee.*"

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD a tribute to Col. Roosevelt by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York was not recognized for that purpose.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in which I will include the tribute by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection.

There was no objection.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to make a very brief statement as to the business of the session.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent to make a brief statement in regard to the business of the session. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I said this morning that I hoped the House would not attempt to transact any important business for the remainder of the session after the passage of the railroad bill. That is still my view of what should not be done. The Senate is likely to send to the House to-morrow a resolution extending the authority of the War Trade Board over the importation of dyestuffs until the 15th of January. If that comes I hope that it can be agreed upon by unanimous consent. The gentleman from Wisconsin will make the motion to adjourn under which the House will adjourn until noon to-morrow. At that time I hope it may be found possible to obtain an agreement for an adjournment sine die. [Applause.]

If that agreement can not be secured at that time, it is my purpose to seek to secure such an agreement until it is secured, and not to ask the House to transact any important business in the meantime.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the RECORD upon the subject of the business of the extra session.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of the business of the session. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

DEPORTATIONS.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, will not the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] consent to have the chairman of the Committee on Rules call up the resolution from the Committee on Rules allowing the Committee on Naturalization and Immigration to sit during the recess?

Mr. MONDELL. I do not imagine there will be any objection to that, if the gentleman will submit a request for unanimous consent to have his committee sit during the recess.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization be permitted to sit during the recess.

Mr. RAKER. Or a subcommittee of that committee.

Mr. MADDEN. Or a subcommittee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. And to summon witnesses.

Mr. GARRETT. Oh, I shall object to any unanimous consent, but if the chairman of the Committee on Rules desires to submit the resolution, well and good.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. It will take only a minute. If the chairman of the Committee on Rules will submit it, it will soon be disposed of. There is some work to do here, and the House is quite liable to be without a quorum.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, a resolution was agreed to by the Committee on Rules authorizing the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to sit during the recess of the House, and I will read the resolution.

The SPEAKER. It will only have to be read again by the Clerk, the Chair would suggest to the gentleman.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. If it is offered, of course it will have to be read again.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think I can cut the thing a little bit short, if I may be permitted to ask the gentleman from Washington a question or two.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Very well.

Mr. GARRETT. This resolution was agreed to in the Committee on Rules unanimously. Since that time—and I wish to be perfectly frank with the gentleman—I have understood that a resolution has been presented to the Committee on Accounts authorizing this Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to employ an attorney or attorneys?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT. And that that was being considered. If that is true, the gentleman from Washington will understand why objection is made. We go a long way in the resolution in that we authorize a legislative committee of the House, for the purposes of legislation, to bring witnesses before it and swear them—a most unusual thing.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT. I want to say to the gentleman with entire frankness that while I agree to that, yet if this is to be followed by a resolution authorizing this committee, for the purpose of preparing legislation, to employ attorneys, I do not feel disposed to let it come up by unanimous consent.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I would say to the gentleman that I have not been able to get the committee together the last two or three days. The only thought of an attorney which was in my mind was to offer the pay of a Member of Congress to an attorney for a week, on some work considered necessary. However, I am quite willing to waive that and get along without an attorney. I waive that provision.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Rules acts in good faith with Members of the House and must have a complete understanding with the Members of the House with respect to what it does. This resolution authorizes the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to sit during the recess of the House here or elsewhere, and it is the understanding of the Committee on Rules that "elsewhere" meant New York.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. That is true.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. During the recess of the House. It has since been stated that it was contemplated that a committee should go to the Pacific coast.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. That is not the case.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. If that is true, I will not offer the resolution, and I want the chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to make a statement with respect to that.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I will say to the gentleman that it is not contemplated to do anything between now and the 1st of December except to make an investigation at Ellis Island and elsewhere in New York.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. That was the statement made.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. In regard to any further resolution as to expenditure, permit me to say that I secured from the rooms of the Committee on Accounts a copy of a resolution previously adopted and adapted it to this situation, with no thought of asking for powers too broad. This committee has no idea of visiting Hawaii or the Pacific coast or Japan or any far-distant place without additional authority from the House of Representatives.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I submit a privileged resolution from the Committee on Rules.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object——

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. This is not subject to objection.

Mr. MAPES. Will the gentleman yield for me to ask the chairman a question?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I will.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 379.

Resolved, That the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives, or any subcommittee thereof, in the preparation of such legislation as may be advantageous, necessary, and compatible with sound American policy, be authorized to sit during sessions of the House and the recesses of Congress in the city of Washington or elsewhere in the United States, to compel the attendance of witnesses, to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths to witnesses.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the resolution has been stated on the floor. There is an additional purpose that I think the House and the country should know: Many alien enemies have long since been marked for deportation. These enemies are still within the country. Some of them are at Ellis Island. I think it important to the country to know why these men have not been deported and why greater activity has not been undertaken in the deportation of alien enemies and enemies to the Government and people of the United States. [Applause.] It was with the view of expediting the deportation of undesirable enemies of the United States, alien and otherwise, to look into the question of the citizenship of men who have taken partial steps to securing citizenship, that this resolution was agreed to by the Committee on Rules authorizing the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to take steps in that direction.

Mr. McFADDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I will.

Mr. McFADDEN. My attention has been called to the situation in New York, and I want to ask the gentleman whether this resolution will remedy this situation. I understand at the present time that in New York at the Bureau of Naturalization there are now between 125 and 130 declarations of intentions daily, and that from 40 to 50 per cent of the applications are avowed Socialists, who are sent there by the New York Socialist

organization to become citizens. There is no question, according to the answers given, that they are enemies of our Government and that something should be done by the Congress to remedy the situation. Will this reach that class of people?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. One purpose of this resolution is to acquaint the membership of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization with just such a situation and enable them to prepare legislation to meet it.

Mr. McFADDEN. I am heartily in favor of it.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT].

The CHAIRMAN. There is an amendment to the rule which the Clerk failed to report. The Clerk will now report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: After the word "thereof," line 3, insert the words "for the purpose of examining the proceedings under which deportations are made under the act of February 5, 1917," so that as amended the resolution will read:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives, or any subcommittee thereof, for the purpose of examining the proceedings under which deportations are made under the act of February 5, 1917, in the preparation of such legislation," etc.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, this resolution is a very unusual one. Once before during this session the Committee on Rules has reported a resolution authorizing the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, for legislative purposes alone, to summon witnesses, to send for books and papers, to administer oaths, and so forth. That is a very unusual proceeding. This is the second resolution of that character, authorizing this Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and so forth, for legislative purposes, and in order to look into the proceedings in reference to the deportations that should have been made. Now, I think that there are two reasons why deportations have not been made. I do not know whether I should go into that or not, but I think it is due very largely to the personal disposition of that gentleman who was at the port of New York—I have forgotten his name——

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Howe.

Mr. GARRETT. I think very largely due to him in the first place; he is out of the service now, and I think very fortunately for the service, from what I have learned here on the floor of the House. [Applause.] The other reason is the lack of funds to carry out this deportation.

To be entirely frank about it, I do not think this committee in its investigations is going to find anything much more than that, so far as I have been able to learn about it. However, it was agreed by the minority members of the Committee on Rules not to oppose this resolution if the majority decided to take the responsibility of passing it and not to object to it; we agreed that we would share the responsibility with them. I will put it that way. I did learn subsequently that this resolution was pending before the Committee on Accounts, which would involve a lot of expense; and while it has not been the policy, is not now the policy, of the minority to oppose the majority in any investigation of departments that it may see fit to make, at the same time upon this proposition, which is declared to be legislative in intention and not for the purpose of investigating expenditures, I did not feel that I wanted to share, and the minority, so far as I can speak for them, did not feel that they wanted to share, the responsibility of going into the Treasury for money to pay the expenses of an attorney, and for that reason I interposed my objection.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. I want to say to the gentleman that in my judgment until this service is taken out of the Department of Labor and placed in the Department of Justice we shall not get any anarchists deported. [Applause.]

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan presents a privileged report from the Committee on Accounts, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred House resolution 382, authorizing the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the House in carrying out the provisions of House resolution 319, after having had the same under consideration, recommend its passage, as follows:

"House resolution 382.

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to employ such stenographic, clerical, and legal assistance, and to have such printing and binding done as it may deem necessary.

"All expenses that may be incurred by said committee, including the expenses of said committee or any subcommittee thereof when sitting outside of the District of Columbia, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives on vouchers signed by the chairman of said committee, or by the chairman of a subcommittee, where such expenses are incurred by such subcommittee."

With the following committee amendments:

In line 3, after the word "empowered," insert the words "under the provisions of House resolution 379."

In line 6, after the word "committee," insert the words "under the provisions of said House resolution 379."

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, I have a further amendment to carry out the understanding that was had here on the floor.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MAPES: Line 4, after the word "clerical," strike out the words "and legal."

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman state what House resolution 379 is? Will he state what that covered?

Mr. MAPES. That is the one that was just adopted by the House.

Mr. WALSH. Authorizing the committee to sit during the sessions and recess of the House?

Mr. MAPES. Yes, sir.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the last amendment by the gentleman from Michigan, striking out the words "and legal."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MAPES. I ask unanimous consent that the word "and" be inserted before the word "clerical."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that the word "and" be inserted before the word "clerical." Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the other amendments.

The other committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. CALDWELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the chairman of the Committee on Accounts a question. Does not the gentleman think the resolution ought to limit the amount of money to be expended?

Mr. MAPES. The limitation is in the original resolution; and I might say for the purposes of the RECORD that the Committee on Accounts did not report the resolution allowing legal assistance until they were assured that the expenditures for an attorney would be very small, not to exceed at the outside $500.

Mr. CALDWELL. This carries a proposition to employ stenographers.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. That service will be required in order to enable the members of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization who are willing to stay to perform this work to be back here with the proposed legislation ready the first week in December.

Mr. CALDWELL. I think there ought to be a limitation, and I therefore move as an amendment that the moneys expended under this resolution shall not exceed $5,000.

Mr. MAPES. I move the previous question on this resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan moves the previous question.

Mr. CALDWELL. I have the floor.

The SPEAKER. The Chair was not aware that the gentleman had the floor.

Mr. CALDWELL. I asked recognition and got it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognized the gentleman to ask a question. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MAPES] has the floor, and he moves the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Tuesday, November 18, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of an inspection of the several branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (H. Doc. No. 299); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a tentative draft of a bill to amend the act of February 28, 1919, entitled "An act permitting any person who served in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps in the present war to retain his uniform and personal equipment and to wear the same under certain conditions" (H. Doc. No. 300), to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. VOLSTEAD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 10074) to enlarge the jurisdiction of the municipal court of the District of Columbia, and to regulate appeals from the judgments of said court, and for other purposes, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 472), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 10608) for the purchase of a site for a public building at Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10609) for the purchase of a site for a public building at Rich Hill, Bates County, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TAGUE: A bill (H. R. 10610) to increase the cost of the immigration station at Boston, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10611) to donate captured cannons to the city of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for loan to the Bunker Hill Monument Association; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10612) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at East Boston, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LAGUARDIA: A bill (H. R. 10613) providing for appropriation for the purchase of airplanes and airplane motors, with the necessary spare parts, for the Air Service of the United States Army; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. SUMMERS of Washington: A bill (H. R. 10614) to prohibit and punish certain seditious acts against the Government of the United States and to prohibit the use of the mails for the purpose of promoting such acts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NOLAN: A bill (H. R. 10615) to employ prison labor for the production of supplies and to authorize their purchase by the Federal Government; to regulate the compensation and hours of prison labor and fix standards; to prohibit the purchase of supplies manufactured by prison labor under private contract; to limit the effect of interstate commerce between the States in goods, wares, and merchandise wholly or in part manufactured, mined, or produced by prison labor or in any prison or reformatory; and to equip United States penitentiaries and the United States Army prisons and disciplinary barracks and the United States naval prison for the manufacture of supplies for the use of the Government; for the compensation of prisoners for their labor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HADLEY: A bill (H. R. 10616) to prohibit certain seditious acts, providing punishment therefor, and prohibiting the use of mails for the promotion of such acts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLECZKA: A bill (H. R. 10617) to prohibit the payment of compensation to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, and other officers and employees under certain conditions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McKINIRY: A bill (H. R. 10649) donating captured German cannon or field guns and carriages to the county of Bronx, State of New York, for decorative and patriotic purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAVEY: A bill (H. R. 10650) defining sedition, the promoting thereof, providing punishment therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAGO: A bill (H. R. 10651) requiring receivers for national banks to file accounts in the district courts of the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HULINGS: Resolution (H. Res. 392) ordering an investigation of treatment of military prisoners at Fort Jay, N. Y.; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SEARS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 248) to authorize the Secretary of War to permit the temporary use and occupancy of Camp Johnston at Jacksonville, Fla., or any part thereof, by the University of the South, of Sewanee, Tenn.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GREEN of Iowa: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 249) to continue the control of imports of dyes and coal-tar products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 10618) granting an increase of pension to Seymour Stiles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10619) granting an increase of pension to John Wharton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10620) granting a pension to Victoria M. Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEGG: A bill (H. R. 10621) granting an increase of pension to Maria C. Sinclair; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10622) granting a pension to Harriett A. Polley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10623) granting a pension to Henry Reimiller; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 10624) granting an increase of pension to Mary S. Wilson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY: A bill (H. R. 10625) granting an increase of pension to Emaline C. Lindner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALE: A bill (H. R. 10626) granting an increase of pension to Jason Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DEWALT: A bill (H. R. 10627) granting an increase of pension to William Haines; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FIELDS: A bill (H. R. 10628) granting an increase of pension to Basil R. Hargett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10629) granting an increase of pension to William P. Davis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 10630) granting an increase of pension to Harriet L. Potter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREENE of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 10631) granting a pension to Lucy A. Leach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAYS: A bill (H. R. 10632) granting an increase of pension to James T. Dunn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McARTHUR: A bill (H. R. 10633) granting a pension to Christ L. Einkopf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10634) authorizing the appointment of William S. Biddle, formerly captain of Infantry, United States Army, a captain on the retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MERRITT: A bill (H. R. 10635) for the relief of Vincent L. Keating; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MURPHY: A bill (H. R. 10636) to correct the military record of George Duncan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 10637) granting an increase of pension to John C. Langford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10638) granting an increase of pension to Mathew T. Curry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10639) granting an increase of pension to Donly Toland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RHODES: A bill (H. R. 10640) granting a pension to Alice B. Ward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SEARS: A bill (H. R. 10641) granting an increase of pension to Franklin D. Russell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 10642) granting an increase of pension to Docie B. Keeble; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10643) granting a pension to Henry B. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10644) for the relief of Henry B. Jones; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS: A bill (H. R. 10645) granting a pension to Florence Moxey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10646) granting a pension to Richard Roads; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10647) for the relief of Dr. W. M. Ewing; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10648) for the relief of Josiah Morris; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CANDLER: Resolution (H. Res. 391) for the relief of Mattie Long; to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petition of Farragut Post, No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic, Lincoln, Nebr., favoring the Fuller bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BROOKS of Pennsylvania: Petition of Pennsylvania State Highway Department, protesting against House bill 10182, for regulating interstate use of automobiles and self-propelled vehicles which use the public highways in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CULLEN: Petition of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of America for the adoption of the Mondell bill to enlarge Yellowstone National Park; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CRAGO: Petition of Grand Lodge Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, favoring bill to add certain lands to the Yellowstone National Park; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association, indorsing the Smith-Bankhead Americanization bill; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of New York: Petition of the associated fruit and vegetable industries of eastern and western New York, protesting against House bill 9521; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of New York State Horticultural Society, indorsing the adoption of the Capper-Hersman bill to amend the Sherman antitrust law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Railroad Yardmasters of America, the Roadmasters' Association, the Railway Traveling Auditors' Association, and the National Order of Railroad Claim Men, objecting to the passage of Senate bill 3288, known as the Cummins bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Motor Truck Association of America, for the adoption of House bill 9412, known as the Kahn bill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of New York State, urging the passage of bill to give soldiers and sailors six months' pay; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the National Liberty Insurance Co. of America, protesting against the Cummins bill unless amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Lithuanian Societies' League of Greater New York, to recognize the complete independence of the Lithuania Republic; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: Petition of citizens of Braddock, Pa., opposing the passage of the Smith-Towner bill for Federal department of education; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: Petitions of Providence Lodge 66, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Machinists' Union, Newport; Local 99, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Providence; Central Labor Union, Woonsocket; Central Federated Union, Providence; Central Labor Union, Newport; and Local 776, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Providence, all in the State of Rhode Island, protesting against antistrike clause and other features of Cummins and Esch-Pomerene bills; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa: Petition of Burlington Shippers' Association, Burlington, Iowa, and the Iowa Railroad Commission, of Des Moines, Iowa, requesting the support of the Sweet amendment to the Esch railroad bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Division No. 391, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Fort Madison, Iowa, protesting against the passage of the Cummins labor bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Fort Madison Lodge, No. 172, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, protesting against the Cummins bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Burlington Post, International Molders' Union of North America, protesting against the passage of the Cummins labor bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Machinists' Union, assembled at West Burlington, Iowa, urging the adoption of the two-year extension bill for the operation of railroads and protesting against any legislation prohibiting workers to strike; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Boiler Makers' Helpers and Apprentices of Local No. 62, of Fort Madison, Iowa, protesting against the Esch-Cummins railroad bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of Fairfield, Iowa, urging the adoption of the two-year extension of Government control bill and protesting against any antistrike legislation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of shop crafts of Fort Madison, Iowa, protesting against the Esch bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: Petition of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of Baltimore, Md., urging the two-year extension bill and protesting the passage against any antistrike legislation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of J. F. Considine, of Baltimore, Md., protesting against the Cummins bill and the Esch-Pomerene bill and for the adoption of the two-year extension Government-control bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the United Garment Workers of America of Baltimore, Md., protesting against the Cummins railroad bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of citizens of Baltimore, Md., for the adoption of the Sims railroad bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Maryland section of the American Chemical Society, protesting against Senate bill 2715; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Baltimore Federation of Labor for the passage of bill for soldiers and sailors; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, protesting against the passage of the Cummins railroad bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Bert W. Caldwell, of Chicago, Ill., urging the enactment of the Stiness Army and Navy salary bill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McKINLEY: Petition of Frank Reed, of the Breeze Printing Co., Taylorville, Ill., favoring the cutting to the core the amount of franked trash sent out to become waste paper all over the United States; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. MICHENER: Petition of the Friends Church of Adrian, Mich., protesting against the enactment of legislation for compulsory military training; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, indorsing the enlargement of Yellowstone National Park; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of the Public Vehicle Chauffeurs' Union, of the District of Columbia, for the adoption of House resolution 334; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RAKER: Petition of Plumb Plan Council; Southern Pacific Board of Adjustment; Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Local No. 854; California Bay Council of Railway Clerks, all of San Francisco, Calif., protesting against House bill 10453, known as the Esch bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Hattie E. Brockway, postmaster at Vallicita, Calif., urging that fourth-class postmasters be pensioned after 25 years of service; to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Railroad Train Dispatchers' Association of America, urging that proper legislation be enacted for the protection of the subordinate officials on the railroads; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Gen. J. J. Borree, from the State committee on adjustment, of California, urging the passage of the Sweet

bill amending the war-risk insurance act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the adjutant general of the State of California, urging the passage of House bill 9694; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Charles E. Jacobs, of Oakland, Calif., urging the consideration of the bill providing for the cooperation of the States in the teaching of home economics and to provide appropriations therefor, and asking that it be amended; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY: Petition for the withdrawal of protection for persons engaged in the liquor business in foreign countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROWAN: Petition of Walter Luttgen, of New York, N. Y., opposing such legislation as would limit the amount of return upon capital to the owners of railroad securities; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Luthuanian Societies League of Greater New York, favoring the independence of the Luthuanian Republic; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Samuel L. Sargent, favoring House bill 10045; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Foster Milburn Co., manufacturing chemists, favoring the Calder bill, Senate bill 3011; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of National Equal Rights League, favoring the abolition of the obnoxious Jim Crow law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Minnie E. Smith and Nellie W. Heilmauer, of Morningside Drive, New York City, urging certain legislation in the return of the railroads to private ownership; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of America, urging the enactment of House bill 1412, known as the Mondell bill; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of Thomas E. Rush, for the enactment of House bill 6577; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Thomas E. Rush, favoring the LaGuardia bill, H. R. 6577; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Railroad Yardmasters of America, the Roadmasters and Supervisors' Association, the Railway Traveling Auditors' Association, and the National Order of Railroad Claim Men, for certain legislation for the return of the railroads to private ownership; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Public Vehicle Chauffeurs' Union, No. 625, of Washington, D. C., presenting their grievances; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SIEGEL: Petition of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, favoring the protection of American citizens' investments abroad; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SINCLAIR: Petition of Queen City Lodge, No. 385, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Dickinson, N. Dak., protesting against the Esch railroad bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Local No. 1049, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Williston, N. Dak., urging every effort to defeat the Esch bill returning railroads to private operation and protesting especially against the labor organizations liability clauses of said bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *November 18, 1919.*

(*Legislative day of Monday, November 17, 1919.*)

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANY.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole and in open executive session, resumed the consideration of the treaty of peace with Germany.

Mr. PENROSE. I suggest the absence of a quorum, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Colt	Fernald	Gronna
Bankhead	Cummins	Fletcher	Hale
Brandegee	Curtis	Frelinghuysen	Harding
Calder	Dial	Gay	Harris
Capper	Dillingham	Gerry	Harrison
Chamberlain	Edge	Gore	Henderson
Hitchcock	McCormick	Phelan	Stanley
Johnson, Calif.	McCumber	Phipps	Sterling
Johnson, S. Dak.	McKellar	Pittman	Sutherland
Jones, N. Mex.	McLean	Poindexter	Swanson
Jones, Wash.	McNary	Pomerene	Thomas
Kellogg	Moses	Ransdell	Townsend
Kendrick	Myers	Reed	Trammell
Kenyon	Nelson	Robinson	Underwood
Keyes	New	Sheppard	Wadsworth
King	Newberry	Shields	Walsh, Mass.
Kirby	Norris	Smith, Ga.	Walsh, Mont.
Knox	Nugent	Smith, Md.	Watson
La Follette	Overman	Smith, S. C.	Williams
Lenroot	Page	Smoot	Wolcott
Lodge	Penrose	Spencer	

Mr. McKELLAR. The junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BECKHAM], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], and the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. SMITH] are detained from the Senate on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-three Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present. The pending amendment is the amendment offered by the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER]. The amendment and the amendment to the amendment will be read.

The SECRETARY. The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER] proposes as an additional reservation the following:

The United States withholds its assent to Part XIII (articles 387 to 427, inclusive) of said treaty unless Congress, by act or joint resolution, shall hereafter make provision for representation in the organization established by said Part XIII, and in such event the participation of the United States will be governed and conditioned by the provisions of such act or joint resolution.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] proposes as a substitute the following:

The United States withholds its assent to Part XIII, comprising articles 387 to 427, inclusive, of the said treaty of peace, and excepts and reserves the same from the act of ratification, and the United States declines to participate in any way in the said general conference, or to participate in the election of the governing body of the international labor office constituted by said articles, and declines in any way to contribute or be bound to contribute to the expenditures of said general conference or international labor office.

Mr. MCCUMBER. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I shall vote for the substitute offered by the Senator from Utah to the proposed reservation affecting Part XIII. If that is defeated, I shall vote for the reservation offered by the Senator from North Dakota. Whether that reservation is adopted or rejected, I am compelled to cast a negative vote upon the treaty if it retains some articles of the part to which that reservation is directed unless they shall be materially modified by specific reservations directed thereto.

My understanding of the effect of the substitute is that it excludes Part XIII from the treaty, the Senate withholding its assent therefrom. I am convinced, as I have heretofore declared during the consideration of the treaty, that the United States can not afford to accept this part of the treaty and at the same time do justice to its own people and preserve unimpaired the institutions of the Republic. My apprehensions regarding the subject may be unfounded or unduly exaggerated, and I hope they are, especially if this treaty is to become the supreme law of the land. But if an investigation, attended by a sincere desire to approve the treaty, and to which I have brought a mind entirely free from prejudice, means anything to the individual, I am carried to that conclusion.

I have heretofore analyzed some of the articles in Part XIII. Some Senators did me the honor to give attention to my remarks and others, I hope, have since read what I then had to say. However that may be, I shall not weary the Senate by repetition except in so far as it may be necessary to make my attitude clear.

I am unable, Mr. President, to support the provisions of the treaty which in effect confers sovereignty upon each and every organization of employers and employees throughout the world, clothing them with several authority to summon members of the league before a tribunal of its own creation to stand trial as an ordinary litigant, bearing, of course, the consequences which the tribunal may dictate as essential to the observance of its judgment. It is a fundamental principle of constitutional law that the sovereign can not be sued by the subject. No association however strong, no corporation however extended its activities, can summon a State of the Union or the United States to the bar of any tribunal. And that is as it should be.

Some years ago, before this generation, a constitutional amendment was deemed essential that the States might be forever exempt from judicial proceedings instituted against them in the courts of the United States. The arguments upon which the need for that amendment was based are infinitely

stronger in support of the proposition that no organization, and particularly no foreign organization, should be clothed with such power; yet it is the fact that such a covenant appears in Part XIII of the treaty of peace.

I have had occasion, Mr. President, to emphasize the tendency of all of these organizations whenever social conditions, the supposed execution of an obnoxious law, or the laxity of executing a popular one to appeal to "direct action," as it is called, rather than to abide by the slower, more just, and orderly processes of the law.

Mr. HARDING. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. HARDING. I dislike to scold, but I came across the Chamber to sit immediately in front of the speaker in order to hear him, and I can not distinctly hear him even at this distance.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Well, the Senate prides itself on being a self-governing body, and the Chair does not feel called upon to sit here and hammer the desk all the while in order to get Senators to behave themselves.

Mr. HARDING. If the Chair will permit, then, I shall repeat the request for order from time to time.

Mr. THOMAS. Hence, Mr. President, I assert that this power, if granted, will be subject to continuous, chronic, and perpetual exercise, and especially against the principal allied and associated powers. They will be summoned not only in succession but by repeated contemporaneous complaints to answer charges of every description, thereby placing the sovereignties of the world in a continual and chronic state of defensive litigation, the expense of which we can neither foresee nor prescribe, unless as to ourselves the Congress shall emphatically refuse to enact financial legislation whereby the public revenues shall be diverted from their legitimate purposes to those I am considering.

The spectacle of Great Britain, the United States, Japan, Italy, and France, or even Siam and Liberia haled before a foreign tribunal to answer complaints made by societies foreign to themselves is so monstrous, both in its conception and in its consequences, that I am amazed that such provisions should have been tolerated, much less introduced, in a great world treaty, whatever their apparent necessity. Hence, Mr. President, any article of this treaty permitting such consequences or possibilities, supplemented as they are by others permitting single individuals as delegates to the general conference to do the same thing, should not, in my judgment, receive the approval of any Senator disposed to give a moment's reflection to the subject.

This proposed league of nations, according to its terms, is confined to members of the league, both present and prospective. Certain nations have been invited to join; others have not been mentioned; but the general labor conference, now in session, notwithstanding we are still considering the treaty, has received the delegates of three nations not members of the league into that body, two of them being enemy countries, the other, Finland, not yet receiving that recognition which is essential to enable it even to become a candidate for league membership. The misfortune is that in carrying out this policy the members or delegates to the conference have the sanction of a resolution of the peace conference at Versailles, expressly recommending that policy. If Finland can be admitted, so can Turkey, so can Russia, so can all peoples of the world pretending to have a government of their own. Our legislation can be controlled as to all matters of labor concern in the United States and our sovereignty can be haled before these foreign tribunals by delegates or by any delegate to the conference, whether such delegate represents members of the union or nations which are not members of the union.

To illustrate, the delegate or delegates from Finland may individually or collectively file complaint against the United States that it is not carrying out or effectuating some covenant or the recommendation made by the general conference and subsequently adopted by the various countries. Of course, I do not contend that the proposals for covenants or draft conventions, as they are called, by the general conference bind this Government until we shall adopt them; but when Brockdorff-Rantzau on the 22d of May protested against the incorporation into the league of Part XIII because its conference did not include all nations and also because the conference to be created was not given power of independent legislative action, Clemenceau, speaking for the conference at Versailles, answered that such power of independent legislation was recommended in a resolution adopted by the commission preparing Part XIII and intimated that the right of independent legislation was only a question of time.

I put a copy of that resolution in the RECORD of the 31st of October. The Labor Union Internationale, which is but another name for the international socialists of Europe, in their previous conference at Berne especially demanded that program, and they have followed it up by announcing that in the future the labor delegations to the conference who act under and by its direction, which, of course, means the exclusion of labor, except in so far as that body may be representative of certain organizations, intend to press, and will press, the extension of the provisions of Part XIII so as to give to the resolutions and enactments of the general labor conference eo ipso the power, force, and effect of international law. It is to that end we are drifting; it is to that end we will surely come, in my judgment, if by this treaty we erect one great class of people in the world into a separate body and endow them with independent legislative power, which means legislation inimical to everyone else, not only in the nations inside but the nations outside of the league. This, to my mind, constitutes through Part XIII a system which creates not a supernation composed of a class common to all countries, and recognized as possessing rights peculiar to themselves, requiring their own recommendations and their own legislation for their preservation and advancement.

Such a government would be sufficiently sinister if it were proposed seriously by this Nation as affecting itself or by a single State in the Union as affecting itself, much more as a grand world scheme, denominated by the President as labor's Magna Charta, yet bound in its operation either to deliver the world to the purposes of international socialism or by the enactment of class legislation, the adoption of which can be forced by the use of the boycott, the strike, or both combined, operating upon every nation whose people without the power or the will at whatever sacrifice to resist such innovation. The result is inevitable. The supernation becomes the supreme one or the subject nation must throw it off. In either alternative the peace of the world can not endure.

Mr. President, in my judgment, the way to avoid such possibilities is to begin at the beginning and take no chances. If Mr. Clemenceau speaks for France in his answer to Brockdorff-Rantzau, that is the concern of the French Republic, not ours; if he is authorized to speak for Great Britain, very good; but he should have no right to speak for us upon a subject involving our fundamental rights and ignoring our constitutional limitations. Only the judicial and legislative representatives and spokesmen of our own people may do so.

Mr. President, it is for these reasons particularly that I hope to see the substitute of the Senator from Utah adopted; and if not, then I ask the Senate to support the reservation offered by the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I find a provision in Part XIII, bearing on the point the Senator has just been making, which reads:

> If on a recommendation no legislative or other action is taken to make a recommendation effective, or if the draft convention fails to obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, no further obligation shall rest upon the member.

For instance, if the delegates of the United States did not agree to whatever resolutions or agreements the conference had reached, then, according to the provision I have read, there would be no further obligation.

Mr. THOMAS. Undoubtedly; undoubtedly; and that is the reservation which it is proposed by the resolution of those drafting this part of the treaty to repeal by clothing the recommendations of the general conference with the force of international law. Now, you tell me, and I concede it, that the operation of that clause of article 405 is a safeguard, to which we must cling if these reservations are to be rejected. But let me answer the Senator by putting a suppositious case.

Suppose that the general conference shall agree upon and recommend legislation to the members regarding some subject. It makes no difference what it is so long as it is within the purview of the general purpose of Part XIII to bring about strict uniformity of labor conditions throughout the world. It is passed by a two-thirds vote of the members interested in the adoption of such legislation or the acceptance of such a covenant, and we will say that behind it are Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, and our other competitor nations, and the United States refuses to accept it. What then? Does not the Senator know that the whole power and force of this international creation, the tremendous organizations behind it and with which ours are identified, because they are all international, will, by political and economic influences, bring pressure to bear upon

the Government of the United States to force its adoption? It may not succeed; but we can easily understand the social, industrial, and political disorders and upheavals and possible bloodshed which must inevitably follow the adoption and enforcement of such a policy.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, the point I was getting at was that in any event each sovereign power has the right to accept or reject; and if it rejects, then no obligation rests upon that sovereign power.

Mr. THOMAS. That is true; but that power is still subject to the pressure of those tremendous influences which are organized to make such recommendations universal, not only among the members of the league but among those nations which lie outside of it. And right there I call the attention of the Senator to the closing sentence in article 396. The functions of the international labor office constitute the subject of article 396, and it is there provided that—

Generally, in addition to the functions set out in this article it shall have such other powers and duties as may be assigned to it by the conference.

No limitation whatever is placed upon that grant of authority; and the general conference, by a majority vote—because the two-thirds required by Part XIII is limited to these recommendations for draft conventions—may endow the international labor office with powers and authority which, however unconstitutional and unheard-of, that body will exercise, if possible, and have behind it the united force of the class in whose interest and for whose benefit Part XIII is specifically designed and by whose representatives it was prepared; for when Mr. Gompers returned to this country he said: "The provisions of Part XIII were drawn by labor for labor." I am not criticizing that. The commission delegated to draft it were representatives of labor, and they would have been unmindful of their trust and of their responsibilities if they had not sought by every possible means so to frame these articles of Part XIII as to safeguard and promote the interests committed to their keeping and which they were designed to subserve.

But, Mr. President, I must pass from that subject to another before I resume my seat. At the risk of repetition, I want again to refer briefly to articles 423 and 426 of Part XIII.

Article 423 reads:

Any question or dispute—

Not some questions, but any question or dispute—

relating to the interpretation of this part of the present treaty or of any subsequent convention concluded by the members in pursuance of the provisions of this part of the present treaty shall be referred for decision to the permanent court of international justice.

Section 426 provides that—

Pending the creation of a permanent court of international justice, disputes which, in accordance with this part of the present treaty, would be submitted to it for decision will be referred to a tribunal of three persons appointed by the council of the league of nations.

If these articles mean anything—and the language is perfectly clear—they mean that we must surrender or delegate to a tribunal to be hereafter created, and pending its creation to a tribunal of three to be appointed by the executive council, every question or dispute affecting the interpretation not of the treaty but of this part of the treaty. Some of its provisions may be unconstitutional, or that question may be raised. Some of its provisions may seriously affect in their private capacity the lives or property or business of citizens of the United States. Some may involve great problems of international concern about which heretofore the judicial power of the United States had been invoked, and properly invoked, for their solution; but these articles would deprive the Supreme Court of the United States or the other courts created by Congress under the Constitution of their jurisdiction over such disputes or such questions, and transfer them in the first instance to the jurisdiction of a tribunal which may be composed of three foreigners, and ultimately to an international tribunal upon whose bench we may or may not be represented.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator if he thinks the decision of the council or the selection by the council of this tribunal of three persons would be accomplished by a majority vote of the council?

Mr. THOMAS. No, I do not; and that is comforting.

Mr. FLETCHER. Or would it take a unanimous vote of the council?

Mr. THOMAS. I have heretofore said the introduction of the principle of unanimity into this treaty, while it may prevent the creation of such a tribunal, is a principle which tends to make the whole scheme unworkable. The unanimity required as a condition of affirmative action by the Polish Diet was the prime cause of the collapse of the old Polish Kingdom, and here its operation will be challenged, fortunately, in an instance of this kind; but I do not think we should take any chances upon that, for if the treaty is ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, our member upon the executive council, if he performs his duty as he should, must agree, because the treaty requires him to agree, to the creation of this tribunal. He may see to it that one American is upon it. He can not demand more than that; but, unfortunately, the principle of unanimity does not apply expressly to the action of the tribunal itself when created. In other words, this international tribunal or the temporary tribunal of three may decide and enforce its judgment by a majority vote or majority decision, just as the Supreme Court of the United States and other courts do.

But independently of that, Mr. President, I want to put the question fairly and squarely, particularly to the lawyers who occupy seats in this distinguished body—men of learning, men versed in the principles and practice of constitutional law and construction—whether the proposals involved in sections 423 and 426 do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States, in that we propose to delegate a part, a fundamental part, an indispensable part of the judicial power to a foreign tribunal?

"Oh," you may reply, "the Supreme Court of the United States will never permit that"; and I quite agree that until it degenerates to a degree that is unthinkable it will sustain the integrity of our institutions of the country and insist upon the exercise of their judicial functions. But, Mr. President, shall we escape our own responsibility and vote for two articles in this treaty that seem to infringe upon and violate the Constitution of the United States merely because we can take refuge and the country can take refuge in the ultimate action of the Supreme Court? We also have sworn to support the Constitution of the United States. Upon us, also, is the duty of vindicating the integrity of our institutions; and we can not, if we would, escape that responsibility by comforting our consciences with the reflection that we have passed it to the judicial authority, satisfied that they will sustain it with courage and unflinching devotion.

Mr. REED. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield for a moment.

Mr. REED. In what way could this question really get before the Supreme Court practically? I can conceive phases of it, but in its broad aspects, how could our Supreme Court protect us?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, there are a number of ways in which the Supreme Court could acquire jurisdiction of the question, particularly if some recommendation or draft convention were adopted by the United States which was challenged by one of the States of the Union or by any particular line of commercial activity. I think they could question its application by assailing its unconstitutionality, and there are many other methods.

Mr. REED. I only wanted to direct the Senator's attention to that point. I assume that phases of it, details of it, could get before our Supreme Court; but if this thing is set up, if it undertakes its general broad purpose, can our Supreme Court afford us any adequate protection?

Mr. THOMAS. It can not afford us any immediate protection. At one time I flattered myself that the old doctrine of no wrong without a remedy was a rule admitting of very few exceptions. Of recent years I am somewhat doubtful of the universal integrity of that rule, but I will trust to the American people to devise methods, and effective methods, of securing a judicial interpretation of these parts of the treaty if necessary.

I am aware that the Supreme Court decided, and properly decided, some years ago, that the construction and operation of treaties, viewed as contracts between independent nations, are questions for the political departments of the contracting powers and not for the courts. Assuming the universality of that principle, there still remains the infraction of the exercise of that power, the power of political construction, by the delegation of jurisdiction of all these disputes and questions to this international tribunal. So it impinges not only upon the judicial power but upon the political power of construction, the chief one to be applied to treaties, except in case of disputes involving personal or general rights.

I am aware also, Mr. President, that many treaties in the past contained, and very properly contained, provisions for referring certain disputes between nations to the arbitrament of tribunals either existing or to be named. But those are treaties establishing procedure for disputes that may arise independent of any treaty, as well as those arising under them. Questions of interpretation, disputes as to the application of the text of treaties, and, above all, the mighty question of the relation of the treaties

to the limitations of the Constitution are so clearly within the province of the judicial power of this country that it is not necessary to waste the time of the Senate in a citation of authority in support of the proposition. The fundamental fact stands out that by sections 423 and 426, applicable to only a part of the treaty, but a very important part, we propose to clothe a tribunal not yet created, and until created and filled to a commission of three to be appointed by some other power, to determine for all time and for us, regardless of their effect upon our institutions and our organic law, controversies of the most tremendous character, controversies of comparative unimportance, all controversies which are the subject of dispute or contention regarding this part of the treaty.

For one, Mr. President, I am unable in the absence of a reservation such as is suggested by the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] to give the sanction of my affirmative vote to a treaty containing such a provision. We can not delegate any authority, executive, legislative, or judicial, to any custodians, foreign or domestic. They have been distributed by the organic act of the Republic. Only the people, through organic changes, can disturb them.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Harding	McNary	Simmons
Ball	Harris	Moses	Smith, Ariz.
Bankhead	Harrison	Myers	Smith, Ga.
Borah	Henderson	Nelson	Smith, Md.
Brandegee	Hitchcock	New	Smith, S. C.
Calder	Johnson, Calif.	Newberry	Smoot
Capper	Johnson, S. Dak.	Norris	Spencer
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Nugent	Stanley
Colt	Jones, Wash.	Overman	Sterling
Cummins	Kellogg	Owen	Sutherland
Curtis	Kendrick	Page	Swanson
Dial	Kenyon	Penrose	Thomas
Dillingham	Keyes	Phelan	Townsend
Edge	King	Phipps	Trammell
Elkins	Kirby	Pittman	Underwood
Fernald	Knox	Poindexter	Wadsworth
Fletcher	La Follette	Pomerene	Walsh, Mont.
France	Lenroot	Ransdell	Warren
Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Reed	Watson
Gay	McCormick	Robinson	Williams
Gerry	McCumber	Sheppard	Wolcott
Gronna	McKellar	Sherman	
Hale	McLean	Shields	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Ninety Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I ask the attention of the Senate and each Senator for a moment, to explain the difference between the reservation which I offered and the substitute offered by the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING], and I shall take only a minute to explain the difference.

The real difference, Mr. President, is the difference between the use of an ax and an anesthetic in performing a surgical operation. Both have exactly the same effect in reducing the patient to a state of insensibility. The difference between the two, however, is that one kills while the other leaves open the door of hope. The Senator's substitute provides that—

> The United States declines to participate in any way in the said general conference, or to participate in the election of the governing body of the international labor office—

And so forth.

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] was correct when he said the effect of it is a rejection of Part XIII.

The reservation which I offered reads this way:

> The United States withholds its assent to Part XIII (articles 387 to 427, inclusive) of said treaty, unless Congress, by act or joint resolution, shall hereafter make provision for representation in the organization established by said Part XIII—

And that is not all—

> and in such event the participation of the United States will be governed and conditioned by the provisions of such act or joint resolution.

Mr. President, there are a great many labor organizations which feel that some benefit might be derived at some time in the future by a world's conference on the question of labor and conditions of labor. They, I think, as a rule, do not want this particular part of the treaty; but I want to leave open the door so that at any future time the Congress of the United States may say to what extent we will enter into such a conference, and to what extent we will allow our representatives to bind us in any matter on such a conference.

I think that ought to be done. I do not want to offend needlessly any of these organizations which have a hope to secure some benefit. Therefore I think that while the two reservations both bring about the same result, and nothing can be done unless Congress hereafter provides the necessary legislation and governs and controls the right and authority by that Congress, we ought not to say that we shall never have anything to do with the matter in any way, shape, or form. That is the real difference between the two.

I believe we can secure some good by an international labor conference, but it is not necessary that the Nation should be made subservient to any organization in order to secure that end.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, as between the ax and the anesthetic, so far as Part XIII of the peace treaty is concerned, I prefer the ax. I think it would be more effective.

I shall support the substitute offered by the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] for the reservation offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER]. I think it vastly better and more effective. If that shall fail to be adopted, then I shall vote for the reservation offered by the Senator from North Dakota.

If this supergovernment which is contemplated by Part XIII of the peace treaty should be erected, I think it would simply be an international body of official meddlers. I think it would be continually meddling with the industrial conditions of the world and would keep them in a continual stew and upheaval, in a condition of uncertainty, just as they are now in this country. I think it is intended for that purpose by some who are interested in it and think it would serve that purpose. I believe it is intended by the radical element of labor as a means to enable it to put its heel on the neck of the world just as it has its heel on the neck of this country to-day, and I believe it would serve that purpose. I believe it would afford constant opportunity for complaint against industrial conditions of the different countries of the world and be the means of bringing those countries to the bar of this supergovernment which it seeks to erect.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. MYERS. I yield, with pleasure.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Of course I take it that the Senator has looked up the method of organization and membership of this international labor conference?

Mr. MYERS. Yes; I have read Part XIII.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It is proposed that the Governments are to appoint and the employers are to appoint and the employees are to appoint, which gives a two-thirds majority to the employers and the Governments, if united, or to labor and the representatives of Government, if they are united, or to the employers and the employees against the Government, if they are united. How could the radical element of the world in labor take possession of and control a body two-thirds of which are appointed, one half by the Governments of the world in their official capacity and the other half by the employers in equal number?

Mr. MYERS. Yes; I know all of that. Much would depend on who might represent the public. In the recent conference between capital and labor which assembled in Washington one of the representatives of the public was Mr. B. M. Jewell, who, I believe, said that if the President pursued a certain proposed course regarding the railroads last August they would be tied up so tight they would never run again. I understand Mr. William Bullitt and the Rev. Dr. Herron have also been representatives of this Government in international matters.

Mr. THOMAS. If the Senator will permit an interruption——

Mr. MYERS. Certainly; with pleasure.

Mr. THOMAS. I think it might be appropriate to add that when the commission prepared Part XIII and presented it to the conference at Versailles, signed by Mr. Gompers and the secretary of the league, the statement was made that, inasmuch as labor rather than the employers would probably control the Government delegates, they accepted that division of delegates.

Mr. MYERS. I think there is a strong probability of it. I think this tribunal would keep the industrial world in a state of perpetual stew, unrest, and uncertainty, and would thus interfere very materially with the reconstruction and development of the world.

I think most of these bodies of arbitration, compromise, mediation, and conciliation have that effect. I believe most of them result in more harm than good, because always there are certain to be very radical elements in those conferences, and, while they may not be in the majority, they have the opportunity to raise questions that neutralize any good that might otherwise result from the conferences.

I think that was the case with the conference recently called by the President between capital and labor which assembled in Washington. In that conference representatives of labor injected into it the issue of determining the steel strike and insisted that it be settled by that body in the way that the

strikers wanted it settled, and in doing so they simply broke up the conference and aborted and neutralized whatever good might otherwise have come from that conference, which was called, I have no doubt, for a good purpose and from the best of motives; but it resulted in nothing except harm. If that conference had not been called, I believe the steel strike would be ended to-day.

I think that is the way with most of these conferences in which it is sought to reconcile irreconcilable forces and interests.

There is a conference now going on in the city of Washington that, I believe, is likely to result in more harm than good. That is the conference between the coal-mine operators and the striking miners which is being conducted by the Secretary of Labor. The President of the United States, the Secretary of Labor, the Attorney General, and a high court have all declared that the coal strike is an unlawful strike. If I am correctly informed, the Secretary of Labor has said that the coal miners were working under a contract which has not expired, and which will not expire until peace is declared or until the 31st of March, 1920.

The Attorney General has said the same thing. Judge Anderson decided the same thing. If those declarations are true; if the President of the United States, the Secretary of Labor, the Attorney General, and Judge Anderson were right in their pronouncements upon the strike; if the strike is unlawful and in violation of contract, then those miners should have been told to go back to work and fill their contract, and should have been told that if they did not do so other laborers would be put in their places to work the mines, and that, if necessary, martial law would be declared and the United States Army would be called out to protect the strike breakers from interference. Instead of that they are called into a conference and apparently the Secretary of Labor is seeking to get for them a part of their demands in violation of their contract—not all of them, but a part of them.

I believe that such an example, if successful, will have a bad effect upon the country. It will encourage other workers who have contracts to strike in violation of their contracts, in the belief that the Department of Labor or some other mediating authority will call them into conference and that thereby they will get a part of what they are not entitled to under their contracts.

It will encourage men to act on the theory that if I sue a man for $500, when I know he does not owe me a cent, some mediating board or power will call us into conference and advise the defendant that he would better pay me $50 that he does not owe me than to hire a lawyer and go into court and defend the case, especially if I am not good for a judgment against me for costs.

In my humble opinion, if the Department of Labor would devote more effort to deporting anarchists and less to trying to get strikers engaged in an unlawful strike a part of their demands, which are inconsistent with the terms of their contract, it would be doing more good for the country. The coal situation, in my opinion, is a situation in which a little Grover Cleveland backbone would be useful. I believe it would be more beneficial to the country than all of the conferences that may be held.

I believe it would be just so with the proposed international conference if it were established. In my opinion it would afford an opportunity for the international industrial boycott and would enable the freaks, lunatics, and Bolshevists of Europe to make all sorts of demands upon and complaints against the stable governments of the earth. Under it some socialist government in Europe might undertake to make trouble for this country because the infamous, red-handed murderer, assassin, anarchist, Tom Mooney, is not granted a new trial or a pardon, and might seek to bring this country to bar before this tribunal to defend its action.

Complaint might be made of this Government that it does not grant the demands of the steel strikers or the coal strikers or some other strikers. This country might have to go to the expense and trouble of appearing before this tribunal and defending itself for not having legislation demanded by strikers.

If we should have a nation-wide railroad strike, which we are liable to have at any time—and I see, by the way, it is reported that the Director General of Railroads has just put $3,000,000 a month more upon the tax-ridden people of this country to go to the railroad employees in the hope of persuading them to postpone for a while the nation-wide railroad strike which they have declared inevitable unless they get all of their demands.

Thirty-six million dollars a year by a stroke of the pen, if reports be true, put upon the people and consumers of this country for the benefit of the railroad employees, notwithstanding the railroads are being conducted by the Government, I understand, at a loss of a million dollars a day. As I started to say, if repeated and continued demands of railroad employees should not be granted, and there should be a nation-wide railroad strike, complaint might be made by some socialist government in Europe or some other part of the world that we were not granting legislation demanded by railroad strikers. Our country might be brought to the bar of this tribunal to answer to that. It would simply mean, I apprehend, an interminable and unending lot of strife and contention and commotion, disputes, and controversies, and the keeping of the entire industrial world in a chaotic state. Any European socialistic sniper could from that ambush fire a shot at the industries of any country of the world that he chose to try to stir up trouble for.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to his colleague?

Mr. MYERS. I yield, with pleasure.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I have not studied this article with the care with which I should like to have studied it if I had had the time at my disposal, but I desire to say to my colleague that I have not been able to discover in my study of it that such a proposition as he suggests could by any possibility come before the tribunal.

Mr. MYERS. I have read this part of the treaty in full, but I have not read it recently and have not all of the details in my mind.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I may say to the Senator that I can not think that he advisedly informs the Senate that all disputes respecting particular wages that should be paid to certain employees could come for adjudication before any tribunal constituted under this part of the treaty.

Mr. MYERS. As I have said, I have read the article in full with painstaking and care but not recently, and I do not remember all of its details. I will say, however——

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I inquire of my colleague if I am incorrect in this statement: The conference recommends a draft convention; it may make recommendations as to certain legislation or it may make a recommendation of a draft convention, which is practically a treaty. If we enter into a draft convention or a treaty, under which we obligate ourselves to pass certain legislation and we do not enact that legislation, then the particular member may be cited before the tribunal to show cause why it does not enact the legislation; or if it has enacted it and it does not carry it out, it may be cited before the tribunal. Is not that the limit of the jurisdiction of the tribunal?

Mr. MYERS. I was going to say that I was basing my assumptions upon statements made this morning on the floor by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS]. I am not quoting him, but as I caught the drift of his argument it was that any government which was represented on the tribunal might make complaint against any other government, a member of the tribunal, that it had not lived up to any principle laid down by the tribunal.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I will advise my colleague that there is not anything of the kind in Part XIII. It is simply provided that the conference may pursue one of two courses: It may either recommend legislation to the various members—which is a mere recommendation of legislation; they may adopt that recommendation or not, as they see fit—or it may recommend a draft convention, which is a treaty, proposing to the various nations that they enter into a treaty by which they shall obligate themselves to enact certain legislation. If they do enter into the treaty by which they obligate themselves to enact the legislation, and they do not enact the legislation or they do not enforce the legislation which they do enact, they can then be cited before the tribunal for adjudication. That is all. The only two questions that can come up are, first, did you enact the legislation that you agreed by treaty that you would enact, or have you enforced the legislation which you have enacted?

Mr. MYERS. I take it from my understanding of the matter that if a government is represented on the tribunal and the tribunal, by a majority vote, recommends the enactment of certain legislation, that government is bound by it, whether it agrees to enact the legislation or not?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I am glad to correct my colleague about that. There is not anything of that kind in Part XIII.

Mr. MYERS. Then, my colleague informs me that a member nation can not be bound by anything in the way of legislation recommended by the tribunal to which it does not agree?

Mr. WALSH of Montana. To which it does not agree by treaty. I will read the article if my colleague will permit me.

Mr. MYERS. I shall be glad to have my colleague read the article.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I read from article 405:

In the case of a draft convention—

Which is a treaty—

the member will, if it obtains the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, communicate the formal ratification of the convention to the secretary-general and will take such action as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of such convention.

If on a recommendation no legislative or other action is taken to make a recommendation effective, or if the draft convention fails to obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, no further obligation shall rest upon the member.

Then, article 416 provides:

In the event of any member failing to take the action required by article 405, with regard to a recommendation or draft convention, any other member shall be entitled to refer the matter to the permanent court of international justice.

Article 417 reads:

The decision of the permanent court of international justice in regard to a complaint or matter which has been referred to it in pursuance of article 415 or article 416 shall be final.

That is, the matter which is to be submitted to the court of international justice.

Mr. MYERS. I take it under that, Mr. President, that if this Government should agree to enact legislation of a certain character and the tribunal was of the opinion or a complaint was made that this country had not carried out that legislation in a proper spirit or had not enacted it in the way it was intended by the tribunal, a complaint might be made against this country and it might be brought to bar by the tribunal.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. The Senator is quite right.

Mr. MYERS. So it would be a question of whether this country had carried out the spirit of the decree of the tribunal, and the tribunal would be the judge as to whether this Nation had carried out its spirit and enacted the legislation in the way that the tribunal thinks it ought to be enacted and whether or not the acts of this country complied with the interpretation of the tribunal.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, my colleague has been very kind to me in permitting interruptions.

Mr. MYERS. I gladly yield further to my colleague.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. But let me say to my colleague that is just exactly the case with respect to every other treaty that we make with any nation. If we do not carry out the treaty, the other nation can cite us before the league to show cause why we did not carry it out.

Mr. MYERS. I do not know of any other tribunal, however, which assumes the power, scope, and jurisdiction to make recommendations about any and all kinds of social legislation and to be the judge of whether or not it is enacted in the spirit that was intended. This provision covers a broader scope, a wider field, and gives rise to the possibility of more misinterpretation and more trouble, I think, than the provisions of any other treaty ever entered into by any nations of the earth. It extends to any and all subjects which it may take up, which may relate in any way whatever to the cause of labor or anything incidental or appurtenant to it; and it seems to me that it offers a more potential field of trouble, of complaint, and of controversy than any other international agreement that ever was contemplated in the world. Whether or not complaint or charges would properly come within its provisions, there would be nothing to prevent meddlesome delegates from attempting to make them and thereby stir up trouble. I believe it would give rise to endless trouble. All sorts of fantastic notions might be agitated and advocated. Any nation which is a member of the league might lodge complaint against this country that it had not carried out some decree of the tribunal in the manner in which the tribunal thinks it should be carried out, and if the decision, as I understand, should be against this country it would be in the power of the other members of the tribunal to institute a boycott against this country, to punish it in various ways, to inflict damage upon its industries, upon its commerce, and upon its prosperity in divers ways. I do not know that all of those means would be invoked or would result in detriment to this country if employed, but I think they would be the source of trouble, dispute, and expense and would inject into our national life a new instrument of mischief, an element of interference by the outside world which has never existed before and which would be very detrimental. As I have said, I think that a great many conferences for purposes of mediation, conciliation, and adjustment result in a great deal more harm than good, and I believe the detrimental results of this part of the treaty, if ratified, would surpass those of all other treaty provisions of which we have any record or which are now contemplated or any conference in which we might engage.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. President, the objections to Part XIII, the labor part of the treaty with Germany, seem to be based on a fundamental misconception both as to the object and the effect of its provisions. I shall not attempt to enter into a general discussion of its specific provisions, as time will not permit, but shall briefly relate the circumstances in which the conception of the labor organization arose.

Mr. President, the idea of an international organization for the discussion of labor problems is by no means a new one. The need for such an organization was recognized long before the war. The severe competition which existed in the industrial field made it difficult for one nation to adopt improvements in labor conditions which might increase the cost of production if its rival held back, thereby preventing progress. The United States, Great Britain, France, and other advanced nations in labor thought and action were working by experiment, research, and along other lines for the improvement of labor conditions. These activities were directed toward perfecting safety devices, recreation, preventing industrial disease, and in other ways, but they were working independently. Cooperation and coordination only existed to a small extent. The work which was being done in one country was only imperfectly known in others, though some attempt had been made by the interchange of official publications to diffuse knowledge on the subject. Some small progress toward international action in industrial matters had already been made: (1) By negotiations between States, for example, the agreement between France and England in regard to the compensation of workmen for accidents under their compensation laws; (2) by the agreements made at Berne in 1906 at a conference convened by the Swiss Government in regard to the prohibition of the employment of women at night and the prohibition of the use of yellow phosphorus (the cause of a dangerous industrial disease) in the manufacture of matches. Further agreements of a similar kind were under consideration when the war broke out.

The war produced great changes in the labor situation. Labor had shared to the full the sufferings of the war, and also the burden of carrying it through, both in the field abroad and in the workshops at home, and in all countries demands were being made by labor not only for the prevention of war in the future but for the insertion of provisions in the treaty of peace which would bring about a reconstruction of social conditions and give labor a new status and a new hope. Public opinion in all the countries recognized the great contribution which labor had made toward the successful issue of the war; and there was, I think, a widespread desire that, if possible, there should be no return after the war to the worst social evils of the past. The unrest among labor was a very serious fact which had to be taken account of and dealt with. The task before the allied and associated Governments in Paris was to meet the desire of labor for a new status and new conditions by methods of evolution.

It was out of the conditions above mentioned that the conception of an international labor organization arose. Labor in England, France, and other countries was asking for the inclusion in the treaty of peace of the "labor program" which had been drawn up before the close of the war and for the participation of labor in the peace negotiations. This course, for obvious reasons, was impossible. The rejection of this proposal by the peace conference was a proof of their desire not to encroach on national rights or offend national susceptibilities; but it was possible to devise an organization which would deal, progressively and with full knowledge of all the circumstances and conditions, with proposals for the improvement of labor conditions. This was the task intrusted to the labor commission of the peace conference which was presided over by Mr. Gompers, and its recommendations were adopted unanimously by the allied and associated powers at Paris. These recommendations were framed after the representatives of labor in the United States, England, France, Belgium, and some of the other countries had been consulted, and representatives of labor were included on the commission.

Mr. President, the following countries were represented on this commission. The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Cuba, Poland, and the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

The American delegates were Mr. Samuel Gompers and Mr. E. N. Hurley, and the substitutes Mr. H. M. Robinson and Dr. J. T. Shotwell, professor at Columbia University.

The leading ideas in the scheme proposed by the commission and embodied in the peace treaty are (1) cooperation between the nations in the progressive improvement of labor conditions; (2) the summoning of a labor conference, in which all the parties interested — Governments, employers, and workers — should be represented and should discuss freely and independ-

ently the ways in which that improvement could be secured. The method adopted is the method of agreement, not compulsion; of free discussion and negotiation, in which labor equally with the other interests is given full opportunities of making its views known and getting its claims considered. In other words, it is an application to the industrial sphere of the free representative institutions for which the United States and Great Britain have long stood in the political sphere. No alternative scheme was submitted either to the commission or to the peace conference itself, except the impossible proposals of the extreme labor section, which asked for a labor parliament on which labor was to have half of the total representation, and the decisions of which were to be binding on all Governments.

Mr. President, the rejection of this plan would be to weaken the moderate and responsible elements in labor who desire an orderly evolution and to strengthen the hands of the Bolshevist element, who are trying to persuade the working masses that improvement can only come by upheaval. The Bolshevist element have no love for the plan and would gladly see it defeated.

It is suggested that some of its provisions violate the United States Constitution. I am informed that its application to the United States and other States with a Federal constitution was carefully considered at Paris, with the help of the legal experts of the United States delegation, and that the provisions of article 405 were modified for the express purpose of adapting them to our Constitution. By those provisions it was intended that international conventions in regard to any labor matters which fall within the jurisdiction of the State governments, and not the Federal Government, would require the sanction of the State governments before they could become operative.

In that connection, I desire to read a paragraph from the report of the commission:

The American delegation, however, found themselves unable to accept the obligations implied in the British draft on account of the limitations imposed on the central executive and legislative powers by the constitutions of certain Federal States, and notably of the United States themselves. They pointed out that the Federal Government could not accept the obligation to ratify conventions dealing with matters within the competence of the 48 States of the Union, with which the power of labor legislation for the most part rested. Further, the Federal Government could not guarantee that the constituent States, even if they passed the necessary legislation to give effect to a convention, would put it into effective operation, nor could it provide against the possibility of such legislation being declared unconstitutional by the supreme judicial authorities. The Government could not therefore engage to do something which was not within their power to perform and the nonperformance of which would render them liable to complaint.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the following two paragraphs of this report printed as part of my remarks.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

The commission felt that they were here faced by a serious dilemma, which threatened to make the establishment of any real system of international labor legislation impossible. On the one hand, its range and effectiveness would be almost fatally limited if a country of such industrial importance as the United States did not participate; on the other hand, if the scheme were so weakened as to impose no obligation on States to give effect to, or even to bring before their legislative authorities, the decisions of the labor conference, it was clear that its work would tend to be confined to the mere passage of resolutions instead of resulting in the promotion of social reforms with the sanction of law behind them.

The commission spent a considerable amount of time in attempting to devise a way out of this dilemma, and is glad to be able to record that it ultimately succeeded in doing so. Article 19 (same as article 405 of the treaty) as now drafted represents a solution found by a subcommission consisting of representatives of the American, British, and Belgian delegations specially appointed to consider the question. It provides that the decisions of the labor conference may take the form either of recommendations or of draft conventions. Either must be deposited with the secretary general of the league of nations, and each State undertakes to bring it within one year before its competent authorities for the enactment of legislation or other action. If no legislation or other action to make a recommendation effective follows, or if a draft convention fails to obtain the consent of the competent authorities concerned, no further obligation will rest on the State in question. In the case of a Federal State, however, whose power to enter into convention or labor matters is subject to limitations, its Government may treat a draft convention to which such limitations apply as a recommendation only.

Mr. HENDERSON. I desire to read just one extract from the last paragraph:

The exception in the case of Federal States is of greater importance. It places the United States and States which are in a similar position under a less degree of obligation than other States in regard to draft conventions.

It is also suggested that the plan is an invasion of the domestic affairs of the United States. The answer is that the United States will have perfect freedom to accept or to reject any convention that may be submitted by the international labor conference.

Objection is made to the provisions in the treaty as to the enforcement of labor conventions. Without some guaranty of the observance of agreements the scheme must necessarily fail. The provisions are most carefully safeguarded against vexatious and unfounded complaints and the steps which can be taken against a defaulting State are of an "economic" character only, such as the withholding of economic privileges guaranteed under the treaty—the loss which is suffered by other States through the action of a defaulting State being of an economic character. It may be noted that these economic measures would hurt the United States less than any other country in the world.

Admittedly such powers are needed mainly for the backward countries; in the advanced nations the character of the administration and the force of public opinion will be sufficient guaranties. Discrimination, however, in the treaty between States in different stages of development would not be possible. Is it incompatible with the dignity of a great power voluntarily to place itself under the obligations which it asks the more backward powers to accept? The same remark applies to the obligation to submit the credentials of its representatives to the scrutiny of the conference. The representation of labor must be a genuine one if the conference is to be accepted by labor, and the risk that some countries would send delegates who do not represent labor has to be guarded against. A great power which is above the possibility of suspicion can accept it as a formality which all must go through.

It is suggested in the speech of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] that the effect of the scheme will be to reduce the conditions of the more progressive countries to the level of the more backward. This has not been the effect of international labor agreements in the past—the Berne conventions of 1906 have had the effect of bringing the more backward States up to a higher level. This will undoubtedly be the effect in the future. No State will be asked to lower its standards. Even if a convention is adopted on some subject, such, for example, as hours of labor, which does not come up to the standard of the United States, the United States, in accepting it, would still maintain its higher standard unimpaired.

I will read from the last paragraph of section 405 of the treaty with Germany, which reads as follows:

In no case shall any member be asked or required, as a result of the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the conference, to lessen the protection afforded by its existing legislation to the workers concerned.

The evident purpose is to bring the more backward States to a higher level.

Further, Mr. President, the United States and other progressive countries will be able to exert a beneficial influence in the international labor organization on the more backward States. The public discussion in an international forum of proposals for the improvement of labor conditions has a powerful influence on the backward States.

Mr. President, apprehensions appear to be entertained as to the effect on the labor situation here of the introduction of the ideas and aims of European labor through the medium of the international conference. Labor, however, is now organized on an international basis—American labor is taking a leading part in these international organizations—and whether the labor part of the treaty is accepted by the United States or not, foreign influence will not be excluded. Rather, if the labor provisions are rejected, the influence of extreme sections of foreign labor will be strengthened. The international labor organization provided by the treaty (1) gives labor a constitutional means of expressing its views and exercising its proper influence in the regulation of labor conditions; (2) it helps to remove the hindrance to progress which results from international competition; (3) it promotes continual progress in the improvement of labor conditions by the stimulus which the contact of different minds, all interested in the same problems, provides; (4) it pools the experience of all nations and makes that experience available for all.

Mr. President, I can see something hopeful in these international councils. They will bring together the brightest minds of the world to solve the social questions of mankind, for in Part XIII each country at meetings of the general conference will have four delegates—two representing the Government, one representing labor, and one representing the employers. As Carlyle has well said:

This that they call the organizing of labor is, if well understood, the problem of the whole future for all who in future pretend to govern men.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I have not had an opportunity to study this section of the treaty to the extent that I would like to have done, but I have had occasion to listen to some of the addresses upon the subject. Most of these speeches were in opposition to the provision. The Senator from Nevada [Mr. HENDERSON] has most ably championed the cause of labor under the labor section of the treaty. I think the Senator from Nevada

has very clearly described the purpose and effect of this provision, and there is nothing that I can add to what he has said except to say that it seems that the opposition to this provision has the same foundation as the opposition to the treaty as a whole and to the league of nations—that is, it is founded in selfishness, in suspicion, and in fear. It is the fear of ultra conservatism; it is the fear of some of our citizens to attempt anything progressive lest there be danger in it.

Now, let me just suggest one other thing. The excuse for a high protectice tariff in this country has always been the necessity of protecting the labor of this country against cheap labor in other countries, due to low wages and improper conditions of life. There is not any question at all but what there is no power in the world that can ever bring down the standard of labor in this country. Therefore the whole tendency and purpose of this provision must be to lift the standards in other countries. If the standards are lifted in other countries, then this country will be protected by that act, and artificial means of protection, such as the high protective tariff, will be entirely unnecessary.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, it will be conceded by all that there is a broad and ever-increasing field for legitimate and proper international activity. With the growth of civilization and the progress which the world has made, particularly during the past hundred years, the interdependence of nations is recognized and the necessity of a spirit of helpfulness and cooperation between peoples and nations is desired by conservatives as well as by the most chauvinistic. This view finds expression in the last address of President McKinley, delivered September 5, 1901, wherein he said:

> God and man have linked the nations together. No nation can longer be indifferent of any other. And as we are brought more and more in touch with each other the less occasion is there for misunderstandings, and the stronger disposition, when we have differences, to adjust them in the court of arbitration, which is the noblest forum for the settlement of international disputes.

But the development of a spirit of amity and fellowship among the different nations and peoples of the earth does not call for the obliteration of State boundaries or the amalgamation of the races of the world. International peace and the establishment of justice and righteousness as the rule of conduct among nations will sooner be realized if there shall continue to exist free and independent Commonwealths inhabited by virile, progressive people.

A communism of States would be as deadly as a communism of peoples. Vigorous, puissant States are necessary to civilization and liberty and to a world-wide reign of law and order and justice. Individual development precedes mass development. It is the differentiations among individuals which means the progress of the State. Uniformity does not necessarily mean progress or advancement; it is variations, diversity, breaking with the past, and striking out into new and undeveloped fields that often prove the indicia of progress and advancement. Nature seizes the slightest change, if it marks growth, and by the application of the law of natural selection develops and improves until a better organism or higher species results. With modifications the law of evolution applies in the social and political organism. The promotion of genuine world peace will be accomplished by the maintenance of vigorous States which possess high ideals and national consciousness and have zest and joy in vigorous competition and generous rivalry with neighboring States. The spirit of altruism will be strengthened and the growth of a spirit of international good will and amity will be accelerated by the extension of freedom in local and domestic concerns; so world peace and justice find security only upon the broad shoulders of free and independent States. The practical conditions of life, the vast differences which race and religion and physical conditions develop, if not compel, have been ignored by preachers and dreamers who have contended for the obliteration of States and the coalescing of all peoples.

Both philosophy and the highest forms of religious expression recognize racial aspirations and the necessity of separate and independent governments. A recognition of racial differences, of habits and modes of thought resulting from physical and geographical conditions, is a part of the learning and philosophy of the age, and the highest development of peoples morally and politically will be realized by recognizing the ethnological and geographical conditions in the world. A nation has been described as an ethnographic unity within a geographic unity. When we think of the future of humanity we remember the stirring and eloquent words of Mazzini:

> You are men before you are citizens or fathers. If you do not embrace the whole human family in your love, if you do not confess your faith in its unity—consequent on the unity of God—and in the brotherhood of the peoples who are appointed to reduce that unity to fact * * * you disobey your law of life, or do not comprehend the religion which will bless the future.

But applauding their fine spirit we advance humanity's cause and hasten the realization of unity and world peace by devotion to country and by an observance of the moral precepts which make for justice and righteousness.

It is true that it has been the dream of prophets and poets that a millennial day would dawn and peace and righteousness cover the earth as the waters cover the mighty deep. Some teachers have believed that human governments were unimportant and that national consciousness was a reversion to older and undesirable types. Men everywhere are seeking the truth, the establishment of law and order and justice; a finer spirit of brotherhood is being developed, and the cause of civilization is advancing. But it is unwise to ignore the practical, the real, the concrete things the past has been compelled to encounter and which the present and the future must confront. We live in the midst of natural forces and are subject to world conditions and inexorable physical laws. All should sincerely seek the reign of justice and righteousness. The advent of that period when justice and peace shall prevail in the world will be accelerated through the perfection of individuals and nations. Our service to humanity will be all the greater by devotion to family and State and Nation. Though we recognize our obligations to the world, it is obvious that those obligations can best be discharged under the moral stimulus which will be generated through a scrupulous observance of the duties which we owe to ourselves and to this Republic.

In one of the last addresses made by President Roosevelt, on Lafayette Day, September 6, 1918, he stated:

> Patriotism stands in national matters as love of family does in private life. Nationalism corresponds to the love a man bears for his wife and children. Internationalism corresponds to the feeling he has for his neighbors generally. The sound nationalist is the only type of really helpful internationalism, precisely as in private relations it is the man who is most devoted to his own wife and children who is apt in the long run to be the most satisfactory neighbor * * *. To substitute internationalism for nationalism means to do away with patriotism and is as vicious and as profoundly demoralizing as to put promiscuous devotion to all other persons in the place of steadfast devotion to a man's own family. Either effort means the atrophy of robust morality. The men in this country who have stood the stanchest for the performance of international duty are the men who have most keenly felt nationalism and Americanism in their blood, in their veins.

No one contends that individuals or States are absolutely independent. The truth of the statement made by that trenchant writer, C. Delisle Burns, is recognized by all who are conversant with historical development or social evolution. He states:

> Present facts, then, demand the recognition of continuous and normal interdependence of States. The nature of the State is to be understood at least in part from its relations with other States, and all philosophies which even imply that the State is isolated are out of date. Indeed one may say that the modern State must be understood by this external reference.

The theory of absolute isolation, or complete and absolute and unrestricted sovereignty, leads to international anarchy. Such a view is an anachronism. It was expounded by Bernhardi and applied by the Kaiser and the military camerilla by which he was surrounded. The great tides of art and literature, the mighty streams carrying religion and science and philosophy, fructify arid wastes and produce a civilization, in part at least, common to all who come within their influence; and the mighty developments of science, as well as the softening influences of religion, have bound all peoples with chains of steel and linked nations together. International organizations and conferences and congresses likewise are powerful instrumentalities in securing cooperative efforts between nations and in promoting fraternity between diverse races and peoples. In the year 1913 more than 130 international congresses met for the discussion of questions of importance to the world. No one insists that a State in its international relations may be absolutely and arbitrarily independent. Indeed, in some internal affairs its sovereignty is necessarily limited in consequence of its relations with other powers. Even the strongest nationalists of this day would not approve of the statement of Canning if applied generally to the relations among nations when he said:

> Things are getting back to a wholesome state again. Every nation for itself and God for us all. * * * The time for Areopagus and the like of that is gone by.

He was protesting, of course, against the Holy Alliance and the sinister designs which it had of crushing out the spirit of democracy which was animating the hearts of the world, and of suppressing the revolutionary movement in Spain and forcing the Spanish-American colonies back under Spain's autocratic dominion.

Progress follows individualism, and a certain degree of particularistic evolution, as is expounded by Spencer, results from differentiation. Progress is marked by growth from homogeneity to heterogeneity, and this finds exemplification in the life of States as well as in the biological field.

Lecky attributes progress to the process of differentiation which results from the spread of education and to the expanding interest of individuals in the multitudinous affairs of human life.

It has been alleged that the nationalism of Luther broke the power of an oppressive medievalism which sought to impose an international organization upon the world.

The great poet Dante contended for a universal—or perhaps it would be more accurately expressed a unified—government, if not for the world at least for Europe, and sought the peace of the world through the intervention of such a government. But the Renaissance was a protest against an oppressive internationalism and a political and spiritual overlordship which ruled with benumbing force the peoples of Europe.

Mr. Rose, in his work entitled "Nationality in Modern History," states that Dante's De Monarchia "rests upon a fundamental conception that the world, being a thought of God, is designed for unity, the attainment of which is the chief end of man."

Though Grotius insisted that "all mankind, or at least the great part of it, constitutes a society of peoples for which the rule of a general law is indispensable," and insisted that "the law of nature, according to the theory of the ancient Roman jurists, should obtain among peoples," he nevertheless recognized the necessity of independent nations whose people possessed a strong national spirit and a fine and noble patriotism. While he laid the foundations of international law deep and broad and sought to terminate the international anarchy prevailing in the world, he regarded the development of the State as indispensable to progress and liberty.

Of course, the medieval concept, as Gierke so clearly develops, rested upon the Christianity of the Middle Ages, wherein it was set forth that mankind is a single and universal community owned and governed by God himself. "Mankind is one mystical body; it is one single and internally connected people or 'folk.' It is an all-embracing corporation—universitas—which constitutes that universal realm, spiritually and temporally, which may be called the universal church, or, with equal propriety, the commonwealth of the human race—respublica generas humanis. Therefore that it may attain its one purpose, it needs one law and one government."

The rise of Protestantism more or less fractured the crystallized views then prevailing in Europe, and certainly destroyed the idea entertained by some of a great international state superimposing its will upon people racially and ethnologically different and with no traditions or immediate interests held in common, to effect union and promote solidarity of action. Perhaps the reaction against the medieval thought developed too strongly the nationalistic spirit, and yet it must be said that with the growth of nationalism and the development of race consciousness the cause of civilization received a new impetus. There developed the political view expressed by Blackstone, of the sovereign state, and he defined sovereignty "as the supreme, irresistible, absolute, uncontrollable authority." His imperishable writings became the inspiration, in part, at least, of those who founded this Nation.

The dawn of freedom for the individual is the beginning of civilization. The State finds its prototype in the individual. A free, independent individual, within a proper sphere of activity, is essential to national as well as international progress. There must be fields for individual activity within which no other power may intrude. Notwithstanding the dependence of the individual upon others, there must be a domain free from control or intervention. This alone will permit his highest development and equip him for those interrelated and intersocial responsibilities resultant from the multiform conditions of our social organism. So it is with the State, though the oceans are narrow and nations and peoples, by the achievements of science, are brought into apposition, and notwithstanding the increasing interdependence of nations, there must ever be a domain which alone may be occupied by the State and within the sacred precincts of which other States or people must not enter. As the individual must possess his own soul and spirit and will and purpose, and as he holds within his hands his own destiny, so also does the State possess a spirit and a soul and a destiny. Its spirit may not be defiled by other States; its soul must be free to will and to execute; otherwise death and disintegration are inevitable. In our eagerness to consort with other nations and to aid in bearing the international burdens of the world, we must be careful not to destroy the national spirit or to jeopardize the national life.

Mr. President, thoughtful men and women since the dawn of civilization have earnestly sought the adoption of some plan that would prevent, if possible, the horrors of war and establish the basis of an enduring peace. At the close of sanguinary conflicts this desire has strongly manifested itself, and serious efforts have frequently been made to bring about some international organization or some concert between nations and peoples which would make the recurrence of wars impossible; but notwithstanding the progress of civilization and the development of altruism and the enlightening spirit of Christianity all efforts have been in vain. The frightfulness of the great conflict through which the world has just passed powerfully impressed all classes in every land with the importance of devising some scheme which would be acceptable to the world and remove so far as possible the possibility of another devastating and destructive war.

President Wilson while the war was in progress challenged attention to the necessity of a concert of the democratic nations of the world and to the formation of a league of civilized nations and the establishment of a partnership among the free peoples of the world for the purpose of preventing war and maintaining the peace of the world. His views were enthusiastically received, not only among the democratic and Christian nations but in almost every part of the world. People believed the time had come for the establishment of a genuine league of nations, that such a union could be effectuated, and that in its operations the national, sovereign powers of the members of the league would not be infringed, and the domestic and internal policies would not in any manner be affected.

When the first draft of the covenant of the league of nations was submitted to the world it met with a most cordial reception. It is true it aroused criticism—some friendly and constructive, some violent and unreasoning. An instrument involving such tremendous issues of necessity aroused discussion and provoked criticism. It would have revealed a mental torpor and stupidity incompatible with a virile and progressive people if its proclamation had evinced complacent acquiescence in its provisions or at most an idle curiosity as to its terms. Numerous suggestions were made looking to correcting some obvious defects or changing some structural features.

The finished draft as it came from the peace conference showed improvement and indicated that the representatives at the peace conference had attempted to meet the constructive criticism offered by genuine friends of world peace. But with the changes made the covenant of the league still contained imperfections which, in the opinion of many, seriously marred its splendid proportions. Of course, it is beyond the finite mind to divise a form of government for individual nations or a plan for international cooperation that will be free from defects, and which in its operations will result in equal and exact justice and bring freedom and happiness to mankind. There is so much of genuine merit in the covenant of the league that, notwithstanding its defects, I believe it should be approved by the people of the United States, and that the pending treaty should be ratified by the Senate. A number of reservations have been suggested and have been approved by a majority of the Senate. Some of these reservations I regard as unnecessary because they merely emphasize what otherwise is expressed. Still other reservations, in my opinion, improve the treaty under consideration and will remove the objections of many patriotic Americans who desire to see the treaty ratified, but who entertain serious misgivings as to the future of this Republic under the league unless certain reservations become effective.

The covenant of the league, as I have stated, possesses most excellent features. It has been the policy of this Republic for more than a hundred years to settle by arbitration, so far as possible, controversies which might lead to war. Treaties in later years have been entered into between the United States and many nations which bound the signatories to arbitrate justiciable questions; indeed the policy of our Government has been to settle all international controversies without resort to war.

The covenant of the league provides machinery for arbitration and for the settlement of disputes arising between nations. The league conceives the plan of preserving peace by an international concert, and by such action as may be exercised by an alliance or league of nations, including the great powers and free States, which are willing to subscribe to the principles of peace and international righteousness.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX], in an address delivered before the Pennsylvania Society of New York in December, 1909, discussed the question of international unity, or rather questions of international import, and as to which nations may unite to effectuate their settlement. He reviewed various conferences, international in character, which had been held, and then stated:

That the termination of war by the conclusion of peace, the regulation of eventual war, and the settlement of difficulties without a resort to war are matters of international concern. However important the acts of these conferences, the fact of their meeting was even more important, for it is evident that the common interest of nations is being

recognized as superior to their special interests, and that unity of action in international matters may yet control the unrestrained, unregulated, or isolated action of independent States. * * * Just as individuals and separate nations advance in the fruits of civilization and display in their conduct higher regard for honesty and justice and peace and less tolerance for wrong and oppression and cruelty, so these ideals of private national conduct are manifestly inspiring all nations in their relations with each other. As nations understand each other better and the world draws closer together in the recognition of a common humanity and conscience of common needs and purposes there is carried into the international field the insistent demand for greater unity in enforcing everywhere the principles of a high morality and, by restraints mutually implied and observed, all the human ameliorations, without which both national and international life would soon fall into anarchy and decadence.

As stated, the covenant submitted seeks to bring about a spirit of unity among the nations for the establishment of world peace. As I have indicated, it is not free from objections, and no doubt its operation will show the wisdom of making some changes. Reference has frequently been made to the condition in which the Colonies of America found themselves at the conclusion of the War of Independence. There is an analogy, but not a parallel, between those separate States and the Union which they formed, and the nations which participated in the recent conflict and the league of nations which they are seeking to form for the better security of the territorial integrity and independence of all nations and the perpetuation of peace in the world. This much may be said, however, that amendments were submitted to the Federal Constitution and adopted; and unquestionably when the league of nations actively functions there will be disclosed weaknesses and defects which will perhaps call for radical and possibly vital changes in its structure. But, as I have stated, serious as some of the defects may be, the virtues of the treaty are such as to not only justify the United States becoming a member of the league but such as to require prompt action.

The following provisions of the covenant are so important and will prove so advantageous to the world that they warrant the approval of the covenant, notwithstanding the defects found therein:

Those relating to the disarmament of nations except for the purposes of defense.

Those restricting the manufacture of munitions and implements of war.

Those relating to the settlement of international disputes by arbitration or by conference, and the obligation of the members of the league to refrain from war, and to submit for determination their disputes to arbitration or to the consideration of the organizations and tribunals prescribed in the covenant of the league.

Provision is also made for a court of international justice which shall have power to decide upon international controversies submitted to it.

Without attempting an analysis of article 10, and not desiring to interpret or construe its controversial features, the provision therein which imposes an obligation upon the members of the league to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of all other members of the league is of the highest importance and is a long step in the direction of world peace. If each nation is under solemn obligation to respect the territorial limits and the political independence of all other members of the league, the cause of world peace has been greatly advanced. If the league contained only those provisions which deal with justiciable or arbitral controversies, as well as those referred to in article 15 of the covenant, which are likely to lead to a rupture, it should commend itself to the civilized peoples of the world.

Ex-Senator Root, as I recall, declared that the arrangements for the settlement of nonjusticiable controversies were satisfactory and indeed admirable.

As I have indicated, it is believed by many that the pending treaty could be improved and the interests of the United States more effectually guarded if reservations dealing with a limited number of matters were made a part of the resolution of ratification.

It is not my purpose to discuss the reservations submitted other than the two principal ones dealing with Part XIII of the treaty. I regret that the representatives of the peace conference felt it necessary to deal with a question that is essentially national and domestic in character and has no proper place in the treaty drafted by them. Notwithstanding my sincere desire to see the treaty ratified, and notwithstanding the earnest support which I have given to the efforts made to secure its ratification, I have been unable to approve the provisions of Part XIII. They are wholly extraneous to the subject with which the representatives of the various nations were dealing. At the close of a world war they were negotiating a peace treaty, not an agreement for the control of the domestic affairs of nations. Part XIII is incongruous and wholly irrelevant to the questions which brought the representatives of the warring nations to the peace conference. It does not strengthen the treaty, but weakens it. Moreover, it is at variance with the letter and the spirit of the treaty, and if enforced by the organization which it creates increasing irritation will be developed and serious controversies will arise which eventually may culminate in conflicts; if not between States, then between such organization and one or more States. The defeat of the Central Powers compelled the negotiation of a treaty, and the primary questions at the peace conference related to the terms to be imposed upon the defeated nations. However, both the victors and the vanquished understood that a sincere effort would be made by the peace delegates to devise some form of international organization which would permit the cooperation of nations to secure the peace of the world. The peace negotiations also demonstrated that some organization was necessary to carry out the terms of the peace treaty. Properly and logically a plan for a league of nations came into existence. In acting as an agency to enforce certain terms of the treaty the organization known as the league of nations was performing international functions, and confessedly its operations were international in character and were to be limited to efforts to preserve peace between the members of the league. It was obvious that whatever organization or instrumentality was provided through which the nations were to speak, or which was to constitute their agent for their mutual advantage, it must and should be limited in its functions and authority to international questions and concerns. The American people are not willing to erect a supernation or construct an international authority which may impinge upon national sovereignty or interfere with their domestic and internal affairs.

As I have indicated, the league of nations is to be organized for the purpose of maintaining the peace of the world, or, to speak more accurately, peace between the nations of the world. While the league has been called an international organization it is regarded by many as in reality an alliance of equal and separate national States or Governments for the purpose of the mutual protection of the territorial integrity and political independence of the members for the preservation of peace between the members of the league. The league, therefore, is a very different organization and has very different objects and principles from those which may be brought within the denomination of internationalism, which is a conscious endeavor not to protect and defend the separate nationalities within the league but to destroy and submerge the national and patriotic consciousness of the separate peoples into a common internationalism, or, more accurately, a common consciousness of world "citizenship," which shall ignore and obliterate national distinctions as well as the distinctions of language, civilization, and culture, which have characterized the national life of the great countries of the world.

The propaganda of socialism, founded upon the impossible projections of Karl Marx, has for its principal slogan, "Workers of the world, unite." This appeal is directed to all men of all countries, and is dependent directly upon the so-called extension of the working-class consciousness to the so-called workers of all countries. The theory of this propaganda is that the Governments of all civilized States are capitalistic governments and therefore opposed to the interests of the working class, and that the working class of all countries have common interests as distinct from and indeed antagonistic to the interests of the several States wherein they reside and the interests of their fellow citizens in other walks of life. The ultimate aim of the socialistic propaganda is to form working-class governments and, indeed, to amalgamate all the countries of the world into a so-called working-class government. This professed internationalism is one of the main principles of socialistic propaganda. The conferences of the European socialists, held at stated periods in different continental cities, are termed internationale.

Part XIII of the treaty of peace is an attempt to attach these internationales to the league of nations and to give the so-called socialistic working-class propaganda an international sanction and status subsidized by the league of nations and to make this internationale, otherwise international labor office, an independent agency for the procurement and enforcement of so-called labor legislation in the several countries of the world, and, furthermore, to constitute the international labor office an independent agency for the arrangement of international conventions and treaties respecting labor, and, substantially, all domestic affairs of the States, which shall give the projects of the international working-class movement the status and force of international law.

The plan is to effectually divide society and to treat the workmen of the members of the league as a separate part or class and accentuate such division by compelling States to recognize

the same and to commit to an international authority the power to legislate and act for such class, utilizing the league of nations, the primary purpose of which is the preservation of the peace between nations of the world by dealing with international concerns as well as the members of the league as subordinate agencies to execute its purposes.

This whole propaganda is based upon the fallacy that the interests of so-called labor in any country are different from the general interests and economy of such country as has heretofore been comprehended within the phrase "the public welfare," or the welfare of the people, which is the main political object of the so-called capitalistic governments.

The wealth of nations and the prosperity and progress of men in the modern state of civilization depends upon the utmost liberty of production and exchange. The division of labor, upon which the modern social and economic society is based, can only accommodate the needs and requirements of the life of men by the freest exchange of labor and the products of labor between the members of the commonwealth. The only way labor may pass into commerce is by the process of natural persons advancing their services to or working for others, or bestowing their labor on such goods or materials as are advanced to others and thus pass into commerce. If labor is not thus used or employed, labor itself has no real existence, and in the place thereof we have merely idleness and inutility of men. It has been said that there is no excellence without labor. This does not mean potential but actual labor.

Production is impossible without capital. It is capital which makes labor valuable, and this capital is not a static thing in the world. Like labor itself, it is being constantly consumed in the processes of production and must be constantly replenished in order to sustain the processes of production. Labor has indeed a most intimate connection with all the enterprises of production and exchange, and labor comprehends not only common manual labor and rough physical work, but all those services of a personal nature which pass into commerce and for which men pay or exchange a value fixed by mutual contract. The whole fabric of commerce and finance is made up of a mass of contracts which touch every active man in the world and which are being constantly settled, executed, and renewed to carry on the processes of production and exchange, upon which the life, convenience, and comfort of men directly depend. As production can not proceed without capital or rather stock, which is progressively consumed in industry, but must be progressively renewed out of new stock saved from consumption, it follows that this new stock must be obtained from those who have saved, or, rather, have saved the money which may go into the market and demand it.

Profits are the increase of production over expenditure in the processes of production and are measured in money, which is the balance of the aggregate transactions involving both profit and loss in the conduct of business.

The controversy over profits thus involved is the whole question of capital and labor. In the present practice the enterpriser pays the hire of labor and the hire of capital as wages and interest, respectively, in a certain amount ascertained and secured by a contractual obligation which must be discharged whether the business makes profits or losses. After paying the debts both of capital and labor, the enterpriser takes the residue of returns for himself. If laborers desire to unite in an enterprise and pay the hire of capital, which does not fluctuate, but is standardized around 6 per cent per annum, they may divide profits among themselves, and thus do away with the so-called wage system. There is nothing in our so-called capitalistic laws which lays any legal impediment to an arrangement of this kind.

The class consciousness of laborers as a class, apart from their fellow citizens in the body politic when they are in fact an inextricable part of the body politic, is the fallacy which lies at the base of the so-called class struggle. This is a wholly artificial conception and has only made notable headway among the most unskilled and untrained men in the ranks of labor. Men have thus been caused to think that they are fighting capital, as they call it, when they are in fact fighting their own fellow citizens and neighbors in society. It is the fallacy of the static condition of capital as a thing which is constantly holding them in subjection instead of the thing which is being constantly renewed in the processes and for the processes of business which has given this word an odious meaning to men of little understanding, whereas, when properly understood, capital and the production of capital is the most beneficent factor in the economic life of the commonwealth. The more capital there is in a country the richer is that country and all of its inhabitants.

The poor man who lives in a wealthy country is infinitely better off than the poor man who lives in a poor country, and any means for the wider distribution of capital must be found not in disturbing the capitalistic system of production but by increasing both the facilities of producton and the facilities for the more equal distribution of the products of industry in the incomes of those who contribute to the same.

The energy of men, their desire for progress, and their pride in accomplishment call them to venture their capital or stock in new enterprises. If it were not for the accumulations of the rich as well as the savings of the frugal and middle classes, as they are called, the country would lack the means of constant replenishment and expansion of capital required for the operation of business and the accommodation of the needs, wants, comforts, and progress of men. The only use which can be made and is made of the accumulations of the rich is the investment of the same in new enterprises and in replenishment of the capital of old enterprises to meet the needs, tastes, pleasures, and desires of men in the modern world.

The accumulation of wealth is not against the interests of any class of the people. Wealth itself, if not used and employed and reproduced in the processes of production, is wasted and consumed in the decays, disintegrations, and depreciations which are inevitable in the natural world. The wealth and progress of any nation depend upon the constancy and expansion of the process of production. Indeed, wealth itself is not anything but a process. It is a condition of national expansion and growth, the products of which are the stock of goods and commodities to sustain the life and support the progress and improvement of the country.

There is therefore no possibility of separating the welfare of the working class from the general welfare of the community. The promotion of class consciousness and international solidarity among the workers is directly contrary to the interests of the commonwealth and of nations both in their domestic and international relations. Strange names and doctrines from overseas will not make business grow in any country. The wealth and progress of the country is the primary object of political economy and endeavor. The solidarity of the nation itself is the proper aim of the State. The welfare of the people, the protection of the health and strength of those who labor, is a proper object of domestic policy in every nation, and the citizens of every country should look to their own government for protection of this character. The competition among nations themselves in the field of commerce is of itself a potent and constantly operating inducement for each government to husband well the strength and health of the people employed in its industrial pursuits. The Congress of the United States, under the power delegated to it by the Constitution, and the legislatures of the several States of the Union, by virtue of their inherent legislative powers, are entirely competent to take effective measures for the protection of the health and happiness of the people. Suggestions from extraneous sources are neither necessary nor permissible. Such suggestions themselves are an infraction of the dignity and sovereignty of the State. The State itself, moreover, has no proper control of the wages or prices, as these are properly and legally fixed by the stipulations of private contract. The interference with such questions by foreign emissaries would be utterly intolerable. There is no field within which the general conference or the governing body of the international labor office set up by Part XIII of the treaty of peace with Germany can operate in the United States. We do not need any enlightenment from the vagaries of European economic speculation from which we have formerly been free. We have already had too much infusion of exotic isms into the political thought of our people.

Article 19 of the league of nations provides that—

> The assembly may from time to time advise the consideration by members of the league * * * of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

Part XIII of the treaty setting up the international labor office seems to be founded upon the conception that there are "conditions of labor which produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperiled." The assembly of the league of nations is entirely competent to deal with such conditions of labor as may affect the peace of the nations. The assembly of the league of nations is a forum into which should be brought all questions affecting international peace, including those having to do with labor. The assembly should recommend legislation by the States of the league deemed to be necessary, if any extraneous organization should be permitted that privilege. There is no proper place for the international labor office in this scheme of the league of nations. Part XIII should therefore be eliminated from the treaty. It is intolerable to think of nongovernment delegates in an international conference having to do with international affairs and politics. Such an arrangement is a clear case of imperium in imperio.

The observations just submitted may be deemed irrelevant to the subject now before us, but I have not so regarded them. They were offered for the purpose of showing that labor is

not a thing apart and can not be dealt with independently of capital. The welfare of society, capital, labor, production, wealth, property, contracts—these are all involved in the internal policy of the State. They are not subjects to be committed to international organizations or agencies.

When the first draft of the covenant of the league was submitted sincere friends of a league of nations to prevent future wars insisted that the final draft should specifically reserve the domestic affairs of the members of the league from its jurisdiction or control in any manner. To meet the suggestion it was provided in article 15 of the covenant that if disputes arise between members of the league growing out of matters which they or either of them claim, under international law, are solely within the domestic jurisdiction of the States, the council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement. Unquestionably this provision was intended to preclude the league or any of its organizations or agencies from interfering with any domestic question. Notwithstanding this provision, there are sincere supporters of the league who feel that a reservation is required broader in its language for the protection of the members of the league against any intrusion by the league or its organizations into the internal or domestic affairs of the States. Such a reservation has already been adopted by the Senate. It reads as follows:

4. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating wholly or in part to its internal affairs, including immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, the suppression of traffic in women and children, and in opium and other dangerous drugs, and all other domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the assembly of the league of nations, or any agency thereof, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

No one questions but what labor and all cognate questions come within the domestic jurisdiction and police of the State. It is essentially a question domestic and internal in its nature. No State could commit the determination of its internal affairs to foreign powers or to a league of nations and long maintain its independence. There are some matters so vital, so interwoven with the very life of a State, that to relinquish control of the same to any other power would result in the destruction of the former. A nation or State would cease to exist if its internal and domestic problems were subject to the control of even a friendly power. The peace of the world, in my opinion, would not be subserved by the members of the league surrendering control of their domestic questions and internal affairs to the council of the league or to any other international organization.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] submitted an amendment to the pending treaty which called for the elimination of Part XIII. I believe that a majority of the Members of the Senate were in favor of the amendment, but it was defeated because Senators felt that, if adopted, a textual change in the treaty would thus result, which would call for a resubmission of the treaty to Germany. From statements made by Senators I am convinced that a majority of the Members of this body profoundly regret that the provisions of Part XIII were embodied in the treaty.

The view is entertained by many that such provisions constitute a menace to members of the league and an extraneous force which will persistently be exercised against protective national barriers and the internal policies and administration of the States of the league.

The record of the Senator from Wisconsin with respect to organized labor and questions affecting labor is well known to the Senate and to the country. He is everywhere recognized as the friend of organized labor. His opposition to Part XIII of the treaty is therefore not the result of any hostility to the cause of labor. In the able speech delivered by him he pointed out in a clear and convincing way the dangers to American labor that would result if this Nation should be subject to the provisions of Part XIII.

Like many of my countrymen who examined the treaty, I was eager to discover its merits and virtues. Every predilection was in favor of a league of nations or some international organization which would, if possible, reduce or prevent the causes of war. It was therefore with keen regret that I discovered within the treaty provisions which may seriously affect our country and which are wholly irrelevant and foreign to the subject with which the treaty should deal.

My opposition to these provisions results in part from the conviction which I have that if the United States is bound by them the interest of labor and of this Republic will be profoundly affected, and to their disadvantage, and for the further reason that Part XIII creates a powerful extranational organization which in time will impair the sovereignty of the States constituting the league and wrest from them the control of undoubted domestic and internal questions.

It is quite likely, Mr. President, that many will take issue with this statement and regard my apprehensions as the result of an unfounded fear. I confess that the activities of international socialists, the battle cries of the Bolshevist emissaries in our midst and in all parts of the world, and the indubitable evidence of their world-wide plan to destroy nations and establish international communism may have unduly influenced my mind and unnecessarily aroused my fears as to the evil consequences which will result from the establishment of the organizations provided for in Part XIII and intrusting to them the powers conferred by its provisions. But it is impossible to construe the provisions of the treaty which I am now discussing apart from the propaganda which preceded the drafting of Part XIII and the forces and influences back of the movement culminating in its adoption by the Paris conference. Even the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER], who is one of the ablest champions of the league and the treaty, has just stated that Part XIII is not only "obnoxious" but "abhorrent" to him. He sees its dangers and is unwilling that the Republic shall pass under the yoke of international organizations which may attack our domestic system and menace our peace and prosperity.

I did not support the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin, notwithstanding my serious objections to Part XIII, because I wanted, if possible, to prevent further treaty negotiations with Germany, and also because I felt that if the other signatories to the treaty desired to submit to the provisions of Part XIII, the United States could not properly interpose to prevent such action. However, I offered a reservation to be incorporated in the resolution of ratification. It reads as follows:

Resolution.

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace signed at Versailles on the 28th day of June, 1919, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the other belligerent powers, with this reservation: That

Whereas the Government of the United States takes the view that it is entirely competent through the legislative powers delegated to Congress by the Constitution, and the inherent legislative powers of the several States of the Union, to deal with all questions of domestic policy and especially with all questions concerning the status and relations of labor; and

Whereas article 19 of the convention of the league of nations, which is a part of said treaty, provides that the assembly of the league of nations may from time to time advise the consideration by members of the league of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world, under which power the assembly of the league of nations is entirely competent to deal with such conditions of labor as may produce unrest so great as that the peace and harmony of the world are imperiled; but notwithstanding said provision said treaty of peace further provides a special international organization of labor which is extraneous to the league of nations, the powers of which are defined in Part XIII of the treaty, comprising articles 387 to 427, inclusive; and

Whereas the Government of the United States does not recognize that the intervention of such said international labor office is at all necessary for the adoption of humane conditions of labor or would promote the cause of labor within the United States, or that such intervention would in any wise be proper or permissible:

Therefore the United States of America withholds its assent to Part XIII, comprising articles 387 to 427, inclusive, of the said treaty of peace, and excepts and reserves the same from the act of ratification, and the United States of America declines to participate in any way in the said general conference, or to participate in the election of the governing body of the international labor office constituted by said articles, and declines in any way to contribute or be bound to contribute to the expenditures of said general conference or international labor office.

I did not expect that the preamble would constitute a part of the resolution if adopted, but made it a part of the reservation for the purpose of directing particular attention to the nature of the subject involved in Part XIII. Senators will perceive that the resolution challenges attention to the implications of Part XIII. The preamble declares what all patriotic Americans believe, namely, that this Government is entirely competent to deal with all questions of domestic policy including those concerning the status and relations of labor and the welfare of the people of the United States. The preamble further states that Part XIII provides a special international organization of labor which is extraneous to the league of nations, and that this Nation does not recognize the intervention of such organization for the promotion of the cause of labor, or that the intervention of such an organization would be "wise, proper, or permissible." The resolution proper, which I desire to constitute a reservation to the treaty, declares that this Republic withholds its assent to Part XIII and declines to participate in the international organizations to be created by the provisions of the treaty in question. The construction given to the cloture rule prevents amendments being offered to tendered reservations; therefore I reframed the resolution, omitting the preamble. In this form I have offered it as a substitute for the reservation submitted by the distinguished Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER]. His reservation reads as follows:

14. The United States withholds its assent to Part XIII (articles 387 to 427, inclusive) of said treaty unless Congress, by act or joint resolution, shall hereafter make provision for representation in the organiza-

tion established by said Part XIII, and in such event the participation of the United States will be governed and conditioned by the provisions of such act or joint resolution.

The Senator from North Dakota has just stated that "the real difference" between his resolution and the substitute which I offered—

is the difference between the use of an ax and an anesthetic in performing a surgical operation. Both have exactly the same effect in reducing the patient to a state of insensibility. The difference between the two, however, is that one kills, but the other leaves open the door of hope.

Senators will observe that the reservation of the Senator from North Dakota merely withholds assent from Part XIII until Congress shall make provision for representation in the organization provided for by said Part XIII. This reservation extends a luring chain which will be tantamount to an invitation for the internationalists throughout the world to drag the United States into the superstructure provided by Part XIII. It is an invitation, indeed an encouragement, to all who seek to extend the powers and jurisdiction of the labor organizations to be created by the terms of the treaty to bring to bear upon the United States every influence and all the pressure possible to secure its adherence to Part XIII. The internationalists who seek the domination of the world will make an issue in congressional and senatorial elections in this country, and political parties will be called upon to declare in their platforms whether they will or will not by congressional legislation force upon the unwilling hands of this Nation the international labor chains which will be forged by the machinery provided by Part XIII.

The Senator from North Dakota declares that his reservation is an anesthetic. Evidently he believes that the patient, which is his reservation, does not suffer death, but will remain anesthetized until the influences to which I have referred produce an awakening. The trenchant expression of the Senator that the reservation which I have submitted has the effect of an ax seems to indicate that he regards the adoption of the latter resolution as effectually dealing with the subject and as administering a coup de grâce to the plan to place this Republic under the international organizations to be created by Part XIII. I could only wish that my resolution would be effective and end all efforts to subject the internal affairs of this Republic to the all-powerful organization which the international socialists throughout the world believe will be created when the provisions of Part XIII are effectually administered.

Part XIII deals exclusively with domestic and internal concerns. It is comprehensive and will be construed to embrace substantially all matters and questions connected with the life of the people. The organizations created by Part XIII are to deal with the following questions:

All conditions of labor involving injustice, hardship, and privation, or which produce unrest. The regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week; the regulation of the labor supply and prevention of unemployment; the provision of an adequate living wage; the protection of the worker against sickness, disease, or injury arising out of his employment, and protection of children, young persons, and women; provisions for old age and injury; protection for the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own; recognition of the principle of freedom of association; the organization of vocational and technical education; and other measures.

If all these subjects are dealt with by this organization there will be but a very narrow field left for the exercise of national functions and authority by the member States of the league. Under the power to regulate the labor supply, this international organization could claim jurisdiction over immigration, particularly the immigration of workers. It might determine that Japan's labor supply was too great and that of the United States inadequate, and therefore there should be a migration of Japanese laborers to the United States. Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands might be regarded as too densely populated for the welfare of the laborers residing in those islands, and efforts might then be made to convey thousands of the inhabitants of those islands to the United States to work in the fields, upon the farms, or in other industrial pursuits. This international organization which would be controlled by countries other than the United States might determine that labor was receiving too great a reward in the United States, and that in order to equalize the wages of other countries, where wages are low and the wage earners are numerous, an enormous influx of labor into the United States was necessary. In order to prevent unemployment, the international organization might follow the Bolshevists, and require the United States and other nations to nationalize mines and factories and railroads and to engage in all forms of paternalistic enterprises which would be destructive of the economic and political systems obtaining in various countries of the world. How would this organization prevent unemployment in India and China and in other nations of the world where the laboring man is paid but a few cents per day, and where it is difficult to obtain employment of any character? Will it assume, in order to furnish employment, the control of the industrial life of the States within the league? Will it lay its heavy hand upon the members of the league and require them, under the threat of economic boycott or isolation from other nations, to furnish employment to their respective nationals? Or will it order all national lines to be obliterated, so that labor, like a great human tide, may sweep over continents and islands without impediment or obstacle until it circles the earth?

This organization is to deal with the subject of an "adequate living wage," and the protection of the worker against sickness, disease, and so forth, and the protection of children, young persons, and women. This will involve the question of production, the relation of capital and labor, the processes of production; and the determination of these matters will involve the question of housing and sanitation, and all matters and influences that enter into the lives of the people. The protection of children and young persons, of necessity, will involve the question of education, and that is directly related to the question of taxation. Provisions for old age and injury will involve the question of insurance and pensions. The determination of this matter will call for plans for private insurance or for governmental insurance. This international organization may conclude that it is the function of the States to provide insurance and old-age pensions and indemnity for injuries sustained in occupational pursuits. Its requirements may call for the destruction of the insurance systems found in most civilized countries of the world.

I have not time to point out to what extent the activities of this organization would cover the field of domestic control of the nations who may become members of the league. But it is apparent that the assertion of the power sought to be conferred upon the international labor organizations would divest States of the control of their most important affairs and leave them stripped and naked. Time will not permit a detailed analysis of the 40 articles found in Part XIII, which are devoted to the organization, or instrumentality, or superpower, or supernation—whatever it may be called—which is created to control to a greater or less degree the internal affairs of the members of the league.

A recent article written by Mr. Edward N. Dingley appears in the November number of the Protectionist which deals with this part of the treaty and analyzes some of its provisions. Without reading, I shall insert a portion of the article in connection with my remarks:

In the discussion of the terms of the treaty of peace between the United States and the allied nations on the one hand and Germany on the other, comparatively little notice has been taken of what is designated as Part XIII, under the title of "Labor." Yet this portion of the treaty, occupying about 10 pages of the entire 213 comprising the voluminous document, contains provisions of vital and far-reaching importance, especially to the United States. * * *

The underlying principle of the "labor" provisions, as of the "covenant," is internationalism. Its objects are set forth in the preamble:

* * * * * * *

The proposed "organization of labor" is planned to be an adjunct of the league of nations—a wheel within a wheel. Ratification of the treaty of peace by the United States will automatically make the United States a member of the International Labor Conference. The original members of the league of nations "shall be the members of the labor organization." Since there are to be 32 original members of the league of nations, there will be the same number of members of the international labor organization. The permanent organization "shall be (1) a general conference of representatives and (2) an international labor office controlled by a governing body." The general conference shall meet at least once a year and "shall be composed of four representatives of each of the members"; two shall be Government delegates and one shall be an employers' delegate and one an employees' delegate. Each delegate may be accompanied by not more than two advisers without votes.

Under this plan the general conference of representatives of the members will consist of 128 delegates, 64 representing the several Governments, 32 representing the employers, and 32 representing the work people. The 64 "non-Government delegates," as they are called, are to be chosen "in agreement with the industrial organizations which are most representative of employers or work people." There is no specific provision for the selection of the 64 Government delegates. Presumably they will be named by the heads of the respective Governments or by the persons representing the respective nations in the league of nations. The 64 "non-Government" delegates, if "chosen in agreement," must be agreeable to both employers and employees. No procedure is provided in case of a disagreement.

The following countries, self-governing colonies or dependencies, each will have four delegates in the general conference of representatives: United States; Belgium; Brazil; British Empire, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India; China; Cuba; Ecuador; France; Serb-Croat-Slovene State; Siam; Czecho-Slavonia; Uruguay; Greece; Guatemala; Haiti; Hejaz; Italy; Japan; Liberia; Nicaragua; Peru; Panama; Poland; Portugal; Roumania.

It will be observed that the British Empire, together with its four "self-governing" colonies and India, which is not self-governing, will

have 24 votes and the United States will have 4—the same number that Japan or Haiti or Hejaz or Liberia or Siam will have.

The general conference will meet at the seat of the league of nations, where an "international labor office" will be established "as a part of the organization of the league of nations."

Article 339 provides that "each of the members will [shall] pay the traveling and subsistence expenses of its delegates and their advisers and of its representatives attending the meetings of the conference." There is no method provided whereby this fund shall be raised or through what channel it shall be disbursed. However, the presumption is that each member [nation] agreeing to the treaty and thus becoming a party to that portion of the contract devoted to the international labor conference will appropriate funds to meet the expenses.

The governing body of the international labor office is to consist of 24 persons, 12 representing the Governments and 12 representing the employers and the workers—6 each. The 12 latter shall be elected by their respective groups. Of the 12 representing the Governments, 8 shall be "nominated" by the "chief industrial groups in the main conference" and 4 shall be "nominated" by the Governments' delegates. The council of the league of nations shall decide which are the groups "of chief industrial importance." Members of the governing board will hold office for three years. The governing board shall regulate its own procedure and fix its own times of meeting. There is to be a director appointed by the governing board and a staff (no number mentioned) appointed by the director.

We now have (1) a general conference of 128 delegates meeting at least once a year, (2) a governing board of 24 holding office for three years and meeting when and where it pleases, (3) a director of the international labor office with an indeterminate number on his staff. Each of the members will [shall] pay the traveling expenses of the delegates to the conference, members of the governing board, and all advisers. All other expenses of whatever nature "shall be paid to the director by the secretary general of the league of nations out of the general funds of the league."

The functions of the international labor office (controlled by the governing board) shall be the distribution of information "on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labor and the preparation of the 'agenda' (program) for the meetings of the conference."

The subjects for discussion and consideration by the conference "shall be determined by the governing board." Objections to any subject may be made by any of the members [Governments] but such objections may be overruled by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present in the general conference. After the conference has reached a decision upon any subject a proposal either (1) for legislation or (2) for an international convention may be recommended to the members [Governments] to give it effect. A two-thirds vote is required and "due regard to climate, conditions, and imperfect development" shall be had.

Now comes the vital part of the contract. Each member "undertakes [agrees] that it will within the period of one year at most from the closing of the session of the conference or at the earliest practical moment, and in no case later than 18 months, bring the recommendation before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action." In the case of Federal States the power of which to enter into conventions on labor matters is subject to limitations, this provision of the agreement is limited to recommendations only, and "in no case shall any member be asked or required to lessen the protection afforded by its existing legislation to the workers concerned." This is good as far as it goes.

In case any member [Government] fails to comply with the recommendations of the conference, an explanation may be required by the general board. If no reply or an inadequate reply is received, the fact may be published for the information of all the members. Any member [nation] may file a complaint against any other member [nation], and the governing board, after such complaint or on its own motion, may institute a commission of inquiry. Each member [nation] agrees to nominate three persons, forming a panel from which the members of the commission of inquiry shall be drawn. The secretary general of the league of nations shall nominate from this panel the three members of the commission of inquiry. This commission shall make a report indicating among other things "the measure, if any, of an economic character against a defaulting Government which it considers to be appropriate and which it thinks other Governments would be justified in adopting." The secretary general of the league of nations shall communicate the report to each of the Governments concerned in the complaints. Each Government must decide either to accept the recommendations or refer [appeal] the complaint to a permanent court of international justice to be established. The decision of this court shall be final and the court shall "indicate the measure, if any, of an economic character which it considers to be appropriate." In the event of any member [nation] failing to carry out the recommendation, any other member [nation] may take against the defaulting member [nation] the measures of an economic character indicated in the report of the commission or the decision of the court. These provisions of the treaty are to apply to colonies, protectorates, and possessions "except where local conditions make it impossible or require modifications." All expenses of the first meeting of the labor conference in Washington and originally called for October, 1919, will be borne by the members [nations] "in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union."

How will this portion of the treaty of peace, providing for an international labor conference, affect America industrially and economically? It is clear that the machinery provided in the contract contemplates the internationalization of all matters "touching the problem of industry and employment," including unions, collective bargaining, strikes, wages, hours of labor, and all kindred subjects. A body of 128 delegates, 64 representing the Governments—presumably politically appointed—32 representing the employers and 32 representing the work people, in session at the seat of the league of nations, will have the power to consider and "recommend" what the policy of any member [nation] concerning any problem of industry and employment shall be. In this conference the United States will have 4 votes—4 out of 128.

For example, take the five most vital questions touching industry and employment—wages, unions, closed shops, strikes, and collective bargaining. For a hundred years, with a few and never-to-be-forgotten exceptions, the United States has adhered to the policy of protection. The difference between the cost of production in this country and competing countries as a rule has measured the amount of protection accorded. Wages are about 80 per cent of the cost of production, hence wages have been a matter of vital importance. The scale of wages always has been higher in this country than in any other country. Suppose the International Labor Conference controlled by the members from China, Japan, Brazil, Portugal, New Zealand, Belgium, and perhaps France and Italy decide that the scale of wages in the United States is too low. This might be made an excuse for increasing the cost of production in the United States, thus aiding the commercial rivals of this country in international trade. Suppose the recognition of unions be made an international policy by the labor conference, what would prevent the trades-unions from controlling the industries of the world? Thus the unions of half a dozen European and Asiatic countries might control industry and employment in the United States. Suppose the conference should decide upon the closed shop and recommend it to the different members [nations]. Where would the United States then stand as an industrial nation? What would become of the American right to work unless all workers joined unions? Suppose the right to collective strikes should be recommended as an international policy. Is the United States ready to legalize collective strikes? Is it prepared to legalize collective bargaining?

True, the conference of 128 delegates sitting at the seat of the league of nations under the contract can only "recommend"; but what follows the failure of any member [nation] to carry out the recommendation? Failure on the part of a member [nation] to obey the recommendation of the conference is followed by (1) publication of the failure, (2) an inquiry by a commission selected by the secretary general of the league of nations, (3) recommendations of "an economic character" against the defaulting member [nation], (4) appeal by any member [nation] to a court of international justice, followed by a decision indicating still further penalties of an economic character. Is there any doubt but what these economic penalties ultimately will be invoked against a "defaulting" member [nation]?

There appears to be no limit to the power of the proposed International Labor Conference within the broad field of industrial and labor problems. It is conceivable that the industrial supremacy of the United States, the hours of labor, the conditions of labor, the operation and management of industries, both great and small—of railroads, mines, etc.—ultimately might be controlled by the proposed International Labor Conference of 128 members (in which the United States would have only 4 votes) engineered by a governing board of 12, all of whom may be un-American, with its headquarters in Europe, probably at Geneva. It is conceivable that ultimately the control of America's domestic industries and transportation, so far as labor is concerned, might be transferred from Washington and the several State capitals to Geneva or the seat of the league of nations. The possibilities exist and the perils are apparent.

Furthermore, if the contemplated league of nations may use the "economic boycott," the International Labor Conference, an integral part of the league, may do likewise with equal effect. What is meant by an economic boycott? Refusal to trade, a blockade, cutting off supplies of raw material, food, coal, etc. Does America wish to be controlled by a labor conference of 128 men and a governing board of 12 men sitting in Europe? Is the United States prepared to surrender its industrial and economic rights to a coterie of men all but four un-American? Is the United States willing to jeopardize its fiscal and economic policy, its industrial independence, its supremacy? It is unthinkable.

It is argued that such a thing is impossible. Yet it is possible if the treaty of peace is ratified as it is with the provisions of the International Labor Conference intact. The treaty of peace is a contract. The creation of an International Labor Conference is a part of this contract, and the signing of the contract by the representatives of the United States makes binding upon the United States all the provisions, agreements, and undertakings recited therein. They can be enforced as much as any treaty can be enforced, and the United States always has lived and always will live up to its contracts. If the United States signs "on the dotted line," there is no escape from the consequences. Even the good effects of the American protective policy may be nullified.

The leading article in the April, 1919, number of the report of the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, is entitled "Control of labor conditions by international action." The article is by Leifur Magnusson, evidently a gentleman with a foreign ancestry and alien turn of mind. In this article, vouched for by the United States Department of Labor, it is learned that the Socialist Internationale is the present organized expression of the international socialist movement. It dates back to 1864, when Karl Marx organized the International Workingmen's Association of London. Thus the International Labor Conference, incorporated in the treaty of peace, distinctly is of socialist origin. The organization was revived in 1889 and held its last meeting in Copenhagen in 1919, where 33 nations were represented. This movement was followed by the International Trades Secretariat, and since 1913 the International Secretariat has been the central executive organ of the International Federation of Labor. Nearly all the members come from European countries and represent collective policies—that is, State capitalism or socialism. As an adjunct to it the International Association for Labor Legislation was formed in Paris in 1910 for the purpose of promoting treaties touching the movement of labor, emigration, equality of treatment of nationals and aliens, and uniform labor standards.

This is the organization which took advantage of the presence of the peace conference in Paris and succeeded in having attached to the treaty what is known as the International Labor Conference section. A program of purely European and socialistic origin was grafted upon a document designed to bring peace between the allied and associated powers on one hand and Germany on the other. To say the least, the process of the grafting was novel if not revolutionary. A commission on international labor legislation, headed by Mr. Samuel Gompers and comprising delegates from Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and Belgium, formulated a report and submitted a program, which was adopted by the peace conference and incorporated in the treaty of peace. Like the covenant of the league of nations, the labor conference is entirely foreign to a treaty of peace with Germany, to negotiate which the conference met at Versailles.

While the program outlined is innocent on its face, the possibilities are revealed, first, in the aims and objects of the European Internationale Socialist Organization—collectivism, destruction of capitalism and the wage system, and the public ownership of industries and utilities; second, in the language used in the labor conference section of the treaty defining the functions of the general conference and the governing board to be the consideration of "all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labor." That is sufficiently comprehensive to meet the views of any socialist or internationalist. There is no question touching the production and distribution of wealth or the policies of nations in solving their own industrial and economic problems which can escape the consideration and "recommendation" of this "International Labor Conference" in which the United States will have 4 votes out of 128, and perhaps no vote at all in the governing board of 24.

Twenty-seven nations (or separate countries), together with four self-governing British colonies and India (not a self-governing colony), will be represented in the general conference. Ten will be European, 7 Asiatic, 7 North American, 6 South American, and 2 African. The British Empire, with her colonies and India, will be represented by 24 delegates, and the 26 other countries (including the United States) will be represented by 4 delegates each. The British Empire will have only 8 less than 25 per cent of the entire membership while the United States, with more at stake, with a larger industrial population, and with far greater industries, will have 3½ per cent of the entire membership. In voting power the United States will be on a par with Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Roumania, Haiti, Siam, Uruguay, the Croat-Slovene State, Czechoslovakia, and Hejaz.

The idea is preposterous! Think of Hejaz, Siam, Liberia, India, or even China and Japan, voting to determine what the industrial or economic policy of the United States shall be! Think what the power of Great Britain, with her colonies united on an imperial commercial and preferential tariff policy might be! Labor is a vital factor in the cost of production, and the cost of production in a large measure will control in the future commercial struggle of the world. Suppose Great Britain, France, and Italy, together with Japan, should form an anti-American commercial alliance and with their 36 votes in the international labor conference gain control and seek to force a labor program crippling the United States. With only 4 votes in the conference, what could the United States do? Nothing but submit to the consequences. Suppose the United States refused to carry out the program. An economic boycott would follow. Such possibilities are sufficient to warn patriotic Americans.

Yet it is argued that the aims of the organizations are to raise the labor standards of all other countries to the level of the American standard. Will China and Japan, or even Great Britain, France, and Italy, agree to this? By no means; for that would mean defeat of their plans for a resumption of domination in the trade of the world and the recapture of the markets of the world. In the struggle the tendency will not be to raise the low-standard countries, but to lower the high-standard countries. Water always runs down hill. No international labor conference can be sufficiently strong to embrace in its protecting scope the workmen and workwomen of the world. If American workmen and workwomen think they will improve their condition under international rather than national protection they have a serious disappointment in store for them.

Examination of the labor and industrial conditions of the 32 countries, including the colonies of Great Britain and India, faintly suggests the folly of attempting to protect labor conditions the world over by an international board and the impossibility of trying to raise and make uniform or even approximately uniform the standards of all.

Take the European countries in the proposed labor conference—even the best are low grade compared with the United States, while Greece, Poland, and Portugal are below comparison, and Roumania, the Croat-Slovene State, and Czechoslovakia are out of consideration. Take the Asiatic countries—Japan, China, Siam, India, and Hejaz are either cheap-labor countries or slave countries. Australia and New Zealand would do Great Britain's bidding. In North America Canada would follow Great Britain's lead, while the countries south to Panama are low-wage or practically peon countries. All the countries in South America are low-wage countries, mostly agricultural, and all more or less backward. Even in Brazil, one of the most advanced countries in South America, out of a population of 17,000,000 more than 80 per cent can neither read nor write. In this international hopper the tendency will be to drag down the high-grade countries, not lift up the low-grade countries. If the dreams of the international labor conference are to be realized even partially, the burden must rest on the high-grade countries. With its 4 votes, what can the United States do toward solving this tremendous problem?

It will be observed that Part XIII sets up an organization which is to be "permanent" in character. Indeed, article 387 says: "A permanent organization is hereby established for the promotion of the objects set forth in the preamble."

The object of this organization, then, is to deal with the numerous subjects to which I have just referred and which are embraced within the preamble. This organization by the terms of the treaty is required not only to take cognizance of all these domestic questions but to act in relation to them. A power outside of the States who are members of the league is set up and required to take jurisdiction of these important internal questions and to deal with them. Who can doubt but what the international organization will more and more strive for power and authority; and, backed by international socialists and communists, it will attack in time the authority of the States to deal with their internal affairs, and seek the destruction of national lines and the union of the laboring classes, if not all other elements of society, under the control and authority of this overshadowing international power. So powerful is this organization that it is to deny representation by members—that is, nations—of the league unless the delegates sent meet the approval of the organization. The seat of this international power will be for the present in Geneva, and from its officials and from the meetings of the representatives, four only of which will be from the United States, orders will emanate, decrees will be promulgated, and statutes enacted, which will affect the labor of the United States and the internal and national affairs of this Republic.

Among the functions of this international labor office are the collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions relating to industrial life and labor, and particularly the examination of subjects which will be brought before the conference to the end that international conventions may be made and that special investigations may be ordered. It will deal with international disputes. It will edit and publish a periodical paper, which may be published in many languages, dealing with the problems of industry and employment; and it shall have "authority to do all things assigned to it by the conference." The distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] discussed article 396, to which I have just referred, and directed attention to the dangers which are involved in its provisions. He called attention to the enormous expenses that will follow from the establishment of a permanent labor bureau, the collection of information from all parts of the world relating particularly to the subjects within the jurisdiction of this international organization, and the "editing of a periodical in two or more languages to accommodate the needs and wishes of labor throughout the world." Not millions and tens of millions but hundreds of millions of dollars will probably be required to carry out the work of this organization.

Its mission is to emphasize class consciousness and to unite into one all-powerful organization, international in character, the laborers of the world. It will thus separate the people residing under the same flag and impress them with the view that this world organization with its capital and seat of power in Europe controls labor and is the beneficent and protecting power to which the laborer should go whenever he seeks the amelioration of his condition. It is manifest what a policy of this character would result in; it would divide the allegiance of the people and in time transfer from the Government under which they live their affections, their interests, and perhaps their loyalty to an alien, all-powerful world organization. If workmen feel the conditions of labor or any economic or industrial condition need reform, appeals will be made for correction not to the State and the Government under which they live but to this foreign, all-powerful Frankenstein. Even if conservative men should control this international organization and they should seek to restrain its activities within what might be called legitimate or proper bounds, in time with its world perspective and its world-wide authority they would extend its activities and magnify its operations. Ambitious men in the ranks of labor, even in this free land, are seeking to drive a wedge into society and organize labor for political power and to control the Government. Others more radical proclaim the union of workmen in all the world for the purpose of political control of all nations.

It has been estimated that this international creation provided for by Part XIII will require not thousands but tens of thousands of employees to collect information upon labor and all allied and connected subjects, publish and distribute newspapers among the hundreds of millions of laborers throughout the world, and to carry out the stupendous program of this world colossus. The members of the league will have to meet these enormous expenditures, and the people will be taxed for such purpose.

This international organization is to prepare conventions or treaties to be submitted to the various members of the league and to make recommendations for their guidance in dealing with their domestic and internal problems.

Article 408 provides that the members of the league are to make an annual report to the international labor office on measures which it has taken to give effect to the provisions of conventions to which it is a party, and these reports "shall be in such form and contain such particulars as the governing body—that is, of the international organization—may request." In other words, sovereign States are compelled to submit to an extraneous organization, an international body, in the form which it may prescribe, reports as to its conduct in dealing with conventions and recommendations prepared by such organization. If this world power makes a recommendation or if a convention has been accepted by the United States or any member of the league, upon any complaint being made to the international labor office by any "industrial association" of employers or of workers, such nation may immediately be brought to account. In other words, this international labor organization sitting at Geneva, upon complaint of some organization of laborers in Liberia or India or Japan that the United States has not carried out the recommendations or the terms of the convention submitted by the international organization and agreed to by the members of the league, may summon this Republic to make "statement on the subject as it may think fit," and if no "statement is made within a reasonable time," or if the statement submitted "is not deemed satisfactory to the governing body of the labor organization," it shall have the right to publish the defense of the United States and its reply thereto. And if Liberia or Japan or any other nation shall make a complaint to the international labor office that the United States is not observing a convention in accordance with its view, the governing body of the labor office shall have the right to communicate with our Nation and notify it to submit a statement in defense of its alleged misconduct, or if the governing body does not think it

necessary it may apply for the appointment of a commission of inquiry to consider the complaint and to report thereon.

I might also add in passing that a delegate to the conference may make complaint against a nation, so that this Republic might be made a defendant before this international organization upon the complaint of some delegate sent to the conference from a labor union of Australia or Japan, or the farthest and most backward nation of the world. The commission of inquiry would consist of persons selected from other countries and might be from Asia or Africa or the islands of the sea. This commission of inquiry has power to sit and try the United States or any other nation, and to prepare a report embodying its findings on all questions of fact relating to the issue between the parties, and containing such recommendations as it may think proper as to the steps which should be taken to meet the complaint and the time within which they should be taken. The commission is also required "to indicate in its report the measures, if any, of an economic character against a defaulting Government which it considers to be appropriate, and which it considers other Governments would be justified in adopting." If a nation against whom findings are made refuses to accept the recommendations made in the report of the commission, the matter will be referred to the permanent court of international justice and its finding upon the question "shall be final." Its decision may result in an economic boycott against the defendant nation. It matters not that the question involved is domestic or that it involves constitutional questions. A foreign tribunal decides what this Nation shall do, regardless of the constitutions of the States of the Union or the Constitution of the United States. Its decisions may be at variance with our settled policies and in opposition to the adjudications of the Supreme Court of the United States. In discussing this part of the treaty the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN], in his speech delivered on the 11th instant, made the following statement:

> The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL], in discussing that question last Friday afternoon, reminded the Senator of a regulation that might be made by Congress, declared valid by the Supreme Court of the United States, and declared inapplicable, or no longer to apply to us, by the international labor conference. He then propounded the inquiry, Whom would we obey, our own Supreme Court mandate or the international labor conference?
>
> It is provided here that the finding of the permanent court of international justice shall be final, and in its last judgment on the question it may indicate in its order the character of the economic pressure which it considers appropriate to be applied to a defaulting Government. If that were applied to us, let us examine for a moment what it would do, what would be the necessary consequence if the international court should enforce one of its orders against us for a failure to obey some finding of the international labor conference.
>
> The Supreme Court might declare that the regulation was valid. It would be binding upon every citizen, official, and every State authority in the 48 States of the Union. It would be valid to all intents and purposes within our territorial limits. However, at some remote point in the world—Geneva or some place in Baluchistan—the international labor conference shortly afterwards holds its meeting. They find that the rule we have adopted, and which the Supreme Court has held valid in our country, is not in accordance with international justice.
>
> The angle at which the various nations of the world view it will be expressed by two-thirds majority. If two-thirds majority have been obtained, they will enact some other and different rule for the regulation of the same subject. Child labor is a good illustration. Child labor in the British East Indies or in any part of the warmer portion of Asia would require a vastly different standard from that of the northern Temperate Zone. The development of children, the age at which they reach maturity, is somewhat a question of latitude. Therefore the rule that would be applicable in our country would be a too high age limit in the Tropics or in any of the warmer portions of central Asia. It would not apply to portions of northern Africa, any of the French possessions, Algiers, or Egypt, or of the various countries where there is an earlier maturity of childhood.
>
> Therefore the conference may arrive at some different conclusion and impose some other international rule upon us, a different law than that we had provided for our own domestic affairs. Of course, they can not enforce it unless by war. That is a matter for us to decide to suit ourselves. But under these provisions economic retaliation is the weapon expressly provided. In the covenant of the league of nations one of the articles empowers the instruments of that league to create a permanent court of international justice. Evidently the men who framed these various articles knew what they were doing. They had a very comprehensive view of the entire mechanism, and it fits accurately one part to another.
>
> The permanent court of international justice referred to in articles 416, 417, and 418 is the same tribunal the creation of which is provided for in the covenant of the league of nations. Their decree, therefore, binds all the appropriate measures of economic retaliation the governments would be justified in adopting against any defaulting government. Article 419 goes still further:
>
> "In the event of any member failing to carry out within the time specified the recommendations, if any, contained in the report of the commission of inquiry, or in the decision of the permanent court of international justice, as the case may be, any other member may take against that member the measures of an economic character indicated in the report of the commission or in the decision of the court as appropriate to the case."
>
> So it is not only the joint action of all the members taking part in the conference, but any one of them may, on its own initiative, undertake to enforce economic retaliation against us. It may make burdensome port regulations; it may put on discriminative duties; it may lay an embargo upon the principal articles we export to their market; it may take any measure that, in the discretion of its government, it sees fit to adopt, and we are helpless as against one of the members of the international conference or against all of them acting jointly against us.

If the State of Texas or Massachusetts enacted labor laws, and complaint was made to this international tribunal, and it found that such laws were in violation of some accepted recommendation or convention, and the United States were put upon trial and adjudged to be in default, an economic boycott might be proclaimed against this Government, even though the States of Massachusetts or Texas had acted within the limits of their jurisdiction or power.

If time permitted further examples could be submitted showing the extent to which Part XIII interferes with the control by the United States and the States of the Union of their purely internal and domestic affairs. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS], the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED], and the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] have submitted to the Senate able and exhaustive arguments dealing with the various provisions of Part XIII. The addresses of these eminent Senators so fully cover the subject that it is a work of supererogation for me to further discuss these provisions of the treaty.

In the consideration of the treaty by the American people attention has been directed almost exclusively to the provisions of Part I, relating to the covenant of the league. So absorbed have the people been in the overshadowing question as to whether this Nation should enter the league of nations that other important provisions of the treaty with Germany have been overlooked or ignored. Part XIII has scarcely arrested attention, and only a few individuals in our country have been attracted by its provisions. It has been my observation, however, that those who have carefully analyzed its provisions with a view to determining whether it was consistent with American ideals and the principles underlying this Government and with the interest of our social organism, and whether it was of advantage to the American people and to the Nation, have been filled with the most serious misgivings or have been firmly convinced that the creation of this international organization may endanger the peace of the world and prove a menace to this Republic.

The Senator from Wisconsin has strongly opposed Part XIII, and has pointed out in a convincing way the injury which is sure to result to American labor if the United States becomes a party to the international organization provided for in Part XIII. The standard of labor in the United States is superior to that in other lands. It is not my purpose to institute comparisons that would tend to disparage the peoples of other lands, but yet a discussion of this question compels the statement that the conditions prevailing in this Republic are so superior in character, measured by every standard, to those obtaining in other nations, that it would be unfortunate for the American workmen to be drawn into an international organization the control of which would be in the hands of European and Asiatic nations.

The purpose of this international organization will be, as indicated by the terms of Part XIII, and the declarations of the internationalists who procured its adoption as a part of the treaty, to secure uniformity of labor conditions throughout the world. It is absolutely impossible, as was so clearly demonstrated by the Senator from Wisconsin, to effectuate this plan without the reaction being unfavorable to the American workmen. It is preposterous to attempt uniformity of labor conditions with such varied climatic, physical, industrial, and racial conditions prevailing throughout the world. Labor and its interests are inseparable from capital; Persia, and Japan, and China, and other nations of the world lack capital. The conditions of labor in these countries, therefore, can not possibly be brought to the same standard as those existing in the United States or in those nations which have an abundance of capital. No international organization can deal with the labor conditions within the United States as the States and the Federal Government can deal with them. Any attempt by such an extranational organization or extraneous authority would disastrously affect the situation of labor in the United States. Any attempt to secure uniformity, to bring to the same level the conditions of labor throughout the world, will profoundly affect labor in all of its conditions and situations in the United States. No leveling process must be employed that may bring American labor down. If Part XIII becomes operative, we transfer to an alien organization the control of this vital internal question, and the American laborer will find the forum for redress across the seas and not within his own land and among his own people. The American laborer's interests are inseparably interwoven with the interests of the American people. Their welfare and prosperity is his concern. His interest as a part of our economic, social, and political organism is the interest of all others who live under the flag, and their interest and his interest will be best promoted if the questions provided for in Part XIII and

which are to be dealt with by an alien and foreign authority are confided where the laws and Constitution of this country provide, namely, with the States of the Union and the Government of the United States. As I have stated, in the international concerns which the treaty provides for, the United States will have but 4 representatives, Great Britain 24, and the other signatories to the league 4 each. Thus an organization will be created consisting of 132 representatives, 4 only of which are from the United States. No matter how liberal and tolerant the representatives of other nations in this international organization may be, the superior condition of the American workmen, the power and wealth of this Government, of necessity, would create some resentment, or at any rate would provoke such intense sympathies for other countries as to lead to invidious legislation, if not discriminatory policies against the United States.

It is a matter of public history that Mr. Gompers, who presided over the commission that drafted Part XIII, felt that American labor would gain no advantage from its provisions. Mr. Gompers, in his address delivered at the thirty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City, June 20, 1919, referred to the contest which took place at the conference, and stated that he found himself "continually depressed, though fighting on and on until the last moment." So unsatisfactory were the provisions of Part XIII that Mr. Gompers declared that "we could not be parties to the covenant as it then stood unless some provision should be made to safeguard the rights and interests of the American wage earners."

The only measure of protection obtained by Mr. Gompers was the declaration contained in article 405, "that in no case shall any member be asked or required, as a result of the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the conference, to lessen the protection afforded by its existing legislation to the workers concerned."

Mr. Gompers appreciated that any effort to secure uniformity of conditions for labor throughout the world would result in the lowering of American standards, and might call for a change in existing laws enacted by States of the United States in the interest of labor. He insisted that this leveling process, by which uniformity was to be secured, should not lessen the protection afforded by existing legislation.

Mr. President, the plan involved in Part XIII of setting up an international labor superpower is not new, and its genesis is not found at the Paris conference. For years a vigorous propaganda has been carried on by internationalists and extreme socialists for the destruction of what they call capitalistic governments and the overthrow of the existing political and industrial structures throughout the world. From time to time conferences have been held by representatives from various countries and from them have gone forth zealous advocates, whose proselyting efforts carried them into almost every land. An international convention was held at Berne, in Switzerland, in February of this year, and it announced a program which, in my opinion, if carried into effect, would destroy society and all Governments of the world. Its program was conveyed to the peace conference at Paris and its demands, in part at least, find expression in Part XIII of the pending treaty. Bolshevists, communists, socialists, and internationalists were members of the Berne conference, and the resolutions there adopted have become for the present the basis of the campaign which is being waged in all the world. Of course, their demands willl become more radical; concessions granted in Part XIII of the treaty will lead to further demands and to the enlargement of the power and authority which is sought for the international organization soon to be created. These are some of the demands of the Berne conference:

> The functions of the league (meaning the league of nations) shall include the establishment, development, and enforcements of an international labor charter.

Let me pause long enough to remark that this international communistic conference was dictating to the peace conference what provisions should be inserted in the peace treaty with respect to labor. The demand was made that an "international labor charter should be established and its provisions enforced."

The conference further declared:

> The limits which capitalism has reached are very different in the various countries. One of the dangers here involved is that industry and labor of the more progressive countries are injured by a system of sweated labor in the more backward countries. The need to establish an international standard of labor legislation—

Another resolution urged that the socialists of the whole world should "close their ranks and not deliver the revolutionary peoples into the hands of international reaction."

Only one interpretation can be placed upon this resolution, namely, that the revolutions, industrial and social, be continued, and that the socialists fight on for the overthrow of the so-called capitalistic system and the establishment of the internationalist form of international anarchy.

It was further declared:

> The Berne conference having taken into consideration the resolutions adopted by the international trade-union conferences of Leeds and Berne, and without prejudice to any more far-reaching resolutions which may be adopted by trade-unions, demands that the following minimum requirements, which are already carried out in part in some countries, shall be converted into a code of international law by the league of nations on the conclusion of peace.

It will be observed that a demand is again made that the league of nations shall execute the scheme of the internationalists, and that their requirements shall be converted into a code of international law.

The conference then declared what should constitute a day's and a week's work, and what conditions should obtain in respect to the service rendered by labor. A portion of the code of international law, which they demand shall be enacted, relates to the following matters, as indicated by the resolutions adopted:

> In all districts where there is home work, wage boards, representatives of employers and workers shall be instituted, with the duty of fixing legal rates of wages. The rates of wages shall be posted up in the work places. Immigrant workers shall enjoy the same rights as the workers of the country into which they immigrate as regards joining and taking part in the work of trade-unions, including the right to strike. Any interference with the exercise of the right of combination and association should be punished.

It is to be observed that the States and Nations are to be deprived of the power to control these questions, vital to their existence, and an international organization is to enact laws to govern labor and labor conditions and all related questions within the States which belong to the league of nations. Combinations may be formed in States, but this international tribunal will be omnipotent, and the State in the exercise of its police power may not interfere; nor may a State interfere with foreign workers, and it can not prohibit immigration, but may only restrict it temporarily where there is a period of economic depression, but even then the purpose must be to protect the foreign workers, as well as the nationals of the nation involved.

The resolutions "demand that the States shall convoke as speedily as possible an international conference, which must take effective measures against the reduction of the value of wages and assure their payment in money which has not depreciated in value." The States are also required to "insure all workers against industrial accidents, and a system of unemployment insurance shall be set up in every country."

The conference further demands that a special international code for the protection of seamen shall be established, and it "shall be prepared in collaboration with the seamen's unions."

The further demand was made that the peace treaty should contain provisions in order to further promote international labor regulations and that the signatories to the treaty should appoint a permanent commission—

> consisting in equal parts of representatives of the States which are members of the league of nations and of the international trade-union federation. The commission shall prepare the ground for and convoke conferences of representatives of the contracting States, which shall be held every year to promote international labor legislation. One-half of the voting members of the conference shall consist of representatives of the organized workers of every country. The conferences shall have power to adopt binding resolutions within the scope of the powers conferred upon them.

An examination of Part XIII forces the conviction that the international Berne conference either drafted Part XIII or its influence and spirit controlled those who gave it form.

Mr. John De Kay, in his book called "The Spirit of the Internationale at Berne," discusses internationalism and the aims of the Berne conference. He boldly declares for internationalism and states:

> These great bodies (labor organizations) should, without delay, create a world parliament—a world parliament standing for the interests of the masses of labor in all lands and dedicated to a protection of the general social welfare without distinction as to race, nationality, or religion. Such a world parliament should meet three or four times each year in the capitals of various nations. It should be provided from the general funds with its own public buildings and expenses; it should elect its executive board of action and confide to such a board or cabinet the powers to carry out decisions, summon the parliament in the event of a crisis, and by the decisions of such a parliament the labor and socialism of the whole world should abide, and upon its mandates they should act.

He further declares:

> There is no time to be lost in the creation of this unique and only body through which exploitation and wars may be abolished. * * *
>
> This is not the time to foster revengeful measures against one nation or another or to inflict arrogance upon vanquished men whose despair will lead to a form of social upheaval which will cross all national boundaries. This is to-day only an eventuality, but it may soon be a reality. * * *
>
> As one who has associated with the plutocrats and who knows their arroganee and blindness and how reluctant they are to believe in anything except the omnipotence of their own powers, I feel that they will only act in any new or reasonable way under pressure of the most direct and irresistible sort. * * *

Gradually the feeling is gaining ground that the policy of negotiation is failing, and concurrently with this sentiment the ideas of constitutional action are passing from the minds of men. This is an ominous sign which he who runs may read. It bears a sinister inscription which must not be ignored.

Let there be no mistake as to what these words mean. If there is to be "no more war," it means complete disarmament for every nation. And if "all is possible" is not to be translated into universal violence, it means that those who now rule mankind through industrialism and governments must by conciliation and negotiation enable the toilers throughout the world to realize without delay their natural and legitimate demands. These are set forth with great moderation in the resolutions and speeches here published.

It will be well for the ones in whose hands the fate of mankind temporarily rests in Paris to take into full account the moderate demands of the patient men who were represented at Berne and who represent the class which is in the future to rule the world.

I commend these pages to the consideration of all who have any voice in the affairs of men, with the solemn warning that unless the message of the international at Berne is heeded without delay, there will be no escape from violence and dictatorships; and, contrary to official calculations, the violence will precede the dictatorships.

This calamity should and may still be averted on the lines I have indicated. If these are ignored, any physical force which can be employed will be no more potent than a man raising his hand to stay a hurricane, which unfortunately goes its way and carries everything before it.

These words are ominous and reveal what is back of some of the advocates of Part XIII of the treaty. It will be noted that Mr. De Kay calls the Berne demands "moderate," but they are the demands of those who "represent the class which is in the future to rule the world."

The solemn warning is further given "that unless the demands of the conference are heeded without delay, violence and dictatorship" will come to the world. That, of course, is the position of Lenin and Trotski and the Bolshevists—the position of Foster and Margolis and other radicals who are now affiliated with organized labor in this country and are attempting to use labor organizations for revolutionary purposes.

It fills one, who believes in law and order and in our form of government, with misgivings to turn from a perusal of the proceedings of the Berne conference to an examination of Part XIII and to the statements made by Mr. Clemenceau and others who participated in the peace conference. An exchange of notes occurred between the German delegates to the peace conference concerning international labor legislation. The German representatives in a note dated May 14 of this year, addressed to Clemenceau, complained that Part XIII did not sufficiently adhere to the plans of the Berne conference. Clemenceau, writing as president of the conference, under date of May 31, referred to the resolutions adopted by the Berne conference in February, and then added:

5. While the resolutions passed by the Berne conference, February, 1919, gave expression to the wishes of the workers and defined their aspirations for the future, the Washington conference provides the means of giving effect to such of these aspirations as can be embodied in legislation without delay, and the labor organization will give opportunities for progressive expression to others, in accordance with the guiding principles already mentioned. The labor commission, moreover, set up by the peace conference envisaged all the points mentioned in your letter as coming within the scope of the labor organization, including an international code of law for the protection of seamen, to be especially drawn up with the collaboration of the seamen's union (copy annexed).

6. It also adopted a resolution (copy annexed) in favor of the organization being given power as soon as possible to pass resolutions possessing the force of international law. International labor laws can not at present be made operative merely by resolutions passed at conferences. The workers of one country are not prepared to be bound in all matters by laws imposed on them by representatives of other countries; international conventions as provided for under the peace treaty are therefore at present more effective than international labor laws, for the infringement of which no penal sanctions can be applied.

I ought to add that the German note insisted that "the final decision in questions of labor law and labor protection belongs to the workers themselves."

The German note further states:

It was the intention of the German delegation to give occasion, even while the negotiations of peace are proceeding, to the legitimate representatives of the working people of all countries of casting their vote on this point and bringing into conformity the draft of the conditions of peace, the proposal of the German democratic government, and the resolutions of the international trade-union conference held at Berne from February 5 to February 9, 1919.

President Clemenceau, in his reply, went further and states:

It is not correct to say that the demands raised by the International Trade Union Congress at Berne are disregarded, inasmuch as the points raised in these resolutions, as well as all other relevant considerations, were discussed and carefully considered, and for the most part are embodied in the preamble of Part XIII or in the general principles which are accepted to guide the league of nations and the labor organization in the attainment of social justice.

He further states that the labor commission set up by the peace conference—

envisaged all the points mentioned in your letter as coming within the scope of the labor organization, including an international code of law for the protection of seamen, to be especially drawn up with the collaboration of the seamen's union.

This further significant and important statement is made by Clemenceau:

It (referring to the peace conference) also adopted a resolution (copy annexed) in favor of the organization (meaning the labor organization provided by Part XIII) being given power as soon as possible to pass resolutions possessing the force of international law. International labor laws can not at present be made operative merely by resolutions passed at conferences. The workers of one country are not prepared to be found in all matters by laws imposed on them by representatives of other countries; international conventions as provided for under the peace treaty are therefore at present more effective than international labor laws, for the infringement of which no penal sanctions can be applied.

In Annex 2, accompanying the letter of Clemenceau, he states:

ANNEX 2. The commission expresses the hope that as soon as it may be possible an agreement will be arrived at between the high contracting parties with a view to endowing the international labor conference, under the auspices of the league of nations, with power to take, under conditions to be determined, resolutions possessing the force of international law.

No other conclusion is possible after reading the proceedings of the Berne conference, the correspondence between Clemenceau, speaking for the peace commissioners, and the representatives of Germany at the peace conference, and also Part XIII, but that it is the purpose to constitute the organization created by Part XIII an international force and authority for the control of the world's labor and to deprive States of the right to act in respect to vital domestic questions.

It seems incredible that the demands of the internationalists should have been acceded to and that this dangerous international superpower should have been set up. The promise has been made that this organization shall have power to enact resolutions and statutes having the force of international law. No nation possesses this power, but it is proposed to confer upon this organization, this supernational power, this extraordinary authority that it may by its decrees and regulations and orders and edicts control the labor of the world. This scheme calls for an international organization, world wide in authority, which will project itself into all States members of the league, determine what legislation shall be enacted in regard to labor and the multitudinous relations of labor to the State, and to the activities and industries of the State.

It requires no imagination to perceive the conflicts that will inevitably ensue between the States and this international authority concerning their respective jurisdictions. The most earnest advocates of the covenant of the league have insisted—and in that view I have concurred—that it was not intended that the league of nations should interfere in the domestic affairs of the State. President Wilson, ex-President Taft, and others who have urged the ratification of the treaty, including the covenant of the league of nations, have declared in effect that there must be no invasion of the internal and domestic affairs of our Nation.

Those who are defending the provisions of Part XIII do not contend that its provisions are repealed or controlled by any other provisions in the treaty, or will be repealed by the reservation adopted by a majority of the Senate, withholding from the authority of the league domestic questions of every character. It would seem, however, that there is a conflict between Part XIII and the reservation referred to. The control of labor is a domestic matter purely. The creation of an international organization to exercise the powers contained in Part XIII, if it asserts the authority given by such article, must inevitably lead to serious and deadly conflicts between the States and the international organization.

If the workingmen of the world are organized internationally and an international tribunal is set up endowed with the power which the internationalists will claim for the organization created by Part XIII, it is as certain as that night follows day that States, no matter how powerful, will in the end suffer devitalization and perhaps denationalization. The division of society into classes will become more pronounced and States and the world will soon be involved in internecine struggles, deadly and destructive, born of class hatreds and class consciousness. It is a fatal mistake to constantly emphasize that there are different classes within the State. There is no class welfare in this Republic. It is the public welfare for which this Republic was established.

There should not be a solidarity of manual workers; there must be a solidarity of all the people. Substantially all Americans are workers, and any movement which seeks to divide the people and to classify them and to provide organizations which emphasize division and promote class legislation will prove harmful and destructive of the Republic. It is unwise to foster the formation of groups in the commonwealth and to accentuate the differences between the groups and the necessity of special legislation to deal with each group. The farmer is interested

in banks, in railroads, in the manufacturing plants of the country, and in legislation which deals with every part of the industrial or political organization. The same is true of the man who works in the factory, the shop, or in the mill. The interests of the banker, the railroad president, the investor, the farmer, the employee are mutual in everything that affects the prosperity of the people and the security of the Nation. I repeat, in this Republic we are one people—we rise or fall together. Whatever promotes the interest of one is advantageous to all. The political formula of equal and exact justice to all and special privileges to none should find expression and exemplification now as never before.

In this peace treaty there is no place for Part XIII. Its provisions are wholly extraneous. It is so incongruous as to arrest the attention of even those who are mentally moribund. The representatives of the various nations convened at Paris to negotiate a treaty with the Central Powers. As a part of that treaty and to execute its terms the representatives made provision for a league or instrumentality. It was hoped that by the cooperation of the signatories the causes of war might be diminished and the peace of the world more effectually assured. In my opinion the accomplishment of this purpose, so far as it was within the legitimate scope of a league of nations, did not call for the creation of another and a different organization, such as is provided for in Part XIII of the treaty.

With as much propriety an organization could have been created for the agricultural interests of the world or any other element found within the social structure. I repeat that it is a mistake to provide machinery and instrumentalities that tend to accentuate any division of society. The effort should be to unite and not divide and to impress upon all the people the important truth that they are indissolubly linked together.

Of course, the welfare and advancement of labor is desired by all. We not only desire the welfare of labor in the United States, but the American people look with the deepest interest in the progress and prosperity of labor in all parts of the world. But I am not willing, and the American people in my opinion are not willing, to transfer to any other nation or to any extranational organization the power to control the internal and domestic affairs of this Republic. Notwithstanding the altruistic and humanitarian impulses and influences which more and more unite races and nations, and notwithstanding the spirit of mercy and charity developed by the Christian faith, under which the peoples of the world are drawn into closer union and into more perfect integration, the American people believe that they can best serve the world by preserving this Republic in all its power and vigor. They believe that, under God, it has a mission in the world, and they are unwilling that it should become denationalized or devitalized. There is a field for international service, but there is a broad field for national service. This Republic is the crowning glory of the ages. The Constitution of the United States is the highest expression of political wisdom the world has ever possessed. This Republic has carried high the standard of civilization and of liberty, and in the future it will continue to bear aloft the standard of freedom and illumine the paths of the less fortunate peoples to the world.

A wicked and sinister internationalism is firing the temples of the past and savagely seeking the destruction of the great and priceless inheritance which the struggles and sacrifices of countless ages have bequeathed to the world. The unmistakable lessons of history are ignored, and, led by wild and distempered minds, masses of people are hurling themselves against the foundations and the pillars of the protecting superstructures under which they live. A debasing and destructive internationalism is destroying Russia and poisoning other peoples and nations. Strange cries are heard throughout the land, and the false and sinister voices are heard everywhere in violent denunciation of liberty and law and national spirit and national life. Our own Republic has been invaded by these enemies of humanity. They are in our industrial centers, and their poisonous propaganda penetrate all parts of our land. Lenin and Trotski have become the evangels of this destructive creed, and thousands of their followers are girdling the world, seeking the overthrow of nations and society. Neither life nor property under their creed is secure, and nothing short of world revolution will satisfy the mad ambitions of these deadly enemies of humanity. Their operations in our own Republic have brought partial paralysis to our economic life and incalculable suffering to the people. The many strikes which have been called in part resulted from the preachings and wicked activities of these internationalists. They have fastened themselves upon the organizations of labor and have in a subtle and secret manner intruded themselves into our social and industrial organisms. The disclosures of the activities of these internationalists in our own land during the past few months have made clear the purpose and designs of those who are seeking to undermine the national spirit and to break down national organization. Lenin has avowed over and over again his purposes and the purpose of his followers. Russia as a State is to be destroyed. The Russian people as such are to become effaced. The great Empire that stood as a mighty collossus upon the earth is to be leveled to the dust. There is to be no more Russia, no Russian spirit, no Russian consciousness, no national flag, no national spirit, or conscience, or soul. And so, too, all other nations are to be stricken down, and the peoples of the world are to be gathered into a protoplasmic, indistinguishable, unformed mass. All spiritual life is to be destroyed, all faith in an Omnipotent and Omnicient Being is to be eradicated. Humanity is to be thrust into one mould, and from it is to emerge beings without individualism or personality, without spirit or souls, but sodden, callous, materialistic forms of clay, devoid of patriotism or national spirit or the noble impulses which have promoted civilization. The picture is hideous. The realization of these wild and wicked plans would make of the world an inferno and of humanity a beastly, brutal brood, fit only for destruction and death.

The "dictatorship of the proletariat" has become a seductive phrase, and it is glibly mouthed in every corner of the world. These propagandists have attempted the overthrow of the Government of Portugal. They paralyzed the industrial and economic life of Argentina and produced a crisis that threatened the life of that splendid and progressive nation. Their poisonous efforts are directed against Italy, and they hope to plunge that great nation into revolution and anarchy. In France their agents are at work, hoping to prostrate that heroic people and bring to destruction a Republic that has suffered and endured and won eternal glory in the mighty struggle for the freedom of the world. Germany, trying to rise from the defeat which it so well deserved, was beset upon every side by these ravenous and cowardly elements. They were willing to bring additional suffering to their own country and to their own defeated and prostrate countrymen. Hungary, which was rising from the ashes of defeat and attempting to organize a government to meet the requirements of a civilized people, became the object of attack by these international anarchists. Bella Kulm was elevated to power and a Bolshevik government, with all its violence and oppression and beastiality and bloodshed, was superimposed upon the people. It was fortunate for Hungary and for Europe that the Roumanians entered Hungary and drove these assassins and despoilers from power.

And Great Britain has been the constant object of their assaults. The Bolshevists of Russia have spent enormous sums in propaganda for the corruption of the working classes of the British Isles. Even that sturdy and splendid Commonwealth to the north of us was invaded by these destructive agencies, and Winnipeg and other parts of Canada suffered from their revolutionary activities.

In yesterday's paper I find the following statement pointing to some of the efforts of the Russian internationalists in the recent strike which disturbed the people of Great Britain:

RAIL STRIKE SETTLEMENT DISAPPOINTS BOLSHEVIKI—RUSSIAN REDS HOPED BRITISH LABOR TROUBLE WOULD LEAD TO OPEN REVOLUTION.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

LONDON, *October* 25.

The speedy and peaceful settlement of the British railway strike was a sore disappointment to Russian Bolsheviki. They hoped that it would develop into open revolution. That was shown by a wireless message that was transmitted from Petrograd "with compliments to the British railway men." It stated:

"We, the railway men of red Petrograd have heard the news of your general strike with joy and enthusiasm. You have broken the chains of civil peace. You have declared war on your Government. You must pass from a general strike to an armed rising. In order to improve your economic position you must first destroy the present imperialist order of things and substitute for it a government of workers and peasants. Do not allow the leaders of the old trade-union school to get at the head of the movement, as they will betray you at the last decisive moment. Victory is yours if you fight to the end.

"As to ourselves, we will fight until the whole world is covered with red flags. Down with the league of nations. Long live British soviet power."

Thousands of alien internationalists are infesting every part of our Nation. They are poisoning the minds of the people, attempting to spread discontent and to bring about a revolution. Scores of magazines and newspapers are boldly printed and circulated in which our form of government is denounced and a political revolution advocated. Direct action, force, violence, murder, spoliation, and all forms of terrorism are advocated by these enemies of law and order and of our Republic. They have penetrated the lines of union labor, and in many instances have controlled and now control branches of organized labor. Unfortunately, their wicked and deadly propaganda has influenced many workers and resulted in strikes which were groundless and which were intended to destroy the economic and po-

litical structure of our nation. These enemies of our country and of civilization do not seek amelioration of the condition of labor, but plan the overthrow of this Republic. It is they who teach internationalism, class consciousness, and who attempt to separate the so-called workingman and laborer from all other elements of society. They emphasize class distinctions, and seek to erect an impassable barrier between the workers and all other elements of our social organism.

A world organization is planned, but an organization which recognizes but one class, and which vests in the hands of labor all authority and power. It seeks the establishment of a supernation, an all-powerful omnipotent force which controls all peoples in all lands. Political institutions are to perish and national lines are to be obliterated.

Mr. REED. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. KING. I do.

Mr. REED. The Senator used the term "establish a supernation." He means superpower, does he not?

Mr. KING. Perhaps my expression was not accurate. Of course, the power or government which the internationalists would create would not, properly speaking, be a nation. However, they would seek to endow it with some of the functions of government, some of the powers and authority of a nation. They would have this world-wide power deal with the problems and concerns which nations deal with, only they would treat all nations and peoples as one nation and one people, with this international organization controlling all. In that sense I denominated it a "supernation."

Mr. REED. I think, myself, that it would be an anarchist organization.

Mr. KING. Perhaps the Senator is right. Of course, it could not long endure, if it were permitted to be formed. It would break into pieces because of its own weakness and inherent repulsions.

Mr. President, this Nation can best serve the world if it maintains its ideals and its national spirit and form. We have been preaching of late the right of self-determination, and have urged a recognition of racial and national aspirations. It is somewhat paradoxical that with these demands apparently so universally recognized there should be projected a scheme, contained in Part XIII of the treaty, which tends to the extinguishment of national lines and the destruction of national aspirations and racial ideals. We have rejoiced in the spread of democracy. We have felt that the cause of liberty was being advanced with the birth of republics, the territorial limits of which took into account ethnographical and geographical considerations. It has been a source of pleasure to see the Canadian people developing a strong national spirit, and we have rejoiced in the spirit of independence exhibited by the great State of Australia. This Republic has sympathized, particularly since the days of Clay and Webster, with the national aspirations of Greece and of Hungary, and the peace treaty has sought to afford adequate protection to new republics formed in part out of the Central Empires, and the territorial limits of which were fixed, so far as humanly possible, with respect to the racial and ethnic conditions of the people. Notwithstanding this feature of the treaty and its evident design to recognize the national spirit and to protect the States within the league, a force is created which opposes national integrity. With an obligation provided by article 10 of the covenant to preserve and respect the territorial integrity and political independence of all members of the league, an instrumentality is to be set up and a force and spirit created which must occasion the most serious concern to all who love liberty and seek the preservation of their governments. There is nothing inconsistent in the advocacy of a strong spirit of nationalism and a concert of nations for the prevention of war.

The many admirable features in the covenant of the league providing for arbitration and conciliation, for the examination of controversies between nations, for the reduction of arms, for the punishment of nations that unsheath the sword because of lust for conquest or prompted by mad ambition to subjugate other nations, are entirely compatible with a strong national spirit and vigorous but friendly rivalry in the political, industrial, and intellectual fields occupied by the nations of the world. As stated, the terms of the treaty creating the league seem to develop nationalism and to protect nationalism and the integrity of nations, the strong as well as the small and the weak; but Part XIII destroys that which the covenant builds. There must be no international colloidal mass. This hour demands a vigorous American spirit, an indestructible national spirit, and a genuine, sincere patriotism which calls for supreme sacrifices for the country's weal.

The internationalism which inspired Part XIII is antagonistic to that national spirit, that patriotic fervor which led this Nation, as well as other nations, through the shadows and darkness of the mighty conflict. The American people have met their domestic problems with courage and success. This Republic survived a great civil war and by devotion to the principles of liberty upon which it is founded it has become the standard bearer among all the nations of the world. It has dealt with national and international questions as successfully as it has met domestic and internal problems. It will deal in the future with all domestic questions. The American people know better than other people their internal concerns and needs and can provide whatever remedies any situation may require, and deal with its domestic problems, intricate or simple, far better than any international organization that the wit of man can devise.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, I merely have a request to make which will take but a moment.

There has just returned to the United States an exceedingly important American mission which spent something more than a month in traveling through Asia Minor, and particularly through the much-discussed Armenian country. The mission was headed by Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, whose name is well known, of course, to the Senate and to the country; and it may be said that he was accompanied upon his trip of investigation by some exceedingly able officers selected for the purpose. My information is that the report of the so-called Harbord Commission has been made and delivered, I think, to the State Department.

I have prepared a very short resolution, reading as follows:

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to send to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, a copy of the report on Near Eastern conditions made by the mission headed by Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord and known as the "Harbord mission."

I am sure that if it is possible for the President to send this it will prove to be of tremendous interest to the Senate, especially while it has the treaty under consideration.

I therefore ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution which I present.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. There is no objection if it involves no debate.

The resolution (S. Res. 233) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to send to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, a copy of the report on Near Eastern conditions made by the mission headed by Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord and known as the "Harbord mission."

Mr. MCCORMICK. Mr. President, as I sat listening to the nationalist anthem of the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] I felt that I had heard Saul singing among the prophets. The voice was the voice of Utah but the philosophy that of Idaho across the border. If my eyes had not undeceived me, my ears would have told me that it was not the junior Senator from Utah but the senior Senator from Idaho who was addressing the Senate upon the perils inherent in this covenant.

But, no; it was the Senator from Utah who, in contradiction of the chief proponent of this international panacea for the ills of mankind, argued, as he might have in a greater cause, with candor and directness. The reservation which he has presented has the incomparable virtue of being plain in what it purposes to do and of doing without equivocation that which it purposes. If the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER] will permit me to say so, his reservation lacks either in efficiency or in candor.

I have risen to speak these few moments only that I might join my voice to that of the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] in support of a reservation which will guard not only the interests of the employer of labor in America and of labor in America but the American farmer, whose interest, more than that of any other American, is threatened by an international legislature in which he alone will not be represented, an international assembly where he alone will have no voice.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, I am in favor of the substitute which has been offered by the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING]. I am in favor of that substitute because it does the job. I am sick and tired of conscience-salving, peculiarly worded reservations which have been adopted here, although I do not say that of the particular reservation of which this is the substitute at all. But I am weary of the indirection, which does not do the job but soothes perturbed and fearful and timid spirits.

Mr. President, I want no international banker control in this country. I want no international labor control in this country. I want no international imperialistic control in this country.

I want to preserve the promise of American life, preserve it in its pristine purity, because of all that it has done in the past and all of its promise for the future. I want no international control of America. I want to be just American again.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, I sympathize very much with what has been said by the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] in regard to the dangers of internationalism and the Industrial Workers of the World, and especially foreign industrial workers, as the source of internationalism. Of course, we can not subscribe to Part XIII as it is; and if the Senator from Utah presented the only alternative, I should support the substitute offered by him. But, Mr. President, the substitute of the Senator from Utah is drastic. It reserves Part XIII from the act of ratification, and, according to the reservation—

> The United States declines to participate in any way in the said general conference or to participate in the election of the governing body of the international labor office constituted by said articles, and declines in any way to contribute or be bound to contribute to the expenditures of said general conference or international labor office.

Mr. President, the effect of the provisions of the substitute offered by the Senator from Utah is to close the doors against our participation in any international labor conference and forever to shut us out from any part in such conference.

There is another alternative, however. I do not believe that we should put ourselves in a position to be forever shut out of international labor conferences under the league of nations. And why? Because, Mr. President, it may be for the interest of American labor itself that on occasion we should participate in an international labor conference. Our counsel and advice, or the counsel and advice of our representatives at such a conference, may be of benefit not only to American labor but to labor throughout the world.

It may be doubtful, Mr. President, that such will be the case, and I grant, for the sake of the argument, that it may be. But granting that it is doubtful, we should not close the doors against the opportunity which America may have to benefit American labor and the cause of labor generally throughout the world.

The other alternative is the substitute offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER], which leaves it to the judgment of Congress to determine whether or not we shall on any occasion participate in the deliberations of the international labor conference. I believe we can trust Congress. I believe Congress, governed by the exigencies of the situation or of the case two years hence, or four years hence, or at any time when there is to be a meeting of the international labor conference, can determine whether or not America should participate in that conference.

So while, as I said, I am in sympathy with the general propositions laid down by the Senator from Utah, and in the dread we have of international labor influences, yet I do not think we can quite afford to say that we will not participate in any international labor conference. We can not afford to say it because American labor, although we are not represented, may be affected by the deliberations of that conference, and I think we ought to have an opportunity to be there and to be heard if the case should seem to invite it or require it.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I believe that American labor, if an opportunity were afforded to look into this provision of the document, would protest against it being retained in the treaty. I have had visits from several potential heads of branches of the American Federation of Labor, and they have represented to me that they were greatly alarmed at many of the provisions in this part of the treaty, and were time afforded and opportunity permitted doubtless there would be an overwhelming protest addressed to Congress against the retention of any trace of this provision.

I think both the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER] are moving in the right direction, but neither of them goes quite far enough. American labor, which is superior to all other labor in the world and better paid, fails, as far as I have discovered from having talked with their leaders, to see any advantage that can come to American labor by any such scheme as this, and I regret very much that fuller opportunity has not been given to the American Federation of Labor to investigate and have an opportunity to be heard.

A kind of a partial indorsement was given by the labor people at a convention at Atlantic City, but since then, as in the case of many other indorsements, fuller opportunity has been given to investigate and to reflect, and I know several unions in the general federation who view with great alarm the operation of this provision, and I can not take the views of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING] as indicating or reflecting the views of American labor or as holding forth any promise of advantage to American labor, as they view it, although he seems to view it otherwise.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, a few days ago I called the attention of the Senate to the territorial plunder of the Allies other than Great Britain which we engage to defend under the terms of the pending treaty. It was my purpose to bring to the attention of the Senate at this time Great Britain's share of the spoils of war, showing her territorial acquisitions, resulting in the control of trade routes, natural resources, and the domination of the commercial and trade centers of the world.

But, Mr. President, the limitations of debate imposed by the cloture rule make it impossible for me to present to the Senate the actual distribution of territory under the treaty which we are called upon to ratify, together with the protectorates, mandates, and other arrangements effected while we have been debating the true meaning of the league covenant.

Yesterday considerable time was spent in the Senate in discussing the disposition of the German colonies, with an entire and complete disregard of the fact that since this treaty was made and submitted by the President to the Senate, the German colonies have been disposed of by mandates, which Great Britain, through her control of the council and the assembly, will be able to perpetuate.

But, Mr. President, within the time limited for discussion here, I can not go into that matter fully.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield for a question only.

Mr. GRONNA. I had hoped that the Senator from Wisconsin would go into the phase of the subject to which he has referred. I listened to him very attentively the other day and with a great deal of interest and profit. I heard what he had to say with reference to the gains of France, Italy, Greece, and Roumania, and I was in hopes that he would go into a discussion of the territorial and commercial advantages secured by Great Britain as a result of the war. Will the Senator not be kind enough to do that?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, within the limits of the time permitted under the cloture rule, I can not do that in my own time. I had prepared to do that, but I must decline for the reason that in a choice between following out the distribution of territory and a discussion of the disastrous results—as I regard them—of giving to Great Britain control of the trade routes and of the natural resources of the world, I choose to limit my discussion to the latter and to omit the exposition of the very proposition which the Senator asks me now to discuss. I am compelled to do that under the cloture rule.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me to be recognized in my own time for the purpose of asking him a question that he may answer in my time?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If I may be recognized to continue my discussion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Senator from Wisconsin yields the floor, the Senator from North Dakota will be recognized.

Mr. GRONNA. Am I recognized?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Dakota is recognized.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I think all of us are interested in knowing the facts with reference to the disposition of territory. We have heard stated in specific terms the reasons which impelled the Allies to enter this great war. In every instance, so far as I know, and I believe that I heard all the speeches delivered in this chamber, it was said by the representatives of the Allies that their entry into the war was made for one purpose only, that of freeing all the peoples of the earth from the military autocracy of Germany.

Before we finally dispose of a measure of such great importance as this treaty, I believe, sir, that we ought to know the facts, and I believe it is due the Allies that we should know what disposition has been made of the territory. The Senator from Wisconsin has just stated that he has given this very question constant study and thought, and I wish to ask the Senator to give us this information and to give it in my time.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If I may be permitted to do so without encroaching upon my own time, I should be glad to answer the question of the Senator from North Dakota.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is somewhat embarrassed by the fact that during the major part of the debate I assume the permanent occupant of the chair will preside; but for the present the Chair is of the opinion that there may be a

reasonable compliance with the suggestion of the Senator from North Dakota, and that the Senator from Wisconsin may respond to any question put to him by the Senator from North Dakota in the time of the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am frank to say that I submitted that question to the Vice President. I desired to know whether I could lay the facts before the Senate of the United States. The Vice President said to me that if I was interrupted by a question, the answer to which I could not make within my own time, and I yielded the floor, which was taken by the Senator asking the question, then I might proceed to answer the question in his time.

The Senator from North Dakota propounds this question to me and I shall be glad to answer it in his time if the ruling of the Chair permits; otherwise not.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has already ruled.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Then I proceed in his time to answer the question.

Mr. GRONNA. I very gladly yield to the Senator to answer the question.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, a few days ago I called the attention of the Senate to the territorial spoils of the Allies, other than Great Britain, which we engage to defend under the terms of the pending treaty. These territorial changes were principally upon the continent of Europe, but by this treaty our guaranties are to go beyond Europe. They are to extend to Asia, to Asia Minor, and to Africa. They are to extend into every corner of the earth where money can be made by exploiting weaker peoples and monopolizing the resources of their country.

With a view to portraying graphically the changes involved in this world settlement growing out of the war, I have caused to be prepared maps of Asia and Africa, including Asia Minor, and those are now before the Senate. The territory which formed a part of the British Empire before the war is colored red. The territory which falls to Great Britain as a result of the war is colored red with a black border.

It is at once obvious that with the exception of limited areas in Asia Minor which are divided between France and Italy and Greece, and excepting likewise the German islands in the northern Pacific, and Shantung, which go to Japan, all other territory outside of Europe which changes hands as a result of the war is acquired by Great Britain.

The Senate is urged to concur in this treaty and bind the American people by the most solemn obligation to respect and preserve the territorial integrity of Great Britain. It is my purpose therefore to present to the Senate and to the country, in so far as my limited time under the "gag" rule will permit the extent and character of Britain's share of the spoils under this treaty, the people bartered and chatteled, the menacing political problems that go with them, and the far-reaching economic effect of this vast territorial transfer to Great Britain upon her ultimate control of the trade routes and the commerce of the world, to all of which we are asked not only to consent, but also to guarantee and to defend.

BRITISH SPOILS IN AFRICA.

I direct the attention of the Senate first to the map of Africa. Before the war Great Britain was the predominant power in Africa. Her colonies, exclusive of Egypt and the Sudan, comprised an area two-thirds as large as the United States, of about 2,000,000 square miles, with a population of 30,000,000 of people.

Germany was Great Britain's principal competitor in Africa. Her colonies were in the aggregate about one-half as large as the British territory and about one-third as populous. In spite of her overwhelming predominance Great Britain's position in Africa was by no means satisfactory to British imperialists. German East Africa, if Senators will note the map, separated the British colonies in the east. German Southwest Africa cut off the Union of South Africa from the Atlantic Coast. The British colonies in the west were separated by Togo and Kamerun.

The status of British control in Egypt was likewise unsatisfactory to the ambitious men who dictated the policy of the British foreign office.

Beginning with the occupation of Egypt in 1882 Gladstone, Salisbury, and succeeding prime ministers gave unqualified pledges to Egypt, to the English people, and to the world that British troops would be withdrawn as soon as order was restored, that the "territorial integrity and existing political independence" of Egypt would be respected, and that under no circumstances would a protectorate be established over the country.

That is the pledge that England made through Gladstone to the Egyptian people and to the world; and yet the majority of the Senate yesterday voted in violation of that pledge to extend the protectorate of Great Britain over Egypt against the protest of 13,000,000 people.

Gladstone made the position of Great Britain clear on August 9, 1883, when he said:

> If one pledge can be more solemn and sacred than another, special sacredness in this case binds us to withdraw the British troops from Egypt.

Gladstone's promise was many times repeated, and Egypt was recognized down to the beginning of the war as an independent country under the suzerainty of Turkey, and the British occupation was understood to be temporary.

On December 18, 1914, four months after the outbreak of the war, Great Britain suddenly deposed the Khedive, appointed and established his successor on the throne, and announced that "the suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt is terminated," and "Egypt will henceforth constitute a British protectorate."

A wave of protest swept Egypt at this announcement, but the British foreign office was prepared for the emergency. A personal letter was sent by King George—now follow this step by step—to the native government, giving assurances that Great Britain would lend aid to "overcome all influences which are seeking to destroy the independence of Egypt."

Senators, is there anything left in kingly pledges? Are they also to be treated as "scraps of paper" and is the United States Senate to indorse and ratify their violation? You did it yesterday. Will you do it when the roll call comes after this document passes into the Senate for final ratification?

But, taking King George at his word, and relying also on other assurances, Egypt submitted to the protectorate, believing it was a temporary war measure. And, Mr. President, why should they not have believed it? They had the word of all the prime ministers from Gladstone down, and now came the royal pledge of George V, the present imperial head of the British Government.

Trusting that pledge, Egypt, during the four years of war, enlisted more than 1,000,000 men to fight in the British Army for the allied cause.

President Wilson's announcement of America's war aims in 1918 gave further assurance to the Egyptians, who saw in the acceptance by the Allies of the principle of self-determination, the restoration of Egypt's independence.

Mr. President, I shall not review here the sordid story of Egypt's betrayal at the peace conference.

How four men chosen by the Egyptian people to represent them at Paris were seized by the British authorities without warning, deported to Malta, and held in a military prison; how more than 1,000 unarmed natives were brutally shot down and killed by British machine guns on the streets of Alexandria and Cairo; how President Wilson refused to give the Egyptian envoys a hearing after they finally reached Paris, are facts too well known to all of us to require recital.

It is enough to say that the treaty of Versailles recognizes a permanent British protectorate over this unfortunate country. It makes Egypt, with her 13,000,000 inhabitants, all of one race, speaking the same language, and occupying 350,000 square miles of fertile territory, as much a part of the British Empire as India or her colonies in Africa. It gives to Great Britain, in addition, the immense area known as the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, which is one-third as large as the United States. She acquires this domain, Mr. President, against the will of every one of its inhabitants, in violation of British pledges to Egypt and to the world, and in wanton disregard of the 14 points sponsored by the United States and specifically accepted and agreed to by Great Britain.

Mr. FRANCE (to Mr. LA FOLLETTE). Does the Senator desire that I shall ask for a quorum?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. No; I prefer not to interrupt my discussion. I merely want time. I am not speaking to the Senate; I am speaking to the country.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes.

Mr. HARRISON. Is the Senator still answering the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am.

Mr. HARRISON. And in the time of the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am; yes.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I make the point of order that that is not permissible under the cloture rule that was adopted.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If that question is to be raised, this is the time to raise it.

Mr. HARRISON. I understand the Senator prefers that it be raised now rather than to let him utilize an hour's time of the Senato. from North Dakota?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It is better to have it settled now.

Mr. HARRISON. The reason I raise the point, Mr. President, is that under the rule each Senator is allowed not more than one hour of time for discussion. The Senator from Wisconsin is now utilizing a part of the time of the Senator from North Dakota. He might utilize in that way the hour of time allowed to the Senator from North Dakota, and then his own hour in addition, which would give him two hours, and if he could make arrangement with some other Senator he might occupy additional time.

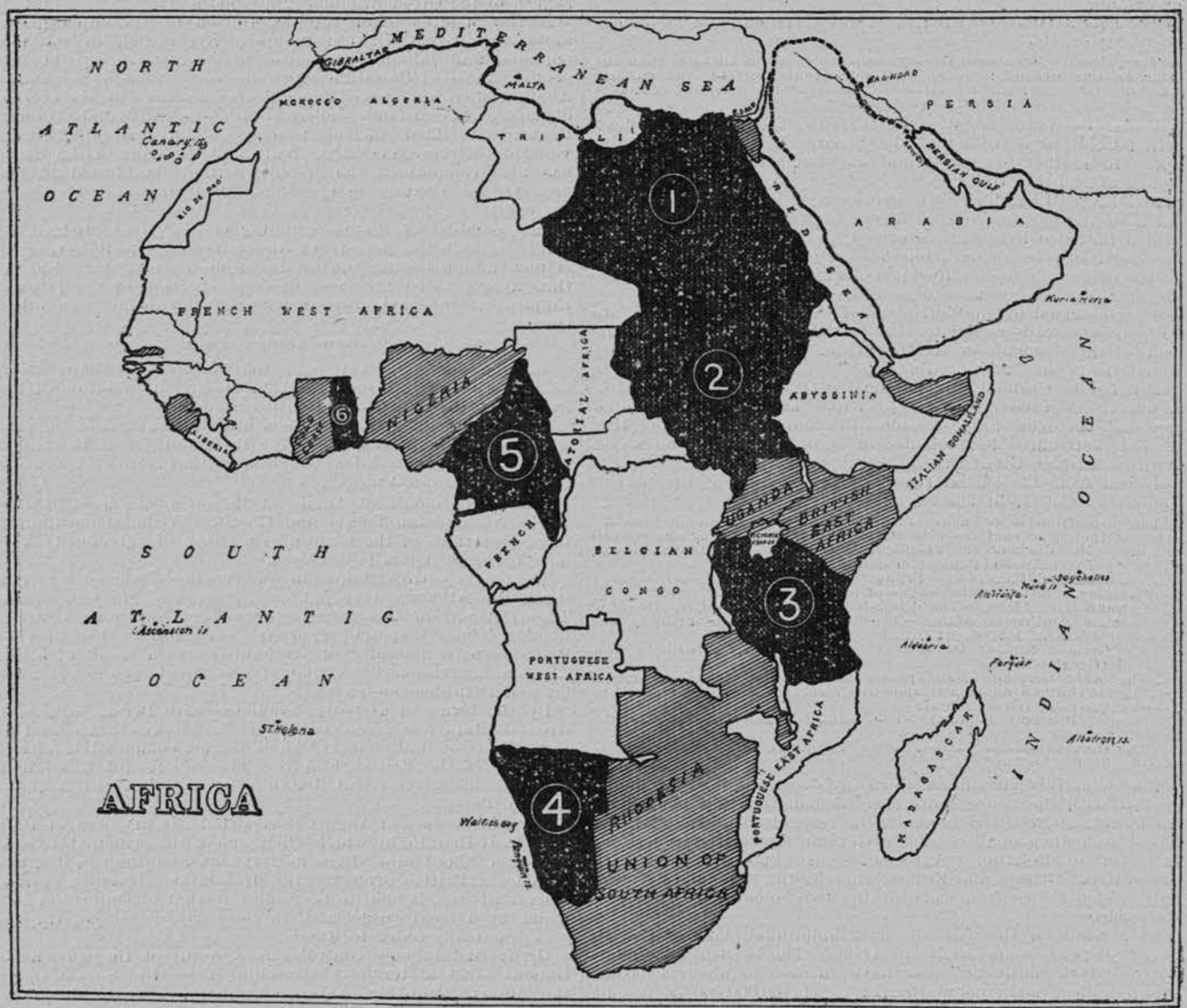
Mr. JONES of Washington. I rise to a point of order. Under the rule the point of order is not debatable.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I hope this is not coming out of my time.

Mr. JONES of Washington. The point of order is not debatable.

Mr. HARRISON. I am stating the point of order, which, I think, under the rules, I am allowed to do.

Mr. JONES of Washington. The Senator has already stated his point of order and is now arguing it.



BRITISH TERRITORY IN AFRICA.

Shaded portion—Territory held by Great Britain before the war. Solid black portion—Territory acquired by Great Britain as a result of the war.
① Egypt—Protectorate declared December 18, 1914. ② Sudan—Former dependency of Egypt. ③ German East Africa—Mandate under Great Britain.
④ German Southwest Africa—Mandate under Great Britain. ⑤ Kamerun, and ⑥ Togo—Mandates under Great Britain, with minor cessions to France.

NOTE: Great Britain now has a strip of territory stretching from Cairo to Cape Horn.
All areas represented by solid black are occupied at the present time by British troops and are being administered as parts of the Empire.
The Bagdad Railway (see map), connecting the Suez Canal with the Persian Gulf, is held by Great Britain.

Mr. HARRISON. I ask for a ruling. I make the point of order that a Senator can not utilize the time of another Senator in answering in this way.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am answering a question of another Senator which he states he is willing shall be answered in his time. That is the real proposition, is it not?

Mr. HARRISON. That is it; but it is apparent to the whole Senate——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes, I am not disguising anything here.

Mr. HARRISON. That the Senator is reading from a typewritten manuscript.

Mr. GRONNA. I rise to a question of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SUTHERLAND in the chair). The Senator will state it.

Mr. GRONNA. The Senator from Mississippi, of course, has a perfect right to make the point of order, but he has no right to argue it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SUTHERLAND being in the chair). The Chair will state to the Senator from Mississippi that the preceding occupant of the chair declined to pass on the point, preferring to let the Vice President himself do so, as the Senator from Wisconsin had stated

that he had a ruling from the Vice President upon the subject. The Vice President now being out of the chair, the present occupant of the chair, if it is proper for him to make a ruling, will proceed to do so. The Chair would like to ask the Senator from Wisconsin at what time the Vice President ruled upon this question?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I did not state that the Vice President had ruled upon it. I talked with the Vice President in his place in order to ascertain whether, if interrupted, as I have been interrupted, it would be permissible under the cloture rule to discuss the matter in the time of a Senator interrupting me and questioning me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Rule XXII, on page 26, is very clear. It provides:

> Thereafter no Senator shall be entitled to speak in all more than one hour on the pending measure, the amendments thereto, and motions affecting the same, and it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to keep the time of each Senator who speaks.

Under the plain language of the rule, the Presiding Officer will be obliged to rule that the Senator has not the right to speak in another Senator's time and that a Senator's time can not be extended in that way.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I bow to this enforcement of the cloture rule, in direct contradiction of the ruling which the Vice President informed me that he would make if the question were raised while he was presiding.

The balance of the territorial spoils in Africa, consisting of the German colonies, are also to go to Great Britain.

It is asserted by the defenders of this treaty that there are to be no annexations, but that all territories formerly under the rule of the Germans or the Turks are to be distributed under mandates to the "advanced nations."

But before Germany signed the treaty on June 28, 1919, renouncing in favor of the "principal allied and associated powers" her overseas possessions, the council of three met May 6, and distributed her colonies in accordance with the secret treaties between Great Britain, France, and Japan.

I read from the official report of the meeting of the council (published Oct. 18 in The Nation):

> The disposition to be made of the former German colonies was decided at the peace conference in Paris on May 6, 1919, by the council of three—Mr. Clemenceau, President Wilson, and Mr. Lloyd George. * * * The official statement in detail is as follows:
>
> "Togoland and Cameroon.—France and Great Britain shall make a joint recommendation to the league of nations as to their fate.
>
> "German East Africa.—The mandate shall be held by Great Britain.
>
> "German Southwest Africa.—The mandate shall be held by the Union of South Africa (Great Britain).
>
> "The German Samoan Islands.—The mandate shall be held by New Zealand (Great Britain).
>
> "The other German Pacific possessions south of the Equator, excluding the German Samoan Islands and Naura.—The mandate shall be held by Australia (Great Britain).
>
> "Naura (Pleasant Islands).—The mandate shall be given to the British Empire.
>
> "The German Pacific Islands north of the Equator.—The mandate shall be held by Japan."

Following this partition of Germany's colonies, Belgium filed a protest with the peace conference, demanding that her aid in conquering these districts should be recognized. Great Britain has since made a small cession of German East African territory in favor of Belgium. Agreements are known to exist between Great Britain and France whereby the latter is to receive only a small slice from each of the two colonies of Togo and Kamerun.

As a result of the war, the most ambitious plans of British imperialists are made secure in Africa. The British possessions on the "dark continent" now have an area of about 4,400,000 square miles and a population of nearly 60,000,000 of people. This area is about the size of Canada and Mexico combined and is capable of supporting as large a population as our own country.

Great Britain now has a continuous stretch of territory, linking the extremities of the continent, and the imperialist dream of a British railroad from the "Cape to Cairo" is realized as a result of this war, waged to protect the rights of the weak against the strong.

This is the vast Empire, Mr. President, which the United States is about to pledge her aid in maintaining on the continent of Africa, for the benefit of Great Britain.

BRITISH SPOILS IN TURKEY.

The dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire constitutes one of the most lurid chapters in the history of secret diplomacy and international double-dealing, and it is but fair to say that in this drama English diplomats have played the leading rôle.

The partition of Turkey has followed the lines originally laid down in the secret treaties.

By the Treaty of London, Italy was bribed to desert her allies and join the Entente by the promise of Adalia, on the Mediterranean. Greece was promised Trebizond, on the Black Sea, and Smyrna, one of the chief harbors on the Mediterranean. Russia was to be given Constantinople and Armenia as her share of the spoils and the balance of the territory, after 20,000,000 Turks had been limited to the district of Anatolia, with an area about the size of the State of Nebraska, was to be divided between France and Great Britain.

Following the Russian revolution, Great Britain and France negotiated a new treaty, the secret Sykes-Picot agreement of 1916. By its terms Great Britain recognized France's claims to the Syrian coast while Great Britain was to take over the richest of the Ottoman lands in Mesopotamia.

A few months after the negotiation of this underground agreement, Great Britain occupied Syria and, in the most populous and valuable portion of that region, set up the independent State of Palestine which she now claims as a mandate. Another slice was carved from France's sphere by the creation of Hedjaz as an independent State, under British tutelage. France has filed formal protests against Great Britain's violation of the Sykes-Picot treaty and the King of the Hedjaz has also complained that Great Britain has failed to keep promises of territory to his State. But Britain holds fast to her spoils.

In the midst of these conflicting claims, Great Britain has firmly established herself in Mesopotamia and Palestine and is now administering the affairs of both countries. She has thus appropriated the most desirable portion of the Ottoman Empire, at the same time setting her rivals at each other's throats.

BRITISH SPOILS IN ASIA.

Mr. President, if it be thought that the spoils of Great Britain in Africa and Asia Minor, satiated the greedy ambition of English diplomats, that assumption is erroneous.

While the Senate has been debating the fragment of the peace settlement, submitted to it by the President, Great Britain has negotiated three treaties which add important links to the British Empire in Asia.

During the month of August, 1919, within a period of a few weeks, Afghanistan, Persia, and Tibet were reduced substantially to protectorates of the Empire as a result of agreements which have been but partially disclosed.

The treaty with Afghanistan was concluded August 8. By its terms the Afghans were put on "probation" for six months. The aftermath of this agreement was seen November 4, when a London Times dispatch reported "six infantry brigades" of British troops marching on Afghanistan as a result of alleged "Afghan aggressions." Afghanistan is thus in process of becoming a British dependency.

By the terms of a treaty concluded with Persia, August 15, Great Britain was given control of the finances, army, and foreign affairs of that country, which is now completely under the influence of the British Empire. The collapse of Russian imperialism has given Great Britain a free hand in both Afghanistan and Persia.

News dispatches of August 18 reported a treaty between China and Great Britain, by which Tibet, one of the principal divisions of China, about nine times as large as Shantung or England, becomes a British protectorate. Its status, according to semi-official advices, is said to be similar to that of Outer Mongolia, which by a treaty negotiated in the early months of the war, was practically ceded to Russia.

Great Britain now controls, as a result of the war, a continuous strip of territory stretching from the Suez Canal to the Malay Peninsula. She has filled in every gap in her empire in Asia. Palestine, Mesopotamia, Persia, Afghanistan, India, Tibet, and the Straits Settlements are the links in a chain of British-controlled States which cover the southern third of Asia.

In China, Great Britain holds, in addition to Tibet, exploiting privileges along the valley of the Yangtze-Kiang River, and controls the port of this great waterway, Shanghai, a city of 1,000,000 population. When Germany seized Kiaochow in Shantung, Great Britain seized Wei-hai-Wei, and she still holds that port, threatening Japan's position in Shantung. Great Britain likewise controls Hongkong.

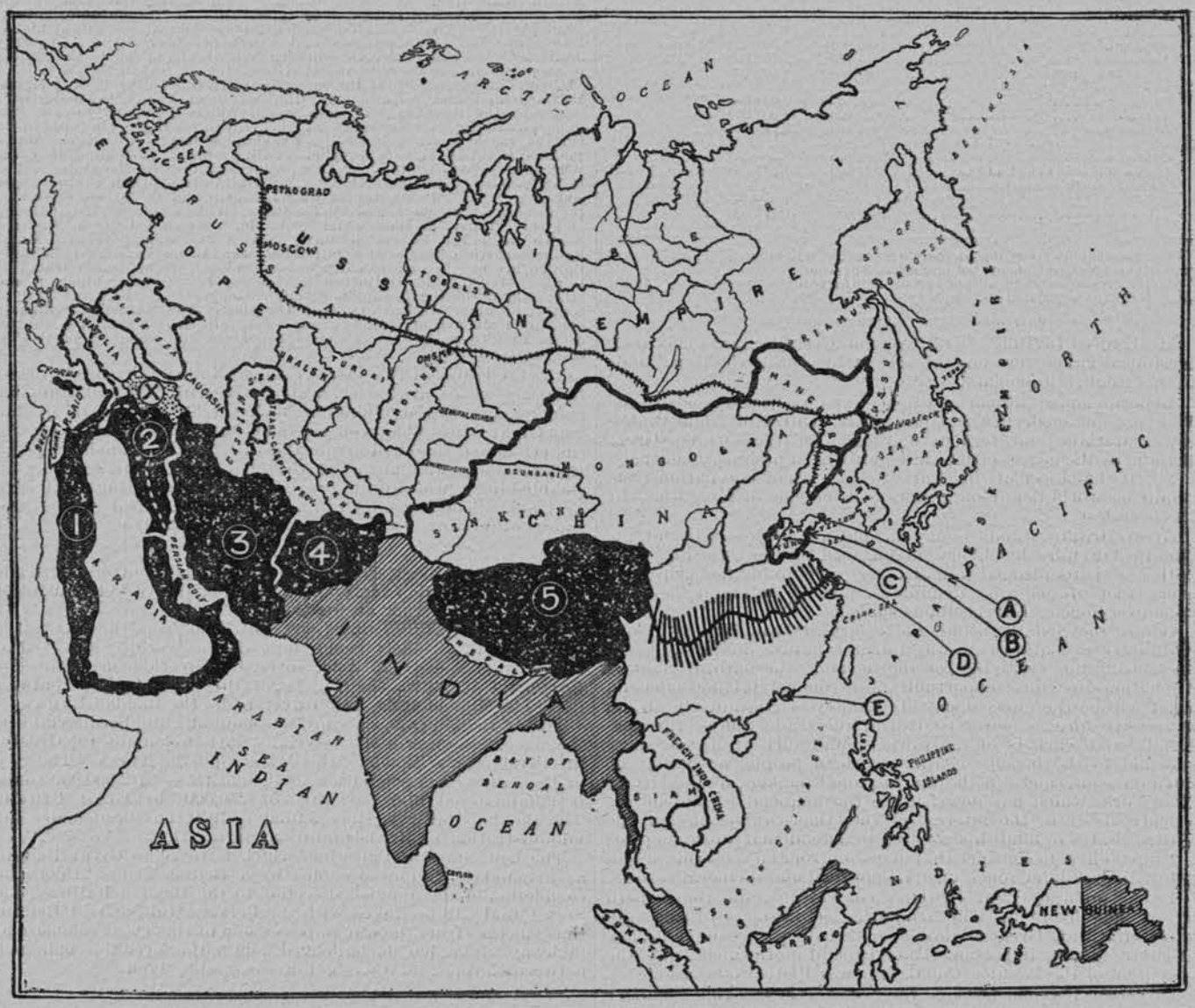
Mr. President, to sum up British territorial gains from the war: Great Britain has added to her Empire, either by annexation or by protectorates and mandates, a territory of 3,972,000 square miles—larger than continental Europe—with a population of more than 51,725,000 people, 90 per cent of whom are natives.

Great Britain stands to-day the dominant power in Asia and Africa, and, in Canada, holds dominion over more territory along

our northern boundary than is represented in the combined area of the United States and Alaska.

The aggregate area of the British Empire is one-fourth of the land surface of the globe, totaling 15,000,000 square miles, and her population of 475,000,000 souls represents one-fourth of the total population of the world.

The Government of the British Empire is imposed upon 400,000,000 subject peoples, against their will, by 65,000,000



BRITISH TERRITORY IN ASIA.

Shaded portion—Territory held by Great Britain before the war. Solid black portion—Territory acquired by Great Britain as a result of the war.

① Hedjaz—set up as a State by Great Britain and under her control. ② Mesopotamia—Mandate under Great Britain. ③ Persia, ④ Afghanistan, and ⑤ Tibet, became British dependencies under treaties negotiated in August, 1919.

X Armenia—Urged by Great Britain as a mandate under the United States. Armenia is a buffer State protecting Mesopotamia and the Bagdad Railway (held by Great Britain) against attack by land.

A. Wei-hai-Wei—Port in Shantung seized by Great Britain from China when Germany took Kiaochow.

B. Kiaochow—Port acquired by Japan, under treaty of Versailles, in accordance with secret agreements with Great Britain.

C. Shantung—Province of China, occupied by Japan under treaty of Versailles.

D. Shanghai—Chinese port through which Great Britain exploits valley of Yangtze-kiang River. (See map.)

E. Hongkong—Chinese port controlled by Great Britain.

NOTE: The heavy line north of Mongolia marks the boundary between China and Russia. The trans-Siberian railroad is indicated on the map.

people of the English-speaking race, over a territory nine times larger in extent than the Roman Empire at the height of its glory. It is the boundaries of this Empire which the United States, under the league of nations, will be obligated to defend against external aggression or internal disturbance which, in the opinion of the council, amounts even to a "threat of war" affecting the "peace of nations."

I ask leave to print in the RECORD certain data explanatory of the maps, and tables connected therewith, without taking the time of the Senate to read them, under the ruling of the chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

British territorial gains.

	Area, in square miles.	Population.[1]	Control.
Africa:			
Kamerun	300,000	3,540,000	Mandate.
German Southwest Africa	322,000	150,000	Do.
German East Africa	384,000	7,650,000	Do.
Togo	33,000	1,000,000	Do.
Egypt	350,000	13,000,000	Protectorate.
Sudan	1,000,000	3,400,000	Do.

[1] The populations given include only the native inhabitants. The European population is negligible, being not more than 1 per cent.

British territorial gains—Continued.

	Area in square miles.	Population.[1]	Control.
Ottoman Empire:			
Mesopotamia	140,000	2,000,000	Mandate.
Palestine	10,000	700,000	Do.
Syria (one-fourth)	30,000	1,000,000	Do.
Asia:			
Tibet	460,000	2,000,000	(?).
Persia	600,000	10,000,000	(?).
Afghanistan	245,000	6,385,000	(?).
Islands:			
Cyprus	3,000	300,000	Annexed.
Kaiser Wilhelm Land and islands of Pacific south of Equator.	95,000	600,000	Annexed and mandates.
Total	3,972,000	51,725,000	

[1] The populations given include only the native inhabitants. The European population is negligible, being not more than 1 per cent.

[2] Tibet, Persia, and Afghanistan are substantially British protectorates as the result of treaties negotiated in August, 1919.

BRITISH CONTROL OF TRADE ROUTES.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, Great Britain's enormous territorial gains were not the sole prize won at the peace table by the English diplomats.

Modern empires do not rest upon territorial possessions alone. The bases of modern world power are control of trade routes, raw materials, and foreign markets. Of these three, Great Britain, by the peace settlement is left with a practical monopoly.

Sir, if the object of this war was to prevent one nation from acquiring world dominion, and to end the rule of force, the war has been lost.

Great Britain stands to-day in undisputed possession of the mightiest Empire in history, maintained by the right of might, with her rivals pledged to assist her in retaining her grip upon every foot of her vast dominions, and in enforcing her law upon every one of her rebellious subjects.

Before the Senate ratifies the treaty of Versailles, it is our plain duty to inquire carefully into the nature of the peace we are setting up. Waiving for the moment, the natural right of all nations to equal opportunity for commercial development, what will be the effect upon this country of guaranteeing to an aggressive foreign power control of the trade routes, raw materials, and markets of the world? Will such an arrangement rebound to the benefit of the American people, or will it be advantageous solely to the international bankers of the city of New York, which has now become the financial capital of the world? Is it to the interest of the American people for the United States to bind this country to defend that world empire?

I intend first to consider that question from an economic standpoint. I shall later touch upon its political and its moral aspects.

I take up first Great Britain's control of trade routes both by sea and by land. The acknowledged mistress of the seas before the war, Great Britain's control of ocean routes is now absolute. Every important strategic point on the globe, with the exception of the Panama Canal, is now a British possession.

Of course it is not possible for Senators across this Chamber to see the map which hangs upon the west side of the main entrance, but it shows the naval stations of Great Britain as they were at the time we entered the war. None of them has been surrendered. By the arrangements made at Paris by the peace conference others have been added. This map was prepared, in the form in which I present it to the Senate, by the War College. It shows that the United States can not ship goods anywhere overseas without the sufferance of Great Britain. It shows an utter and an absolute and a total command of all the trade routes of the world by Great Britain. I say that that map does not truly represent the present condition, because it does not show the naval bases that Great Britain has acquired as a result of the war, but it ought to be enough to put Senators upon their guard and upon their inquiry. It ought to be enough to deter Senators from concurring in this treaty.

Asia embraces about half of the human race and is consequently the richest market for foreign trade. Here Great Britain's control of trade routes is most marked.

I can not stop, within the limited time that is now imposed upon me under the ruling of the Senator who occupies the chair [Mr. SUTHERLAND] to read, and therefore I ask permission to print without reading, in connection with my remarks, the comments of Mr. Herbert Adams Gibbons and other data upon the economic results of the deliberations of the peace conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

It requires only a glance at the map to see that the British have succeeded in establishing themselves in places where they control the paths of the sea. Without the strongest navy in the world, their hold on southern Asia would be precarious. Mistress of the seas, Great Britain fears no rival. She commands: Europeans and Asiatics and Americans alike must obey. The commercial advantage of this thorough Asiatic extension of British eminent domain is incalculable. Lucky are the manufacturers and merchants born Britons—if they desire to trade any here. In southern Asia the handicap in their favor is greater than elsewhere. And that is saying a great deal!

Cyprus keeps guard over the eastern Mediterranean, Syria, and Egypt. Perim Island and Aden control the Strait of Beb-el-Mandeb at the outlet of the Red Sea. The islands of Adb-el-Keru and Sokotra, off Cape Guardafui, are sentinels at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden. On the southeastern side of the Arabian peninsula, the Kuria Muria Islands and Bay make a precious coaling station of a kind that the British were willing to fight to prevent France from obtaining. The Bahrein Islands dominate the Persian Gulf, with Koweit at the upper end of the gulf. Possession of the Laccadive and the Maldive Islands, the Chagos Archipelago, and Ceylon makes India secure. The Andaman and the Nicobar Islands watch over the western exit from Malacca Strait, while the Federated Malay States and Singapore give Great Britain control of Malacca Strait. Sarawak, Brunei, and British North Borneo are on the strategically important side of the Dutch island of Borneo. British North Borneo is close to the Sulu Archipelago and other islands of the Philippine group. Hongkong is the great port of southern China, Wei-hai-wei, near the end of the Shantung peninsula opposite Port Arthur, stands ready to dispute with Japan the control of the exit to the sea of the most important and populous portion of the Chinese Empire.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, in brief, by the terms of the peace we are asked to guarantee, Great Britain may train her guns upon every ton of shipping upon the high seas. Out of this war Great Britain has won the Island of Cyprus, controlling the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea. She has transformed the Red Sea, a great highway to the east, into an English lake by establishing a protectorate over Egypt, and by setting up Hedjaz in Arabia. The Persian Gulf, as a result of the war, washes the shores of territory completely under British control.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

But, Mr. President, the extension of British control over trade routes by sea is less remarkable than her newly won control of the highways of trade on the land.

The most striking gain of Great Britain from the war is the control of the "oldest trade route of the world"—the "royal road" from Europe to Asia, coveted by world conquerors for thousands of years, the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in Mesopotamia, now traversed by the Bagdad Railway.

To-day British troops occupy Mesopotamia, amidst the ruins of the ancient empires of the Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Greeks, the Persians, the Romans, the Arabs, and the Turks. The city of Bagdad, with a population in ancient times of 2,000,000 souls, is administered to-day—a city of 250,000—by Great Britain. The Bagdad Railway, since January, 1919, has been under the administration of British military authorities.

The new State of Palestine, which is to go to Great Britain as a mandate, is now occupied by a British army. Upon the completion of the unfinished section of the Bagdad Railway, the Suez Canal will be linked with the Persian Gulf. Great Britain thus emerges from the war in possession of this great commercial highway, giving her unchallenged domination over the commerce between Europe and Asia, both by sea and by land.

BRITISH NAVAL SUPREMACY.

Great Britain's control of the seas has been strengthened by another circumstance. The war has left Continental Europe without a great naval power. The German navy, which checked British supremacy, has been sunk. Russia's navy has been disorganized and crippled. Austria, with what was once a formidable naval force, is left by the Austrian treaty without an outlet to the sea. The net result of the war, so far as naval strength is concerned, is the elimination of all rivals of Great Britain. Even the combined navies of the United States and Japan would be greatly inferior to that of Great Britain.

What is true of naval strength is likewise true of the merchant marine. But I stop here for a moment to introduce the opinion of the greatest naval expert that the last generation produced as to the effect upon the commercial and industrial destiny of a people of the naval control of the seas.

Put any single nation in control of the seas, and I lay it down as a maxim that you have given to that nation the arbitrary power to control the commercial and industrial development of the world; and in support of that statement I offer the opinion of Admiral Mahan, universally accorded first position among the naval authorities of modern times. Listen to what he says in his great work on "Sea Power":

The world has long been accustomed to the idea of predominant naval power, coupling it with the name of Great Britain, and it has been noted that such power, when achieved, is commonly often associated with commercial and industrial predominance, the struggle for which is now in progress between Great Britain and Germany.

He wrote before the German war, and he wrote with an understanding as to what caused the World War which has occupied the stage of human events for the last four or five years. He understood it was not a question of civilization, but a question of industrial development and commercial control.

Such predominance—

That is, naval predominance—

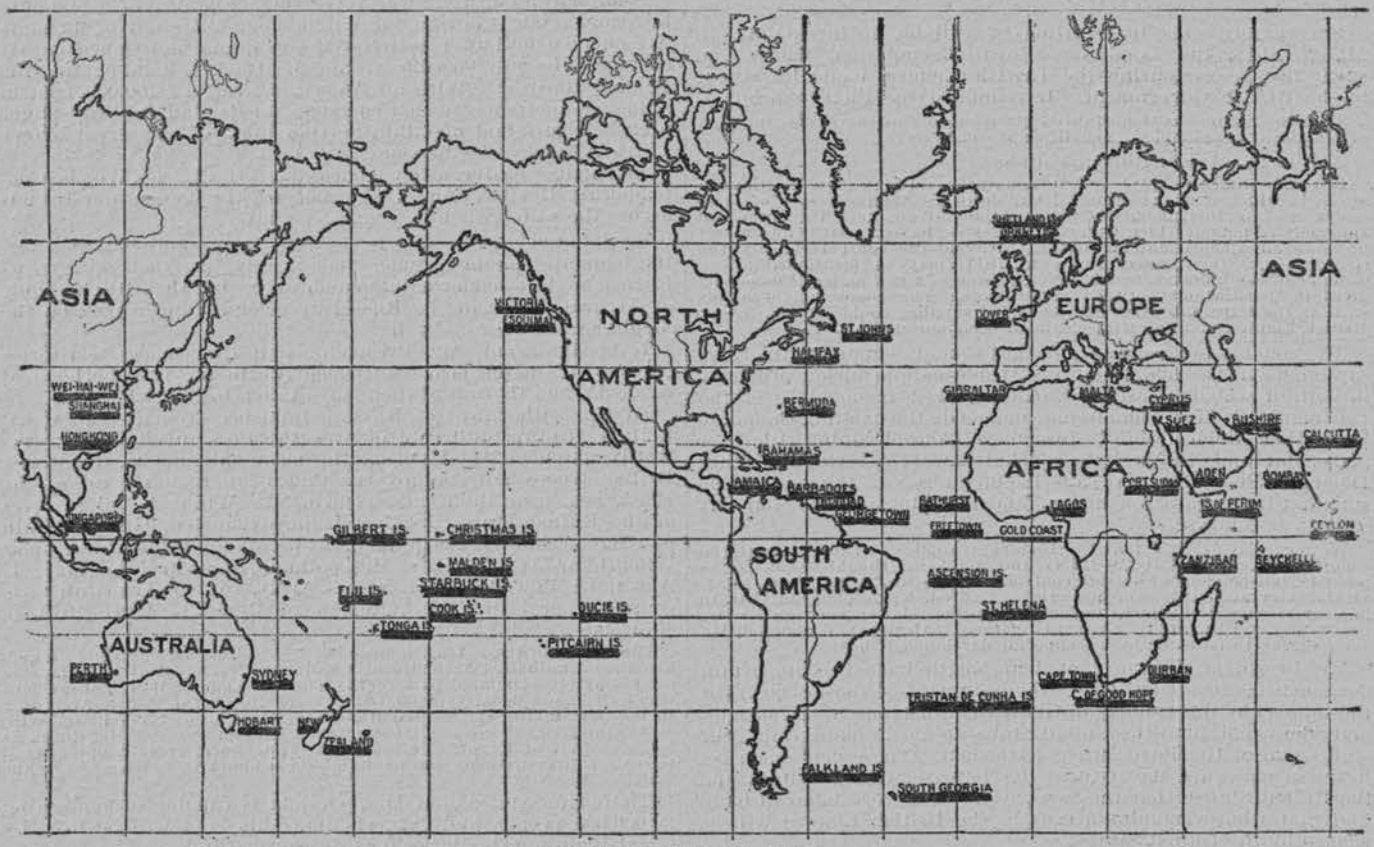
forces a nation to seek markets and, where possible, to control them to its own advantage by preponderant force, the ultimate expression of which is possession. * * * From this flow two results: The attempt to possess and the organization of force by which to maintain possession already achieved. * * * This statement is simply a specific formulation of the general necessity stated; it is an inevitable link in the chain of logical sequences—industry, markets, control, navy bases.

Given those, you have the domination of commercial power. Given those, to the extent that you can control the world, you can control the trade and commerce of the world.

Mr. President, the man in whose hands fate had placed the destinies of this Nation, without a question, without argument, without reservation, at once yielded, on the eve of the writing of the terms of the armistice, to the demands of Great Britain that the control of the seas should be reserved to her.

By this act he made good the boast of Lloyd-George in his speech at Glasgow, June 29, 1917, when he said: "Britain will rule the wave through the war and after the war."

After he had taken this country into the war on the ground that our rights on the sea had been interfered with, and that they must be maintained; that there must be open pathways on the sea; that the rights of neutrals on the sea were sacred; President Wilson sat down at the peace table and surrendered to Great Britain the absolute control of the seas. In God's name, is there to be found anywhere in the history of the nations of the world such a betrayal? And you who are supporting the confirmation of the pledges made in this treaty are indorsing



BRITISH CONTROL OF THE SEAS.

Underscored names indicate naval stations held in 1914 by Great Britain, giving her control of the trade routes of the world.

The map does not include British gains as a result of the war.

By the terms of the peace, German islands in the Pacific north of the Equator go to Japan, while German islands south of the Equator go to Great Britain. This division is in accordance with the secret treaties of the Allies, negotiated before the United States entered the war. The islands acquired by Great Britain and Japan lie between our western coast and the Philippines.

that action, and will be held to account for it some day by the American people.

I wanted, if possible, to save out of this discussion a few minutes to discuss some reservations that I have presented here that I think have something in them which, if they could be argued and debated and considered by the Senate—well, I do not know. I will withdraw that. I will not say that any discussion of them would appeal to some consciences and some minds here. Arrangements have been concluded. Argument does not count. Moral questions, national honor, vital interests, are all thrown into the discard and onto the dust heap, in order that we may be members of a league that makes us the tool of Great Britain.

You may foreclose debate here, you may pass your clotures and shut out discussion on this floor, but you can not stop debate before the American people. We have, it is true, measures pending here looking to that end. We have several of them. We have one reported from the Judiciary Committee that, construed by some of the courts, will stop criticism of administrations.

Mr. FRANCE. They will so construe it, too.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It will be so construed by some of the courts. Some of the Federal courts have shown themselves to be the abject tools of the special interests. I say that and I mean it, and I am going to take the floor one of these days and review the decisions of that judge at Indianapolis who issued the injunction against the coal miners, an injunction that can not be sustained for a minute by any decisions of the courts or by any construction of the law.

BRITISH CONTROL OF RAW MATERIALS.

Mr. President, I have said that control of raw materials is one of the bases of modern world power. By the peace settlement, Great Britain acquires control over vast natural resources and unlimited supplies of raw materials.

Before the war England was not at a disadvantage in this respect.

She had Canada, with an area of 4,000,000 square miles, 30 per cent of which is suitable for agriculture, supplying wheat, oats, and other foodstuffs; with immense resources

of coal and oil, both as yet untouched, and with rich deposits in nickel, zinc, lead, tin, copper, silver, and gold.

She had India, with 225,000,000 out of a total population of 315,000,000 engaged in agriculture, producing wheat, rice, tea for the English table, and wool, cotton, jute and other raw materials in huge quantities for the English factories.

She had Australia, with an area of 4,000,000 square miles, supporting only 5,000,000 people, importing to England great quantities of meat, wool, wheat, dairy products, copper, tin, lead, timber, and coal.

She had South Africa, with a monopoly on the diamond supply of the world, importing over $30,000,000 in stones to England in 1918, and supplying wool, coal, hides, and skins.

Now, Mr. President, can it be argued that it is conducive to the peace of the world and of the general welfare of the nations for one power to extend its control over the raw materials of the earth? Is it true that Great Britain follows a benevolent policy of sharing her advantages with other countries?

Fortunately, some information is available on this point. In March, 1918, the Dominions Royal Commission, which had spent five years touring the British Empire, made its report to the British Government. It reminded the English people—

That the Empire had substantially a monopoly of the world's product of certain most valuable commodities of commerce.

And it gave this significant advice:

It is not difficult * * * to imagine conditions even in times of peace, in which it might become desirable to use the possession of these assets as an instrument of commercial advantage. The practical monopoly of potash which Germany possesses, has enabled her to assert pressure on other countries in the past, and the controversy between Germany and the United States in 1911, may be mentioned as an example of the influence which the possession of a raw material monopoly gives in negotiations between two powers. The possession of assets such as the Canadian asbestos and nickel supplies could be used by the British Empire as a powerful means of economic defense.

The commission recommends that Canada supplant American capitalists in the manufacture of asbestos and nickel products, in both of which industries Canada holds a monopoly over the raw material. The commission commends the existing Canadian legislation which prohibits foreigners from obtaining title over petroleum lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and other Dominion Provinces. On page 183 of the report, the commission sums up its "main conclusions and recommendations" on this subject as follows:

We regard it as vital that the Empire's supplies of raw material and commodities essential to its safety and well-being should be, as far as possible, independent of outside control. As the first step toward ascertaining how such independence can be secured, we recommend that an immediate survey should be undertaken of the relation between Empire production and Empire requirements of these materials and commodities, such survey to be made by an imperial development board.

Mr. President, I have quoted at length from this important document because I anticipate the argument of those who favor the support by this country of Great Britain's imperial ambitions, and who would bind the United States to aid in maintaining the status quo of the Paris peace settlement. These gentlemen believe, so close are the natural ties between Great Britain and the United States, that the two nations will work hand in hand and that whatever gains accrue to the British Empire will be shared by the United States.

Ah, Mr. President, that hope finds no support in the frank recommendations of this commission. Suggestions that monopolies of raw material may be used as "instruments of commercial advantage;" that they are valuable in "negotiations between two powers;" warnings to Canada that she must eliminate "foreign control" of her nickel ores, and recommendations that stringent regulations against foreign investments in petroleum, coal, iron, wood pulp, and other natural resources be enacted in every part of the realm—are these the words upon which we are to base our hope for future favors?

The gentlemen overlook the fact that the United States is now Great Britain's principal competitor in commerce, manufactures, and finance. They forget that the British foreign office, acting without restraint from Parliament and often without the knowledge of that body as to the policies it pursues, is eternally vigilant for the protection and aggrandizement of British trade interests throughout the world.

If there were not more vital political and moral considerations at stake, our selfish interests should restrain us from guaranteeing another nation's claim to the natural wealth of the earth. Monopoly does not breed generosity or regard for the rights of others. Monopolies are acquired, maintained and exploited for one object, and that object is self-aggrandizement.

WHY AN AMERICAN MANDATE IN ARMENIA IS DESIRED.

If any man is in doubt as to what the United States may expect under the peace settlement, he has only to look beneath the surface of the proposed mandate in Armenia. The American mission sent to Armenia has, it is true, reported against the acceptance of a mandate by this country. But Great Britain is determined to have us accept it, and I doubt not if we continue in our present course, in a few more months we shall find American soldiers in Armenia. It was only a few days ago that Lloyd-George, A. Bonar Law, and other leaders in the House of Commons expressed great impatience with this country for not immediately taking over the government of Armenia.

A competent American authority, Frank H. Simonds (Review of Reviews, September, 1919, p. 266), declares that the occupation of Armenia would—

demand an army which at the outset could hardly be estimated at under 100,000, and might have to be double that size. We should find ourselves in the East forever in the presence of a Russian resumption of that press southward which was only interrupted by the revolution. Between the Cilician Gates and the Upper Euphrates we should stand in an area where British and French claims conflict, while about Constantinople we should find ourselves face to face with Russian, Bulgarian, and Hellenic aspirations.

Senators and citizens who favor the acceptance of a mandate in Armenia might devote a profitable hour to a study of the map. Armenia is the buffer between Mesopotamia and Caucasia. It obstructs the only possible avenue of attack by land against the Bagdad Railway. With an American army of 100,000 men in Armenia, the power which controls the Bagdad Railway might breathe easily and maintain her dominion of this great artery of trade for decades to come.

An English writer, a few months ago (H. Charles Woods, Contemporary Review, June, 1919) reflected the hope of our friends across the water when he suggested that—

if America could be persuaded to undertake this responsibility—

the mandate should include, "not merely just such an area as Europe might consider a disencumbrance," but the little Republic of Ararat, bordering on Russia and Persia, and a port on the Mediterranean Sea as well.

It is significant, Mr. President, that the richest territories disposed of in the peace settlement lie in the neighborhood of Armenia, and that all of them have fallen to Great Britain.

By the withdrawal of Russian influence from Persia, Great Britain acquires full control over the Persian oil lands, practically untouched and among the most valuable in the world. British troops now occupy the Caucasian region, west of the Black Sea, near Baku, also rich in oil. While the oil reserves of the United States are fast being exhausted, Great Britain now has within her grasp the great petroleum fields of the globe.

South of Armenia lies Mesopotamia, described by Maj. T. Alexander Powell, United States Army, former American vice-consul general in Syria (Review of Reviews, April, 1919, p. 407), as—

The richest of these Asian lands. * * * This Mesopotamian region has almost unlimited agricultural possibilities. Though it is to-day the most sparsely populated part of the Turkish Empire, it was in ancient times the most densely populated part of the world. * * * According to the painstaking and conscientious investigation of Sir William Willcocks, the irrigable area of Mesopotamia is from two to three times as large as that of Egypt. Cotton, sugar cane, corn, cereals, opium, and tobacco will flourish on the banks of the Euphrates as they do in the valley of the Nile.

The writer states that Mesopotamia is capable of supporting 30,000,000 people, and suggests that this land will be used by Great Britain as an outlet for overcrowded India.

The new British dependencies in Africa are also rich in natural resources. Togo produces cotton, oil, rubber; Kamerun produces rubber, ivory, cocoa, palm oil, hard woods; Southwest Africa, cattle, sheep, and rich resources of iron, copper, tin, gold, and diamonds; East Africa, rubber, ivory, coffee, coal, iron, lead, copper.

BRITISH TARIFF POLICY.

I have shown, Mr. President, how Great Britain controls the raw materials of the world. I have sketched roughly her control of the trade routes by land and by sea. That she controls the markets of the world as the result of her vast political empire can hardly be questioned. I shall not take time to prove the obvious fact of her supremacy in Africa, Asia Minor, and Asia where the most profitable markets are to be found.

Now, Mr. President, if we are to guarantee to another nation a world monopoly of trade routes, raw material, and markets, the responsibility is upon the Senate to take into account the obvious results of that policy.

I recommend to Senators who have shown themselves zealous in the protection of American business interests a study of the tariff policy of Great Britain.

Since 1897 the system of "preferential tariffs" has been extended throughout the British Empire. To quote a British authority (J. Watson Grice, "The Resources of the Empire," p. 52):

In large measure the maintenance of the trade of the mother country with the dominions, and the steady expansion in the trading relations of each of the dominions with other portions of the Empire,

reflected in the adjoining tables, have been assisted and encouraged by the preferential treatment which has been accorded by each of the dominions to certain products and manufactures of various parts of the British Empire.

The same authority notes that, under the revision of the Canadian customs tariff of 1907, with the enactment of a "preferential tariff," a "general tariff," and an "intermediate tariff," American goods "pay the general tariff rates on importation into the Dominion, and that from April, 1903, to February, 1919, German goods were subject to a surtax of one-third of the duties under the general tariff."

Since the close of the war, plans have been laid to revise the preferential tariffs of the British Empire and to heighten the "tariff wall" surrounding the colonies.

Before the war Germany was England's rival for foreign trade. The preferential tariffs of the British Empire were levied with that fact well in mind.

President Wilson, speaking at St. Louis, Mo., September 5, 1919, declared that the war itself was the result of the fierce competition between these two nations. He said on that occasion:

Why, my fellow citizens, is there any man here or any woman, let me say is there any child here, who does not know that the seed of war in the modern world is industrial and commercial rivalry? The real reason that the war we have just finished took place was that Germany was afraid her commercial rivals were going to get the better of her, and the reason why some nations went into the war against Germany was that they thought Germany would get the commercial advantage of them. The seed of the jealousy, the seed of the deep-seated hatred was hot, successful commercial and industrial rivalry. * * * This war, in its inception was a commercial and industrial war. It was not a political war.

Now, Mr. President, as a result of the war, the United States has succeeded Germany as England's commercial rival. She will inherit, as time passes, the same jealousy, the same "deep-seated hatred," that inevitably results, as Mr. Wilson says, from "commercial and industrial rivalry."

In revising her preferential tariffs, Great Britain will not overlook the fact that America is her chief commercial competitor. She will extend her tariff wall around her new dominions—as she extended it early in the war around the captured German colonies in Africa—and American goods will be excluded from the lands we are guaranteeing to Great Britain, just as American goods are being excluded to-day from German Southwest Africa, and other territories where, before the war, our goods entered upon an equal footing with the commerce of the world.

The Senate must reckon with this result of the peace settlement, as well as with the effect upon American commerce of giving Great Britain power to levy prohibitive shipping and freight rates on the great trade routes and in the great ports of entry over which she has recently extended her control.

BRITISH EXPLOITATION OF SUBJECT PEOPLES.

I have heard it stated in this Chamber that Great Britain is the one great colonizing nation in the world. In justification of her wide dominion, it has been argued that she is peculiarly fitted to administer the government of distant territories.

Senators who advance that doctrine ignore the fact that the day of colonization is past. There has been no effort—and there will be none—to colonize India, Egypt, or Mesopotamia, as Canada, Australia, and South Africa have been colonized. Out of a total population in India and her dependencies of 360,000,000, there are to be found only 170,000 Europeans and Americans, of whom two-thirds are British subjects. Great Britain holds these immense territories and administers the affairs of the native populations, not for purposes of colonization, but for the sole object of exploitation.

Under the pretense of altruism, with much talk of bestowing the blessings of Christianity and civilization upon the "backward peoples," the imperial nations of Europe have ruthlessly exploited the rich resources and vast populations of Africa and Asia.

The covenant of the league of nations provides that in the future this exploitation shall be carried on under the authority of a mandate. No provision is made whereby the dependent countries may safeguard their natural resources. It is not even provided that a "backward" nation may refuse a mandate which it knows is prompted by selfish interest.

A native Hindu, writing of the subjection of his race and of western domination of Asia has aptly described the conditions the treaty of peace will perpetuate:

There are four main incentives for the subjection of Asia: (1) Rich natural resources; (2) unlimited amounts of human material (cheap labor); (3) raw material for feeding the looms and factories of Manchester and Lancashire; (4) markets—a place on which to dump the cheap manufactured trash of Europe.

That is the analysis, Mr. President, of this keen eastern mind of the reasons why Asia is now held fast under foreign rule.

The writer now describes the real purpose of the governments maintained by foreign powers in Asia:

In return for the possession and exploitation of natural resources and human beings, the exploiting nation establishes and forces upon the unwilling, unarmed, and defenseless people a political despotism the chief aim of which is to render economic exploitation more efficient.

Under this system of political and economic exploitation, Asia has endured three centuries of torture. Countless millions have starved to death while food which they have grown has been shipped from their country; railroads and strategical harbors have been built for this purpose. Not only were railroads built with private British capital, but the British government in India guaranteed a profit to all investors, such money to come from the Indian revenues if the railroads did not pay for themselves.

Their industries have been destroyed that they might not compete with Manchester and Lancashire and that they might remain producers of raw materials; their self-governing, democratic village communities have been destroyed and authority centralized in one hand that exploitation might be more thorough; their schools have been destroyed and education denied them, save that which fitted them for subordinate clerical positions under European masters; opium and liquor have been forced upon them by cannons with a four-fold purpose; revenue, easier economic subjection, easier political subjection, racial and cultural destruction.

That is the system which is being forced to-day upon the unwilling races of Asia and Africa.

It may be said that this picture is overdrawn. It is my own belief that it tells the ugly truth of the white man's penetration in China, India, Egypt, and other defenseless countries.

I shall not review the results of that system. Wherever it has been imposed, it has brought famine, misery, and rebellion. The average income of a native worker in India to-day is less than $10 a year, and $1.50 of that amount is wrung from him annually in taxes levied by an alien government. The statement before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate that 6,000,000 natives died during the last three months of 1918 because of the "drawing of resources out of India, making it impossible for her to maintain an adequate food supply," has not been denied.

Wherever the British flag flies over a subject people to-day, revolution is brewing. Ireland is an armed camp. Three hundred and fifty millions of Indians are stirring. The Egyptians, betrayed into the passive acceptance of a protectorate, are in open revolt. Egypt was called by Napoleon "the most important country in the world." Bismarck referred to it as "the nerve center" of the British Empire. British ascendency in Persia, Afghanistan, and China meanwhile, depends upon the maintenance of her rule in India. If she should lose either India or Egypt, most of the subject peoples whom she exploits would gain their freedom.

LEAGUE FORMED TO PRESERVE STATUS QUO.

Mr. President, there is one agency to which Great Britain may look for aid in holding her rebellious subjects in check, and that agency is the league of nations.

I care not what reservations or amendments we attach to this covenant. In the final analysis it is an instrument for the preservation of the status quo. Like the Holy Alliance of 1815, it is couched in the language of idealism and peace. But, like the Holy Alliance, it will be used for the suppression of nationalities and for the prosecution of oppressive warfare.

This covenant closes the door in the face of every people striving for freedom. Not one of the races now held in bondage had a voice in the making of this instrument. Not one was granted an opportunity to be heard at Paris. This covenant was so cunningly conceived that the first act of revolution in India, Korea, Egypt, or Ireland will be interpreted as a "threat of war" and a disturbance of the "peace of nations." Patriots of India, Egypt, Ireland seeking external aid for their countries as Franklin sought aid in France for the struggling American colonies, and as Kossuth, Kosciuszko, De Valera, and many others have sought aid in the United States for the cause of human freedom, by the terms of this treaty become international outlaws. No ingenuity of interpretation of the articles of this document can remove from my mind the conviction that it destroys everywhere the right of asylum.

If we are to disregard every principle of our free institutions and every tradition of the past, there are yet other reasons why we should withhold our support from this new alliance.

We should not deceive ourselves into believing that there can be a permanent enforcement of the present system of exploitation in Asia. The civilization of these Asiatic countries is more venerable than our own. Asia's contribution to the world has been the principle of human brotherhood. Asia has produced the great moral teachers of history—Confucius, Buddha, Mohammed, Christ.

To these great teachers may be traced the nonresistance and pacifism of the Asiatic peoples.

The races of Asia have now suffered for three centuries under European exploitation. Off the east coast of China they see the smallest of the Asiatic nations, Japan, holding a place of

power in the councils of the world. They know that Japan owes her present ascendancy to the military and naval strength which she built up in a decade. With this example before them, is it likely that the millions of Asia will continue long under foreign rule? China has already awakened under the stimulus of a revolution and the theft of Shantung. India is approaching revolt. Should the league of nations attempt to maintain indefinitely the status quo in Asia, the world will witness a more terrible war than the one from which we have emerged. It will be a continental war—a race war, in which the white races will be hopelessly outnumbered.

If we ratify the treaty with Germany we are leading this country farther into the shadow of that menace.

Mr. President, I do not speak of Great Britain's mighty Empire in a spirit of covetousness.

I do not covet for this country a position in the world which history has shown would make us the object of endless jealousies and hatreds, involve us in perpetual war, and lead to the extinction of our domestic liberty. I, for one, harbor no ambition to see this country start upon the path which has lured other nations to their ruin.

Mr. President, we can not, without sacrificing this Republic, maintain world dominion for ourselves. And, sir, we should not pledge ourselves to maintain it for another.

Where are Great Britain's boundaries likely to be assailed? Certainly not in Australia, Canada, South Africa, or New Zealand. These self-governing dominions—colonized and peopled by Englishmen—have given ample proof of their loyalty to the mother land and their Anglo-Saxon populations need no league of nations to guarantee the integrity of their territories.

It is the vast native populations, held in bondage for the enrichment of a small class of imperialist aliens—the millions of India, Egypt, and the Ottoman Empire—who are apt in the future to disturb the status quo created by this peace.

It is these peoples that the league of nations must hold in check. It is to maintain this part of her Empire that Great Britain must keep her mighty navy and burden the English people with taxes.

It is my conviction that the English people residing in the dominions and the British Isles would benefit most if this illicit portion of the Empire should crumble and fall away.

If the British Empire were limited to the dominions, with its government founded upon the consent of the governed, and hence requiring no guaranties from other nations, the peace of the world would rest upon a sounder basis.

Mr. President, I know the argument will be advanced here that the 400,000,000 unwilling subjects of the British Empire enjoy better government than they would enjoy if left to govern themselves.

Senators, that is an argument which, even if it were based on truth, should have no place in the American Congress. We owe our national existence to the courage of a handful of men who proclaimed to the world the self-evident truths that—

All men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

A controversy arose in this country 60 years ago as to the application of those great principles. In that contest, Abraham Lincoln contended that the Declaration of Independence applied not alone to white men, or to the descendants of the English settlers in the colonies, but to all men, white and black, yellow and brown, and he declared that Declaration the "sheet anchor of American republicanism."

LINCOLN ON SUBJUGATION OF WEAKER PEOPLES.

When the arguments were advanced in this country for the enslavement of the Negro which are now advanced for denying the natives of India and of Egypt self-government, Lincoln replied (Chicago, Ill., July 10, 1858):

Those arguments that are made, that the inferior race are to be treated with as much allowance as they are capable of enjoying; that as much is to be done for them as their condition will allow. What are these arguments? They are the arguments that kings have made for enslaving the people in all ages of the world. You will find that all the arguments in favor of kingcraft were of this class; they always bestrode the necks of the people, not that they wanted to do it, but because the people were better off for being ridden. That is their argument, and this argument of the judge (Douglas) is the same old argument that says, You work, and I eat; you toil, and I will enjoy the fruits of it. Turn it whatever way you will, whether it come from the mouth of a king as an excuse for enslaving the people of his country, or from the mouth of men of one race as a reason for enslaving the men of another race, it is all the same old serpent.

In the same speech, Lincoln said:

Now, I ask you in all soberness, if all these things, if indulged in, if ratified, if confirmed and indorsed, if taught to our children, and repeated to them, do not tend to rub out the sentiment of liberty in the country, and to transform this Government into a Government of some other form?

In that same great contest, on another occasion (Edwardsville, Ill., Sept. 13, 1858), Lincoln said:

What constitutes the bulwark of our own liberty and independence? It is not our frowning battlements, our bristling seacoasts, our army and our navy. These are not our reliance against tyranny. All of these may be turned against us without making us weaker for the struggle. Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in us. Our defense is in the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands everywhere. Destroy this spirit and you have planted the seeds of despotism at your own doors. Familiarize yourselves with the chains of bondage and you prepare your own limbs to wear them. Accustomed to trample on the rights of others, you have lost the genius of your own independence and become the fit subjects of the first cunning tyrant who rises among you.

Mr. President, when Abraham Lincoln contended for the right of self-government, as the heritage of "all men in all lands, everywhere," who can say that he would have excluded the people of Egypt, of India, and of Ireland?

These people do not ask that we send armies to Europe or Asia to aid them in gaining their freedom. They ask, simply, that we shall do nothing to hinder them in their struggle for independence from the power which once held sway over the American Colonies.

The hope expressed here, that by entering the league of nations we can best serve these subject races is, in my opinion, a forlorn hope.

If we were powerless to serve oppressed peoples at Paris, by what logic can it be argued that we shall be better able to serve them at Geneva?

At Paris our enemies, our Allies, and the neutral nations of the world had accepted the fourteen points which we were pledged to write into the peace.

How the representatives of the United States compromised those principles, how they set aside the doctrine of self-determination, how they abandoned "open covenants openly arrived at" for the secret treaties of the Allies, are now matters of history. Can it be hoped that at Geneva, with the confidence of the world blasted in the stability of our purposes and ourselves bound to a covenant which pledges our support for the status quo, we shall be a powerful advocate for Korea, India, Egypt, and Ireland?

Mr. President, when the American people were committed to this war, the great mass of them were led to believe that they were suffering and fighting for the destruction of arbitrary power, exercised by strong nations over weaker people—fighting to carry democracy to all parts of the world.

The war ended. We sacrificed a quarter of a million precious American lives, incurred a war-debt of thirty billions, disorganized industry, engendered class hatred in our social order, created a new crop of profiteering millionaires, overturned a German autocracy and built up a British autocracy infinitely stronger to rule the world, and we are now engaged in creating a league of nations to perpetuate its power and bind this Government to respect and preserve its extended boundaries.

Look at the map of the world as Great Britain's boundaries were fixed before the war! British possessions—widely scattered, outlying, detached, isolated—waiting to be united, bound together, and made secure!

Look at the map to-day, with British boundaries reaching out over the earth to embrace her spoils of war.

The map of the world has become the map of Great Britain. It is not the work of chance. On its face it is the written confession of the guilt of British imperialists for their full share in the years of diplomatic intrigue which inevitably embroiled the world in war.

How puny appear the ambitions of Germany compared to the imperial power now actually attained by Great Britain!

In spite of the protestation of Lloyd-George that England did not seek "one yard of territory," Great Britain has made capital of the sacrifices of the United States, of France, and of the English people, to bring a vast new territory under her flag, and British bankers and traders are preparing for a new era of exploitation.

I do not believe that the British Empire, in which the missing links were neatly fitted at the Paris conference, is an accident of events.

It is plainly the consummation of the long-considered and well-planned program of the imperialists who dominate the British foreign office, at the expense of the English people. To this source, in my opinion, may be traced many of the minor irritants which lead up to the war.

It was this force which built up in the United States by subtle propaganda hatred of Germany. It is this power which now seeks American support for a treaty visiting upon the German Republic a peace more crushing, more harsh and pitiless in its terms, than any peace threatened to be imposed upon the German Empire under the rule of the Kaiser and the Junker.

That this venomous and unreasoning hatred of Germany still persists in some parts of our country will not restrain me from

raising my voice in protest against the crushing of the German Republic and the German people, who, according to the President's own statements, were not responsible for the war.

If we ratify the treaty of Versailles, after pledging ourselves to a peace based upon the fourteen points—which had been approved by the Allies and accepted in good faith by the Central Powers—we shall stand convicted before the world as a Nation without honor, and unworthy to be trusted to fulfill the pledges it has made.

Mr. KENYON. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President. I would like to know if one Senator can give his time to another Senator. I would like to give the Senator from Wisconsin——

Mr. GRONNA. That has been decided.

Mr. KENYON. It has been decided?

Mr. GRONNA. Yes.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I would like to have the Senator complete that statement; he would like——

Mr. KENYON. I would like to give the Senator a part of my time.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am indeed grateful there is one Senator who indicates that disposition.

Mr. GRONNA. Two.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes; there is one in addition to the Senator from North Dakota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair has ruled that according to his understanding of the rule that could not be done. But of course that decision is reviewable by the Senate.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I asked a question of the desk. Will the desk tell the Presiding Officer, and let me be informed how much time I have left?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. You have thirty minutes of your own time left.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Thirty minutes of my own time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, that is not taking out the time the Senator used of the time of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA].

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I want to reserve that thirty minutes to discuss certain reservations that I have offered here, and therefore I forego making additional argument that I think is in the interests not only of the material welfare of this country, but in the perpetuity of its free institutions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the substitute offered by the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] for the reservation proposed by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER].

Mr. THOMAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum is suggested. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Hale	McNary	Smith, Ga.
Ball	Harding	Moses	Smith, S. C.
Bankhead	Harris	Nelson	Smoot
Beckham	Harrison	New	Spencer
Borah	Henderson	Newberry	Stanley
Calder	Hitchcock	Norris	Sterling
Capper	Johnson, Calif.	Nugent	Sutherland
Chamberlain	Johnson, S. Dak.	Overman	Swanson
Colt	Jones, Wash.	Owen	Thomas
Cummins	Kellogg	Page	Townsend
Curtis	Kendrick	Penrose	Trammell
Dial	Kenyon	Phelan	Underwood
Dillingham	Keyes	Pittman	Wadsworth
Edge	King	Poindexter	Walsh, Mass.
Elkins	Kirby	Pomerene	Walsh, Mont.
Fernald	La Follette	Reed	Warren
Fletcher	Lenroot	Robinson	Watson
France	Lodge	Sheppard	Wolcott
Frelinghuysen	McCormick	Shields	
Gay	McCumber	Simmons	
Gronna	McKellar	Smith, Ariz.	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-one Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, without interruption I should like to take five or six minutes to explain why I can not vote for the substitute offered by the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] nor for the original reservation offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER].

A good deal of emphasis has been laid on the fact that this is recognizing an international labor conference which may have an important effect on labor throughout the world. It makes no difference whether we recognize by this instrument an international labor conference or not. Such conferences have been held, and they will continue to be held, and will exert an influence on labor questions throughout the world. The only question is whether, by giving them Government recognition here and by providing Government participation, we will succeed in stabilizing labor conditions everywhere and in equalizing them in a reasonable way in the reasonable interest of labor.

Mr. President, under present conditions when labor holds an international conference all the members represent labor; they are labor delegates. Under the plan proposed in this treaty, one-half of the members attending the conference will be appointed by the Governments and will represent the general public, one-quarter only will represent labor, and one-quarter will represent employers, so that the result is apt to be more conservative and fairer and more in accordance with the welfare of society than to have one class only represented.

Mr. President, there is another thing. A governing body is created in addition to this conference which is to be held once a year. The governing body also consists one-half of representatives of the various nations, one-quarter of labor, and one-quarter of employers. So there again we have a responsible body more likely to reach reasonable decisions than if they were wholly belonging to one class.

Another thing I want to impress upon Senators is that the action of the conference is only advisory. It can not pass any resolution or enact any decree that binds anybody. All it can do is to recommend to the nations of the world, and there are only two methods in which those recommendations can be considered. First, the recommendation by the international labor conference can be put into the form of a treaty between the nations to which it refers. If that is ratified, then it binds them just the same as any other treaty is binding. Second, if not put into a treaty, it may be indrafted into the legislation of the various countries. In the United States that would require an act of Congress.

So there is no danger that the labor conditions of the United States will be governed by any international body. Always the question will remain a matter for Congress to decide or for the Senate to pass upon if it is in the form of a treaty to be ratified.

With these explanations, what objection can there be to this provision in the treaty? What possible objection is there to making an effort to stabilize labor conditions and equalize them throughout the world? We have complaints of pauper labor competition with the United States. The natural tendency will be to equalize, if this conference shall have their way, the eight-hour day not only in the United States but in other countries that have not adopted it, and with the conservative feature introduced by the representatives of the Governments, by the representatives of two classes, the employer and the employee, I can see no reason why the best results can not be secured.

I have heard it stated that nations were bound by this international labor conference. Let me read a single paragraph from article 405, which demonstrates absolutely that that statement is not true. It reads as follows, page 501:

> If on a recommendation no legislative or other action is taken to make a recommendation effective, or if the draft convention fails to obtain the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, no further obligation shall rest upon the member.

In other words, a recommendation is made by the labor conference, and if the United States Senate does not ratify a treaty to take it into effect or if the Congress of the United States shall not enact a law to take it into effect, it does not bind the United States in any degree.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the substitute offered by the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING], on which the yeas and nays have been requested.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CURTIS (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY], who is unavoidably detained from the Senate. I therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 43, nays 48, as follows:

YEAS—43.

Ball	Gore	McLean	Sherman
Borah	Gronna	Moses	Shields
Brandegee	Harding	Myers	Smith, Ga.
Calder	Johnson, Calif.	New	Smoot
Cummins	Jones, Wash.	Newberry	Sutherland
Dial	Kenyon	Norris	Thomas
Dillingham	King	Page	Wadsworth
Elkins	Knox	Penrose	Walsh, Mass.
Fernald	La Follette	Phipps	Warren
France	Lodge	Poindexter	Watson
Frelinghuysen	McCormick	Reed	

NAYS—48.

Ashurst	Chamberlain	Fletcher	Harrison
Bankhead	Colt	Gay	Henderson
Beckham	Culberson	Hale	Hitchcock
Capper	Edge	Harris	Johnson, S. Dak.

Jones, N. Mex.	Nelson	Robinson	Sterling
Kellogg	Nugent	Sheppard	Swanson
Keyes	Overman	Simmons	Townsend
Kirby	Owen	Smith, Ariz.	Trammell
Lenroot	Phelan	Smith, Md.	Underwood
McCumber	Pittman	Smith, S. C.	Walsh, Mont.
McKellar	Pomerene	Spencer	Williams
McNary	Ransdell	Stanley	Wolcott

NOT VOTING—4.

Curtis	Fall	Gerry	Kendrick

So Mr. KING's substitute was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now recurs on the reservation offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER].

Mr. LODGE. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CURTIS (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as on the previous vote, I withhold my vote.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). Making the same announcement with reference to my pair with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL], I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BECKHAM (after having voted in the negative). Has the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. SUTHERLAND] voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. He has not.

Mr. BECKHAM. I have a pair with that Senator and I withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 54, nays 35, as follows:

YEAS—54.

Ball	Gore	McCormick	Reed
Borah	Gronna	McCumber	Shields
Brandegee	Hale	McLean	Smith, Ga.
Calder	Harding	McNary	Smoot
Capper	Johnson, Calif.	Moses	Spencer
Colt	Jones, Wash.	Myers	Sterling
Cummins	Kellogg	Nelson	Thomas
Dial	Kenyon	New	Townsend
Dillingham	Keyes	Newberry	Wadsworth
Edge	King	Norris	Walsh, Mass.
Elkins	Knox	Page	Warren
Fernald	La Follette	Penrose	Watson
France	Lenroot	Phipps	
Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Poindexter	

NAYS—35.

Ashurst	Hitchcock	Pittman	Smith, S. C.
Bankhead	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pomerene	Stanley
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Ransdell	Swanson
Culberson	Kirby	Robinson	Trammell
Fletcher	McKellar	Sheppard	Underwood
Gay	Nugent	Sherman	Walsh, Mont.
Harris	Overman	Simmons	Williams
Harrison	Owen	Smith, Ariz.	Wolcott
Henderson	Phelan	Smith, Md.	

NOT VOTING—6.

Beckham	Fall	Kendrick	Sutherland
Curtis	Gerry		

So Mr. MCCUMBER's reservation was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills:

S. 3319. An act to provide for the reimbursement of the United States for motive power, cars, and other equipment ordered for railroads and systems of transportation under Federal control, and for other purposes; and

S. 3332. An act authorizing the board of county commissioners of the county of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, to construct a bridge across the Connecticut River between Windsor Locks and East Windsor, at Warehouse Point, in said county and State.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9821) to amend "An act entitled 'An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia,' approved February 28, 1901," and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bill and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 10453. An act to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 249. Joint resolution to continue the control of imports of dyes and coal-tar products.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (S. 425) to establish the Zion National Park in the State of Utah.

EMBARGO ON DYES AND COAL-TAR PRODUCTS.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, there is a joint resolution on the Vice President's table which came over from the other House about half an hour since. I do not think there will be any discussion of or objection to it, and I ask unanimous consent, as in legislative session, that the Chair may lay the joint resolution before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I should like to know what the joint resolution proposes.

Mr. PENROSE. It is relative to dyestuffs and is similar to the joint resolution which was before the Senate the other afternoon.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I shall have to object to its consideration.

Mr. SIMMONS. I hope the Senator from Nebraska will not object. As amended, I think the joint resolution is wholly unobjectionable, and its passage, I think, is very important.

Mr. PENROSE. All objection to the joint resolution, I think, has been eliminated.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Can it be passed without debate?

Mr. SIMMONS. I think so.

Mr. PENROSE. I think there will be no debate, as all opposition to the joint resolution has been allayed.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. If there will be no debate, I withdraw my objection to the consideration of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There being no objection, the Chair lays before the Senate the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 249) to continue the control of imports of dyes and coal-tar products was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That notwithstanding the prior termination of the present war, the provisions of the trading-with-the-enemy act, approved October 6, 1917, and of any proclamation of the President, issued in pursuance thereof, which prohibit or control the importation into the United States of dyes or other products derived directly or indirectly from coal tar are continued until January 15, 1920.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I only want to say that this joint resolution is identical, word for word, with the joint resolution which has been reported unanimously from the Committee on Finance of the Senate and to which every Senator has agreed. It simply gives two months' protection—whether adequate or not I do not know—until permanent legislation on the subject may be passed.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, all I desire to say is that I shall, if I can get an opportunity, vote "nay" upon this joint resolution. I shall not vote for a license system, even though I know that it is necessary to protect the dyestuffs industry.

There being no objection, the Senate as in Committee of the Whole proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, and read the third time.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator from Pennsylvania a question. There are several bills which are considered as emergency measures which have passed the House of Representatives relating to the tariff on particular items, such as magnesite, tungsten, and some other commodities. I desire to know what the disposition of the Committee on Finance is with reference to those measures?

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, the committee had a meeting some time ago and unanimously resolved that none of those bills should be taken up until the peace treaty shall have been disposed of. However, at the earnest request of people who were here in Washington and who desired to be heard in reference to some of these measures, a subcommittee of the Committee on Finance was appointed, which has been holding hearings and has completed them on zinc and tungsten.

Mr. JONES of Washington. What I desire to get at is, is it the disposition of the committee in the near future to take action upon these special bills that have passed the other House and to bring the matter before the Senate for consideration and action?

Mr. PENROSE. It is the purpose of the committee at the very earliest practicable moment to take up all these bills, including the one relating to magnesite, in a friendly spirit.

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President, the other evening I objected to the consideration of the joint resolution which was before the Senate in reference to this matter. The reason I did so was because of a telegram which I received and which reads as follows:

Grateful for your telegram. Very important for cotton-mill industry that foreign fast color dyes are admitted without further delay or hindrance. One cotton manufacturer has million and half dollars' shirting cloth requiring these dyes, unable to deliver without them; meanwhile many million dollars of these shirtings with fast dyes have been recently bought in England for importation to this country. Our print works has many thousand pieces held up for lack of fast colors. Will certainly lose its export trade in shirting unless permitted to secure dyes available to foreign competitors.

Mr. President, I have no objection to the resolution in the shape in which it is now presented, but I do want to vote to allow dyes to be imported into this country. I have had the matter up direct with the War Trade Board, and they have promised that they would allow such action. It is important to the cotton-mill industry that we get dyes immediately, and if they can not be manufactured in the United States they will have to be imported. Personally I wish this board could go out of existence and let the country get back to normal. I am perfectly willing to protect American industry to a reasonable extent, but if we can not manufacture dyes, then we should be allowed to import them as soon as possible.

Furthermore, I do not object to German importation, as some others do. If we expect Germany to get back on her feet, it will be necessary to begin to trade with her, and I want either that dyes be manufactured in this country or to have them imported right away in order to help the manufacturers of this country. Dyestuffs enter into the cost of clothing, and it is time that the price of clothing should come down.

I have no objection to the joint resolution being considered, but the reason I objected the other day was because of the statements in the telegram I have read and in a number of other messages I have received along the same line. Furthermore, I do not think that the board has been functioning as it should function.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the joint resolution pass?

The joint resolution was passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 125) to continue the control of imports of dyes and coal-tar products will be taken from the calender and postponed indefinitely.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANY.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole and in open executive session, resumed the consideration of the treaty of peace with Germany.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I offer an additional reservation, which is No. 4 of the reservations which I filed and had read several days ago. I will ask the Secretary to read it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

That the United States understands and so construes the provisions of the covenant of the league of nations that when the case referred to the council or the assembly involves a dispute between one member of the league and another member whose self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire are also represented in the body to which the case is referred, or involves a dispute between one member and any such dominion, colony, or part of empire, both the disputant members, including the dominion or principal country and all its said dominions, colonies, and parts of empire, are to be excluded from voting upon any phase of the dispute.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, if the Senators will turn to page 31 of the treaty of peace with Germany they will find the second amendment, known as the Moses amendment. That amendment was voted down, with the understanding that there would be a substitute or substitutes offered for it, so that we could meet the question of any country involved in a dispute having more votes than the other disputant member.

The amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire read as follows:

Whenever the case referred to the assembly involves a dispute between one member of the league and another member whose self-governing dominions or colonies or parts of empire are also represented in the assembly, neither the disputant members nor any of their said dominions, colonies, or parts of empire shall have a vote upon any phase of the question.

Mr. President, two objections were urged against this amendment. One was that it referred to cases in the assembly only, and it was claimed that a self-governing dominion might by some possibility become a member of the council, and that the amendment would not cover the council. While I believe that no self-governing dominion which is subject to some other member of the league could obtain a place in the council, I have taken care of that contingency by making the reservation include both the council and the assembly.

Another objection was that it referred to disputes only with the parent country itself and not to disputes with any of its dominions. Applying the case to Great Britain, for instance, it was held that if we might have a dispute with Great Britain the British Empire, under the amendment, would have but the one vote, but if our dispute was with Canada or Australia, then the rule would not apply. That contingency is taken care of in the latter portion of my reservation, which provides:

Both the disputant members, including the dominion or principal country and all its said dominions, colonies, and parts of empire, are to be excluded from voting upon any phase of the dispute.

I think that covers the question better than any other suggestion that has been presented thus far, as it covers both disputes with the dominant or parent country and with any one of its self-governing dominions, possessions, or parts of empire. I do not claim that it would cover those cases where there would be a dispute between two other members outside the British Empire, where any member of the assembly could have a vote. That should be taken care of by an entirely different reservation, which will be offered; and this, I desire to say, reaches only that one feature of the case.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I think the reservation offered by the Senator from North Dakota expresses what is the real meaning of the league covenant, and I see no objection to its adoption.

Mr. McCUMBER. I think it does.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, I offer as a substitute the matter which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment, in the nature of a substitute, will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In lieu of the words proposed to be inserted by the Senator from North Dakota, as a separate reservation, it is proposed to insert the following:

The Senate of the United States advises and consents to the ratification of said treaty with the following reservations and conditions, anything in the covenant of the league of nations and the treaty to the contrary notwithstanding:

When any member of the league has or possesses self-governing dominions or colonies or parts of empire which are also members of the league the United States shall have representatives in the council and assembly and in any labor conference or organization under the league or treaty numerically equal to the aggregate number of representatives of such member of the league and its self-governing dominions and colonies and parts of empire in such council and assembly of the league and labor conference or organization under the league or treaty; and such representatives of the United States shall have the same powers and rights as the representatives of said member and its self-governing dominions or colonies or parts of empire; and upon all matters whatsoever, except where a party to a dispute, the United States shall have votes in the council and assembly and in any labor conference or organization under the league or treaty numerically equal to the aggregate vote to which any such member of the league and its self-governing dominions and colonies and parts of empire are entitled.

Whenever a case referred to the council or assembly involves a dispute between the United States and another member of the league whose self-governing dominions or colonies or parts of empire are also represented in the council or assembly, or between the United States and any dominion, colony, or part of any other member of the league, neither the disputant members nor any of their said dominions, colonies, or parts of empire shall have a vote upon any phase of the question.

Whenever the United States is a party to a dispute which is referred to the council or assembly, and can not, because a party, vote upon such dispute, any other member of the council or assembly having self-governing dominions or colonies or parts of empire also members, upon such dispute to which the United States is a party or upon any phase of the question, shall have and cast for itself and its self-governing dominions and colonies and parts of empire, all together, but one vote.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, the substitute which I offer speaks for itself. It is the third attempt which I have made in this body to obtain equal representation and equal voting power for our country with Great Britain. There is yet another opportunity to present the question, I presume; and I conceive it to be my duty, feeling as I do, and feeling as I do in respect to the disproportionate voting power and disproportionate representation which we are about to give as Americans to Great Britain, whenever occasion shall arise hereafter, and whenever the opportunity shall be presented, to present again to the Senate exactly this reservation and again have the subject matter determined.

I seek by this reservation not to correct one evil arising out of the voting power under the league of nations, but to correct all of the evils which arise from giving Britain six times the voting power which is accorded to the United States under the league of nations. It has been my fond hope—shattered, it is true, in the presentations which heretofore have been made—that the Senate would respond to an effort made here to give to our country the same representation as Great Britain in this league. But whether that hope has been shattered in the days that are past, or whether it may be shattered in the day or two to come upon this discussion, I am going to continue in my effort to obtain what I think is justice to our country, and to remedy what I think is an injustice to our Republic.

I listened yesterday to the very delightful presentation made by the Senator from Massachusetts upon the question of a Nation's honor. I confess it touched me, and it affected me, Mr. President. I do not, of course, claim to have any more or any other or any greater patriotic activities or patriotic inclinations, predilections, or feelings than any other man in this body; but the Lord has made all of us in different mold, Mr. President, some of us perhaps emotional, some of us perhaps seeing awry in our desire to protect our country, some of us without the true vision in regard to this league of nations, which, as the map we have just witnessed demonstrates, gives to another country an overwhelming and an overweening power in this

league. But seeing with that vision awry, seeing it as the Lord has given us to see, looking at this situation that confronts us as the poor faculties that we have enable us to look at it, there are some of us who think that the United States Senate ought to be engaged to-day not in doing what Lloyd-George said yesterday was the first duty of Great Britain to protect her own, but in protecting our own here in this land; and the object of this reservation I present to the Senate now is that all of those gentlemen who have been so earnest in saying to us that they want to remedy the wrong that has been done, but that they could not do it by amendment, may by reservation now remedy the wrong about which they have spoken in the past, and that they may have the opportunity by a reservation to justify not only their faith in their Nation, but their pride and their patriotism in their Nation.

I heard the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX] yesterday describe a treaty which he negotiated with England, a treaty wherein there were three representatives of Great Britain. How many of America? Three. Ah, Mr. President, the Senator from Pennsylvania was forgetful of that which we have learned in the last few days and the last few months in this assembly and his temerity ran riot. When he negotiated a treaty with Great Britain he dared take equal representation for his country with that powerful Empire! But, Mr. President, if at the time he negotiated that treaty he had come into the Senate of the United States and had said "I have negotiated this treaty, which shall determine certain questions with Great Britain, and in negotiating this treaty, my fellows, I have given to Great Britain six votes, to our country one vote," I suspect that there would not have been the halting hesitancy and the timid fear on the part of the Senate we now witness, but the United States Senate then would have said to him, "On what theory, sir, do you give to Great Britain, in determining questions which shall arise between Great Britain and this country, six times the power and six times the representation that you give to this country?" And I suspect, Mr. President, that if that had been done in the time that the Senator from Pennsylvania negotiated that treaty with Great Britain the Senate of the United States as one man would have risen and said, "Who is it on this earth that dares to say the United States of America is inferior and subordinate to any power and shall be granted, when it enters into a partnership or a treaty with any other power, only a sixth of the representation and a sixth of the voting power?" I suspect, Mr. President, that would have been the answer of the Senate of the United States in those days when the Senator from Pennsylvania negotiated his treaty with Great Britain.

To-day, Mr. President, we have fallen upon parlous times. To-day, Mr. President, although the words of Lloyd-George are echoing around the world even now, "Our first concern is our own," it is not, as it was in those days gone by, a matter of pride and of patriotism, a matter indeed to call for eulogy and encomium, to demand for our country equal voting power and equal representation; but to-day bow your heads, bend your backs; Great Britain, 6 votes in the league of nations; the United States, 1 vote in the league of nations. To-day the British Empire in the league of nations, 6 representatives, 18 representatives under one part of the covenant; the United States, 1 representative, or 3 representatives under a part of the covenant.

Under the labor provisions of that document the United States has 4 representatives, the Empire of Great Britain 24 representatives.

When, my friends, did we become so poor a nation that we were entitled to only one-sixth of the representation or the voting power of any nation on the face of the earth?

Oh, you may vote it down here if you will. You may say, if you want, as you have said heretofore, that Great Britain shall have six representatives and we have one; that Great Britain is entitled in our world partnership to six times the votes that we have and six times the representation. Say it if you will! I dare say to you that outside of this Chamber there are no Americans who say it, and, saving a very few, the only men in all this land to-day who insist that Great Britain shall have six times the power, six times the votes, and six times the representation of the United States of America are the Members of the United States Senate.

They may be right. They may, with a wider vision, see the greater power of Great Britain. They may, in an emotional internationalism, be perfectly clear that Great Britain in the league of nations should have six times our voting power and six times our representation. I admit they may be wholly right. But God has not given it to me to see that way. This yet is my country, and so far as my vote will permit it my country will never be inferior or subordinate to any other country on the face of the earth, whether it is Great Britain or whether it is any other power.

I know the time for appeal has passed. I realize that no argument that I might make would have the slightest effect upon this reservation. I realize that aught I might say concerning this disproportionate voting power and this disproportionate representation will fall doubtless upon deaf ears. But now, when the opportunity comes, to-morrow if it comes again, the next day, the next year, the next decade, whenever it comes, as I see this, I shall insist and demand that the United States of America stands on an equality with even Great Britain and shall have equal power with any nation.

Mr. TOWNSEND. May I ask the Senator a question in my time? I am in such hearty sympathy with the sentiments of the Senator from California that I am wondering if I understand the last paragraph of the Senator's reservation. I understand that he has never presented it before in that form?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Not in that form. That is correct.

Mr. TOWNSEND. It provides, as I understand it, that whenever the United States has a dispute, any other country having self-governing colonies shall have but one vote.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Yes.

Mr. TOWNSEND. The Senator also provides, in the first part of his reservation, that the United States under all circumstances shall have as many votes on all questions as any other country. Would it not be possible under that last paragraph, where Great Britain, for instance, had a dispute to which the United States was not a party, for the United States to vote just as many votes as Great Britain would have had if she had not been a party?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Do you mean if the United States is a party?

Mr. TOWNSEND. No; where the United States is not a party.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. We would have exactly the same votes that Great Britain would have under similar circumstances, neither having the right to vote in matters where they are disputants.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I have not made myself clear, I think.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Perhaps I did not follow the Senator.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Suppose Great Britain has six votes, the Senator provides that the United States shall have six votes.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Yes.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Where the United States is a party to a dispute and Great Britain is not, the Senator from California provides that Great Britain shall have but one vote.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Yes.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Suppose Great Britain is a party to the dispute but the United States it not, do you not permit the United States to have six votes?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I think not.

Mr. TOWNSEND. It seems to me that is the clear meaning of the reservation.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. No; that is not the purpose. The purpose is to give us equal representation under similar circumstances.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I feel that that was the purpose, but I am afraid that the last paragraph does not mean that. That is new, and I have not seen it before.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. The last paragraph was drawn for the purpose of eliminating the possibility of Great Britain, in a matter where we had a dispute, casting six votes.

Mr. TOWNSEND. But the Senator wanted to give Great Britain the same advantage the United States would have if the circumstances were reversed?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Yes.

Mr. TOWNSEND. The Senator did not want the United States to have six votes in case Great Britain was a party.

Mr. KNOX. From my reading of the reservation I should say it means that if Great Britain is a party to a dispute with another nation——

Mr. TOWNSEND. Not the United States.

Mr. KNOX. No; another nation, not the United States, the United States has six votes. If the United States has a dispute with another nation, and not Great Britain, Great Britain has six votes. So they are exactly on a parity.

Mr. TOWNSEND. That is exactly what it does not say. It says they shall have one vote. If the Senator will read the last line of the last paragraph, he will see that is exactly what it amounts to. The United States can have six votes in a dispute to which it is not a party but to which Great Britain is a party,

but Great Britain can have but one vote in a case where the United States is one of the disputants and Great Britain is not. I could not believe the Senator wanted to have it that way.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. No; I do not think it is capable of that construction.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, if all the Senator stated with reference to the voting power of Great Britain were true, to which I do not agree, nevertheless the reservation which I have offered covers every possible dispute in which Great Britain is a party, whether it is a dispute with us or with anyone else, and she can have but one vote under this reservation.

In the other feature of the case, namely, where there would be a dispute between, say, Spain and Bulgaria, there is another reservation that is going to be offered under which the United States will not assume any obligation if Great Britain and all her dependencies exercise the right to cast more than one vote. So we cover it from every standpoint and protect not only the United States but protect every other country; whereas under the reservation offered by the Senator from California each of the other nations would, of course, demand an equal 6 votes; and if there were 40 of them there would be 240 votes to be cast. I think we will meet this question fairly, in a way that will meet every objection that has been made by the Senator from California, and at the same time we will not kick Canada or Australia out of the league of nations.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. We specifically do not kick Canada or the colonies of Great Britain out of the league by this reservation. We preserve our rights. In the reservation which has been offered by the Senator from North Dakota he never touches the question of representation at all, which is one of the important questions to be touched by any reservation in reference to the voting power or membership in the league. When the Senator says that we kick these colonies out of the league, he is utterly and absolutely in error, because we do nothing of the sort. Under the reservation we simply give equal representation to our country with the Empire of Great Britain; and I can not say that often enough.

Mr. COLT. Mr. President, what I have said before upon the former amendment of the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] I simply wish to repeat in a word, as it applies equally to his present reservation. Agreeing with all that the Senator has said on the question of inequality, this reservation, it seems to me, is absolutely impracticable and nonenforceable. There are 27 nations who have joined in this treaty. Great Britain has six votes, with her self-governing colonies and dominions. Under the Johnson reservation we have six votes. That leaves 25 nations with one vote each. Our instrument of ratification has to be submitted to all of these powers. We must view this covenant from the standpoint of an association of nations, not from the standpoint of Great Britain and the United States alone. It is inconceivable that the other great powers—France, Italy, Japan, and other nations—will enter into any covenant in which the United States has six votes, without any self-governing colonies or dominions. To my mind it means the destruction of the treaty and its nonacceptance by the other powers, because the other powers will never accept this reservation. It is impossible to apply this reservation to the covenant as it is now written without changing it in all of its parts, changing it fundamentally, from membership voting to some other kind of voting.

Therefore, I hold that this reservation practically is an impossible proposition—and we have to look at the proposition from that standpoint—because it will never be accepted by the other nations and could not be applied to the present covenant.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, continuing the remarks of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT], the other nations will accept the league if Great Britain has six votes; but if the United States ventures to claim six votes the other nations will reject the league. Hence the United States must waive its rights in the interest of Great Britain and go into the league with its hands tied and with Great Britain the dominant power. And this we must do because if we do otherwise we might have to change the instrument or even send it back for ratification. The importance of having——

Mr. COLT. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. REED. In a moment. The importance of having this instrument is so much greater than the importance of the interests of the United States that we must sacrifice our country upon the altar of this treacherous scheme.

Mr. COLT. Mr. President, I intended to say, before I sat down, that I believe this inequality can only be cured by the reservation which has been offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT], the terms of which we all know.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I want to point in just a word to the great group of questions that are not covered by the reservation offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER], and I do not know that they are covered fully even by the reservation offered by the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], but of that I am not certain.

The reservation offered by the Senator from North Dakota provides that in case of a dispute, when the case is referred to the council or the assembly, and the dispute is between one member of the league and another member whose self-governing dominions, colonies, and so forth—

> are also represented in the body to which the case is referred, or involves a dispute between one member and any such dominion, colony, or part of empire, both the disputant members, including the dominion or principal country and all its said dominions, colonies, and parts of empire are to be excluded from voting upon any phase of the dispute.

As I understand that, it means that in case Great Britain is a party to a dispute, all of her dominions shall be excluded from voting in that dispute. That is the meaning, in a word, if I get it. If I am wrong, I wish the Senator would correct me.

Mr. McCUMBER. That is half the meaning.

Mr. REED. What is the other half?

Mr. McCUMBER. The other half is that if there is a dispute with any one of the colonies, it is a dispute with all.

Mr. REED. Let us see where that leads us.

Mr. McCUMBER. I stated that the other question of a dispute between nations, in which neither Great Britain nor any of her colonies is a party, is to be covered by a separate reservation.

Mr. REED. But that leaves us—if there be 10,000 disputes and Great Britain and her colonies are a party to only one dispute the rule would apply in that one dispute and her colonies could not vote in case Great Britain was concerned and Great Britain could not vote nor any of the colonies in case one of the colonies was concerned. But so far as this rule is concerned, in all other disputes all of the colonies would be represented and the Empire would be represented. The Senator says he proposes another reservation covering disputes between other nations. I have not seen that reservation, and while my time is very precious, I wish the Senator would refer me to it.

Mr. McCUMBER. It is the last one on page 4 of my proposed reservations, commencing with line 11.

Mr. JONES of Washington. If the Senator from Missouri will permit me, I will read it in my own time for him.

Mr. REED. Very well. I will sit down and yield the floor, if I can do that, and allow the Senator to read it.

Mr. JONES of Washington. It is No. 9, presented by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER] as an amendment to the reservation intended to be proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT]. Substitute for the said proposed amendment the following:

> The United States reserves the right, upon the submission of any dispute to the council or the assembly, to object to any member and its self-governing dominions, dependencies, or possessions having in the aggregate more than one vote; and in case such objection is made the United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any election, finding, or decision in which such member and its said dominions, dependencies, and possessions have in the aggregate cast more than one vote.

Mr. REED. I thank the Senator. That reserves to us a right of objection, I think. I have heard the words for the first time, and my opinion is very hastily formed.

Now, what are you going to do with this sort of a case? We have a question come up that does not involve a dispute at all between two nations, but involves, first, an election of four new members of the council. When that election comes on the United States is interested in the election of certain members of the council and Great Britain is interested in electing certain other members of the council. Great Britain in that election will cast 6 votes against the single vote of the United States, and where is the man to say that is covered by these reservations? Yet that goes to the very organization of the body that is to control the world. That is one illustration; but, sir, there will come up a multitude of questions.

Suppose this body shall undertake now to settle the question of what are to be the ultimate destinies of this territory that has recently been taken over under mandatory? Suppose that it involves the whole east coast of Africa that Great Britain has recently taken? That is not a dispute between nations within the meaning of the reservation. When that question comes up for consideration the United States may believe that those countries should be permitted to set up a government of their own, or may believe that the mandate should be extended or that it should be limited. Great Britain may desire them for herself or may advocate any other policy contrary to the policy and wish of the United States. In that question, which involves a tremendous stretch of territory and may concern trade relations of a most vital character, Great Britain casts her 6 votes and the United States casts her 1 vote.

Again, the islands of the sea have been taken over and will ultimately become the controlling factors, first in the trade of the world and finally in the dominance of the seas in time of war. That question may come up for settlement. It is not a dispute between two nations within the meaning of this reservation. It is a question of world diplomacy and it concerns a matter that is within the authority and jurisdiction of the league by express language. Great Britain desires to obtain dominance and control over certain of those islands and to establish policies which will be beneficial to her. The United States has a view that is favorable to our country or more favorable to the world. When that question comes up Great Britain casts her 6 votes and the United States casts 1 vote.

Mr. President, you can not cure this by any such reservation. The reservation is a benefit as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It is mincing at a thing and we are playing mice beneath the great table of Great Britain, crawling about and trying to save a crumb here and a crumb there, instead of rising in the spirit of the past and demanding that we shall travel the highway of the future the equal of any other nation.

I should like to discuss this question, but time forbids. Enough is said when I conclude my remarks with the assertion that many prominent English statesmen and many prominent English publicists have admitted the injustice of Great Britain's position and have admitted that the States of the United States, the great States, might as well ask representation for themselves as Great Britain for her colonies, and with those admissions, and with the admission of one of the foremost English publicists, that the construction which I stated upon this treaty some months ago is correct and that it ought to be rectified in the interest of justice, we find the United States Senate still sitting here and, instead of adopting a drastic reservation as we were promised would be adopted when the amendment was defeated and defeated upon the express ground that a drastic reservation would be adopted, I am afraid that there will be an attempt to defeat the reservation of the Senator from California which does go far toward rectifying the evil.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President, I can very well understand an honest, legitimate, and conscientious difference of opinion upon almost any other feature of the treaty than the one that is raised by the reservation offered by the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON.] I am constrained to put my observations in the shortest space possible, because I want to reserve some time to discuss a reservation that I have myself offered. I think that the least important things that this reservation touches are contentious questions between the United States and Great Britain—or between the United States and any other power, for that matter—for, so far as disputes between the United States and Great Britain are concerned, neither the United States nor Great Britain, under the terms of this reservation, will be entitled to a vote.

But when you recall that the league of nations has jurisdiction over the earth and over all questions that affect the peace and welfare of the earth, you can imagine thousands of questions of a noncontentious character the policy involved in which may be of vital consequence to the United States; and the impropriety of having her sitting bound, with only 1 vote, with the greatest empire outside of ourselves with 6 votes, you are conceding a proposition that to me it seems impossible for any patriotic American citizen to consider with patience.

We do not have to be parties to a dispute to be vitally interested in that dispute. The principle that is involved may affect us more immediately, more directly, and more completely than the actual parties to what I might call the litigation. So I consider the great virtue of this reservation is that in questions of that character—and there will be hundreds of them where there are single ones of actual dispute between nations—it takes care of the interests, the rights, and the dignity of the United States.

Mr. PHELAN. Mr. President, I have but a few minutes' time left of my allotment, and I would have preferred to have heard the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT]. However, I desire to say that my inclination has been to support the league of nations covenant; but I have long come to the conclusion that it will be necessary in this particular matter to vote for a reservation. I looked with favor upon the reservation proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin until he stated in an address the other day that it did not cover the ground, and that therefore he was obliged to support the reservation proposed by the junior Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON]. On investigating, then, the defect of the Lenroot amendment, which the Senator from Wisconsin himself can explain, I came to the conclusion that it would be necessary to support the amendment proposed by my colleague.

There is not only a question here of power, which has been ably discussed by Senators, but there is a question of prestige. Great Britain and the United States are commercial rivals, and I can well understand the smaller nations of the world, say, of South America, looking with awe and reverence and possibly giving preference in trade to the nation which in the assembly of the league would have six votes with which to assist them in any dispute in which they might be engaged. We can not afford to allow the prestige of the United States to fall in the eyes of the smaller nations of the world. So it is not only a question of power but it is a question of prestige.

I was also disposed to believe that Canada and Australia and New Zealand would be helpful to us in the settlement of many Pacific problems, and therefore I am glad that they are allowed to remain in the league under the amendment proposed by my colleague, and are not eliminated. That reservation simply provides that the United States shall have an equal number of votes with Great Britain. I would have much preferred to have seen Great Britain as an empire voting as a unit, consulting with her colonies, members of the league, to determine by such conference the manner in which the one vote of Great Britain and her colonies should be cast, but that is impracticable now, because it would involve an amendment. I say I looked with favor upon taking Australia and Canada and New Zealand into the league, because I thought they better understood our Pacific problems, if you please, than did the mother country. However, I have here a letter which shows a certain degree of bias, which is new to me, from the leading publicist of Australia, which was furnished to me in a private letter from a gentleman high in authority in the State of California, and therefore I do not give the name of the publicist. He says:

> The anti-American feeling is almost as bad here now as it was during the war. I think that the trouble lies in the fact that we are afraid of America commercially and financially and show it in the stupid manner usual to crowds. I now believe that the only thing likely to make Australians regard America with friendly eyes is trouble with Japan. This seems to me to be getting nearer and people here believe it also. They imagine though that it will be possible for Australia to remain neutral in a struggle between Japan and the United States, and rather welcome it, hoping that thereby both will be weakened and Great Britain will as a result win back the commercial and financial supremacy of the world. Imagine such hopes when the Asiatics are at our very doors!

That is merely a straw, though it comes from eminent authority, but it shows that the colonies will ally themselves with the mother country in seeking to recover the trade of the world; and it is only natural. Therefore we should not give them greater voting power; we should not facilitate them in destroying the American supremacy. It will be utterly idle and foolish to do so. As the Premier of Great Britain truly said yesterday, and which we all appreciate, a man's first duty is to his own country.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, I shall detain the Senate but a moment. In a sentence I wish to answer, if I can, the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT].

The objection of the Senator from Rhode Island to this reservation is that it is impracticable. It is impracticable, Mr. President, to give the United States six votes or six representatives, but it is entirely practicable to give Great Britain six votes or six representatives. It would be a terrible thing—oh, we can all see the evil consequences—if we, as well as Great Britain, had six votes and six representatives.

Then, again, for another reason, the Senator says it is impracticable. "Think of the other nations involved!" he exclaims. I heard it said here the other day in the Senate that it was an insult to France and to Japan and to Italy and to Spain for the United States to ask six votes or six representatives in the league of nations. That statement was made on the floor of the United States Senate. The argument of the Senator from Rhode Island is on a parity with it—that it is an insult to France and to Italy and to Japan for the United States to ask six votes. Good God, does not an American ever think that it is an insult to America to give Great Britain six votes and the United States but one? If we take six votes we insult France and Italy and Japan, it is asserted. If Great Britain takes six votes it is an honor we should appreciate!

Mr. President, as earnestly as I can, let me say to my brethren upon the other side that there is going to be adopted a reservation upon this question. That goes without saying, my friends. Therefore I ask you what kind of a reservation do you want? Do you want a reservation that does not give you equal voting power and equal representation; that has in it all the ills that are at present existent in the covenant; or do you want equal voting power and equal representation? There is going to be, I repeat—and I think I do not speak inadvisedly in prophesy—a reservation adopted. Now, what will you have? The question we are up against is just this—and I put it to you gentlemen on the other side—do you believe your country should

have equal voting power and equal representation with Great Britain? No existing reservation preserves either equal voting power or gives equal representation to the United States. They may protect you subsequently by saying that ultimately you may repudiate the action; but the action will have been taken at the time of your repudiation, and it will have been taken by six representatives of Great Britain and one of ours. So I say, as the last word, the question is, Do you believe that your country should have the same voting power and the same representation as the Empire of Great Britain?

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, as I understand the parliamentary situation, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER] has offered a reservation, for which the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] has offered a substitute. I have not the time to discuss, nor do I think it is necessary to discuss, the subject matter in detail; it has been discussed heretofore, and we all understand it well, but the reservation of the Senator from North Dakota does not touch the vitals of this question at all. It only applies where there is a dispute submitted to the council. It reads:

The United States reserves the right, upon the submission of any dispute to the council or the assembly, to object to any member and its self-governing dominions, dependencies, or possessions having in the aggregate more than one vote, and in case such objection is made the United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any election, finding, or decision in which such member and its said dominions, dependencies, and possessions have in the aggregate cast more than one vote.

Mr. President, the most vital and important things which will be achieved under the league, if it is brought into existence, will not be in the way of settling disputes at all. Very few disputes will ever be submitted to the council; they will be settled before they rise to the dignity of being disputes, and especially will that be true if Great Britain is permitted to control the council and to control the assembly. A question will never arise to the dignity of a dispute if those who are in absolute control may shape the policies before the time for a dispute arises. For that reason this reservation does not touch the most important part of this question at all.

"The council shall consist of representatives of the" United States of America, of the British Empire, of France, of Italy, and of Japan, "together with representatives of four other members of the league. These four members of the league shall be elected by the assembly from time to time in its discretion."

The assembly elects the additional members of the league, and in the assembly, notwithstanding the reservation of the Senator from North Dakota, the 6 votes of Great Britain will remain and remain uncontrolled and undirected, and the power which will direct the governing body of this league will have in it a representation composed of one member from the United States and six from Great Britain. The Senator from North Dakota does not propose to change that at all. If you give the assembly control of the membership, the power to select and to elect the members of the council or the members who may constitute the council, it will be of very little service to the United States to have a reservation to the effect that disputes shall be protected by equal votes.

Furthermore, Mr. President, it will be observed that this is one of the clauses in which less than unanimous consent is necessary in order to elect. I also call attention to article 5, which provides:

All matters of procedure at meetings of the assembly or of the council, including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the assembly or by the council—

By the body of delegates or by the executive council—

and may be decided by a majority of the members of the league represented at the meeting.

The Senator from North Dakota does not propose to remedy that; and yet the appointment, under article 5, of the investigating committees which will take up and consider and present either to the council or the assembly or to the world the vital questions coming before this body or any different bodies of the league may be controlled and directed by a mere majority vote, and of that majority Great Britain will have six and the United States one.

The fountain source of authority the Senator from North Dakota does not touch. He leaves Great Britain to direct the affairs of the league as completely with the reservation as she would without the reservation.

Mr. MCCUMBER. Mr. President, I think it fair to the Senate and to the Senator to say that the reservation which he read was not the reservation which I have offered at all.

Mr. BORAH. The reservation I read is the reservation which is in the printed leaflet as offered by the Senator from North Dakota. Has the Senator his reservation there?

Mr. MCCUMBER. It is a different one.

Mr. BORAH. Let me have it as it has been presented. I will read it, but I apprehend that it has not been improved in respect to matters of which I have spoken. [Reading:]

That the United States understands and so construes the provisions of the covenant of the league of nations that when the case referred to the council or the assembly involves a dispute between one member of the league and another member whose self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire are also represented in the body to which the case is referred, or involves a dispute between one member and any such dominion, colony, or part of empire, both the disputant members, including the dominion or principal country and all its said dominions, colonies, and parts of empire, are to be excluded from voting upon any phase of the dispute.

That does not change the proposition one particle. The Senator's reservation depends for its life entirely upon the question of there being a dispute. He does not touch the question of electing the membership, of controlling the membership, either of the assembly or of the council or of the league. He leaves Great Britain absolutely to control both these bodies as completely as he did under the reservation which he first offered. Upon the point I make there is no difference in the two reservations in the practical working.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, the difficulty of the pending proposition is that it is not a reservation at all. It is an amendment. The distinguished Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] seems to be of the opinion that an amendment may be transformed into a reservation by changing its title; but the Senator from California about 10 days ago, when this same matter was up, made the statement that full equality between the British Empire and the United States could not be insured by any reservation, and he was correct, and that was why I voted for his amendment, because it did cover some things that could not be covered by any reservation. While this is denominated a "reservation," it is really an amendment; and I do not propose to inject into the series of reservations what is really an amendment, especially as the Senator from California will have another opportunity, when we go from the Committee of the Whole into the Senate, to offer this very proposition as an amendment.

I am sure that the distinction between reservations and amendments must be clear to the Senate. An amendment may have the effect of a reservation. Illustrative of that are most of what are known as the Fall amendments, the effect of which was wholly as reservations, because they merely took the United States out of that portion of the treaty. An illustration of an amendment was, for instance, inserting the word "China" for "Japan." Does the Senator from California say that we could properly accomplish by a reservation the transference of Shantung from Japan to China?

This so-called reservation is not a reservation at all, but is an amendment, because it increases the number of votes that the United States shall have under the treaty; it changes the terms of the treaty; it affects all of the parties to the treaty; while a reservation merely amounts to a ratification in part, and says that the United States by reservation does not agree to this part or that part or the other part of the treaty. No reservation, however, can properly in any way affect the terms of the treaty so far as granting to the United States additional rights is concerned or changing the rights of the parties. So that this so-called reservation has no business here, because it is not a reservation; and the Senator will have an opportunity before the day is over, I hope, to offer this very proposition as an amendment, where it belongs.

Upon the merits of the matter I am not going to say any more than this: I stated the other day that the Senator's amendment did cover some things that my reservation did not, and that, in my judgment, no reservation could cover, and also that it did not cover some things of the most vital interest to the United States that the reservation did cover. The pending amendment, denominated a reservation, does protect the United States, if adopted, in two classes of disputes, but it still leaves the United States unprotected in a third class of disputes. It protects the United States where the United States and the British Empire are parties; it protects the United States where the United States is a party to a dispute with some nation other than the British Empire, although, as the Senator from Michigan stated, even in that event it would give to the British Empire 1 vote, apparently, where the United States was a party, but would give to the United States 6 votes where the British Empire was a party. But take the case of a dispute between China and Japan, for instance, or between Bulgaria and Greece. Under this amendment of the Senator from California, the British Empire would have 6 votes, and the United States would still have 1 vote, and that defect is not cured; while the reservation that I shall offer, if this substitute is defeated, provides that—

The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly in which any member of the league and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire in the aggregate have cast more than one vote, and assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the league if such member, or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire, or part of empire united with it politically has voted.

In other words, the United States will not be bound by anything done by this league of nations wherever the British Empire and all its colonies have cast in the aggregate more than one vote; nor will it be bound by anything that may be done, where we are parties to a dispute with them, where any of them have voted at all.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I shall support the reservation offered by the Senator from North Dakota. My reasons were stated at some length earlier in this discussion. I am not at all convinced that the disproportion of 6 votes to 1 will exist in this league if the treaty shall be adopted and the league become effective, as has been so frequently stated and reiterated upon this floor.

Mr. President, much of the apprehension voiced upon this floor with regard to the practical working of the league through the disproportion claimed rests upon the assumption of an irreconcilable antagonism between the interests of the British Empire and those of the United States and that such antagonism will be powerfully promoted, to our undoing, by this preponderant arrangement. In my judgment very few disputes will arise or differences obtain wherein the interests of the dominions of Great Britain or of the British Government itself will differ very materially from our own; and I am sure that as to all matters affecting the Western Hemisphere the interests and the policy of the Canadian Dominion and of New Zealand and Australia will be practically identical with ours. We can conceive of possible differences arising between the United States and some oriental power, but it is impossible to conceive that they should eventuate upon any other than issues which affect the whole Western Hemisphere in common with the Australasian Dominions. Let me add that if Great Britain were disposed to be captious she might with a consistency fully equal to our own point her finger at the fact that the United States could, if she would, control the votes of four of her own dependencies—for that is what they are—and by that means counterbalance any disproportion charged against her in the balance of the league.

Cuba is protected by the United States. Panama is an offspring of this country, and not a very creditable offspring at that. The Governments of Guatemala and Haiti rest upon the bayonets of the United States marines, whose withdrawal would be followed by their collapse. Now, I do not for a moment admit that the United States would even indirectly seek to utilize the influence that it thus possesses; but I can well understand how in this conflict between the nations the charge could be made, and justly made, that here, too, is a potential disproportion, the balance swinging in favor of the United States and against the other members of the league. If the Government of the United States or that of any of the other allied and associated powers were possessed of independent dominions, like those owing allegiance to the British Crown, there is no question but that the same representation would be given them. But, Mr. President, England is the only colonizing country so mindful of her own welfare and that of her dependencies as to give them that independent status which requires all nations to recognize their status as independent communities.

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a single question?

Mr. THOMAS. I would yield if I had the time, but under the circumstances I am obliged to decline.

Much has been said here, too, about England's supremacy upon the seas. She has it, and it is well for civilization in the recent crisis which it has confronted that she had and maintained that supremacy, for without the British fleet we to-day might be subject to the German Empire, and surely without it the Allies could not have held out against the fearful power of Germany until America came to the rescue and finally determined the struggle. In these times when we are so critical of our associates we should scarcely overlook the tremendous services to civilization and to the world which the great Empire of Great Britain furnished in that supreme moment of the world's history, when the liberties of mankind were trembling in the balance.

Nor should we overlook the equally important fact that the British fleet was for years the chief bulwark of the Monroe doctrine. England's approval of that policy was manifest at its announcement, through the period of its struggling growth toward adolescence, and in the days of its full fruition. She sometimes disregarded it when her own affairs were involved, which I do not defend, but she never challenged our right to exercise it.

Mr. President, let me say, before I resume my seat, that my experience in this open executive session has cured me completely of my former advocacy of them while considering treaties, for we have upon this floor openly and frequently spoken in terms of contempt and bitter criticism, sometimes of denunciation, of nearly all of the other great countries of the world; so flagrantly, Mr. President, that if conditions were reversed and the same practice had manifested itself toward us upon the floor of the House of Commons, or in the French Chamber of Deputies, or in the Japanese Parliament, this body would have been the first to have denounced and resented it.

Such conduct, Mr. President, is not becoming in a dignified body like this. It partakes little of that consideration which great and friendly nations should manifest toward each other. No good can come from it; much injury may result. It would have been far better, in my judgment, had our consideration of the treaty been behind closed doors. Our fathers were far wiser than we sometimes think. The safeguards which they erected for the due operation of the machinery of representative government are the best that could have been devised. Experience has nearly always demonstrated their efficiency, and we can not depart from them with safety or decorum.

I shall vote, Mr. President, for the reservation offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER]. It covers the situation fully, furnishes ample protection against any possible emergency that may arise, offends no one, and meets every contingency which may overtake the operation of the league.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, I can not permit to remain unchallenged the remarks of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT]. He is wholly in error in his conception of the possibilities or the extent of the reservation which I have offered. He insisted that it did not cover a particular case that he related.

I will not go into details now because of the lack of time and opportunity. But I call to the attention of those who are interested in it, first, that in the very beginning of this reservation it contains the clause "anything in the covenant of the league of nations and the treaty to the contrary notwithstanding," and then follows our right to equal representation and voting power. Then, upon the second page, it provides as well:

Except when a party to a dispute, the United States shall have votes in the council and the assembly and in any labor conference or organization under the league or treaty numerically equal to the aggregate vote to which any such member of the league and its self-governing dominions and colonies or parts of empire are entitled.

Thus answering completely what was said by the Senator from Wisconsin concerning its ineffectiveness in the case that he illustrated.

I am not wholly able to understand the position of the Senator from Wisconsin. Perhaps that is a matter entirely of indifference. He made two speeches against two amendments that I offered, and he voted for the amendment in each instance. If I were able to construe the speech he has just made in opposition to the reservation and his vote were to be the same, I would not have any quarrel with him, nor would I, indeed, say aught more concerning it, because, after all, I take it that the vote that a Senator casts is the controlling factor and is the thing which is to be most desired in the case of an amendment so important as is this particular amendment.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, evidently the distinguished Senator from California, after he concluded his speech the other day, did me the honor of listening only to a very small portion of mine. Of that I do not complain. Therefore the Senator from California did not understand the argument that I made at that time, showing wherein the United States was not protected in the respect that he insisted it was protected, and also showing wherein his amendment did give the United States a voting power where reservations could not—and I plainly stated that I voted for it because of that fact—and I am surprised that the Senator from California should get up now, without either hearing the speech or reading it—and he could not have done either to have made the statement that he did—and make the statement that he has just now made.

I have been perfectly consistent, Mr. President, in voting for his amendment, and perfectly consistent in showing—as, I think, I showed to the satisfaction of the Senate—that his amendment did not protect the United States in important particulars. As a corroboration of that, since that speech was made the Senator from California himself has changed his amendment to meet one of the objections that I then made.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Is the Senator for or against the reservation now?

Mr. LENROOT. I am against this reservation; but I want to say to the Senator that if he will offer it in the Senate again, I will vote for it as an amendment, as I did before. But I do not propose with my vote to inject amendments into reservations, because they are not reservations.

Now, I want to say another word. The Senator from California asserts that I was entirely mistaken when I said that in one class of cases his amendment would not protect the United States. He read me the amendment wherein the United States is to have a vote equal to that of any other member having self-governing colonies. Does the Senator from California insist, then, that where the United States is a party to the dispute it shall vote?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Of course not.

Mr. LENROOT. Of course not.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. The Senator from Wisconsin knows that full well. I have said it again and again and again and again.

Mr. LENROOT. Very well. But a little later, where the treaty says that the United States shall not vote because it is not one of the "other members of the league," the Senator from California then insists that we will vote.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Because we specifically provide in this reservation that we shall vote.

Mr. LENROOT. Only where we had a vote, because otherwise the Senator from California must have the United States voting where it is a party to the dispute.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. By no means. We are given the right to vote when not a party to the dispute, exactly as Great Britain is given the right to vote.

Mr. LENROOT. I am sorry the Senator from California can not see what I am sure every other Senator must see, that we are given an equal number of votes with Great Britain only where we are entitled to vote. Does the Senator concede that?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. The reservation gives us the right——

Mr. LENROOT. Does the Senator concede that?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Oh, no, no.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, I am speaking now in my own time——

Mr. JOHNSON of California. If the Senator is going to ask questions of me in his own way, he is going to get answers in my way.

Mr. LENROOT. Very well. I asked the Senator a courteous question. He may reply or not, as he chooses. The Senator must take the position either that the United States has a vote when it is a party to the dispute or it has no vote whenever the treaty says it shall have no vote. Which is the correct construction? In that case the United States has only 1 vote as a member of the council in the case of a dispute between Bulgaria and Greece.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, I can only reiterate that under the terms of the reservation that is absolutely without foundation. The difficulty with the Senator is that—

> He could distinguish and divide
> A hair 'twixt south and southwest side—

and he has been indulging in that kind of argument.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Is it in order to divide a reservation, if the question is divisible?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks that if it is a divisible question, it can be divided.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, I am so much in favor of the principles outlined by the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] that I wish to vote for the first part of his reservation; but I am satisfied that the last eight lines present a situation which is absolutely untenable. What we are trying to do is to put the United States on an equality with the most favored nation in the league. I think his reservation does that generally. But the last paragraph makes a provision whereby the United States will have a preference and an advantage over the most favored nation in the league under certain circumstances; that is, where the United States is a party and Great Britain is not, Great Britain has but 1 vote. But reverse it; if Great Britain is a party and the United States is not, then the United States may have 6 votes.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. No; it says the same number.

Mr. TOWNSEND. The same number as Great Britain is 6 votes. In order that we may vote for the first part of this reservation, I am asking for a vote on all the reservation except the last paragraph.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I referred a moment ago to a letter of a distinguished Englishman. I have it now, and I would like to read an extract from it. This is a copy of the letter. The name of the author of the letter is withheld, but it is sent to me in a letter by Judge John D. Lawson, formerly a Canadian, who was for many years the dean of the Missouri State University Law School, and who is a distinguished author of textbooks on various branches of the law. He states to me his reasons for not giving the name of the author of the letter, but says:

> The writer is a man of title, a former governor of an English colony, and an international lawyer and writer of distinction.

I now quote from that gentleman's letter:

> We in England have recognized that Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India are nations in partnership and not in subjection to England. I think America might do the same whilst claiming for herself 5 votes as representing the Eastern, Southern, Western, Middle Western, and the old mission States, or any other division you like to make, but don't, I entreat you, disfranchise Australia or Canada whilst giving Haiti a vote.

There is much more of the letter of great interest, in which he discusses the humiliation it would put upon Australia to be denied a vote while a vote is given to the inferior States of the world. I offer it because it shows the British view, at least the view of this one great Englishman, who recognizes the justice of America having a vote equal to the vote of the British Empire.

The other matter I want to put in is the statement of the editor of the London Daily News, which reads in part:

> Mr. Gardiner indorsed Senator REED'S contention that as the covenant is now drafted, in case of an Anglo-American dispute, Britain would be able to cast more votes than America.

In the rest of the article he admits the justice of that contention, and that the wrong ought to be rectified. I ask leave to put that in without read the entire article.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

LONDON, *September* 2.

Admitting that the present draft of the league of nations covenant now empowers the Empire to outvote the United States, A. G. Gardiner, editor of the London Daily News, to-day advocated an amendment stipulating expressly that when one section of Great Britain be involved in a matter, all other sections be prevented from voting.

Mr. Gardiner indorsed Senator REED'S contention that as the covenant is now drafted, in case of an Anglo-American dispute, Britain would be able to cast more votes than America.

The editor is one of the strongest of British proponents of the league of nations and has been a stanch supporter of President Wilson.

SAYS BRITAIN WOULD AGREE TO CHANGE.

"If asked to accept such an amendment I am sure the British people willingly would do so," Gardiner said. "The spirit of the covenant certainly contemplates the British Empire as a unit. But it forgets to specify this, probably because the omission never came to the attention of the peace conferees. Now that the issue has been raised, however, it will not be difficult to make the wording conform to the spirit and to eliminate America's cause for fear. Perhaps the wording could be changed without resubmitting the covenant to the nations concerned if Great Britain, as the interested party, would request the change.

"Although the intention of the conferees obviously was not to give the British Empire more votes than the United States, the text of the covenant justifies Senator REED'S assertion. He believes that in case of a dispute between the United States and one section of the Empire the other section would be sitting in judgment on the matter. Personally I think it is debatable how much the scale would be loaded. I readily understand the American concern in the matter and recognize it is a real objection which should be met; perhaps the best way would be to insert a ruling in the covenant specifically covering this exigency."

Mr. REED. So, Mr. President, I can only take a second of my time. Here is the English concession of the injustice of the position that Great Britain shall have six votes and we but one. It seems to me now that if a reservation is offered we ought to adopt the one which comes nearest giving us a complete equality.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, I ask that a separate vote be had upon all the reservation except the last paragraph.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question then will be upon agreeing to the reservation offered by the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], except the last paragraph.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, I shall take only a moment to present my views on the proposed reservation. It is my opinion that Members of the Senate are almost of one mind and one purpose as far as making it plain that it is not the desire of the Senate that Great Britain and her independent colonies shall have any greater vote or any greater power in the assembly of the league of nations than the United States.

Two plans have been proposed by which we may accomplish our object of preventing Great Britain from having any such advantage—one that of the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], in which he proposes that this Nation shall have six votes whenever Great Britain and her colonies exercise the right of casting such a number of votes. Naturally it appeals to every patriotic American who loves his country that this Nation should have the same privilege as Great Britain.

If I did not consider that this reservation was really an amendment to the text, because it prescribes entirely a new system of voting and gives different representation to this Nation, I should gladly support the reservation offered by the Sen-

ator from California. If it is an amendment to the text—and I believe it is—it would probably defeat the league of nations entirely; this I do not want to do. I think, also, that it would not be treating France, Italy, and other nations quite fairly to add an additional wrong by giving the United States six votes, the same number that Great Britain would have upon certain questions, unless they were given the same increase of votes.

Believing that this is unquestionably an amendment to the text, I propose to support the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT]. As I consider his reservation, it will absolutely protect the United States against any decision or any conclusion that may be rendered where Great Britain and her independent colonies exercise the right of more than one vote. This being true, with this kind of a reservation, the interests of the United States are absolutely safeguarded if at any time Great Britain should see proper, with her independent colonies, to act in a way detrimental and unfair to the interests of our Republic.

I prefer the reservation offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] to that offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER], because the reservation offered by the Senator from North Dakota only reaches to the extent of questions where there are disputes between the United States and Great Britain or some of her colonies. This would leave Great Britain to exercise her six votes upon a question of policy and upon other matters that may come up wherein the United States was not directly interested, and yet was interested in a general way as far as the question of policy might be concerned.

I feel that the reservation which will best protect the interests of the United States without adopting a textual amendment is the reservation offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT]. I propose to support his reservation and will therefore of necessity have to vote against the reservation offered by the Senator from California.

Unquestionably the treaty and the covenant of the league of nations is going to be adopted only with reservations. It is well established that the dream and the hope, if there could have been such, that it was going to be adopted without reservations has long since vanquished and is no longer even a faint hope by anyone. Therefore, if we are going to adopt, and we will adopt, some reservations, I am heartily in favor of adopting the reservation which will safeguard the American interests in all matters where Great Britain and her colonies may see proper from selfish or other reasons to cast their six votes to the detriment of our own country. I am heartily in favor of the league of nations, but do not believe in permitting America's interests to be put in peril. I am heartily in sympathy with the object and purpose of the reservation offered by Mr. LENROOT, which is as follows:

> The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any election, decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly in which any member of the league and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire, in the aggregate have cast more than one vote, and assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the league if such member, or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire, or part of empire united with it politically has voted.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, admiring as I do the high patriotic purpose of the Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL] upon this vote to protect the interests and the influence of the United States in the decisions of the league of nations, I can not refrain from pointing out before the vote is taken, especially for the consideration of the Senator from Florida, that the reservation that has been proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT], which the Senator from Florida says will accomplish the purpose which he has in view of putting the United States upon an equality in the league of nations with any other power, does not have that effect and does not purport to have any such effect.

All that is provided by the reservation proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin is that in a vote in the assembly of the league of nations or in the council, where another power casts more votes than are cast by the United States, the United States shall not be bound by the decision. It does not provide that every other nation in the world is not bound by the decision. The reservation of the Senator from Wisconsin still leaves it so that in a dispute, for instance, between China and Japan, a dispute which affects the welfare of the entire world, perchance, and in which the United States and Great Britain are interested, Great Britain will cast 6 votes in the assembly and Great Britain will have 18 delegates in the assembly, whereas the United States will cast but 1 vote and have but 3 delegates.

So as to a dispute between any other two powers in the world, however great an interest the United States might have in the dispute, the United States not being a party to the dispute and Great Britain not being a party to the dispute, Great Britain will still have, in the influence which she will exert upon the politics and the diplomacy of the world, the advantage of six times as much power as the United States in the decision of the dispute.

Mr. LENROOT. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. POINDEXTER. Certainly.

Mr. LENROOT. I wish to ask the Senator whether he realizes that the so-called Johnson reservation leads exactly to that same situation?

Mr. POINDEXTER. I disagree entirely with the Senator from Wisconsin in that construction of the Johnson reservation. I should like to see the last paragraph of the reservation of the Senator from California stricken out. The first section of the reservation of the Senator from California provides specifically that in the assembly and in the council the United States shall have an equal number of votes with any other power, thereby as plainly as it possibly can be done putting this country upon an equal footing with any other power.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the so-called reservation of the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] except the last paragraph.

Mr. MCCORMICK and Mr. BORAH called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL] to the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] and vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CURTIS (after having voted in the affirmative). Has the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY] voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. He has not.

Mr. CURTIS. I have a pair with that Senator, and therefore withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 43, nays 46, as follows:

YEAS—43.

Ball	Gore	McLean	Sherman
Borah	Gronna	Moses	Shields
Brandegee	Harding	New	Smoot
Calder	Johnson, Calif.	Newberry	Spencer
Capper	Jones, Wash.	Norris	Sutherland
Cummins	Kenyon	Page	Townsend
Dillingham	Kirby	Penrose	Wadsworth
Elkins	Knox	Phelan	Walsh, Mass.
Fernald	La Follette	Phipps	Warren
France	Lodge	Poindexter	Watson
Frelinghuysen	McCormick	Reed	

NAYS—46.

Ashurst	Hitchcock	Nugent	Smith, S. C.
Bankhead	Johnson, S. Dak.	Overman	Stanley
Beckham	Jones, N. Mex.	Owen	Sterling
Chamberlain	Kellogg	Pittman	Swanson
Colt	Kendrick	Pomerene	Thomas
Dial	Keyes	Ransdell	Trammell
Fletcher	King	Robinson	Underwood
Gay	Lenroot	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.
Hale	McCumber	Simmons	Williams
Harris	McKellar	Smith, Ariz.	Wolcott
Harrison	McNary	Smith, Ga.	
Henderson	Nelson	Smith, Md.	

NOT VOTING—6.

Culberson	Edge	Gerry	Myers
Curtis	Fall		

So the first part of the reservation of Mr. JOHNSON of California was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now is on the concluding paragraph of the reservation of the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of California. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President. Does the vote now come merely upon the concluding paragraph of the reservation?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is all.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. And not upon the entire reservation, including the concluding paragraph?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No. The reservation has been divided. Senators had a right to have it divided under the rules, and the vote now will be taken on the concluding paragraph of the reservation.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. So far as I personally have the power, I should not ask a vote upon the concluding paragraph at all.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator can withdraw it.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Then I withdraw it, with the right subsequently in the Senate again to present the entire reservation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator has that right anyway.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I shall avail myself of it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Then the reservation is withdrawn.

Mr. LENROOT. I offer the substitute for the reservation of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER], which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the substitute proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin.

The SECRETARY. In lieu of the reservation proposed by Mr. MCCUMBER it is proposed to insert the following:

The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly in which any member of the league and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire in the aggregate have cast more than one vote, and assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the league if such member, or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire, or part of empire united with it politically has voted.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, I discovered just about half an hour ago that there was an omission in the amendment as drawn by me of the word "election" after the word "any," and I ask unanimous consent that that word may be inserted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, if that consent is granted, I could ask that permission to correct all typographical errors of a similar sort should be granted on request.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I hope the Senator will ask that. It is only fair.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin please again state his request, so that I may understand what it is?

Mr. LENROOT. The amendment as originally drawn contained the word "election." I redrafted the amendment for another purpose, not intending to change that part, and have just discovered that the word "election" was omitted after the word "any."

The VICE PRESIDENT. In what line?

Mr. LENROOT. After the word "any," at the end of line 1.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The modification of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin will be stated by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY. At the end of line 1, after the word "any," it is proposed to insert the word "election."

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I believe I will withdraw my request, as there may be some other changes to which we might want to object. I have no objection in this case.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the modification of the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin by inserting the word "election"? The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, this reservation, if adopted, will relieve the United States of any obligation to be bound by any election, decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly in any case where any member having self-governing dominions or colonies shall have in the aggregate cast more than one vote. That is the first part of the reservation.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. LENROOT. I yield for a question.

Mr. THOMAS. Suppose that three of such votes should be upon one side and the remaining three upon the other side on the particular propositon or dispute, would the Senator's reservation cover that situation?

Mr. LENROOT. It would completely cover it. In any case where the British Empire, for instance, has cast more than one vote in the aggregate, we will not be bound by any decision in the matter.

Mr. THOMAS. Then, if three votes or more than three votes or any number of the six votes should be cast in favor of the interests of the United States in any dispute, we would still have to reject the decision?

Mr. LENROOT. We still would not be bound by it. The effect of it is simply that if the British Empire desires to have the United States bound by any action taken, it will refrain from casting in a particular instance more than one vote. That is all there is to it; and to that extent, if they wish to binds us, they can not cast more votes than we can cast.

Mr. KNOX. Is it optional upon the part of the United States under the reservation to be bound or are we simply automatically not bound?

Mr. LENROOT. We assume no obligation to be bound, and, of course, we would not be bound unless we expressly assumed the obligation later on. However, I am not going to take further time upon that part of it. I think it is very clear to every Member of the Senate that this reservation accomplishes, so far as protecting the United States is concerned, the full purpose of equality of voting however it may have been proposed.

The last part of the reservation takes care of the proposition of the pending reservation of the Senator from North Dakota providing that in no case where we are a party to a dispute involving any member of the British Empire shall we be bound by the decision if any members of the British Empire have voted at all.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, is the Senator's reservation in effect an amendment involving a change of the treaty?

Mr. LENROOT. It is not in the slightest degree; it merely withholds our consent or ratification to that part of the treaty which could bind us; that is all. We say we will not be bound; we do not assent to that part of the treaty which would otherwise bind us. It is merely a reservation. It has no feature of an amendment, but accomplishes, as I said a moment ago, the full protection of the United States in so far as this treaty would impose any obligation upon the United States through any election, report, finding, or decision of the council or the assembly.

Mr. PHELAN. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question before he resumes his seat?

Mr. LENROOT. I have yielded the floor.

Mr. PHELAN. Not to embarrass the Senator, but to justify myself, I wish the Senator would state in what particular his reservation is deficient. I am aware, if the Senate is not aware, that in one case it does not apply at all where the United States might be interested.

Mr. LENROOT. I will be very glad to enlighten the Senator. Suppose a question arises under article 11, where the action is purely advisory and where no finding can be made that will bind anybody, in that case under this reservation we would not have six votes; the British Empire would; we would have one to their six—and that is why I voted for the reservation of the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON]—but in any case where the league is given power to bind the United States this reservation will protect us.

Mr. BORAH. In what case is the league given the power to bind the United States unless we voluntarily consent to be bound?

Mr. LENROOT. Under the arbitration and compulsory inquiry provisions.

Mr. BORAH. Exactly; but there we consent; we submit nothing to arbitration which we do not think should be submitted to arbitration.

Mr. LENROOT. But under the compulsory inquiry provisions we are compelled to submit everything that we do not reserve.

Mr. BORAH. Is that the only instance in which the Senator's reservation would operate?

Mr. LENROOT. It would also operate in the case of an election of new members to the council.

Mr. MCCORMICK. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Wisconsin if he is clear that the reservation reaches the appointment of committees?

Mr. LENROOT. Yes; it includes any decision.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote!

Mr. MCCUMBER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. If the reservation of the Senator from Wisconsin should be substituted for the reservation proposed by me, would it still be open to amendment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It must be amended before the substitution is made.

Mr. MCCUMBER. Before the substitution is made?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Mr. MCCUMBER. Very well. Then, for the purpose of perfacting it, I offer an amendment to add at the end of the reservation proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin as a substitute the words "unless upon the submission of the matter to the council or assembly for decision, report, or finding the United States consents that the said dominions, colonies, or parts of empire may each have the right to cast a separate vote upon the said decision, report, or finding," and I shall include "election" also.

The purpose of that is perfectly clear. I can not see why there should be an objection to it.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. MCCUMBER. I have not much time. If the Senator desires to speak in my time, I only have a few minutes left.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A parliamentary inquiry does not come out of the Senator's time.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I inquire whether the reservation tendered by the Senator from Wisconsin is subject to amendment. I made similar inquiry quite early in the proceedings, an amendment being tendered by the Senator from California, and I understood the Chair to rule that it would not be subject to amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair ruled at that time that it was not amendable by new matter, and it is not amendable now by new matter; but the Chair understands the Senator from North Dakota is proposing as an amendment an amendment which he has already proposed.

Mr. McCUMBER. And an amendment which has been printed and read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has been read and printed.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. It does not occur to me that that changes the situation at all, Mr. President. A reservation which has already been presented, read, and printed can be offered as a separate reservation undoubtedly, but not as an amendment to a pending reservation, because the effect of it in connection with the reservation offered by the Senator from Wisconsin, for instance, may be entirely different from the effect of it if it stood alone.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It can be voted down.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, on the point of order suggested by the Senator from Montana, if I may be permitted to make an observation, I should like to say that it seems to me that the suggestion made by the Senator from Montana is correct, because if out of the mass of different reservations which have been proposed, each of which is complete in itself, any Senator is at liberty to extract a paragraph and then propose it to another reservation, it would become an entirely novel proposition which had not been submitted according to the rule.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has not ruled that he can extract a paragraph.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Or a sentence; I mean anything which changes the reservation which was sent to the desk and printed in order to bring it within the cloture rule. If that can all be changed by different sentences extracted from different amendments, or parts of amendments, it seems to me that the provision of the cloture rule that they can not be amended is without force and violated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has not so ruled.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I did not mean to intimate that the Chair had.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is ruling in this way: When the Senator from Montana made his inquiry it was with reference to an amendment which was not printed. The matter stands now substantially under the rule of striking out and inserting. The Senator from North Dakota has offered an amendment. The Senator from Wisconsin is practically moving to strike out the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota and to insert his own. Each, in accordance with the view of the Chair, is amendable by an amendment that has been heretofore presented and read to the Senate.

The Chair assumes that this is an entire amendment that the Senator from North Dakota is proposing to attach. If it is a part of an amendment, the Chair rules it out of order.

Mr. REED. Mr. President——

Mr. McCUMBER. So as to make the matter clear, let me call attention to the fact that in submitting it for printing I stated that I would offer it as an amendment to the reservation offered by the Senator from Wisconsin. I say that so as to make it clear that I am not extracting, as the Senator states.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is clearly in order.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. In view of the statement made by the Senator from North Dakota, I withdraw any objection.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I want to take just a minute to state the reasons.

I have no particular objection to the way in which the Senator from Wisconsin has formulated his reservation. The objection, and the only objection, that I can urge to it is this: That it allows the United States to go into the conference, permit the matter to be tried out, take part in it, and, when it is finally decided, then the United States can say it will not be bound by it. Under this reservation the United States will not be bound unless, as I have stated here, upon the submission of the matter to the council or the assembly for decision, report, or finding, the United States has consented that these dominions and colonies may cast a vote. In other words, it is incumbent upon the United States, when the matter is submitted, and when she goes into the conference, to say whether she will be bound or whether she will not. She must say that at the time of its submission.

That is all this amendment does, and it simply places us in an honorable position.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. There was some confusion, and I did not quite understand the ruling of the Chair. Did the Chair rule that the Senator from North Dakota could offer this amendment now—that it was in order to offer it?

The VICE PRESIDENT. To the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin. The Senator from North Dakota gave notice that he would, and had it read and printed.

Mr. REED. That is the point I wanted to get at.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator gave notice that he would, and had it read and printed.

Mr. REED. If he did that, clearly he has the right to offer it now. I admit that.

Mr. PHELAN. Mr. President, I ask that the Secretary may state the substitute as proposed to be amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the substitute as proposed to be amended.

The SECRETARY. At the end of the proposed substitute of the Senator from Wisconsin it is proposed to add the following words:

Unless upon the submission of the matter to the council or assembly for decision, report, or finding, the United States consents that the said dominions, colonies, or parts of empire may each have the right to cast a separate vote upon the said election, decision, report, or finding.

Mr. McCUMBER. I wish the Secretary would read it as it would stand amended.

The SECRETARY. So that, if amended, it would read:

The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any election, decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly in which any member of the league and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire, in the aggregate have cast more than one vote, and assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the league if such member, or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire, or part of empire united with it politically has voted, unless upon the submission of the matter to the council or assembly for decision, report, or finding, the United States consents that the said dominions, colonies, or parts of empire may each have the right to cast a separate vote upon the said election, decision, report, or finding.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the addition which is moved appears to be part of an amendment offered, and not the whole amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is the whole amendment. The Senator gave notice of it.

Mr. LODGE. It is the whole amendment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is the whole amendment. The Senator gave notice that he would offer it as an amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin and had it read.

Mr. LODGE. It is very destructive.

Mr. PHELAN. Mr. President, the effect of that will be that when the representatives of the United States think it is advantageous that the several colonies shall cast separate votes they will consent. I do not see that it does any harm.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has trouble enough in ruling on the rules of the Senate, without ruling upon what will happen in the league of nations. [Laughter.]

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, there is one provision in there about which the question of the Senator from California raised a doubt in my mind, when it refers to the consent of the United States, as to whether it means the consent of the Congress or the consent of the delegate of the United States at the conference.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, with the construction that the Senator from North Dakota has just given, it seems very clear that his amendment ought to be voted down. We ought not to leave the question of obligating the United States upon this inequality of voting to the decision of the representative of the United States upon the council or in the assembly.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, do I understand that the Senator from North Dakota has so construed his amendment?

Mr. McCUMBER. No. Of course, we would have to act through the delegate, but I expected that the United States, of course, would have to instruct the delegate.

Mr. WADSWORTH. May I ask the Senator from North Dakota what agency of the United States is to instruct the delegate?

Mr. McCUMBER. We have otherwise provided in our reservations for the appointment of all agencies, and fixing their powers. If we have any power to act it will have to be through the United States Congress.

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. President, the reservation of the Senator from North Dakota carries out his consistent purpose, manifest during the course of this debate, to confer upon Great Britain, her self-governing colonies, and the subject and abject Empire of India, each a vote, in the aggregate six times the vote of the United States. The amendment, if it should carry, will absolutely defeat the purpose of the reservation presented by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT].

There is not very much to be said for the reservation of the Senator from Wisconsin. It serves only to protect us from the consequences of our humiliating self-immolation in this Cham-

ber. We are Senators of the United States, not of Italy or of France or of the new-born German Republic. We are Senators of the United States, sitting in Washington, and not of the Dominion of Canada, sitting in Ottawa, not of the Upper Chamber, sitting in Westminster, although to read or to hear our debates sometimes one almost might be deceived upon that point.

Let us at least protect the people of the United States from the consequences of the surrender of their interests by their delegates at Paris. Even if we do that, the question involved in the representation in the assembly, if we enter the league, will not down. We can not put it to rest in this Chamber any more than the Senators by the Missouri compromise could put to rest the question of slavery. We can not be parties to an injustice to the American people, parties to their humiliation, and expect that they will assent to the surrender of their interests to which the Senate consents in this Chamber.

Ah, we may vote to-day in the Senate to surrender the equal rights of America in the assembly of the league if we join in that league, but we can not thus settle the question. The issue will remain moot in the great cities and in the country towns, upon the farms, in the valleys, and on the hillsides, in offices and factories, wherever there are assembled Americans who cherish the honor and the prestige of America. The issue will remain in this country as slavery remained an issue. We are not going to escape it on this floor. We shall meet it at home, in our constituencies, wherever we go. Our action here will serve not to bring accord between the two great English-speaking peoples, but to bring discord between them.

As a member of the Canadian House of Commons, 20 years a member of that body, and 16 years a minister of the Crown, said, "The logic is with the people of the United States. New York is more important to the Union than Canada to the British Empire." So he spoke, not I. Wherever men have discussed this issue voices have been raised—in the French Chamber at Paris, in London, in Westminster, in Ottawa—against this unequal representation. As long as men have tongues in the United States, as long as they believe that the greatest of Republics should have an equal voice with the greatest of Empires, this issue will live. It will either be settled by the British Empire as an act of grace conferring upon the people of the United States the equal suffrages which their own Senators denied them, or the people of the United States, if they are coerced into membership into this league, will seize justice for themselves through their representatives chosen at a future election.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the reservation offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] as a substitute for the reservation offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT].

Mr. McCUMBER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). Making the same announcement of the transfer of my pair as before, I vote "nay."

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 3, nays 86, as follows:

YEAS—3.

Fletcher	McCumber	Thomas

NAYS—86.

Ashurst	Gronna	McLean	Sherman
Ball	Hale	McNary	Simmons
Bankhead	Harding	Moses	Smith, Ga.
Beckham	Harris	Myers	Smith, Md.
Borah	Harrison	Nelson	Smith, S. C.
Brandegee	Henderson	New	Smoot
Calder	Hitchcock	Newberry	Spencer
Capper	Johnson, Calif.	Norris	Stanley
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Nugent	Sterling
Colt	Jones, Wash.	Overman	Sutherland
Cummins	Kellogg	Owen	Swanson
Curtis	Kendrick	Page	Townsend
Dial	Kenyon	Penrose	Trammell
Dillingham	Keyes	Phelan	Underwood
Edge	King	Phipps	Wadsworth
Elkins	Kirby	Pittman	Walsh, Mass.
Fernald	Knox	Poindexter	Walsh, Mont.
France	La Follette	Pomerene	Watson
Frelinghuysen	Lenroot	Ransdell	Williams
Gay	Lodge	Reed	Wolcott
Gerry	McCormick	Robinson	
Gore	McKellar	Sheppard	

NOT VOTING—6.

Culberson	Johnson, S. Dak.	Smith, Ariz.	Warren
Fall	Shields		

So Mr. McCUMBER's substitute for the reservation offered by Mr. LENROOT was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now is on the reservation of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT].

Mr. JONES of Washington. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). Making the same announcement of the transfer of my pair as before, I vote "nay."

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 55, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—55.

Ball	Gore	McLean	Sherman
Borah	Gronna	McNary	Shields
Brandegee	Hale	Moses	Smith, Ga.
Calder	Harding	Nelson	Smoot
Capper	Johnson, Cal.	New	Spencer
Colt	Jones, Wash.	Newberry	Sterling
Cummins	Kellogg	Norris	Sutherland
Curtis	Kenyon	Owen	Townsend
Dillingham	Keyes	Page	Trammell
Edge	Knox	Penrose	Wadsworth
Elkins	La Follette	Phelan	Walsh, Mass.
Fernald	Lenroot	Phipps	Warren
France	Lodge	Poindexter	Watson
Frelinghuysen	McCormick	Reed	

NAYS—38.

Ashurst	Henderson	Nugent	Smith, S. C.
Bankhead	Hitchcock	Overman	Stanley
Beckham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pittman	Swanson
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Pomerene	Thomas
Dial	Kendrick	Ransdell	Underwood
Fletcher	King	Robinson	Walsh, Mont.
Gay	Kirby	Sheppard	Williams
Gerry	McCumber	Simmons	Wolcott
Harris	McKellar	Smith, Ariz.	
Harrison	Myers	Smith, Md.	

NOT VOTING—2.

Culberson	Fall

So Mr. LENROOT's amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the reservation as amended.

The reservation as amended was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are there further reservations?

Mr. PHELAN. I offer the following reservation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read it.

The SECRETARY. Add as a new reservation the following:

Inasmuch as the "14 points," so called, as declared by the President of the United States, were accepted as the basis of peace by all the chief belligerent nations, the sole reservation being the interpretation on the part of Great Britain of the clause relating to the freedom of the seas, the United States reserves the right to interpret the covenant of the league and the treaty of peace in harmony with the principles laid down by the said "14 points," and that it does not consider itself bound to any line of conduct, military or financial, in conflict therewith.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state his point of order.

Mr. THOMAS. Yesterday we voted upon a similar reservation offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN]. The point of order I make is that the Senate has already disposed of the subject.

Mr. PHELAN. The reservation offered by the Senator from Oklahoma, if the Chair will permit me, was of a similar character; but I claim the right to offer a reservation under the rule, which reservation has been read to the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The reservation offered by the Senator from Oklahoma upon yesterday had to do with the question of self-determination of nations. This one, proposed by the Senator from California, seems to have to do with the self-determination of the United States. The Chair overrules the point of order. The question is on agreeing to the reservation proposed by the Senator from California [Mr. PHELAN].

Mr. McCORMICK. I wish merely to remark that this reservation seems to me to be a profession of virtue when there is none left in it.

Mr. BORAH and Mr. ASHURST. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before, with reference to my pair with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL] and its transfer, I vote "nay."

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 12, nays 79—as follows:

YEAS—12.

Borah	Gronna	McLean	Penrose
Brandegee	Johnson, Calif.	Norris	Phelan
France	La Follette	Owen	Sherman

NAYS—79.

Ashurst	Calder	Cummins	Edge
Ball	Capper	Curtis	Elkins
Bankhead	Chamberlain	Dial	Fernald
Beckham	Colt	Dillingham	Fletcher

Frelinghuysen	Keyes	Page	Spencer
Gay	King	Phipps	Sterling
Gerry	Kirby	Pittman	Sutherland
Gore	Knox	Poindexter	Swanson
Hale	Lenroot	Pomerene	Thomas
Harding	Lodge	Ransdell	Townsend
Harris	McCormick	Reed	Trammell
Harrison	McCumber	Robinson	Underwood
Henderson	McKellar	Sheppard	Wadsworth
Hitchcock	McNary	Shields	Walsh, Mass.
Johnson, S. Dak.	Moses	Simmons	Walsh, Mont.
Jones, N. Mex.	Nelson	Smith, Ariz.	Warren
Jones, Wash.	New	Smith, Ga.	Watson
Kellogg	Newberry	Smith, Md.	Williams
Kendrick	Nugent	Smith, S. C.	Wolcott
Kenyon	Overman	Smoot	

NOT VOTING—4.

Culberson	Fall	Myers	Stanley

So Mr. PHELAN'S reservation was rejected.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President, I offer the following reservation, proposed on November 6 and read at that time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the proposed reservation.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States unreservedly advises and consents to the ratification of this treaty in so far as it provides for the creation of a status of peace between the United States and Germany.

Resolved further, That the Senate of the United States advises and consents to the ratification of this treaty, reserving to the United States the fullest and most complete liberty of action in respect to any report, decision, recommendation, action, advice, or proposals of the league of nations or its executive council or any labor conference provided for in the treaty, and also the sole right to determine its own relations and duties and course of action toward such league or toward any member thereof, or toward any other nation in respect to any question, matter, or thing that may arise while a member of such league, anything in the covenants or constitution of such league or the treaty of Versailles to the contrary notwithstanding, and also reserves to itself the unconditional right to withdraw from membership in such league and to withdraw from membership in any body, board, commission, committee, or organization whatever set up in any part of the treaty for the purpose of aiding its execution or otherwise, effecting by such withdrawal as complete a release of any further obligations and duties under such treaty as if the United States had never been a party thereto. It is also

Resolved further, That the validity of this ratification depends upon the affirmative act of the principal allied powers named in the treaty of peace with Germany approving these reservations and certifying said approval to the United States within 60 days after the deposit of the resolution of ratification by the United States.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President, at the time I presented this reservation—and it was read to the Senate on the 6th of November—I made an explanation of its purpose and advanced some arguments in its support. I desire to-day, however, to make a few additional observations, the substance of which has convinced me that this reservation is the way out of the complex situation in which we find ourselves.

The reservation I have proposed accomplishes the two purposes for which every peace treaty is framed. First, and in this case most importantly, it establishes a status of peace between the United States and Germany. It is now more than a year since actual hostilities between the United States and its enemies ceased and we have not yet placed on our statute books any law nor have we made a treaty which declares the state of war to be at an end. It has been assumed from this fact that we still have a status of war and the Government has in many matters gone forward on the theory that a state of war still exists. As my present thought runs I am inclined to take issue with this position and to assert that a war actually ends with the formal cessation of hostilities; that the constitutional Commander in Chief has the constitutional power to bring actual hostilities to a close, because he has the power to accept the surrender of the armies of the enemy under terms which he lays down and which may make wholly impossible the further conduct of hostilities; that in the present war the Commander in Chief did end these hostilities by his participation in the making of the armistice of November 11, 1918, and the amendments and supplements thereto; that since that time we have had in law as well as in fact a status of peace; and that the only thing which now remains to be done in connection with this war is to provide for the indemnities to be paid by the vanquished and to adjust the future peace-time relationships of the opposing parties. In this view the treaty is obviously merely confirmatory of the peace status which already exists.

But it is not necessary at this time to amplify this phase of the question which I leave for further discussion should it, as it well may, become pertinent to a situation which hereafter may arise, because if this treaty be ratified by us under this reservation it will bring us peace if and when the necessary number of other powers ratify it. As to the eventualities which may arise in connection with ratification of this treaty I have already expressed my views before this body. This resolution, therefore, will, so far as any action which this body can take, bring to us peace—the desideratum which has been held before us as justifying an unqualified acceptance of this treaty as it was written with all its manifest imperfections and iniquities.

In the second place, this reservation gives us a reasonable and tolerable participation in the matter of indemnities and postwar adjustment and relationships. It is not necessary for me at this time to recapitulate the many-times explained enormities of this treaty from the standpoint of a wise American policy. These have been repeatedly pointed out before this body, and it is now evident that a majority of the Senate regard the written treaty provisions as hostile or threatening to American interest and American institutions. The only question remaining is as to how best to protect ourselves against the invidious tendencies of the treaty provisions?

The crux of the objections to this treaty may, I think, be expressed in a very few words: The treaty makes us coparticipants and coresponsibles in matters which are none of our business; and this statement would have been sufficient at any time before there stalked into our political life the theory that men and nations were no longer to be free, but were to be subject in their civil, political, financial, and to some extent religious lives, to the views or whims of other persons and other peoples who might be alien in race, tradition, civilization, government, and religion. I may remark in passing that, owing to a curious quirk of the human intellect, we on this side of the Chamber find ourselves faced with a demand to subject this Nation to the most complete world autocracy which all history has produced, the demand being made by those on the other side of the Chamber, who have heretofore posed as standing for the purest democracy and for the maximum of local self-government. Strange to say, while the whole course of action for the last 50 years of that section of our country which is chiefly represented by gentlemen on the other side has been based and justified on the announced principle of the right of local self-government, yet we to-day on this side of the Chamber are, curiously enough, having to preserve to them the only principle which would permit them to handle their local problems as they have done for the last half century. In saying this I wish to be understood as neither condoning nor approving the course of action to which such gentlemen are committed and for which they stand.

Inasmuch, therefore, as this treaty in all parts, other than that which merely brings us peace, concerns matters which are not our business, the second and third paragraphs of my resolution have been framed with a view to permitting us to exercise the maximum beneficent influence which we may possess in the councils of the world, of allowing to us the fullest opportunity to cooperate with the other nations of the world in the support of any course of action which we shall regard as just, but as imposing upon us no obligations whatsoever to go forward in reference to matters which we regard as improper or unjust. Surely, sir, this is the full participation which this people and this Government ought to undertake. This is all that gentlemen on the other side ought to ask that we undertake. Give the freest range to the wildest dreams of the fanatic dreamer, and he ought not to wish, if he be a patriot, for more than the opportunity to participate and to exercise our influence in the councils of the world for right, justice, and human liberty.

This reservation will fully accomplish this. It will permit us to sit as part and parcel of every committee, of every commission, of every organization which the treaty creates, or for which it provides. Our voice could be heard on every subject affecting the peace of the world. Ratify this treaty with this reservation and we shall exercise the full influence which this treaty gives to us if ratified unreservedly. Nay; I understate this position, because if we shall ratify this treaty without any reservation whatever, we shall be bound by positive undertaking and good faith to support the determinations made by the various treaty organizations, in most cases by majority votes, whether we liked such determination or not. Under such an obligation it would be a matter of much less moment to the other conferring powers whether or not we approved of their conclusions, since whether we did or did not approve we would be bound to support them. But by retaining for ourselves, as this reservation proposes, complete liberty of action as to any determination, decision, or conclusion, which any of these organizations may reach, a liberty of action which would permit us to stand on the right side, even as against a majority of those who compose the conferring powers, I assure you they will consider well and pause long before they reach a decision or lay out a course of action with which we do not agree. And I say to you, gentlemen, on the other side, if what you are seeking is honest power and strength in the world, a ratification of this treaty under this resolution gives you a thousandfold more power and strength than you would have under an unqualified ratification. Indeed, it will give to you the greatest world power you could possess, except you jettison this whole treaty and leave us

free in the future, as in the past, to do the right, as God, working on the conscience of the people of this country, gives us the power to see the right.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the reservation proposed by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX].

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Pennsylvania if he would object to a division of the question, so that we could first vote on the first paragraph? That presents a clear-cut issue as to whether or not we shall ratify the pending treaty so far it concludes a peace with Germany.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. I make the point of order that the resolution of ratification proposed by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX] is not now in order. The rule of the Senate plainly requires that the Senate shall proceed to a determination of all amendments and reservations, and that thereafter a resolution of ratification shall be framed and be considered in the Senate. It is not competent in Committee of the Whole, while reservations are pending, to vote for a resolution of ratification. The matter submitted by the Senator from Pennsylvania is on its face a qualified resolution of ratification and, under the rules of the Senate, is not now in order.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] is entirely mistaken. This is not a resolution of ratification. The RECORD of November 6 shows that the Senator from Pennsylvania rose and made this statement:

> Mr. KNOX. Mr. President, with the consent of the Senator from Wisconsin, I should like to send to the desk a brief, simple, and general reservation to America's ratification of the treaty of Versailles and its league of nations, which I propose to the pending treaty; and I ask the indulgence of the Senate for 5 or 10 minutes in order to explain the purpose of the reservation.
> Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield to the Senator for that purpose.
> Mr. KNOX. I ask to have the proposed reservation read.
> The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

How that can be called a resolution of ratification I can not imagine.

Replying to the suggestion made by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE], I will say that I have not the slightest objection to a division of the question involved in the reservation.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I call attention to the alleged reservation as presented by the Senator from Pennsylvania. It is true that it reads:

> Reservation intended to be proposed by Mr. KNOX to the reservations proposed as a part of the resolution of ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany, viz:
> *Resolved*, That the Senate of the United States unreservedly advises and consents to the ratification of this treaty in so far as it provides for the creation of a status of peace between the United States and Germany.

Further resolutions in the nature of reservations follow.

The point I make is that the Senator from Pennsylvania can not abrogate the plain rule of the Senate which fixes our procedure, and, by designating a resolution of ratification a reservation, escape the effect of the rule which gives the Senate the right to vote upon the various amendments and reservations presented before it undertakes to determine the question of ratification.

If this resolution, or reservation, or whatever it may be termed, be adopted, it will have the effect of being a substitute for the pending resolutions, reservations, and amendments. It is plainly, in legal effect, a qualified resolution of ratification and is not in order under the rule. It will require a two-thirds vote for its adoption.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I do not take the view of this matter that the Senator from Arkansas takes. Many of these reservations state, and it is a recognized form in which to offer a reservation to say that "the Senate advises and consents to the ratification of the treaty with the following understandings." I have looked up a good many of them as contained in Malloy's Treaties and Conventions, and that is the common form of expression, and I notice that several of those now pending are worded in similar form.

For instance, I read from the one offered by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN], which is right on our desks now, and it provides:

> The Senate of the United States of America advises and consents to the ratification of said treaty with the following reservations.

And so forth.

The fact that the Senator's reservation contains the word "resolved" is immaterial, but the Senator can modify his own reservation by striking that out in each case if he desires to do so. Then it will read:

> That the Senate unreservedly advises and consents—

Which is the exact language contained in many former treaties, and in several pending reservations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is of the opinion that the reservation now before the Senate is in proper form and overrules the point of order.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, in view of the statement of the Senator from Pennsylvania, that he does not object to a severance of these reservations, I ask that the question be divided, and that the first paragraph be submitted to the Senate first. I ask that it be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the first paragraph.

The Secretary read as follows:

> *Resolved*, That the Senate of the United States unreservedly advises and consents to the ratification of this treaty in so far as it provides for the creation of a status of peace between the United States and Germany.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I would find myself quite unable to determine just exactly what provisions of the treaty would be in force and what would not be in force if this resolution of ratification were adopted. For instance, I would be utterly unable to say whether the Shantung provision is in force and effect or is not.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is of the opinion that the reservation is not susceptible of division. The question will be upon the reservation offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FRANCE. I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. May we have the whole question stated?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair calls first for the seconding of the demand for the yeas and nays. Is it seconded?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will state the reservation proposed by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The Secretary read as follows:

> *Resolved*, That the Senate of the United States unreservedly advises and consents to the ratification of this treaty in so far as it provides for the creation of a status of peace between the United States and Germany.
> *Resolved further*, That the Senate of the United States advises and consents to the ratification of this treaty, reserving to the United Sates the fullest and most complete liberty of action in respect to any report, decision, recommendation, action, advice, or proposals of the league of nations or its executive council or any labor conference provided for in the treaty, and also the sole right to determine its own relations and duties and course of action toward such league or toward any member thereof or toward any other nation in respect to any question, matter, or thing that may arise while a member of such league, anything in the covenants or constitution of such league or the treaty of Versailles to the contrary notwithstanding, and also reserves to itself the unconditional right to withdraw from membership in such league and to withdraw from membership in any body, board, commission, committee, or organization whatever set up in any part of the treaty for the purpose of aiding its execution or otherwise, effecting by such withdrawal as complete a release of any further obligations and duties under such treaty as if the United States had never been a party thereto. It is also
> *Resolved further*, That the validity of this ratification depends upon the affirmative act of the principal allied powers named in the treaty of peace with Germany, approving these reservations and certifying said approval to the United States within 60 days after the deposit of the resolution of ratification by the United States.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I ask for a division of this reservation, based upon the rule which says that—

> If the question in debate contains several propositions, any Senator may have the same divided.

And it seems to me that clearly this reservation, under two separate resolves, contains two separate propositions. One is that the United States ratifies the treaty so far as it creates a status of peace. Then it further resolves an entirely different thing.

I simply wanted to call the attention of the Chair to that rule, which will be found on page 22, Rule XVIII, and ask the Chair, if he had ruled inadvertently upon the matter, or without looking at the rule, if he would not reconsider his ruling.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, it seems to me that it is too late when the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. The Chair has ruled otherwise, and I have the floor.

Mr. SWANSON. The yeas and nays have been ordered. Business has intervened.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. That does not make any difference.

Mr. SWANSON. I raise the point of order that there can not be any debate on questions of order.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I am not debating, unless the Chair wants to hear me.

Mr. SWANSON. The rule says that—

> Points of order, including questions of relevancy and appeals from the decision of the Presiding Officer, shall be decided without debate.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. It is all within the discretion of the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The point of order is sustained. The question is on the reservation proposed by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX], on which the yeas and nays have been requested and ordered. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CURTIS (when Mr. FALL's name was called). I have been requested to announce the unavoidable absence of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL]. He is paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK]. If present, the Senator from New Mexico would vote "yea."

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). I make the same announcement as to the transfer of my pair as before, and will let this announcement stand for the day. I vote "nay."

Mr. McLEAN (when his name was called). In the absence of the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS] I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. MYERS. Has the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McLEAN] voted?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That Senator has not voted.

Mr. MYERS. As I have a pair with the Senator from Connecticut, I withhold my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 61, as follows:

YEAS—30.

Ball	Frelinghuysen	McCormick	Reed
Borah	Gore	Moses	Sherman
Brandegee	Gronna	New	Shields
Capper	Harding	Newberry	Sutherland
Curtis	Johnson, Cal.	Norris	Wadsworth
Elkins	Knox	Penrose	Watson
Fernald	La Follette	Phipps	
France	Lodge	Poindexter	

NAYS—61.

Ashurst	Henderson	Nugent	Spencer
Bankhead	Hitchcock	Overman	Stanley
Beckham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Owen	Sterling
Calder	Jones, N. Mex.	Page	Swanson
Chamberlain	Jones, Wash.	Phelan	Thomas
Colt	Kellogg	Pittman	Townsend
Cummins	Kendrick	Pomerene	Trammell
Dial	Kenyon	Ransdell	Underwood
Dillingham	Keyes	Robinson	Walsh, Mass.
Edge	King	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.
Fletcher	Kirby	Simmons	Warren
Gay	Lenroot	Smith, Ariz.	Williams
Gerry	McCumber	Smith, Ga.	Wolcott
Hale	McKellar	Smith, Md.	
Harris	McNary	Smith, S. C.	
Harrison	Nelson	Smoot	

NOT VOTING—4.

Culberson	Fall	McLean	Myers

So Mr. KNOX's reservation was rejected.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that I will ask for a vote in the Senate on this reservation.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I propose the reservation I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read it.

The SECRETARY. Add as a new reservation the following:

The representative of the United States on the council of the league of nations shall not give his consent to any proposal under any provisions of the covenant of the league of nations which may involve the use of the military or naval forces of the United States until such proposal shall be submitted to the Congress and the Congress shall authorize him to give his consent thereto.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, there is nothing in the covenant that prevents our representative on the council giving his consent to any decision that may be asked of the council or giving his assent or joining in any decision upon any question or dispute under the consideration of the council. I have heard it stated on this floor many times by Senators that our armies and our navies would not or should not be sent abroad to engage in any foreign war without the consent of Congress. I believe that is the sentiment of the Congress. I believe the sentiment of the people of this country is that they are not willing that our armies shall be sent abroad without the consent of Congress.

Mr. President, I do not want this country to be placed in a position where other nations can point to us and say, "You have failed to meet an obligation that your representative has consented to."

Under article 10, as it is submitted to us, for instance, it is provided that the council shall advise upon the means to carry into effect any obligation that we have assumed. If that stands as it is, and a question comes up before the council involving the matter of compelling peace between two countries across the seas, and our representative on that council should agree to a plan submitted by the other members of the council that would involve the use of the troops of the United States, then we would be in a position of having consented through our representative on the council to the use of our troops across the sea. He could not legally bind us, I grant that, but, Mr. President, if a nation can ever be morally bound to do a thing that its representative can not legally bind a nation to do, this country would be bound to conform to the recmmendation of the council after its representative had given his consent. If we refused to do it, our associates could very justly charge us with dishonor.

I do not want our country to be put in that position. I do not want us to be placed so that the finger of dishonor can be pointed at us by any of the other countries of the world, because I am satisfied of this, Mr. President, that the people of this country and that the Congress of the United States would never consent to the sending of our armies across the sea to engage in a controversy or war that did not affect our safety and security and in which we had no direct interest. To meet that situation, Mr. President, I want this provision put in the resolution of ratification, so that the countries of the world will know that our representative upon the council can not bind us to use our armies until first he has been authorized to do so by the Congress.

It may be said that all the countries are presumed to know our form of Government and the Constitution upon which it rests; and yet they do not know it; they do not appreciate it. They did not appreciate it while this treaty was being framed. You see in the press every day expressions of surprise that the Senate is not approving the action of our peace delegation at Versailles. They thought that when our peace delegation signed this treaty this country was bound, that the act was complete, that the ratification by the Senate was a sort of a matter of form. A great many of them thought that. But they have had their eyes opened, and they will have their eyes opened further in this respect. But what are they doing? They are charging us with running away from obligations that we have not yet incurred. They are charging us with forsaking and not fulfilling a covenant that we have not yet made, but which they thought we had made. So, Mr. President, unless we put in a reservation of this kind, when our delegate sits on the council with the representatives from the other countries they will think that he sits there with the same power that they have—to bind their countries when they act.

When the representative on the council of the British Empire gives his consent to a decision of the council it binds the British Empire. When the representative of France on the council gives his consent to any decision of the council, it binds France. They would naturally expect our representative to have the same power and his act the same effect. Our representative, however, can not bind this country, legally or morally, to send its armies into war. While we would not be legally bound, yet if he did give his consent and there was introduced in Congress a resolution declaring war or to raise armies, what would be the strongest argument in favor of its passing? Not the merits of the controversy, but that we had been committed by our representative to this line of conduct and that it would be dishonorable for us not to fulfill the obligation that he had consented to. One of the most potent arguments for this treaty now is that it has been approved by our representatives; that we should stand by the President.

So, Mr. President, the sole purpose of this reservation is to advise our associates in this league of nations that when we consent to the ratification of this covenant, we declare that our representative on the council can not give his consent to any proposition that involves the use of our armed forces without first submitting it to Congress and getting its consent.

I have heard the leader of the minority more times than one state on this floor that Congress ought to provide that our representative should not give his consent without the consent of Congress, and that we can so provide by law. I think we can. I introduced a bill two or three months ago providing that our representative on the council should not do it. It seems to me that the fair and honorable course for us to take is, when we ratify this treaty, to put that provision, at any rate, in the resolution of ratification.

It may be said that reservation 8 takes care of it. Under reservation 8 it is expressly provided that the powers and duties of our representative in the council shall be fixed by law. That would take care of it in a way. Yet that law is subject to change as administrations come and go, it is subject to repeal as Congress may change. It has not the permanent character of a reservation in a resolution of ratification, and instead of leaving it to future legislation, instead of leaving it to future action by Congress, it does seem to me that the fair, just, and honorable course if that is what we believe—and I am sure that is the sentiment of the Senate and the sentiment of the people—is for us, in ratifying this treaty, to notify our associates that our representative on the council can not agree to any decision involving the use of our armies or navies until the proposition has first been submitted to Congress and had its assent. This makes our position clear. It avoids misunderstanding. It will promote peace.

I trust that the reservation will be agreed to.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, the Senator has quoted me. I certainly do not want it understood that I have ever stated that this is a matter which we should enter into an agreement about with a foreign country or any number of foreign countries.

Mr. JONES of Washington. No, Mr. President; I said the Senator had said we should enact legislation.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That is the only proper way to do it. It is purely a domestic question. The power which we shall give our representative is entirely domestic, and ought to be covered by legislation only. We should not undertake to enter into any contract with the other nations as to what his powers should be. It ought to be always in our hands for us to restrict or increase his powers as may be deemed proper at the time.

Mr. KELLOGG. Mr. President, it seems to me that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] is correct. We have provided by a reservation, known as reservation No. 8, that Congress will provide by law for the appointment of our representatives, and will fix their powers and duties, and from time to time Congress ought to have that power. It is something that we ought not to put in a treaty with any foreign country.

Furthermore, under the third reservation the military forces can not be used without the consent of Congress. I do not think that the reservation should be adopted or that it is proper.

Mr. JONES of Washington. This reservation does not make any contract between us and these other countries. It simply declares to them what our policy is toward our representative. It simply declares to them what permanent restrictions we make upon our member of the council——

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President——

Mr. JONES of Washington. And notifies them that while this treaty is in effect that representative can not give his consent to any such proposition without action by Congress.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The Senator says there is no contract, but it is stated in the very first reservation that they do not go into effect until accepted by the other parties.

Mr. JONES of Washington. When they are accepted they simply accept our declaration that this limitation is placed upon our representative in the council.

Furthermore, it is not so much a question as to what future Congresses may do, as the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. KELLOGG] suggests, referring to the proposition in section 8. It is a question of what this Congress, that is ratifying the treaty, wants to say with reference to the representative upon the council which it is helping to create. What do we say about it? Do we want this representative to give his consent to the council involving the use of our Armies and Navies? We may get no legislation, or the legislation we may be able to get defining the powers of this representative may not take away from him his discretion. What do we want to do in ratifying this treaty? I want it declared in the resolution of ratification that our representative on the council can not give his consent to any such decision.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the reservation offered by the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of Washington. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. UNDERWOOD (when Mr. BANKHEAD's name was called). I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr. BANKHEAD] is absent and is paired with the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE]. I ask that this announcement may stand for the balance of the day.

Mr. CALDER (when his name was called). On this vote I am paired with the junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST]. If at liberty to vote, I would vote "yea."

Mr. CURTIS (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS]. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. MOSES (when his name was called). During the temporary and necessary absence of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. KIRBY] I have a pair with that Senator. In his absence I withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. OVERMAN. I was requested to announce that my colleague [Mr. SIMMONS] is absent on account of illness in his family. He is paired with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS]. If my colleague were present he would vote "nay." I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

The result was announced—yeas 34, nays 50, as follows:

YEAS—34.

Ball	Capper	Elkins	Frelinghuysen
Borah	Cummins	Fernald	Gore
Brandegee	Edge	France	Gronna
Johnson, Calif.	McCormick	Phipps	Sutherland
Jones, Wash.	McLean	Poindexter	Townsend
Kenyon	New	Reed	Walsh, Mass.
Knox	Newberry	Sherman	Watson
La Follette	Norris	Shields	
Lodge	Penrose	Smoot	

NAYS—50.

Beckham	Hitchcock	Overman	Stanley
Chamberlain	Johnson, S. Dak.	Owen	Sterling
Colt	Jones, N. Mex.	Phelan	Swanson
Dial	Kellogg	Pittman	Thomas
Dillingham	Keyes	Pomerene	Trammell
Fletcher	King	Ransdell	Underwood
Gay	Lenroot	Robinson	Wadsworth
Gerry	McCumber	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.
Hale	McKellar	Smith, Ariz.	Warren
Harding	McNary	Smith, Ga.	Williams
Harris	Myers	Smith, Md.	Wolcott
Harrison	Nelson	Smith, S. C.	
Henderson	Nugent	Spencer	

NOT VOTING—11.

Ashurst	Culberson	Kendrick	Page
Bankhead	Curtis	Kirby	Simmons
Calder	Fall	Moses	

So the reservation of Mr. JONES of Washington was rejected.

Mr. GORE. I desire to offer the reservation which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the proposed reservation.

The SECRETARY. Add as a separate reservation the following:

No. —. Nothing contained in this treaty or covenant shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions or policy or internal administration of any foreign State; nor shall anything contained in the said treaty or covenant be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. May I inquire if the proposed reservation has been duly read heretofore?

Mr. GORE. Yes; on Saturday last.

Mr. President, I wish to say merely a word concerning the genesis and history of this reservation. It is not a new thing under the sun, although it will be a new thing in the diplomatic history of this country if it should be rejected by the Senate. It is a landmark in the diplomatic history of the United States. It is a literal transcript from the understanding attached by the American representatives to the first Hague conference. I have made a change of only a single word. In lieu of the word "convention" in that understanding I have substituted the words "treaty or covenant." This understanding was proposed by the American delegates and was attached to the first Hague convention as a definition and a preservation of the traditional policy of the United States.

It is also a literal transcript from the understanding proposed by the American delegates and attached to the second Hague convention. There is a variation of only a single word.

I should like to remind Senators that the two Hague conventions looked to the encouragement of international peace and to the avoidance of international war. Those conventions, however, appealed to the moral sense of mankind and invoked only moral forces for the execution of their decrees. Those conventions did not involve the use of armed forces or military intervention in quarrels between nations, and yet the American representatives at those two historic conferences felt obliged, out of an abundance of caution, to submit those understandings and to subscribe to those conventions only after these understandings and these conditions had been attached.

How much more important now, when we contemplate entering into a league of nations which involves an appeal to arms, a resort to military force, and a resort to the economic boycott! It seems to me that we ought to emulate those illustrious examples, and we ought in this reservation to preserve our traditional policy and reassert our resolution not to meddle and intermeddle in the quarrels of Europe that do not concern either the rights, the interests, or the honor of this Republic.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I believe it is generally recognized as a part of the history of the transactions to which the Senator from Oklahoma refers that the expressions found in this reservation are intended as a reservation of the Monroe doctrine. I make the point of order that the subject is covered by reservation No. 6.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I do not think the point of order should be sustained; but, in any event, it can only apply to the last half of the reservation. I ask a separation of the question and ask that the first part be read. I think the Senator from Montana will then see a distinction between the first provision of the reservation and the Monroe doctrine as wide as the universe.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

No. —. Nothing contained in this treaty or covenant shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions or policy or internal administration of any foreign State.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I offer the part of the reservation which has just been read as a separate reservation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma ask for a separate vote on it?

Mr. GORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, unless the rules prohibit him, the Senator from Oklahoma undoubtedly may modify his resolution in any way he sees fit.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. GORE. I ask for the yeas and nays on the reservation.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. THOMAS. Before the roll is called, I desire to inquire whether the vote is to be taken upon the first part of the reservation?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No; it is to be upon the entire reservation.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Maine [Mr. FERNALD]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. MOSES (when his name was called). My temporary pair with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. KIRBY] still holds good. I therefore withhold my vote. If permitted to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. SMITH of Maryland (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM]. In his absence I withhold my vote. If I were privileged to vote, I should vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. WATSON (after having voted in the affirmative). Has the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. WOLCOTT] voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. He has not.

Mr. WATSON. Having a pair with that Senator, in his absence I withdraw my vote.

Mr. CURTIS. I have a pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], and therefore withhold my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 28, nays 50, as follows:

YEAS—28.

Ball	Frelinghuysen	La Follette	Poindexter
Borah	Gore	Lodge	Reed
Brandegee	Gronna	McCormick	Sherman
Capper	Harding	McLean	Shields
Cummins	Johnson, Calif.	New	Sutherland
Elkins	Jones, Wash.	Norris	Wadsworth
France	Knox	Penrose	Walsh, Mass.

NAYS—50.

Beckham	Jones, N. Mex.	Overman	Spencer
Chamberlain	Kellogg	Owen	Stanley
Colt	Kendrick	Phelan	Sterling
Dial	Keyes	Phipps	Swanson
Edge	King	Pittman	Thomas
Fletcher	Lenroot	Pomerene	Townsend
Gay	McCumber	Ransdell	Trammell
Gerry	McKellar	Robinson	Underwood
Hale	McNary	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.
Harris	Myers	Smith, Ariz.	Warren
Harrison	Nelson	Smith, Ga.	Williams
Henderson	Newberry	Smith, S. C.	
Hitchcock	Nugent	Smoot	

NOT VOTING—17.

Ashurst	Dillingham	Kirby	Watson
Bankhead	Fall	Moses	Wolcott
Calder	Fernald	Page	
Culberson	Johnson, S. Dak.	Simmons	
Curtis	Kenyon	Smith, Md.	

So the reservation proposed by Mr. GORE was rejected.

Mr. FRANCE. I offer a reservation, which I ask may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The SECRETARY. At the close of reservation 2 it is proposed to add the following:

Provided, That the United States shall have the privilege of nominating at any time any nonmember nation of the world for membership in the league of nations and the privilege of offering at any time any amendment to the league covenant, and in case unfavorable action shall be taken by the league, resulting in a failure to elect to membership the nation so nominated or a rejection of the proposed amendment, the United States reserves the right to withdraw immediately without condition or notice.

Mr. FRANCE. Mr. President, the proposed reservation speaks for itself. I do not ask for the yeas and nays upon it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is upon the reservation proposed by the Senator from Maryland.

The reservation was rejected.

Mr. FRANCE. I offer another reservation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The reservation proposed by the Senator from Maryland will be read.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add at the proper place the following:

Except that, in accordance with the principles declared in article 22, that the tutelage of the peoples which are no longer under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are not yet able to stand by themselves should be intrusted to the advanced nations who can best undertake this responsibility, the principal allied and associated powers shall renounce in favor of the United States all their rights and titles to the colonies and territories in Africa formerly held by Germany and transferred by Germany to said principal allied and associated powers under articles 119 to 127, inclusive, and the United States shall act as mandatory of such territories to the end that the inhabitants of these colonies and territories may be civilized, educated, and fitted for self-determination, and to the further end that the United States shall closely cooperate with Great Britain, France, and Belgium and with such other powers as have interests in Africa in a permanent, progressive, and upbuilding policy for the development of all of the peoples and resources of Africa, and further that the ratification of this treaty by the United States shall be only on condition that the principal allied and associated powers take such action as is herein provided by the renunciation of such rights and titles to the United States.

Mr. FRANCE. Mr. President, I have already discussed this reservation, so I shall not delay the Senate by any further remarks upon it. I should be pleased, however, to have a yea-and-nay vote upon it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the reservation offered by the Senator from Maryland, on which the yeas and nays are requested.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CURTIS (when his name was called). I make the same announcement as before with regard to my pair and withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "nay."

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (when his name was called). Making the same announcement that I made a while ago, I withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "nay."

Mr. MOSES (when his name was called). Repeating the announcement of my pair with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. KIRBY], in his absence I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. LODGE. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. WATSON. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. WOLCOTT]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 3, nays 71, as follows:

YEAS—3.

Ball	France	Sherman

NAYS—71.

Beckham	Harris	Nelson	Smith, Md.
Borah	Harrison	New	Smith, S. C.
Brandegee	Henderson	Newberry	Smoot
Capper	Hitchcock	Nugent	Spencer
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Overman	Stanley
Colt	Jones, Wash.	Owen	Sterling
Cummins	Kellogg	Penrose	Sutherland
Dial	Kendrick	Phelan	Swanson
Dillingham	Kenyon	Phipps	Thomas
Edge	Keyes	Pittman	Townsend
Elkins	King	Poindexter	Trammell
Fletcher	La Follette	Pomerene	Underwood
Frelinghuysen	Lenroot	Ransdell	Wadsworth
Gay	McCormick	Reed	Walsh, Mass.
Gerry	McCumber	Robinson	Walsh, Mont.
Gronna	McKellar	Sheppard	Warren
Hale	McNary	Shields	Williams
Harding	Myers	Smith, Ariz.	

NOT VOTING—21.

Ashurst	Fernald	Lodge	Smith, Ga.
Bankhead	Gore	McLean	Watson
Calder	Johnson, Calif.	Moses	Wolcott
Culberson	Johnson, S. Dak.	Norris	
Curtis	Kirby	Page	
Fall	Knox	Simmons	

So Mr. FRANCE's reservation was rejected.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I offer a reservation, upon which I do not ask the yeas and nays.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The reservation will be stated.

The Secretary read as follows:

The United States holds that the principles covered by the letter of the Secretary of State of November 5, 1918, as the conditions upon which the armistice was based, are binding and the covenant of the league must be interpreted in accordance with those principles.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on that reservation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the request seconded? [A pause.] It is not seconded.

Mr. PENROSE. I should like to have the reservation read again.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the reservation again.

The Secretary again stated the proposed reservation.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, as I understand that reservation, it involves the "14 points," and upon it I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. PENROSE. Out of respect to the points?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Out of respect to the disappearing points.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the request seconded? [A pause.] It is not seconded by one-fifth of those present. The question is on the reservation offered by the Senator from Oklahoma.

The reservation was rejected.

Mr. OWEN. I reserve the right to reoffer in the Senate the reservations which I have heretofore offered in Committee of the Whole.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are there further reservations?

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I offer the reservation which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The reservation will be stated.

The Secretary read as follows:

Paragraph —. The United States hereby gives notice that it will withdraw from the league of nations at the end of two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty unless by the end of that period—

(1) The sovereignty of China shall have been fully restored over and in Shantung.

(2) The relations of Ireland to the British Empire shall have been adjusted satisfactorily to the people of Ireland.

(3) The independence of Egypt shall be recognized and that country set up as a free, independent, and sovereign State.

(4) Each member of the league shall have abolished through the duly constituted authority the policy of maintaining its regular military and naval forces in time of peace by conscription.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, just a word.

I think these four grounds on which we give notice of withdrawal unless they are complied with are in accord with the sentiment and the fundamental principles of our people and this Government, and we ought not to continue associated with countries that are not in harmony with them.

The first ground for withdrawal is unless the sovereignty of China shall have been fully restored over and in Shantung. We have not had a single word on this floor justifying the action with reference to Shantung. Everybody denounces it. Everybody condemns it. We have adopted a rather strong reservation with reference to it—that is, we have withheld our consent—but that does not accomplish anything. In my judgment, if we advise these people that unless Shantung is restored in two years we will withdraw from the league of nations, that restoration will take place. Furthermore, Japan has promised to do it. This will not hurt her pride. We give her two years in which to fulfill that promise; I believe she will do it.

The second ground for withdrawal is, unless the relations of Ireland to the British Empire shall have been adjusted satisfactorily to the people of Ireland.

If there are any people that are entitled to their independence, it is the Irish people. They have been fighting for it since for more than a century. They have shown their capacity in every walk and position of life, in every civilized country on the face of the earth, and upon every important battle field in the history of the world during the last hundred years. They are certainly entitled to their independence. The Senate, by almost a unanimous vote, expressed its sentiment along these lines some time ago. Now, we give the British Empire two years in which to make a satisfactory adjustment of their relations with the Irish people. If they do not do it, we ought not to stay associated with a country that will not give people like the Irish their independence.

The third ground is, unless the independence of Egypt shall be recognized and that country set up as a free, independent, and sovereign State.

When this war began, Egypt was an independent country, nominally under the suzerainty of Turkey. When Turkey entered the war, Egypt became, under international law, a free and independent country, and joined the Allies in the war. England declared a protectorate over Egypt; but, relying upon the justice that they thought England would afford to them these people understood, and they had a right to understand, that this was simply temporary, and that when the war ended they would be granted their independence. I have been informed that a million Egyptians went to the battle front in this Great War. They fought bravely.

I see it reliably reported that Gen. Allenby stated in a speech that the Egyptians were largely responsible for his success in Palestine against the Turks.

Mr. President, Egypt is a people of 13,000,000 souls, with 350,000 square miles of territory, whose history runs back many thousand years, a people who ought to be independent, a people who had a right to expect their independence at the close of this war, a people who had a right to expect to be treated as an independent country. The English representatives since 1882 have declared over and over again that their occupation of Egypt was simply temporary; that they were not intending to interfere with the sovereignty of Egypt or its independence.

Mr. President, that country ought to be independent. It is occupied now by English forces, and the civilized world would probably be shocked if it knew what was taking place there—the very things that almost always take place where an alien army is occupying a country. It does not make any difference how civilized the country may be from which these armies come; they are reliably charged of being guilty of outrages that would bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of civilized people.

Mr. POMERENE. I hope the Senator does not mean to have that remark apply to American troops when they were abroad.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, my recollection is that we had very serious charges made even against American troops while they were occupying the Philippines. It would not be true of American troops generally, and I hope never, but when you gather together thousands of men you will find some among them, even though they may all profess to be preachers of the gospel, who will not act just right under all circumstances. You take thousands of soldiers and put them over an alien people against that people's will and you will have trouble and outrages.

Here is what the British troops are doing in Egypt.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What is the Senator reading from?

Mr. JONES of Washington. I am reading from a statement made by the Egyptian representatives, based upon affidavits submitted by their people. I do not vouch, of course, for the truth of it, but the affidavits are made under the solemn obligations of an oath, by people who are vouched for as Egyptians of high standing and position, as respectable and responsible; and I have seen no denial from any representative of the English Government.

(a) On March 30, an armored train, transporting several hundred British soldiers, stopped above the village of Chobak. A certain number of soldiers penetrated the village, pillaging everything that was within their reach without encountering the slightest resistance. They attacked the honor of women. A husband who wished to interfere was immediately shot. Soon the soldiers spread themselves throughout the village and committed the most shameful excesses upon the women. Woe to her who wished to defend herself; she was immediately struck down. Woe to the man who wished to intervene; he underwent the same fate. After the village was burned, 144 houses were destroyed. There remains standing of this village only 56 houses. Twenty-one people were killed and 12 wounded. Some underwent a refined martyrdom. The soldiers buried the assistant mayor, his son, brother, and two other persons up to their waists and cut them up with their bayonets until they were dead.

I have examined the affidavits upon which this statement is based, and they bear it out. As I say, I do not vouch for the truth of it. I am sure it does not show the general character of British soldiers or of the British Army. But it is, in my judgment, Mr. President, what we may expect when an alien army is occupying territory against the will of the native or local people, and trying to control and govern them against their will.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. JONES of Washington. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I suppose, as a matter of fact, of course that the Senator is not acquainted with any of the people who made the affidavits?

Mr. JONES of Washington. Oh, no; not personally.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator is prepared, then, on the printed affidavits of interested parties, purporting to come from respectable people, to believe of Scotchmen and Englishmen and Welshmen and Irishmen, who constitute the British Army, a villainous thing like that?

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I do not know whether these were Scotchmen; I do not know whether these were Irishmen——

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator said the British Army.

Mr. JONES of Washington. The British Army, Mr. President, is composed of people from almost every part of the world. It was a part of the British Army, under control of British officers, under the dominion of the British Government, exercising the authority of the British Government.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If it was not an army of Britons, it may have been an army of native Egyptians, for all the Senator knows.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I do not know their nationality. It is charged they were commanded by British officers and they were a part of the British Army. But, Mr. President, the

affidavits show that they were not Egyptians. But, as I say, I do not vouch for the truth of it. The Senator has absolutely no proof that that is not true.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I never heard of it.

Mr. JONES of Washington. And these people are vouched for by people who are honorable people.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But when an incredible thing is stated, I never heard that it was incumbent upon one to prove the negative.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Undisputed affidavits of respectable people certainly make a prima facie case. Of course, there are a lot of things that I have never seen but which I know exist. There are a lot of people whom I have not seen but whom I know to be honorable and respectable people. There are a lot of people with whom I am not personally acquainted but of whom I have heard and whom I know to be honorable and respectable. These affidavits go into detail with such specific statements that there is certainly some foundation for the charges made.

But, Mr. President, as I said a moment ago, and the Senator from Mississippi knows that it is true, we must expect things like that where an alien army, an alien force, is occupying a country against the will of the people. It is against such occupation and control that I protest.

So, Mr. President, I would like to give England two years within which to withdraw her protectorate from Egypt, take her troops away, and let these people go the way they want to go and ought to go, and live the life they want to live, and which their history shows they are entitled to live.

Here is a matter that is of very vital importance to us:

Each member of the league shall have abolished through the duly constituted authority the policy of maintaining its regular military and naval forces in time of peace by conscription.

Conscription in time of peace is a policy that is contrary to the history and traditions of this country. I voted for conscription at the beginning of this war. I thought it was the wise thing to do. I still think we did the wise thing. But I do not believe in conscription as a permanent policy in time of peace for the maintenance of an army. I believe that policy does more to promote war among people and among nations than any other policy that nations have followed, and I believe this country could have done more for world peace if our representatives at the peace table had insisted that as a part of the disarmament policy there should be an express provision put in abolishing the policy of conscription for maintaining naval or military forces in time of peace than by insisting upon any other one thing. That, in my judgment, would have done more to insure peace among the nations of the earth than anything else. It means more to the homes of the land, to the fathers and mothers of the land; more to labor and to every class of people than any other policy. It would mean much to them to know that in time of peace no government on the face of the earth could reach out its strong arm and take of its boys and its manhood to maintain an armed military force. If the dread of conscription were lifted from the hearts and homes of the world as the result of this peace, men and women would, indeed, feel that this war had not been in vain. Mr. President, this reservation should be adopted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the reservation offered by the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES].

The reservation was rejected.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I did not ask for a yea-and-nay vote, for it would have involved calling for a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are there further reservations to be offered as in Committee of the Whole?

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Grenna	Lenroot	Ransdell
Borah	Hale	Lodge	Robinson
Brandegee	Harding	McCumber	Sheppard
Capper	Harris	McKellar	Smith, Md.
Chamberlain	Harrison	McNary	Smoot
Colt	Henderson	Moses	Spencer
Curtis	Hitchcock	Myers	Sterling
Dial	Johnson, Calif.	New	Sutherland
Dillingham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Newberry	Trammell
Edge	Jones, N. Mex.	Norris	Wadsworth
Elkins	Jones, Wash.	Nugent	Walsh, Mass.
Fernald	Kellogg	Owen	Walsh, Mont.
Fletcher	Kendrick	Penrose	Warren
France	Kenyon	Phelan	Watson
Frelinghuysen	Keyes	Phipps	Williams
Gay	Kirby	Pittman	
Gerry	Knox	Poindexter	
Gore	La Follette	Pomerene	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Sixty-eight Senators have answered to their names. There is a quorum present. Are there any further reservations to be offered as in Committee of the Whole?

I. INSURING TO ALL PEOPLES THE RIGHT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I offer the reservation numbered 1 in the printed leaflet of reservations proposed by me.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the proposed reservation.

The Secretary read as follows:

1. That nothing contained in article 11 of the league covenant, or any other provision thereof, shall be construed to deny to the people of Ireland, India, Egypt, Korea, or to any other people living under a Government which, as to such people, does not derive its powers from the consent of the governed, the right of revolution, or the right to alter or abolish such government, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations in such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, in discussing this reservation, I wish to quote briefly from the addresses of President Wilson, made on his recent western trip.

At St. Louis, Mo., September 5, 1919, the President declared that—

every man who sat at that board (at Paris) held that the right of revolution was sacred and must not be interfered with. Any kind of a row can happen inside and it is nobody's right to interfere.

Again, at Pueblo, Colo., September 25, 1919, the President said:

There was not a man at that table who did not admit the sacredness of the right of self-determination, the sacredness of the right of any body of people to say that they would not continue to live under the Government they were then living under, and under article 11 of the covenant they are given a place to say whether they will live under it or not.

Now, Mr. President, I find myself in complete agreement with our Chief Executive in his avowal that the right of revolution is sacred.

But in his easy confidence that articles 10 and 11 amply protect that right, I am unable to share. I therefore offer this reservation, which protects in explicit terms the right which the President admits and which he professes he is anxious to protect. Certainly no man, sincere in his attachment to that right, can vote against such a safeguarding reservation.

In order to keep strictly within the time to which I have limited myself on each one of my proposed reservations I will simply say that article 11 of the covenant undoubtedly would be construed to bind the members of the league to suppress rebellion or revolution wherever rebellion or revolution may occur.

It provides that "any war" or even any "threat of war"—which, of course, includes rebellious and civil wars anywhere in the world—is the business of the league, and that the league shall take any action that may be deemed wise to preserve the peace; that is, to suppress the rebellion or put down the revolution.

Article 10 covers the whole field of wars of aggression and wars of nations against nations, so there can be no doubt that article 11 is intended and will be construed to bind us to aid Great Britain or any other imperialistic country to beat her unwilling subjects into submission.

The reservation proposed adopts the language of the Declaration of Independence, and simply prevents the United States from being obligated to help Great Britain put down rebellion in Ireland, in India, or Egypt, or elsewhere, or to help Japan or any other country engaged in exploiting weaker or less warlike people.

I want it clear upon the record that a vote against this reservation is a vote to line up the United States with the autocratic Governments of the world against the oppressed peoples of the world. It is a vote for a policy that would have doomed our Revolutionary War to failure and would have condemned George Washington and his associates as traitors and held the people of this country forever as vassals of Great Britain. It is in the final analysis a vote against the fundamental principle of the Declaration of Independence—the sacred right of revolution contended for by Jefferson and Lincoln. On this reservation I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CURTIS (when his name was called). Again making announcement of my pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] I withhold my vote.

Mr. GERRY (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND]. In his absence, I withhold my vote.

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. WOLCOTT]. In his absence I withhold my vote. If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CURTIS. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is paired with the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Georgia (after having voted in the negative). I had risen to withdraw my vote. I find that the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], with whom I have a pair, has not voted. I therefore withdraw my vote.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I have a pair with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX]. In his absence I withhold my vote.

Mr. ROBINSON. I have a pair with the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS]. I transfer that pair to the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN] and vote "nay."

Mr. CURTIS. I wish to announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE] is paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], and that the Senator from New York [Mr. CALDER] is paired with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST].

The result was announced—yeas 24, nays 49, as follows:

YEAS—24.

Ball	France	La Follette	Penrose
Borah	Frelinghuysen	McCormick	Phipps
Brandegee	Gore	Moses	Reed
Capper	Gronna	New	Shields
Elkins	Johnson, Calif.	Newberry	Wadsworth
Fernald	Jones, Wash.	Norris	Walsh, Mass.

NAYS—49.

Beckham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Nugent	Stanley
Colt	Jones, N. Mex.	Owen	Sterling
Dial	Kellogg	Pittman	Sutherland
Dillingham	Kendrick	Poindexter	Swanson
Edge	Kenyon	Pomerene	Thomas
Fletcher	Keyes	Ransdell	Trammell
Gay	King	Robinson	Underwood
Hale	Kirby	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.
Harding	Lenroot	Smith, Ariz.	Warren
Harris	McCumber	Smith, Md.	Williams
Harrison	McKellar	Smith, S. C.	
Henderson	McNary	Smoot	
Hitchcock	Myers	Spencer	

NOT VOTING—22.

Ashurst	Curtis	Nelson	Smith, Ga.
Bankhead	Fall	Overman	Townsend
Calder	Gerry	Page	Watson
Chamberlain	Knox	Phelan	Wolcott
Culberson	Lodge	Sherman	
Cummins	McLean	Simmons	

So Mr. LA FOLLETTE's reservation was rejected.

II. ABOLISHING CONSCRIPTION.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, before I offer the next reservation I want to submit for about three or four minutes some brief observations, which, in order to bring myself within a limited compass and not to waste my time, I have reduced to writing.

Do we really want a league of nations that shall insure an enduring peace? If we do, let us have done with fine spun sophistries and get down to bedrock fundamentals. Let us have no more diplomatic evasion; no more rhetorical flimflam. Let us dig down through the mass of falsehood under which the war makers have buried the real cause of all war, pluck it forth, and destroy it forever.

The formula is simple because it is born of truth.

Embody in the international agreement to be entered into, those terms which the experience of mankind proves will prevent future war.

Exact from each contracting nation binding covenants, with proper guarantees, to—

First. Abolish enforced military service.

Second. Declare or make no war, except to repel actual invasion of territory, without first submitting the question of war, or no war, to a vote of the qualified electors of the country.

If you want real peace that is the way to get it. If you want an enduring peace you can assure it by putting into the league of nations covenant those provisions. If this really was a war for democracy—and nobody now seriously asserts that it was—let us by our votes redeem our promises by taking the war-making power out of the hands of the rulers in all countries and putting it into the hands of the people in all countries.

We do not need to restrain the peoples of different countries from making war upon each other. We do need to restrain the ruling class of every country from inciting or compelling its people to war upon those of some other country. That is the cause of all war.

Put this matter into the hands of the people and they will speedily take care of the question of disarmament, both on land and on sea. They have no profits to make and no ambitions to further by the maintenance of a large army in time of peace. On the contrary, since the people must pay the bills for the Military Establishment they have every reason to see it reduced to the minimum even in time of peace. In time of war they have learned by bitter experience that theirs is the blood and treasure which is sacrificed, while the more favored classes reap the profits and the honors. The people, therefore, readily see what "statesmen" and "diplomats" apparently can not discern, namely, that if any country in the league of nations has an army or a navy substantially superior to that of the other countries, then the league of nations might better not exist, for it will make for war and not for peace. The people of this country can also be trusted to see so plain a thing as that we are concerned less about the size of the standing army that any European country may maintain than we are concerned about the size of the navy that any European country may maintain. That is the more important question.

The navy of one country of the league of nations—which, of course, to be effective must include all the great nations of the world—does not need to overmatch or, indeed, equal the combined strength of the other navies in order to make a mockery of the league. It only needs to be powerful enough so that, in combination with the navy of one or possibly two other countries, whose interests may be identical or similar in the case of any particular controversy, it can bid defiance to the combined naval strength of the remaining members of the league. A nation with a navy thus superior would bend every other nation in the league to its will. It would be immune to those restrictions which would be enforced against a weaker country, since the resistance of the latter, either alone or in combination, would not be feared. It would simply be the bully of the high seas. The naval supremacy of one nation of the league spells defeat for the entire plan.

The representatives of the United States at the peace conference surrendered without a protest to Great Britain that supreme privilege of having the Navy that should dominate the seven seas. It was the boast of Lloyd-George, made in June, 1917, shortly after we had entered the war, in his Glasgow speech, that Great Britain would rule the waves during the war and after the war; and Woodrow Wilson, without so much as an audible protest, surrendered to Great Britain the right to dominate the seas.

The right to dominate the seas is the right to dominate commerce, the right to dominate trade routes, the right to be master of the industrial and commercial world. That has been given away by the self-chosen representative of the people of the United States at the peace conference, and the Senate is about to ratify, cringingly and abjectly, the work of that representative.

Mr. President, the remedy is plain, if we desire to have a remedy for this sort of thing and to apply it. No nation must be permitted to maintain either an army or a navy so formidable that either alone or in combination with other countries likely to be united with it in interest will it be able to become a menace to the naval or military strength of the league.

I have reservations yet to be voted upon here which will, if adopted, save the United States from committing itself to the surrender to Great Britain and the other powers of the right to maintain naval and military establishments that will permit them to dominate the world. The reservation I now propose requires disarmament both upon the land and upon the high seas.

Shall we forget that we gave to the world as the moving reason for our going into the Great War the interference with our rights upon the high seas? Has any Senator in this Chamber, has any citizen of this country forgotten the rhetorical fulminations that emanated from Woodrow Wilson about the sacredness of our rights upon the seas—open pathways of commerce; the right to pursue our commerce peacefully and without interruption?

That was followed, Mr. President, by an appeal to Congress to challenge Germany to war because in trying to protect her people against starvation she had sunk three or four vessels. So we went to war for our sea rights. We did not conduct a war to maintain our sea rights. If we had, we would have had a naval war. But no; we opened, under the leadership of our Chief Magistrate, the dreamland of pursuing democracy into every quarter and corner of the globe; we conducted a land war in a foreign country; and after having made the issue upon our rights on the sea, we threw that into the dust heap and permitted Great Britain to come out of this war with the right to dominate the seas.

Sir, if we taxed our people—on top of the $30,000,000,000 of war taxes already imposed upon them—to the last limit of

endurance, we could not catch up with Great Britain in her naval equipment in a period of 50 years. She will dominate the seas unless you adopt some provision here that will require a limitation. I have offered some reservations to that end.

Now, Mr. President, I propose reservation No. 2, and ask the Secretary to read it. I presume that will not come out of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WADSWORTH in the chair). The reservation proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

2. The United States hereby gives notice that it will withdraw from the league at the end of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, unless within that time each member of the league shall abolish and discontinue the policy of maintaining its army or navy in time of peace by conscription.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is upon the reservation offered by the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the vote upon this proposed reservation will give Senators an opportunity to record themselves for or against the policy of maintaining armies in time of peace by conscription.

The people of this country, having just fought a war to crush militarism in Germany, are not in favor of setting up a system in this country similar to that which has been destroyed abroad. The reservation I have proposed serves notice that the United States will retire from the league unless all members take the first step toward ending war by abolishing conscription. A vote against this reservation is a vote for conscription. Upon this reservation I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been requested. Is there a second.

Mr. GERRY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I should like——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There seemed to have been a sufficient number to second the demand, and the presiding officer was about to announce that fact when the Senator from Rhode Island suggested the absence of a quorum.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I do not think that the count and announcement can be interrupted in that way. I ask for a report upon the demand made by me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There were a sufficient number to second the demand.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. And the roll call is ordered?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes; the yeas and nays are ordered.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Now, the Senator from Rhode Island can have a roll call, if he wants it.

Mr. GERRY. I think I am entitled to have it anyway, Mr. President.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Well, I will ask for it in order to assure a good attendance here.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wisconsin suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes, I do.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ball	Hale	McKellar	Shields
Capper	Harding	McNary	Smith, Md.
Chamberlain	Harris	Moses	Smith, S. C.
Colt	Jones, Wash.	Newberry	Smoot
Curtis	Kellogg	Norris	Spencer
Dillingham	Kenyon	Nugent	Sutherland
Fernald	Keyes	Overman	Swanson
Fletcher	King	Owen	Trammell
France	Kirby	Penrose	Underwood
Frelinghuysen	Knox	Phipps	Wadsworth
Gay	La Follette	Pittman	Walsh, Mass.
Gerry	Lenroot	Poindexter	Warren
Gore	McCormick	Reed	Watson
Gronna	McCumber	Sheppard	

Mr. CURTIS. I again desire to announce the pair of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-five Senators having answered to their names, there is a quorum present.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask that the pending reservation be stated to the Senate before the roll call which has been ordered takes place.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state reservation No. 2, offered by the Senator from Wisconsin.

The Secretary read as follows:

2. The United States hereby gives notice that it will withdraw from the league at the end of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, unless within that time each member of the league shall abolish and discontinue the policy of maintaining its army or navy in time of peace by conscription.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this reservation the yeas and nays have been called for and ordered. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CURTIS (when his name was called). Again announcing my pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], I withhold my vote.

Mr. GERRY (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as on the last roll call, I withhold my vote.

Mr. CURTIS (when Mr. LODGE's name was called). I again announce that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is paired with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. ROBINSON (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS]. If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "nay."

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. WOLCOTT]. In his absence, I withhold my vote. If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. CURTIS. I have been requested to announce the following pairs:

The Senator from New York [Mr. CALDER] with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST]; and

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE] with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD].

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 21, nays 54, as follows:

YEAS—21.

Borah	Gore	Knox	Reed
Brandegee	Gronna	La Follette	Sherman
Capper	Harding	McCormick	Walsh, Mass.
Fernald	Johnson, Calif.	Moses	
France	Jones, Wash.	Norris	
Frelinghuysen	Kenyon	Penrose	

NAYS—54.

Ball	Johnson, S. Dak.	Nugent	Spencer
Beckham	Jones, N. Mex.	Overman	Stanley
Chamberlain	Kellogg	Phelan	Sterling
Colt	Kendrick	Phipps	Sutherland
Dial	Keyes	Pittman	Swanson
Dillingham	King	Poindexter	Thomas
Edge	Kirby	Pomerene	Trammell
Fletcher	Lenroot	Ransdell	Underwood
Gay	McCumber	Sheppard	Wadsworth
Hale	McKellar	Shields	Walsh, Mont.
Harris	McNary	Smith, Ariz.	Warren
Harrison	Myers	Smith, Md.	Williams
Henderson	New	Smith, S. C.	
Hitchcock	Newberry	Smoot	

NOT VOTING—20.

Ashurst	Curtis	McLean	Simmons
Bankhead	Elkins	Nelson	Smith, Ga.
Calder	Fall	Owen	Townsend
Culberson	Gerry	Page	Watson
Cummins	Lodge	Robinson	Wolcott

So reservation No. 2, offered by Mr. LA FOLLETTE, was rejected.

III. GIVING THE PEOPLE OF ALL NATIONS A REFERENDUM VOTE ON WAR.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I offer now reservation No. 3, page 2 of the leaflet, on which is printed the reservations that I submitted and which I gave notice that I would call up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the proposed reservation.

The Secretary read as follows:

3. The United States hereby gives notice that it will withdraw from the league at the end of five years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, unless within that time each member of the league shall have agreed that in no case will it resort to war except to suppress an insurrection or repel an actual invasion of its territory until an advisory vote of its people has first been taken on the question of peace or war.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, there is an opportunity here now to test the genuineness of the professions made that this was a "war to end war."

If that was not a hypocritical pretense, then there should be embodied somewhere in the covenant that creates this league of nations and defines its power some provision with respect to leaving to the people who are to fight the wars and pay the debts which war entails some voice in the determination of whether or not the war shall be fought.

I tender this reservation as defining that issue, and on it, Mr. President, knowing well what its fate will be here, but having faith as to what this issue may mean when it is presented to the people of the country, as it will be, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CURTIS (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before in reference to my pair, I withhold my vote.

Mr. GERRY (when his name was called). I make the same announcement of my pair as on the last vote, and withhold my vote.

Mr. CURTIS (when the name of Mr. SMITH of Georgia was called). I announce the pair of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GERRY. I wish to announce that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH] are necessarily absent.

Mr. CURTIS. I have been requested to announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE] is paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], and that the Senator from New York [Mr. CALDER] is paired with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST].

Mr. KIRBY. I announce the necessary absence of the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON], who is paired with the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS].

The result was announced—yeas 13, nays 58, as follows:

YEAS—13.

Borah	Fernald	Jones, Wash.	Sherman
Brandegee	France	La Follette	
Capper	Gore	Norris	
Elkins	Gronna	Penrose	

NAYS—58.

Beckham	Jones, N. Mex.	Nugent	Spencer
Chamberlain	Kellogg	Overman	Stanley
Colt	Kendrick	Owen	Sterling
Dial	Kenyon	Phipps	Sutherland
Dillingham	Keyes	Pittman	Swanson
Edge	King	Poindexter	Thomas
Fletcher	Kirby	Pomerene	Trammell
Frelinghuysen	Lenroot	Ransdell	Underwood
Gay	McCumber	Reed	Wadsworth
Hale	McKellar	Sheppard	Walsh, Mass.
Harding	McNary	Shields	Walsh, Mont.
Harris	Moses	Smith, Ariz.	Warren
Harrison	Myers	Smith, Md.	Williams
Henderson	New	Smith, S. C.	
Johnson, S. Dak.	Newberry	Smoot	

NOT VOTING—24.

Ashurst	Curtis	Lodge	Robinson
Ball	Fall	McCormick	Simmons
Bankhead	Gerry	McLean	Smith, Ga.
Calder	Hitchcock	Nelson	Townsend
Culberson	Johnson, Calif.	Page	Watson
Cummins	Knox	Phelan	Wolcott

So Mr. LA FOLLETTE's reservation No. 3 was rejected.

IV. LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I offer reservation numbered 4 of the reservations printed on the leaflet, which I have heretofore presented to the Senate and had read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the proposed reservation.

The Secretary read as follows:

4. The United States hereby gives notice that it will withdraw from the league of nations at the end of any year during a period of five years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, unless during each and every year of the five-year period every member of the league now expending in excess of $50,000,000 for the maintenance of its military forces or in excess of a like sum for the maintenance of its naval establishment shall fail to reduce such expenditures by a sum equal to one-fifth of the amount, by which the total annual expenditure for the maintenance of military forces or naval establishment, respectively, exceeds the sum of $50,000,000 for either, to the end that by the close of the period of five years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty no member of the league of nations shall expend for the maintenance of its military forces or its naval establishment, respectively, an amount in excess of $50,000,000 per annum; and the United States gives notice that it will withdraw from the league of nations at the end of any year thereafter whenever any member expends for the maintenance of its military forces or its naval establishment, respectively, an amount in excess of $50,000,000 per annum.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President——

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator a question. Suppose this applied to nations inside of the league, and suppose the great nations remaining outside of the league do not cut down their military departments, what then?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Then the combination of the nations inside of the league, with their 50,000,000 men, would snuff them out of existence.

Mr. REED. I think not.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. There are only three or four nations outside of the league.

Mr. REED. No; more than half the white people of Europe.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Oh, yes; but you have stripped—but I do not want this to come out of my time. I ask for a yea-and-nay vote on this proposition.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the fourth reservation offered by the Senator from Wisconsin, and on that the yeas and nays have been ordered. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CURTIS (when his name was called). I announce my pair with the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] and withhold my vote.

Mr. ROBINSON (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS]. He is absent. I therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. In his absence I withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GERRY. Making the same announcement of my pair as on previous votes, I withhold my vote.

Mr. ROBINSON. I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] to the senior Senator from California [Mr. PHELAN] and vote "nay."

Mr. CURTIS. I wish to announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE] is paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], and that the Senator from New York [Mr. CALDER] is paired with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST].

Mr. GERRY. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST] is necessarily absent from the Senate.

The result was announced—yeas 10, nays 60, as follows:

YEAS—10.

Borah	Elkins	Johnson, Calif.	Penrose
Brandegee	France	La Follette	
Capper	Gronna	Norris	

NAYS—60.

Ball	Henderson	Moses	Smith, S. C.
Beckham	Hitchcock	New	Smoot
Chamberlain	Johnson, S. Dak.	Newberry	Spencer
Colt	Jones, Wash.	Nugent	Stanley
Dial	Kellogg	Overman	Sterling
Dillingham	Kendrick	Owen	Sutherland
Edge	Kenyon	Phipps	Swanson
Fletcher	Keyes	Pittman	Thomas
Frelinghuysen	King	Poindexter	Trammell
Gay	Kirby	Pomerene	Underwood
Gore	Knox	Reed	Wadsworth
Hale	Lenroot	Robinson	Walsh, Mass.
Harding	McCumber	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.
Harris	McKellar	Smith, Ariz.	Warren
Harrison	McNary	Smith, Md.	Williams

NOT VOTING—25.

Ashurst	Fernald	Nelson	Smith, Ga.
Bankhead	Gerry	Page	Townsend
Calder	Jones, N. Mex.	Phelan	Watson
Culberson	Lodge	Ransdell	Wolcott
Cummins	McCormick	Sherman	
Curtis	McLean	Shields	
Fall	Myers	Simmons	

Mr. CURTIS. I have been requested to announce the following pairs:

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE] with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD]; and

The Senator from New York [Mr. CALDER] with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST].

So Mr. LA FOLLETTE's reservation No. 4 was rejected.

V. PREVENTION OF FORCIBLE ANNEXATIONS.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I now offer the reservation numbered 5 on the leaflet which I have sent to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the proposed reservation.

The Secretary read as follows:

5. The United States hereby gives notice that it will withdraw from the league of nations whenever any member or members of the league of nations shall attempt to acquire the whole or any part of the territory of any member or of any nation not a member of the league of nations against the will and without the full and free consent of the people of such member or of such nation not a member of the league of nations.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, just one sentence. This reservation simply gives notice that we will not stay in the league of nations and be made a party to the forcible seizure of the territory of weaker peoples. On this reservation I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CURTIS (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as on previous votes, I withhold my vote.

Mr. GERRY (when his name was called). Making the same announcement of my pair that I previously made, I withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (after having voted in the negative). I have a pair with the Senator from Maine [Mr. FERNALD]. I notice that he is not present. I therefore withdraw my vote.

Mr. ROBINSON. I have a pair with the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] which I transfer to the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN], and vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 19, nays 51, as follows:

YEAS—19.

Ball	France	Kenyon	Norris
Borah	Gore	Knox	Penrose
Brandegee	Gronna	La Follette	Reed
Capper	Johnson, Calif.	Lodge	Walsh, Mass.
Elkins	Jones, Wash.	Moses	

NAYS—51.

Beckham	Henderson	Nugent	Smoot
Chamberlain	Hitchcock	Overman	Spencer
Colt	Kellogg	Phelan	Stanley
Dial	Keyes	Phipps	Sterling
Dillingham	King	Poindexter	Sutherland
Edge	Kirby	Pomerene	Swanson
Fletcher	Lenroot	Ransdell	Thomas
Frelinghuysen	McCumber	Robinson	Trammell
Gay	McKellar	Sheppard	Underwood
Hale	McNary	Smith, Ariz.	Walsh, Mont.
Harding	Myers	Smith, Ga.	Warren
Harris	New	Smith, Md.	Williams
Harrison	Newberry	Smith, S. C.	

NOT VOTING—25.

Ashurst	Fernald	Nelson	Townsend
Bankhead	Gerry,	Owen	Wadsworth
Calder	Johnson, S. Dak.	Page	Watson
Culberson	Jones, N. Mex.	Pittman	Wolcott
Cummins	Kendrick	Sherman	
Curtis	McCormick	Shields	
Fall	McLean	Simmons	

So Mr. LA FOLLETTE's reservation No. 5 was rejected.

VI. PROHIBITING THE USE OF MANDATES OVER WEAKER STATES FOR EXPLOITATION OF THE INHABITANTS AND RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I now offer the reservation numbered 6, which is the last of the reservations that I shall propose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the proposed reservation.

The Secretary read as follows:

6. The United States hereby gives notice that it will withdraw from the league of nations whenever any member, exercising a mandate or a protectorate over any country, or claiming and exercising a sphere of influence in or over any country, shall, without the free and full consent of the people of such country, appropriate the natural resources thereof, or shall, directly or indirectly, aid any individual or corporation alien to such country to acquire any right or title to, or any concession in its natural resources, or right or title to its property, real or personal, or shall fail or neglect, within such authority or influence as it may properly exercise, to preserve in trust for the people of such country all right and title to and in its natural resources and real and personal property, or shall fail to exercise such mandate, protectorate, or sphere of influence over such country for the sole benefit of the people thereof.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the league covenant parcels out hundreds of millions of people called weak and unable to take care of themselves to become the wards of different members of the league under what are called mandates. This action is taken upon the assumption that these people need a guardianship; and it is proposed to extend this guardianship over them through the league of nations.

Mr. President, the reservation which I have offered makes the trust binding upon the league of nations. It provides that the great powers acting as mandatories shall take care of these weaker nations as wards and take care of their property as a sacred trust; that the wards shall not be robbed. That is all there is to it.

If this be not a scheme to exploit the weaker nations, to take away from them their coal and their oil and all of their natural resources, under the pretense of development, for the benefit of those who have the mandates, then you will adopt this reservation. If you are in favor of robbing these people—these weaker nations—through mandates, you will vote down the reservation that I have offered. On this reservation I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. President, there is certainly no one who is more firmly convinced than am I that the whole section or sermon or mandatories in the covenant of the league is a shabby sham; but, nevertheless, I for one, desiring that we should have no part in this covenant of duplicity, do not feel that I ought to support a reservation which seeks to dictate to the other nations how they should conduct themselves.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, before the Senator from Illinois sits down, if he will permit me in his time——

Mr. McCORMICK. In my time; yes.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. All that this reservation proposes to do if we go into this league is to serve notice upon the other members of the league that unless they treat this as a sacred trust we will withdraw from the league.

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. President, I share the view of the Senator from Wisconsin as to the character of these mandates; but I can not bring myself to vote for a reservation which appears to me to dictate the conduct of the members of the league as regards these weaker peoples.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, in my own time I will merely say in response that all that this reservation says to the members of this compact is, "If we go into this thing, you shall agree that the administration of the property of these wards shall be honest." That is the reservation and all there is to it; that "you shall be honest and shall discharge your trust or we will not join you." I am unable to understand how the Senator from Illinois or any Senator can say that that is a dictation to the other members of the league, further than any man who joined in the execution of a trust ought to dictate that if he is to be made a party to the trust the trust shall be faithfully discharged. That is all the reservation does.

Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays, unless some other Senator desires to speak.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, it seems to me that the logic of the Senator from Wisconsin is somewhat faulty. The league of nations, under the plan which has been devised, is to assume a mandatory control over the peoples inhabiting certain colonies and territories formerly belonging to members of the Central Empires with which our country and the allied nations were at war. These colonies and peoples form a sacred trust of civilization, and the obligation rests upon these nations to whom Germany ceded her colonies, by the terms of the treaty, to see that this trust is scrupulously performed.

The contention of the Senator rests upon the theory that if a trustee violates his trust and robs the cestui que trust, then his cotrustees should flee and thus aid him in his perfidy or defalcation. It seems to me that the duty of the other trustees, the other members of the league, is to watch the trustees designated and provided in the league, and if one of them attempts to default, if one of them attempts to impose upon the ward intrusted to its care, if one of them attempts to rob and plunder the ward, that it should be the sacred duty of the other trustees to more earnestly devote themselves to the discharge of their duties and to the protection of the peoples wronged or oppressed. They should insist that the nations named as trustees or mandatories should live up to the letter and spirit of the trust and administer the affairs of the colonies intrusted to their care in a just and righteous manner and for the security and advancement of the inhabitants thereof.

Of course, every trustee assumes the obligation or the duties of his position with the asseveration upon his lips that he is going to be honest, that he is going to discharge with fidelity the trust committed to his care; but the courts and those who are connected with him, because of that asseveration, do not release him from observation and the obligations the law imposes.

If they detect that he is defaulting or is guilty of any delinquency, they increase their vigilance and stretch out their arms and bring him to a realization of his obligations, and, if necessary, to the bar of justice.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that the plan of the Senator from Wisconsin is one which should not commend itself to the judgment of practical and rational men.

The title to the German colonies is vested by the treaty in the associated and allied nations. It was understood by Germany when she signed the treaty that the people residing within such possessions should be protected and their rights guarded. The United States should insist that the terms of the treaty be observed and that every nation acting as a mandatory should scrupulously guard the interests of those subject to the control conferred by the treaty. If this Nation should withdraw from the league because a mandatory nation failed in its duty, it would be condoning a wrong and aiding in the continuation of a wrong.

Suppose that the league of nations becomes operative and Great Britain or Japan or France becomes a mandatory of the league and has given to its care the custody of one of the colonies of Germany or Turkey, with the weak and feeble people therein, and suppose that such mandatory should become imbued with imperialistic designs or by selfish, lustful desires, and utterly fails to discharge its obligations, and seeks the exploitation of the people and their enslavement. Instead of the United States withdrawing from the league the United States ought to stretch forth its puissant arm and say to the mandatory, "You must discharge the duty resting upon you or we will bring you before the bar of justice and the council of the league, and before the public opinion of the world, and brand you as a nation that has failed to discharge a sacred obligation and a trust affecting the welfare of weak and helpless peoples." By this course the United States would serve humanity and restrain imperialism and oppression and compel the performance of a duty arising from obligations solemnly entered into.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, that comes as a beautiful theory from a Senator who on this floor, every time the occasion has been presented, has voted to deprive the United States of having an equal number of votes with Great Britain, the one member of the league that is in a position to reap the richest possible results from the mandatory system.

There is no better way to impress upon the nations who take mandates that the condemnation of this Government, when it becomes a member, will be visited upon them unless they discharge their duty than to announce and write into the resolution of ratification that in the event of their default the United States will withdraw. We will be outnumbered. We are taking none of these mandatories that have benefits attached. We are not going into the business of destroying weaker peoples; the other nations are, as I showed in the speech that I delivered this afternoon, as will appear in the RECORD. Mr. President, we will have one vote there to bring these nations to terms and make them execute their sacred trust, and we will be voted down. What then?

Mr. President, they want us in this league; they want us very badly, because they have imposed upon us very great burdens. They expect us to furnish the troops that are needed; they expect us to back financially all of the undertakings of the league; and if we impose conditions upon our entering they will accept those conditions. If we impose the condition that this league shall not be converted into a system of robbing all of the weaker nations of the earth, and get that recognized at the outset, we may possibly be able to hold them to a somewhat decent execution of the trust that is committed to them.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I do not wish to let this moment pass without trying to say in two minutes what I should like to say at length. This entire treaty is filled up with catchwords and soft phrases calculated to mask villainous intents. Among these is the gentle word "mandatory." A mandate, however, means nothing but the military occupancy of the territory of a conquered people; it is a power to be enforced by fire and sword; it bears no relationship whatever to a trust; and when we speak of beneficence in connection with it it is like speaking of the acts of Satan in the gentle language of eulogy.

Certain of the great nations have seized all of the habitable world that was incapable of defending itself; they propose to establish themselves in rulership over it; and they denominate that rulership a mandatory, but they will hold all their possessions by armed bodies, and it is proposed to put back of those armed bodies the entire strength of all the armies and all the navies of all the great members of the league. That is all there is to this mandatory business. It is another hypocritical pretense; it is another mask for infamy and theft, and when we talk about it here in the Senate as though it were a sacred trust to be sacredly executed we mock the facts and we insult our own intelligence.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CURTIS (when his name was called). I make the same announcement as on the previous roll call, and withhold my vote.

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GERRY. Making the same announcement as before, I withhold my vote.

Mr. ROBINSON. Again announcing my pair with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS], I transfer that pair to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] and vote "nay."

Mr. GERRY. I transfer my pair with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND] to the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] and vote "nay."

Mr. HENDERSON (after having voted in the negative). Has the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. MCCORMICK] voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. He has not.

Mr. HENDERSON. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Illinois, and withdraw my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 23, nays 51, as follows:

YEAS—23.

Borah	Frelinghuysen	La Follette	Phipps
Brandegee	Gronna	Lodge	Reed
Capper	Johnson, Calif.	Moses	Sherman
Elkins	Jones, Wash.	New	Wadsworth
Fernald	Kenyon	Newberry	Walsh, Mass.
France	Knox	Penrose	

NAYS—51.

Ball	Gay	Jones, N. Mex.	McKellar
Beckham	Gerry	Kellogg	McNary
Chamberlain	Hale	Kendrick	Myers
Colt	Harding	Keyes	Nugent
Dial	Harris	King	Overman
Dillingham	Harrison	Kirby	Phelan
Edge	Hitchcock	Lenroot	Poindexter
Fletcher	Johnson, S. Dak.	McCumber	Pomerene
Ransdell	Smith, Md.	Sterling	Underwood
Robinson	Smith, S. C.	Sutherland	Walsh, Mont.
Sheppard	Smoot	Swanson	Warren
Smith, Ariz.	Spencer	Thomas	Williams
Smith, Ga.	Stanley	Trammell	

NOT VOTING—21.

Ashurst	Fall	Norris	Townsend
Bankhead	Gore	Owen	Watson
Calder	Henderson	Page	Wolcott
Culberson	McCormick	Pittman	
Cummins	McLean	Shields	
Curtis	Nelson	Simmons	

So Mr. LA FOLLETTE's proposed reservation No. 6 was rejected.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I move the fourth of the reservations offered by me, which I ask the Secretary to read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The reservation will be stated.

The Secretary read as follows:

4. The provisions of article 11 shall in no respect abridge the rights of free speech, the liberty of the press, and the advocacy of the principles of national independence and self-determination of any people or peoples; and no circumstance directly related to the enjoyment of any of the aforesaid rights shall be construed as providing any member of the league with cause to declare that the exercise of such aforesaid rights as heretofore construed under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States warrants the assembly or council in determining what course of action, legal measures of control, or regulation shall be enforced or prescribed by the United States.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, at this late hour, and with the Senate very tired, I do not propose to make any speech upon this reservation. I do not, however, want the brevity of my remarks to be construed to indicate that I do not consider it a very important reservation.

The language of article 11 is broad in its scope. Under it almost any circumstance likely to disturb the good understanding between nations may be brought up for consideration. It seems to me there are some fundamental American rights that ought to be reserved, such as free speech, freedom of the press, and the advocacy of the principle of national independence and self-determination.

On a previous occasion I pointed out the fact that certain domestic questions may, under certain circumstances, become questions of great international importance; and it is very possible that our right of free speech and the freedom of the press, and especially the advocacy of national independence here by people from other countries, may become a circumstance of very great and serious international importance.

It seems to me that we ought not to leave the door so wide open and the provisions of article 11 so broad as by any possibility to have fundamental American rights put in jeopardy or subject to review by the league, or even leave it open to have advice given us by the league of nations as to our exercise and enjoyment of these rights. This reservation, therefore, seeks to remove any possibility of the abridgment by the league of nations of these inalienable American rights; and I think the least that the Senate should do is to reserve from consideration under article 11 these precious rights that always have been prized and considered of inestimable value by the American people.

In a word, the reservation I propose seeks to prevent any abridgment through this covenant of certain fundamental American rights and restricts the consideration of circumstances which relate to the enjoyment of the rights of free speech, liberty of the press, and the advocacy of the principle of national independence of any people.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, I make my apologies to the Senate for detaining it for even a minute, but I want the RECORD to show what became of the principle of self-determination at Paris. In order that the RECORD may show that fact, I read the original article which was transmuted ultimately into article 10, taken by President Wilson to Paris, and which contained the principle of self-determination, and contained it in words there was no mistaking.

Here is the original article taken by the President to Paris. It is article 3:

The contracting powers unite in guaranteeing to each other political independence and territorial integrity; but it is understood between them that such territorial readjustments, if any, as may in the future become necessary by reason of changes in present racial conditions and aspirations or present social and political relationships, pursuant to the principle of self-determination, and also such territorial readjustments as may in the judgment of three-fourths of the delegates be demanded by the welfare and manifest interest of the peoples concerned, may be effected if agreeable to those peoples, and that territorial changes may in equity involve material compensation. The contracting powers accept without reservation the principle that the peace of the world is superior in importance to every question of political jurisdiction or boundary.

That is the original article 10. That is the article 10 taken by President Wilson to Paris. That article 10 provides for re-

adjustment on the principle of self-determination. I read, that it may be in juxtaposition, the present article 10:

The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league. In case of any such aggression, or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

The President took to Paris a means whereby, under the principle of self-determination, there should be readjustments. That principle was eliminated. He took there his method of readjustment upon that principle. He came back without the principle of self-determination and with a scheme under which there could be no readjustments at all.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the reservation offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH]. On that the yeas and nays have been requested.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CURTIS (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS]. Were I permitted to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). In the absence of my pair, the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. WOLCOTT], I withhold my vote. If permitted to vote, I should vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GERRY. I have a pair with the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND]. I therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. ROBINSON. I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] to the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] and vote "nay."

Mr. CURTIS. I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] to the senior Senator from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] and vote "yea."

I have been requested to announce the following pairs:

The Senator from New York [Mr. CALDER] with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST];

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE] with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD]; and

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL] with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. KENDRICK].

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—36.

Ball	Frelinghuysen	McCormick	Reed
Borah	Gore	McLean	Sherman
Brandegee	Gronna	Moses	Shields
Capper	Johnson, Calif.	New	Smith, Ga.
Curtis	Jones, Wash.	Newberry	Smoot
Dillingham	Kenyon	Norris	Spencer
Elkins	Knox	Penrose	Sutherland
Fernald	La Follette	Phelan	Walsh, Mass.
France	Lodge	Phipps	Warren

NAYS—42.

Beckham	Hitchcock	McNary	Smith, S. C.
Chamberlain	Johnson, S. Dak.	Myers	Stanley
Colt	Jones, N. Mex.	Nugent	Sterling
Dial	Kellogg	Overman	Swanson
Edge	Kendrick	Pittman	Thomas
Fletcher	Keyes	Pomerene	Trammell
Gay	King	Ransdell	Underwood
Hale	Kirby	Robinson	Walsh, Mont.
Harris	Lenroot	Sheppard	Williams
Harrison	McCumber	Smith, Ariz.	
Henderson	McKellar	Smith, Md.	

NOT VOTING—17.

Ashurst	Fall	Page	Watson
Bankhead	Gerry	Poindexter	Wolcott
Calder	Harding	Simmons	
Culberson	Nelson	Townsend	
Cummins	Owen	Wadsworth	

So the reservation proposed by Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts was rejected.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I give notice that I shall move in the Senate the reservation just voted upon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are there any further reservations? There being no further reservations, the Senate has under consideration, as in Committee of the Whole, the treaty with Germany, and has made certain reservations thereto. The question is, Will the Senate concur in the reservations made as in the Committee of the Whole? The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has reserved a vote on the amendment offered by the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE]. Are there any further reservations? There being none, shall the vote on concurring in each reservation be put separately or shall it be put en bloc?

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I understood the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] reserved a vote upon one of the reservations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On which reservation?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. On the reservation I offered which was voted on to-day. But I understood that that might be offered in the Senate.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I suggest that we vote upon the reservations separately.

Mr. LODGE. That requires reserving all of them.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That means, then, under the rule, that the Senate will vote on each one separately.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. There is no necessity of reserving a vote upon any reservation unless it was affirmatively carried?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Certainly not.

Mr. SMOOT. That is what I understand.

Mr. LODGE. My attention was diverted for the moment. I understood the request was that there should be a separate vote, not a block vote. That involves reserving each reservation, does it not?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is not permitted to say what he thinks about these rules; but the rule is that the vote on amendments or reservations may be taken separately or in gross, if no Senator shall object.

Mr. LODGE. If objection is made, the vote must be taken separately.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senate concur in the first reservation?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I understand that the decision is that they are to be voted on separately?

The VICE PRESIDENT. There having been an objection to their consideration en bloc, there must be a separate vote on each reservation.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. I understood that the Senator from Florida [Mr. TRAMMELL] suggested that the reservations be voted on separately. I did not know whether he meant that by way of an objection or not.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Yes; there was an objection; and I would make one if no one else did.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Very well.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. When the first reservation proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts was adopted I reserved the right to move to strike out all after the word "ratification," on line 3, so that nothing would remain except these words:

The reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate are to be made a part and a condition of the resolution of ratification.

That part to be stricken out reads as follows:

Which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate have been accepted by an exchange of notes as a part and a condition of said resolution of ratification by at least three of the four principal allied and associated powers, to wit, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan.

Now, Mr. President, I move that all after the word "ratification," on line 3, be stricken out.

Mr. LODGE. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CURTIS (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] to the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] and vote "nay."

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL], which I transfer to the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] and vote "yea."

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. WOLCOTT] and I withhold my vote. If permitted to vote, I would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. EDGE (after having voted in the negative). Has the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. He has not.

Mr. EDGE. I have a general pair with that Senator and in his absence I withdraw my vote.

Mr. ROBINSON. Announcing my pair with the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS], I withhold my vote.

Mr. CURTIS. I have been requested to announce that the Senator from New York [Mr. CALDER] is paired with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST], and that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE] is paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD].

Mr. GERRY. I wish to announce that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WOLCOTT] are necessarily absent from the Senate.

The result was announced—yeas 36, nays 45, as follows:

YEAS—36.

Beckham	Gay	Henderson	Kendrick
Chamberlain	Gerry	Hitchcock	King
Dial	Harris	Johnson, S. Dak.	Kirby
Fletcher	Harrison	Jones, N. Mex.	McCumber

McKellar	Pittman	Smith, Ga.	Thomas
Myers	Pomerene	Smith, Md.	Trammell
Nugent	Ransdell	Smith, S. C.	Underwood
Overman	Sheppard	Stanley	Walsh, Mont.
Phelan	Smith, Ariz.	Swanson	Williams

NAYS—45.

Ball	Gronna	McCormick	Shields
Borah	Hale	McLean	Smoot
Brandegee	Harding	McNary	Spencer
Capper	Johnson, Calif.	Moses	Sterling
Colt	Jones, Wash.	New	Sutherland
Curtis	Kellogg	Newberry	Townsend
Dillingham	Kenyon	Norris	Wadsworth
Elkins	Keyes	Penrose	Walsh, Mass.
Fernald	Knox	Phipps	Warren
France	La Follette	Poindexter	
Frelinghuysen	Lenroot	Reed	
Gore	Lodge	Sherman	

NOT VOTING—14.

Ashurst	Cummins	Owen	Watson
Bankhead	Edge	Page	Wolcott
Calder	Fall	Robinson	
Culberson	Nelson	Simmons	

So Mr. HITCHCOCK's amendment to reservation No. 1, proposed by Mr. LODGE, was rejected.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, in order to save the time of the Senate, so far as I am concerned, I can see no objection to voting on the other reservations en bloc. I see objection to agreeing to them, but there is no objection to voting on them en bloc.

Mr. LODGE. There is one that has been reserved for a separate vote, but it will take only a few moments, I think, to dispose of it if the roll is not called.

The VICE PRESIDENT. With the exception of reservation numbered 5, the question is on concurring in the reservations made as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. LODGE. No; I thought we were to vote on each one merely without calling the roll.

The VICE PRESIDENT. No; we were going to vote on all en bloc, except No. 5.

Mr. LODGE. If we are to take a vote en bloc, I desire to reserve, in addition to No. 5, reservation No. 4, and ask for a vote on it, because there is no record vote on it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Reservations Nos. 4 and 5 are reserved for a separate vote.

Mr. WADSWORTH. May I follow the same procedure and ask that No. 12 be likewise reserved?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Nos. 4, 5, and 12 are reserved. The question is on concurring in the other reservations made as in Committee of the Whole, proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

The reservations, with the exception of those numbered 4, 5, and 12, were concurred in.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now is on concurring in reservation No. 4.

Mr. PENROSE. Let the reservation be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

4. No mandate shall be accepted by the United States under article 22, part 1, or any other provision of the treaty of peace with Germany, except by action of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. LODGE. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CURTIS (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as on the previous vote with reference to my pair and its transfer, I vote "yea."

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as previously made with reference to my pair and its transfer, and asking that the announcement may stand for the day, I vote "nay."

Mr. WATSON (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. WOLCOTT] and withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. ROBINSON. Again announcing my pair with the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS], I withhold my vote.

Mr. CURTIS. I have been requested to announce that the Senator from New York [Mr. CALDER] is paired with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST] and that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE] is paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD].

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 31, as follows:

YEAS—52.

Ball	Curtis	France	Harding
Borah	Dillingham	Frelinghuysen	Hitchcock
Brandegee	Edge	Gore	Johnson, Calif.
Capper	Elkins	Gronna	Jones, Wash.
Colt	Fernald	Hale	Kellogg
Kenyon	McCumber	Penrose	Spencer
Keyes	McLean	Phipps	Sterling
King	McNary	Poindexter	Sutherland
Knox	Moses	Reed	Thomas
La Follette	New	Sherman	Townsend
Lenroot	Newberry	Shields	Wadsworth
Lodge	Norris	Smith, Ga.	Walsh, Mass.
McCormick	Owen	Smoot	Warren

NAYS—31.

Beckham	Henderson	Overman	Smith, S. C.
Chamberlain	Johnson, S. Dak.	Phelan	Stanley
Dial	Jones, N. Mex.	Pittman	Swanson
Fletcher	Kendrick	Pomerene	Trammell
Gay	Kirby	Ransdell	Underwood
Gerry	McKellar	Sheppard	Walsh, Mont.
Harris	Myers	Smith, Ariz.	Williams
Harrison	Nugent	Smith, Md.	

NOT VOTING—12.

Ashurst	Culberson	Nelson	Simmons
Bankhead	Cummins	Page	Watson
Calder	Fall	Robinson	Wolcott

So reservation No. 4, made as in Committee of the Whole, was concurred in.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in reservation No. 5.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, in reservation No. 5 an amendment was made which is not in the print which I have. Will the Secretary kindly read it?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The SECRETARY. Amendment offered by the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE]: In the reservation print in bill form on line 25, after the word "question," the following words were inserted in Committee of the Whole:

And all questions affecting the present boundaries of the United States and its insular or other possessions.

So that it now reads as follows:

5. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction, and declares that all domestic and political questions relating wholly or in part to its internal affairs, including immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, the suppression of traffic in women and children and in opium and other dangerous drugs, and all other domestic questions, and all questions affecting the present boundaries of the United States and its insular or other possessions, are solely within the jurisdition of the United States—

And so forth.

Mr. LODGE. That amendment was of necessity hastily prepared, as it was only prepared in the morning of the day when the cloture rule was adopted. I approved it and voted for it myself. On further consideration I came to the conclusion that it went too far and interfered with questions which are in their very nature international, and that it was, I thought, sufficiently provided for in other parts of the reservation. I reserved it for this purpose, and I shall be very glad if the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] would be willing to withdraw it.

Mr. HALE. I think there is a good deal of force in what the Senator from Massachusetts says. However, if I were permitted to offer an amendment at the present time, which I understand I am not, I think that by transposing two or three words I could obviate the objection of the Senator from Massachusetts. I shall, therefore, ask unanimous consent to make such an amendment at the present time. I will ask the Secretary to read my proposed amendment.

Mr. KNOX. I object. I wish further to congratulate the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], who offered the amendment, and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], who voted for the amendment, in having at last realized what I called to the attention of the Senate at the time, the manifest absurdity of the amendment. The idea of trying to place all questions affecting boundaries within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States struck me instantly as being preposterous.

Not only that, but the immediate effect of the ratification of the treaty with such a provision in it would have been to have abrogated the existing treaty between the United States and Canada under which all boundary questions are referred to a joint commission of representatives of the two countries. The amendment seems to have been prepared upon the theory that a boundary question only meant a boundary line. The great and grave and important boundary questions arising between this country and Canada are those affecting our boundary waters, and the disposition and use of diversion of those waters, as well as other questions that relate to the boundaries.

I conclude as I began by congratulating both the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, in view of the statement of the Senator from Massachusetts and of the request of the Senator from Massachusetts, I can do nothing but withdraw my amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is "going some." [Laughter.] Oh, no; the Chair can not permit that. The Senate has voted upon the amendment, and nothing can be done except to move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. To reconsider in the Senate a vote taken as in Committee of the Whole?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Certainly. The Senator has reserved a vote on this amendment.

Mr. LODGE. I have reserved a vote; but I do not think it is necessary to reconsider, is it?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has been made a part of the reservation by amendment.

Mr. LODGE. But, surely, when we go into the Senate we do not reconsider a vote taken in Committee of the Whole?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair so rules; and under the agreement it is not discussable. If the Senator desires to appeal, he can do so.

Mr. LODGE. Oh, no; I have no desire to appeal. I move to reconsider the vote whereby the amendment was agreed to.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now is, Shall the amendment be agreed to?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, what has become of the amendment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment is now pending.

Mr. LODGE. Then, the vote will be to agree or to disagree to it?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing or disagreeing to the Hale amendment.

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I do not desire to be heard upon the pending matter, but I rise simply to remark that I voted "nay" upon the reservation immediately preceding reservation No. 4, in the entire conviction that it is utterly unnecessary; that no mandate can be accepted by the United States except by act of Congress, and I am sure I speak the conviction of every Senator on this side of the Chamber who voted with me.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE]. [Putting the question.] The amendment is not concurred in. The question is on concurring in the reservation.

The reservation was concurred in.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now is on concurring in reservation No. 12.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an amendment be considered to reservation No. 12 in order that an obvious error in phraseology may be corrected. On page 5 of the leaflet containing the reservation, line 15, I move to strike out the words "said article 16" and in their place to substitute the words "its covenants," so that that portion of the sentence will read:

Or in countries other than that violating its covenants.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think I shall have to continue by objection to that, following the illustrious example of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WADSWORTH. In doing so the Senator from Nebraska contributes to good legislation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in reservation No. 12.

The reservation was concurred in.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, does that dispose of the reservations that have been adopted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It disposes of all reservations made in Committee of the Whole and of all amendments offered to such reservations in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. REED. The question is still open to reservation?

The VICE PRESIDENT. To reservations and other amendments.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, it was not necessary to reserve the privilege, I take it, but I did, as a matter of notice to the Senate, say that I would reserve for separate vote in the Senate reservation 15 as reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations and defeated in Committee of the Whole. It is the reservation that provides that the United States shall retain in itself the right to decide what questions affect its vital interests and national honor.

I call attention to the fact, as stated by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX], that it is by such a reservation that questions like the one sought to be covered by the reservation offered by the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] may be taken care of. There has been a misapprehension about this reservation. It never was reported by the committee or suggested to the committee for the purpose of destroying or weakening the treaty.

It was intended that, if adopted, it would be acted upon and construed in good faith; that the United States could be trusted never to claim that a question was vital to it and affected its very life unless, in the opinion of the Government of the United States, that should be the fact, for it was intended and believed that the United States would never assert that its honor was at stake and that it could not afford to submit the question because its honor was at stake unless it could say that was the opinion of the Government of the United States. It was offered by the committee, I am sure—and I suggested it to the committee—in the best of faith, in the hope of improving the treaty, believing, as I did at that time, that the treaty would probably be adopted and, perhaps, even yet may ultimately be adopted, and if adopted that the vital interests of the United States and the honor of the United States ought to be within the custody and control of this Government alone. Therefore, I am going to ask if we can not have another roll call upon the reservation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understands the Senator from Missouri offers a reservation, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add as a new reservation the following:

15. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions affect its honor or its vital interests and declares that such questions are not under this treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the assembly of the league of nations or any agency thereof or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the reservation offered by the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. REED. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CURTIS (when his name was called). I have a pair with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] and therefore withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. ROBINSON. Again announcing my pair with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS], I withhold my vote.

Mr. ASHURST. I inquire if the junior Senator from New York [Mr. CALDER] has voted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. He has not.

Mr. ASHURST. I am paired with that Senator until 10 o'clock, and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. CURTIS. I have been requested to announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE] is paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD].

The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 50, as follows:

YEAS—33.

Ball	Gore	McLean	Sherman
Borah	Gronna	Moses	Shields
Brandegee	Harding	New	Spencer
Capper	Johnson, Calif.	Newberry	Sutherland
Dillingham	Jones, Wash.	Norris	Wadsworth
Elkins	Knox	Penrose	Watson
Fernald	La Follette	Phipps	
France	Lodge	Poindexter	
Frelinghuysen	McCormick	Reed	

NAYS—50.

Beckham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Overman	Sterling
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Owen	Swanson
Colt	Kellogg	Phelan	Thomas
Dial	Kendrick	Pittman	Townsend
Edge	Keyes	Pomerene	Trammell
Fletcher	King	Ransdell	Underwood
Gay	Kirby	Sheppard	Walsh, Mass.
Gerry	Lenroot	Smith, Ariz.	Walsh, Mont.
Hale	McCumber	Smith, Ga.	Warren
Harris	McKellar	Smith, Md.	Williams
Harrison	McNary	Smith, S. C.	Wolcott
Henderson	Myers	Smoot	
Hitchcock	Nugent	Stanley	

NOT VOTING—12.

Ashurst	Culberson	Fall	Page
Bankhead	Cummins	Kenyon	Robinson
Calder	Curtis	Nelson	Simmons

So Mr. REED'S reservation was rejected.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I offer the reservation which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The reservation will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add, as a new reservation, the following:

The protectorate in Great Britain over Egypt is understood to be merely a means through which the nominal suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt shall be transferred to the Egyptian people, and shall not be construed as a recognition by the United States of any sovereign rights over the Egyptian people in Great Britain or as depriving the people of Egypt of any of their rights of self-government and independence.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I want to say to my colleagues that I would not offer this reservation if it had not become entirely obvious that the final ratification of the treaty can only

be accomplished with reservations, and I think this reservation is entirely interpretative and is not in any way a change of the existing treaty.

I want to call attention particularly to article 147, to wit:

Germany declares that she recognizes the protectorate proclaimed over Egypt by Great Britain on December 18, 1914, and that she renounces the régime of the capitulations in Egypt.

This renunciation shall take effect as from August 4, 1914.

Article 148——

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, let us have order.

Mr. OWEN. I ask for order. I have taken only 12 minutes of the time of the Senate, so I am entitled to present this matter.

Article 148. All treaties—

I ask Senators to desist from conversation on the floor—

All treaties, agreements, arrangements, and contracts concluded by Germany with Egypt are regarded as abrogated as from August 4, 1914.

In no case can Germany avail herself of these instruments and she undertakes not to intervene in any way in negotiations relating to Egypt which may take place between Great Britain and the other powers.

Showing that this treaty contemplates negotiations with other powers regarding the government of Egypt.

Now, I call attention to the fact that Egypt gained her independence by the sword in 1840. She took the war to Constantinople, and would have controlled Constantinople and overthrown the Turkish Government except for the powers of Europe. She managed her own affairs under a merely nominal suzerainty, in which Turkey interefered in no respect whatever with her internal management; but under Ishmael Pasha she incurred a great debt in building the Suez Canal and in putting irrigation plants and dams in the valley of the Nile for the purpose of making that country capable of producing food for the Egyptian people. Ishmael Pasha placed those bonds in Paris and in London, and in order to safeguard those bonds Great Britain undertook to open negotiations with the Khedive, who was in great distress over his debts, for the management of Egyptian finances.

The Egyptian people protested against it. It resulted in riots, because of European domination of the finances of Egypt. Great Britain thereupon, with the consent of the powers, in order to protect the bondholders who held the bonds of Egypt, bombarded Alexandria and put in a military force and sustained the Khedive by military power, and thereafter, in a greater or less degree, exercised the powers of government indirectly over the Egyptian people; but, when that was done, assurances were given to the Egyptian people that it was not intended to interfere with their independence. The admiral who bombarded Alexandria, and who took charge at that time, made the statement to them that—

The sole object is to protect Your Highness—

That is, the Khedive, who, by the way, was governing by divine right, a thing against which we fought in this war, sustained by Great Britain in this instance—

The sole object is to protect Your Highness and the Egyptian people against the rebels.

The rebels were those who were protesting against European domination of their Government.

When in 1914 the protectorate was declared over Egypt, because the then existing Khedive was making overtures to Germany and was practically conspiring against Great Britain in the war, Great Britain deposed the Khedive by military force and put another Khedive, his nephew, in his place, but the King of Great Britain, or his minister in his name, addressed this communication to the Egyptians, to wit:

I feel convinced that you—

The new sovereign—

will be able, with the cooperation of your ministers and the protectorate of Great Britain, to overcome all influences which are seeking to destroy the independence of Egypt.

Those people were given to understand that their independence was being fought for in this war, and they contributed 1,200,000 soldiers; they carried on the campaign protecting the Suez Canal and in Palestine and Arabia. Now the question comes before the Senate as to whether we will leave without any interpretation this item recognizing a protectorate, which Gladstone said in 1882, and the ministers from that time down to 1914 declared, would not be established.

I think it is only fair that the Egyptians, it is only fair to the principles for which we fought this war, that there should be an interpretation of this item of the treaty consistently with the declarations made by the United States, by Great Britain, by France, by Italy, and finally by the President of the United States at the peace conference when this peace treaty was drawn up.

I want you to listen to the President's words.

At the plenary council of the peace conference on January 25, 1919, at which it was decided to include a league of nations in the treaty of peace, President Wilson delivered the principal address, and in it he said——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President——

Mr. OWEN. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. There is very good attention upon the Democratic side of the Senate, but there is considerable conversation upon the Republican side. I want to state to the Republican Members of the Senate that the Senator from Oklahoma is reading something that President Woodrow Wilson said, and I am sure they would like to hear it. It bears upon the question that they are going to vote upon in a few minutes, and I ask for better order on this side.

Mr. OWEN. It was said at a very important time. It was said when the treaty was submitted to the plenary council in Paris. He said this, and I beg Senators to listen to this:

We are here to see that every people of the world shall choose its own masters and govern its own destinies, not as we wish, but as they wish. We are here to see, in short, that the very foundations of this war are swept away. Those foundations were the private choice of a small coterie of civil rulers and military staffs. Those foundations were the aggressions of great powers upon small. Those foundations were the holding together of empires of unwilling subjects by the duress of arms.

That was accepted by the plenary council. They understood that this was the meaning of this treaty and of section 147; and I appeal to Senators not to ignore the rights of 13,000,000 people who have come up appealing to you through their representatives—representatives chosen by the legislative authority of Egypt, representatives whose credentials were signed by 100,000 citizens.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President——

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PENROSE. How does the Senator explain that the President did not stand up for those noble principles?

Mr. OWEN. I think the President did stand up for these noble principles as far as he could. He was not omniscient and he was not omnipotent, but he did the best he could; and I am in favor of supporting him in what he has brought here, with these modifications and explanations.

Some gentlemen say that the Egyptians are incapable of self-government, and that those who advocate it are only agitators. That is what the Tories in the House of Lords said in 1775 when our forefathers demanded the right of self-government.

A review of the debates in the House of Lords, taken from the Parliamentary Register, volume 2, of the year 1775, reveals a striking analogy between the utterances of British Tories of that period, opposed to American independence, and those of British opponents to-day to Egyptian independence. In many respects the same argument is followed.

The Earl of Suffolk heatedly declared, on January 20, 1775, Parliamentary Register, 1775, volume 2, page 11, that he—

thought it a duty incumbent on the administration to pursue the object of subduing the refractory, rebellious Americans; and avowed a ministerial resolution of enforcing obedience by arms.

And the same day (ibid., p. 15) Lord Viscount Townsend asked if—

the mutual interests of both countries should be destroyed in order to gatify the foolishly ambitious temper of a turbulent, ungrateful people.

Earl Gower asserted on January 20 (ibid., pp. 15, 16) that he—

was well informed that the language now held by Americans was the language of the rabble and a few factious leaders; that the Delegates at the Continental Congress were far from expressing the true sense of the respectable part of their constituents.

While the Earl of Chatham—Pitt—spoke for America (ibid., p. 7), as liberal Englishmen of to-day might well speak for Egypt:

The idea of coercion by troops was wanton and idle. Anger was your motive in all you did. "What! Shall America presume to be free? Don't hear them; chastise them!" That was your language. The severest judge, though it chastises, also hears the party. All the mischief has arisen from your anger. Troops and violence were ill means to answer the ends of peace. * * * (Page 9.) Maladministration has run its line; it has not a move left; it is a checkmate.

Lord Camden said on March 16 (ibid., p. 82):

You arbitrarily introduce a total change into their constitution. You violate their charter rights of choosing their own council, their own assembly, their own magistrates, and invest the governor with these privileges. You rivet the dependence of their judges by making them removable at pleasure. * * * And thus, my lords, are annihilated all the securities of their freedom and happiness. * * * (Pp. 83, 84.) When such is the conduct held against America, when the severest and most comprehensive punishments are inflicted without examining the offense, when their constitutional liberties are destroyed, when their charters and their rights are sacrificed to the vindictive spirit of the moment, when you thus tear up all their privileges by the roots, is there a country under heaven, breathing the last gasp of freedom, that will not resist such oppressions and vindicate * * * such violations of justice.

Americans can not fail to lend ready sympathy to Egypt in her present plight, when they realize the same arguments and means are being used to suppress the aspirations and hopes of the Egyptians as were used to suppress the aspirations and hopes of the American colonists.

Mr. President, that is all I have to say. We fought this war for liberty. I believe in the right of men to govern themselves; and I propose to register my voice, if it be alone, for that principle.

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. President, I assume that the Senator from Oklahoma has some recent information as to the attitude of the Executive, for when he was in Paris he dispatched the Secretary of State to the British delegation there to recognize the protectorate over Egypt.

Mr. OWEN. I have just read his words at the peace conference, which are not disputed by anybody.

Mr. McCORMICK. Sometimes in the case of this administration the fact disputes with the word.

Mr. OWEN. Then let us give our own interpretation to this language.

Mr. PENROSE. It seems to be a clear case of duplicity on the part of the President, as far as I can gather from the statement of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I deeply regret that the President of the United States should be made mock of in this Chamber.

Mr. PENROSE. Well, this is a serious discussion.

Mr. OWEN. It is a serious discussion.

Mr. PENROSE. And the performance is very serious in its results.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I believe this is as serious a proposition as any that has been connected with this treaty. I believe that the President at the peace conference could have avoided the difficulty entirely. But I am not going to discuss that. Whether he could or not, the provision that is in the treaty was put in it. The representatives of Egypt wanted to be heard. After they had come to Paris they were denied admission to the conference, which was held behind closed doors. They were denied a hearing by Lloyd-George, they were denied a hearing by Clemenceau, and they were denied a hearing by Woodrow Wilson. We are up to the proposition as to whether we shall put into the reservations the simple reservation that has been tendered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN]. The interests of the people of Egypt are directly involved. It seems to me that the honor of every other nation is likewise involved.

No one doubts the loyalty of Egypt during the war. No one has questioned, as I understand, the righteousness of this reservation. I have heard no voice on the floor of the Senate raised in opposition to it, and the only objection that I have heard in the cloakroom conversations has been that England will give Egypt a good government.

It is conceded, I think, by all those who study the proposition that Egypt by this treaty is turned over to Great Britain. I ask Senators who are going to vote against this reservation on the ground that England is going to give Egypt a good government to bring that home to themselves. If England will promise us a better government than we have, are we willing to surrender our national independence and become a British colony, as we were over 100 years ago? Are we willing to be governed by some other nation or by some king on the ground that they are going to give us as good a government as we have under our own independent control, or a better one?

When the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] read an editorial in a Canadian paper to the effect that the league of nations was going to give Canada an opportunity to cut four counties off the north end of Maine, he was immediately seized with an idea that he ought to preserve the territory of Maine by putting in a reservation, and the Senate put it in, inconsistently, in order to prevent that question from being opened up by the league of nations on the application of Canada.

We are jealous, rightly jealous, of our national integrity and existence. The Egyptian people are just as jealous of their independence, just as anxious to maintain it as we are, and if they are able to govern themselves—and I have heard no one question it—and have in substance been promised their independence by Great Britain, as has been shown here from the records read into the RECORD by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN], and by myself the other day when this question was up, then how can Senators, if they believe that it is right for the Egyptian people to govern themselves, vote against a reservation which says, in substance, that as we construe the treaty it will in effect be the duty of England to transfer the nationality of Egypt to the people of Egypt?

Mr. President, a million Egyptians went into this war. I have never yet heard of any dissent among the Egyptian people in their loyalty to our side of the war. They believed, as the record shows without dispute, that at the close of the war they were going to be an independent nation, and that Great Britain was going to make her word good. When they appointed representatives to go to Paris and meet with the representatives of other nations, those emissaries were arrested by the British Government and put in prison, without any charge of crime or anything, but simply to prevent them from going to Paris; and when, on account of the excitement in Egypt that it aroused, they were finally released and they did come to Paris, they never were able to obtain admission into the council where the treaty was made. Their petitions were ignored, their voices were unheeded, and we have a treaty before us which, in substance, turns over Egypt to Great Britain.

It seems to me that we ought to consider what has been shown among other things that have come out in this debate that after all this treaty is turning over a great portion of the world to Great Britain, giving her jurisdiction over a great portion of the civilized world, the greatest portion, as has been shown and is undisputed. When this treaty is ratified, if it is, with the exception of the Panama Canal there will be no great trade route in the world not covered by British guns. With that one exception we can not send our own commerce anywhere without going within the range of British cannon.

Thirteen million people have been promised their independence. They are able to govern themselves. They have a civilization older than ours, and it seems to me that we ought at least to agree to the reservation that the Senator from Oklahoma has offered, and make good to these people who were loyal to our cause through the struggle.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the reservation offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN].

Mr. NORRIS. I ask for the yeas and nays, Mr. President.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on this reservation, and just before they are taken I am going to put this statement into the RECORD.

In May, 1882, a British fleet appeared before Alexandria. In June, 1882, a disturbance took place in Alexandria in which a number of Europeans were killed. On June 11 and 12, 1882, the British warships bombarded Alexandria, an unfortified city, and hundreds of Egyptians were killed and wounded.

That staged the performance for the British entrance into Egypt. British troops then occupied Egypt, with the most explicit pledges from British officials that the occupation was for the sole purpose of restoring order, and was to be temporary.

Now, listen. Sir Charles Dilke said in the House of Commons on July 25, 1882:

> It is the desire of His Majesty's Government, after relieving Egypt from military tyranny, to leave the people to manage their own affairs. * * * We do not wish to impose on Egypt institutions of our own choice, but rather to leave the choice of Egypt free.

Gladstone, on August 10, 1882, when prime minister, declared in the House of Commons, in response to questions asked him as to the British intentions regarding Egypt:

> I can go so far as to answer the honorable gentleman when he asks me whether we contemplate an indefinite occupation of Egypt. Undoubtedly of all things in the world, that is a thing which we are not going to do. It would be absolutely at variance with all the principles and views of His Majesty's Government, and the pledges they have given to Europe, and with the views, I may say, of Europe itself.

Lord Granville declared the government ready to begin withdrawal of the troops "at the beginning of the year 1888," a promise which was never fulfilled.

Lord Derby declared the occupation of Egypt was—and I quote his words—"temporary and provisional only." He said on February 26, 1885:

> We do not propose to keep Egypt permanently. On that point we are pledged to this country and to Europe.

Lord Salisbury, a succeeding prime minister, repeated this promise on numerous occasions, denying the intention of Great Britain to establish a protectorate over Egypt.

Yet on December 18, 1914, England proclaimed her removal of the lawful Khedive of Egypt, appointed a successor, put him on the Egyptian throne, and announced that henceforth Egypt will constitute a British protectorate.

But listen to the words of King George. In order to allay the apprehensions of the Egyptian people, and in order to enlist the Egyptian people in support of the armies of the Allies, King George sent a letter, from which I quote the following:

> I feel convinced that you will be able, with the cooperation of your ministers and the protectorate of Great Britain, to overcome all influences which are seeking to destroy the independence of Egypt.

That letter was widely circulated over Egypt. It was taken as an assurance that their independence was to be preserved,

and on the strength of it they enlisted more than a million Egyptians and put them into the armies in support of the Allies; and this is the answer as it is written in the treaty.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator's hour has expired. The question is on agreeing to the reservation offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN], on which the yeas and nays are requested.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ASHURST (when his name was called). On this question and until the hour of 10 o'clock I am paired with the junior Senator from New York [Mr. CALDER]. I therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. CURTIS (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] and withhold my vote. If permitted to vote, I should vote "yea."

I also wish to announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PAGE] is paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD].

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. WATSON. Announcing my pair as on previous votes, I withhold my vote.

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 46, as follows:

YEAS—31.

Ball	France	Lenroot	Owen
Borah	Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Penrose
Brandegee	Gronna	McCormick	Phelan
Capper	Johnson, Calif.	McLean	Phipps
Chamberlain	Jones, Wash.	Moses	Smoot
Dillingham	Kenyon	New	Sutherland
Elkins	Knox	Newberry	Walsh, Mass.
Fernald	La Follette	Norris	

NAYS—46.

Beckham	Hitchcock	Overman	Swanson
Colt	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pittman	Thomas
Dial	Jones, N. Mex.	Poindexter	Townsend
Edge	Kellogg	Pomerene	Trammell
Fletcher	Kendrick	Ransdell	Underwood
Gay	Keyes	Sheppard	Wadsworth
Gerry	King	Smith, Ariz.	Walsh, Mont.
Hale	Kirby	Smith, Md.	Warren
Harding	McCumber	Smith, S. C.	Williams
Harris	McKellar	Spencer	Wolcott
Harrison	McNary	Stanley	
Henderson	Nugent	Sterling	

NOT VOTING—18.

Ashurst	Curtis	Page	Simmons
Bankhead	Fall	Reed	Smith, Ga.
Calder	Gore	Robinson	Watson
Culberson	Myers	Sherman	
Cummins	Nelson	Shields	

So Mr. OWEN's reservation was rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, it was my intention to offer the reservation which was offered this afternoon and defeated by a vote of 46 to 43, but I shall content myself without offering it again, because of the lateness of the hour and because possibly it makes an inconsistency with the reservations which have been adopted, by explaining in just a brief moment to the Senate that the reservation adopted does nothing of the sort which was endeavored to be done by the reservation offered this evening. The reservation adopted assumes no obligation to be bound by any election, decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly in which any member of the league and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire in the aggregate have cast more than one vote, and assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the league if such member, or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire, or part of empire united with it politically has voted.

Thus the United States Senate has spoken. It goes into the league of nations and takes the country into the league of nations where we sit with but one vote and Great Britain with six votes, and wherein, under this reservation, we lie in wait and determine, after a decision has been rendered by the six votes as against our one vote, whether or not we will be bound and whether or not we will accept the decision.

It affords some protection to the United States, and for that reason I voted for it. It does not afford the protection which ought to be afforded, and no man can salve his conscience in voting for that reservation with the soothing thought that he has endeavored to protect or has at all protected his country. No man can insist that by reason of that reservation he has given either equal voting power or equal representation to his country in the league of nations with Great Britain.

Of course, there is just one way in which this could be done. That way has been denied by the United States Senate. By a vote of 46 to 43 we acknowledged the superiority of Great Britain in this league, and we stand under our inferiority. But because there will be an inconsistency in the adoption of the particular reservation that was mine with what we have already done which might render the matter of considerable consequence and unable to be wholly corrected under the parliamentary situation, I do not carry out my original intention to offer the reservation in the Senate.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, as one of those who supported the reservation which was adopted, I wish most emphatically to refute the statement of the Senator from California that, by a vote of 46 to 43, we acknowledged the superiority of Great Britain and the inferiority of the United States when the Senate adopted the reservation proposed by the Seantor from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] and rejected the one offered by the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

I admire the Senator very much, I esteem his Americanism, but he has been handing out this line of talk in the Senate for lo these many months in regard to this reservation. He would have it appear that every man who does not agree with him on the question of voting, not in the council that determines the important questions, but in the assembly, is imputing to America inferiority to Great Britain.

Mr. President, I resent most emphatically any assertion that because we supported the reservation offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] which protects the American interests, that we consider America inferior. With me it is my own country, first, last, and always.

There is, of course, considerable sentiment in the idea that no nation should have more votes than another nation, and if we were dealing with this matter in the initiative I would very much favor trying to prevent any such condition; but we now have confronting us this condition. We are dealing with the league as it came to us from the peace conference. The conference having provided that Canada, Australia, and other dependencies and colonies of Great Britain have a voice in the assembly, it is for us now either to protect the United States by the provision contained in the reservation of the Senator from Wisconsin in the way of stating that we shall not be bound if Great Britain and her colonies have more than one vote, or else we are to say that the United States shall inflict another injury and another wrong upon the other members of the league of nations by taking unto ourselves six votes and leaving France, Italy, and the other member nations with only their one vote.

I have never known yet of two wrongs making a right, and if it is wrong for Great Britain to have her one vote and each of her colonies one vote, making a total of six votes, because such voting strength may conflict with the United States, then it is wrong for our Republic to have six votes and leave France and Italy and others that may become members of the league with only one vote each. What becomes of the axiom, "Those who seek equity must do equity"?

If the Senator believes so much in justice and is such a champion of fairness for his own country, why has he not claimed some justice and equity in the interests of France, Italy, and other member nations?

Mr. SMOOT. They will take care of themselves.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Yes; they will take care of themselves, and that is what we who have supported the reservation offered by the Senator from Wisconsin have done on the part of the United States, without heaping injury upon injury on the other nations with only one vote each. We want to leave France and Italy to take care of themselves. The reservation offered by the Senator from Wisconsin specifically provides that the United States shall not be bound upon any election, decision, or determination reached by the assembly wherein Great Britain and her colonies cast more than one vote. America's interest is made secure and protected just as much as if the reservation of the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON] had been adopted.

Our Americanism and our rights are safeguarded, and I believe the American people will accord to the Senators supporting the Lenroot reservation just as much zealousness for sustaining the Republic's rights and an equal loyalty and love of country as that which throbs within the breast of the distinguished and able Senator from California.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are there any further amendments or reservations to be offered?

Mr. LODGE. If there are no further amendments or reservations to be offered in the Senate, and I understand the Chair so declares, it now becomes necessary as the next step to reduce the reservations, and amendments if there are any—there are no amendments in this case—to a resolution of ratification. The rule provides that that resolution of ratification thus prepared must be proposed upon the subsequent day. It is therefore necessary that there should be an adjournment. I ask if the

Chair has formally declared that there are no more reservations or amendments to be offered?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair inquires now, Are there any further amendments, reservations, interpretations, or suggestions to be made? The Chair hears none, and so declares that there are none.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President——

Mr. LODGE. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

PROPOSED FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. CURTIS. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the following resolution as in legislative session. I would like to state that the objection which was made to the resolution the other night has been withdrawn by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST] and I think there will be no objection.

Mr. LODGE. It concerns the House entirely?

Mr. CURTIS. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will report the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 231), as follows:

Resolved, That the consent of the Senate is hereby given to an adjournment sine die of the House of Representatives at any time prior to December 1 when the House shall so determine.

Mr. KIRBY. I do not wish to object to the resolution, but suppose the Senate agrees to the resolution and the House adjourns to-morrow, then the Senate can not adjourn at all?

Mr. CURTIS. The House to-morrow morning, when it convenes, will agree to a resolution of the House consenting to an adjournment of the Senate.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

EMPLOYEES OF RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

The VICE PRESIDENT. As in legislative session, the Chair asks unanimous consent to lay before the Senate the response of the Railroad Administration to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] on August 20, 1919. The response will be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and the Chair understands the Senator from Iowa desires to have it printed as a public document.

Mr. CUMMINS. I ask that it be printed as a public document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. POMERENE. May I ask the Senator from Iowa, Does the response of the Interstate Commerce Commission relate to a resolution which was passed calling for certain information with regard to wages?

Mr. CUMMINS. It is in response to a resolution I submitted last August, I think.

Mr. POMERENE. In July, I think.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution was agreed to August 20, 1919.

Mr. CUMMINS. The resolution called for information in regard to wages.

Mr. POMERENE. I am glad it has come in at last.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I am going to ask unanimous consent that I may be allowed to present some petitions which I have here.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. LODGE. They are petitions in favor of the league of nations, signed by some thousands of women in Massachusetts.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the petitions will be received.

The petitions are as follows:

Petitions signed by the Massachusetts committee of one hundred of the Women's Nonpartisan Committee for the league of nations and by approximately 15,000 other women of Massachusetts, residents of the following cities and towns, praying for the immediate ratification of the treaty of peace and the covenant of the league of nations:

Boston, 3,234 signatures; Beverly, Essex, Ipswich, Lynn, Manchester, Newburyport, Salem, and South Hamilton, 578; Athol, Brookfield, Harvard, Harwich, Holden, Framingham, Fitchburg, Gardner, Groton, Leicester, Littleton, Marlboro, Millville, Monson, Northboro, North Grafton, Orange, Southbridge, Sudbury, Templeton, Webster, West Brookfield, West Upton, Winchendon, and Worcester, 737; Newton, 408; Blackstone, Brockton, Fairhaven, Franklin, Freetown, New Bedford, and North Easton, 418; Ellerton, Barnstable, Bridgewater, Cotuit, Duxbury, Hanover, Hyannis, Hingham, Kingston, Nantucket, Vineyard Haven, Bournedale, Norwell, Osterville, Provincetown, Sandwich, Scituate, South Yarmouth, Wareham, West Barnstable, Whitman, Woods Hole, and Plymouth, 486; Arlington, Auburndale, Bedford, Chelsea, Concord, Dedham, Dover, Everett, Lexington, Lincoln, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Natick, Needham, Norfolk Downs, Randolph, Revere, Sharon, Somerville, South Braintree, Stoneham, Waltham, Whalen, Wellesley, Weston, Winchester, Wollaston, and Quincy, 1,435; Andover, Chelmsford, Haverhill, Lowell, Reading, Tynsboro, Wilmington, 356; Milton, 338; Sagamore, Winthrop, West Townsend, Prides Crossing, West Royalston, Hudson, Lancaster, Holliston, Norton, Whitinsville, Ayer, Holbrook, Marshfield, East Walpole, Millis, Becket, Chester, Roslindale, Dorchester, Roxbury, and Woburn, 1,801; Cambridge, 1,056; Brookline, 1,586.

Petitions signed by 451 students of Radcliffe, Wellesley, Smith, and Mount Holyoke colleges, favoring the immediate ratification of the treaty of peace and the covenant of the league of nations, were also presented by Mr. LODGE.

Mr. SMOOT and Mr. HITCHCOCK addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair does not want to stay here all night for morning business. The Chair will say that.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. It is getting pretty late, but I have here a petition of 3,000 women in Connecticut asking for the ratification of the treaty similar to the petitions which have been presented by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], who, I understand, has petitions signed by 15,000 women from Massachusetts. Here are petitions signed by 3,000 women of Connecticut which have been gathered within 10 days.

Mr. LODGE. The petitions which I have presented are signed by over 15,000 women in Massachusetts. The Senator from Nebraska misstates the number.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I have petitions signed by 3,000 women of Connecticut, all of which have been gathered within 10 days.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I could contribute petitions signed by 12,000 from New York, if such matters are going to be presented.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. But they are not. I object to anything being received.

Mr. JONES of Washington presented a memorial of Montesano Post No. 37, American Legion, of Montesano, Wash., remonstrating against the granting of citizenship papers to aliens who were exempted from military service during the World War on account of being nonresident aliens, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. McLEAN presented memorials of Typewriter Lodge No. 1342, International Association of Machinists, of Hartford; of Local Union No. 215, Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, of New Haven; and of Excelsior Lodge No. 259, International Association of Machinists, of Derby, all in the State of Connecticut, remonstrating against the adoption of the proposed antistrike clauses contained in the so-called Esch-Pomerene bill and the Cummins bill, which were ordered to lie on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred, as follows:

By Mr. NELSON:

A bill (S. 3448) defining sedition, the promoting thereof, providing punishment therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

A bill (S. 3449) granting an increase of pension to Cornelia A. Forbes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

Mr. BRANDEGEE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 232), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Library, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Sixty-sixth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers; to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding $1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 10453. An act to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 10 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, November 19, 1919, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *November 18, 1919.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, infinite and eternal source of all things, we realize our dependence upon Thee and lift up our hearts in gratitude for all the blessings of the past; and most fervently pray that Thou wilt continue to bless us as individuals and as a nation.

Open Thou our eyes day by day to truth, for there is nothing purer than truth, stronger than faith, brighter than hope, nor more enduring than love, that we may live our convictions now and always. In the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read.

Mr. WELTY. Mr. Speaker, the Journal as read provides for five legislative days for Members to extend remarks on the railroad bill.

The SPEAKER. It should be five calendar days, and the correction will be made.

The Journal was approved.

Mr. LUCE. Mr. Speaker, last evening after voting on the motion to recommit I went to the House Office Building, intending to return and take part in the final vote. To the best of my knowledge and belief the second bell failed to ring, and I arrived too late. Inasmuch as it was not my fault I ask unanimous consent that I may be recorded in the affirmative.

The SPEAKER. The House has no jurisdiction to grant that request.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE CONNECTICUT RIVER AT WINDSOR.

Mr. LONERGAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill S. 3332, on the Speaker's table, a House bill identical with it being favorably reported and now on the House Calendar.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

A bill (S. 3332) granting the consent of Congress to the board of county commissioners of the county of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, to construct a bridge across the Connecticut River, between Windsor Locks and East Windsor, at Warehouse Point, in said county and State.

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the board of county commissioners of the county of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Connecticut River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, one end of said bridge to be in the town of Windsor Locks and the other in the town of East Windsor, at the village of Warehouse Point, all in the county of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. LONERGAN, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The bill H. R. 9850 was laid on the table.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bill of the following title:

S. 425. An act to establish the Zion National Park in the State of Utah.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. CRAGO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the report of the Secretary of War, with accompanying documents, for the fiscal year of 1919 may be printed as a House document.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that the report of the Secretary of War, with accompanying documents, may be printed as a House document. Is there objection?

Mr. WALSH. Reserving the right to object, what is the idea of having the annual reports of departments printed as House documents?

Mr. CRAGO. The law provides that reports accompanying the report of the Secretary of War shall be in the hands of the Public Printer not later than October 15. The Secretary's report is in the printer's hands as of October 15, but the reports of the Director of Chemical Warfare, the Construction Department, the report of the Chief of Artillery, the report of the Quartermaster General, the report of the Purchase, Storage and Supply, the Tank Corps, and the National Soldiers' Home were not in the hands of the Public Printer by October 15, as required by law. That was because in most cases the data necessary to make up the report was slow in coming in from the Hawaiian Islands and the Canal Zone and different fields of operation. The Public Printer takes the ground that the documents not being in his hands by October 15 he is not justified in printing them. The officials of the House are very much interested in these different reports of officials of the department, especially the Director of the Construction Division. I am asking unanimous consent at this time that they may be printed for the use of the House as House documents.

Mr. WALSH. I do not think it is a wise practice to help delay in departments by printing documents supposed to be printed under the law and under the appropriations that may be made for printing House documents.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALSH. Yes.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. My recollection is that all reports from the heads of departments are printed as House documents.

Mr. WALSH. They are not entitled "House documents." We get them at the office as "Report of the Secretary of War," "Report of the Attorney General," and so forth.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. The gentleman is mistaken, they are all printed as House documents. The heads of the departments, in addition, print the reports by the departments and send them out, but they are annually made to the House of Representatives and printed as House documents.

Mr. WALSH. If that is so, what is the necessity of this request?

Mr. MANN of Illinois. The only question here is on account of the delay. If it had not been for the delay, it would have been printed as a House document under the law by the Public Printer, but he says that under the new law he is not authorized to print any documents not submitted by October 15.

Mr. WALSH. I would like to ask, is it not a fact that the annual reports of department heads, members of the various Cabinet positions, have a fund for printing their annual reports which are not printed as House documents?

Mr. MANN of Illinois. Oh; they print their annual reports and distribute them, but under the law they are printed as House documents, and that is the way they go into the permanent record of the Government—all of these reports.

Mr. WALSH. Those are not the copies that the Members get.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. Members get that copy later in the bound volume. The bound volume is the House document.

Mr. WALSH. They get them if they ask for them, I suppose, the same as they get any other House document after it is printed. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, would it not meet the gentleman's purpose to ask that these documents be printed as if they had been regularly filed within the time? That covers the point made by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH]. The request of the gentleman seems to imply a duplication in the printing of these documents.

Mr. CRAGO. No; there is no duplication.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I would suggest an amendment to the gentleman's request that he ask that these documents be printed as if they had been filed in time.

The SPEAKER. That would require the consent of the Senate.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. Probably the gentleman from Alabama does not understand that the law provides that the documents shall be printed as House documents only if submitted by October 15. The House has the power, however, to order any of these documents printed as House documents by simple resolution of the House. The House has not the power to change the law by simple resolution of the House.

Mr. CRAGO. That is a very recent act.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. So that they will be printed as House documents under the gentleman's request and also under the law?

Mr. CRAGO. Oh, no.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I do not know enough about this to make the objection. Has the gentleman submitted a request to the Joint Committee on Printing and had its approval of it?

Mr. CRAGO. I did not have time to do that. The matter was just called up this morning, and I ascertained that the cost would be very small.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. We have members of the Joint Committee on Printing in the room.

Mr. CRAGO. Would the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KIESS] have objection to this?

Mr. KIESS. No.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, according to the colloquy between the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] this report and other reports from the departments are

not only printed as House documents but are also printed by each department under a special fund for their special distribution.

Mr. CRAGO. No.

Mr. BLANTON. I wanted to ask the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], because he knows more about it than anyone else, whether or not there are 100 men in this Nation who read these reports?

Mr. MANN of Illinois. I could not answer that, except to say that there is one who does. I always did, and I expect to start doing it again pretty soon.

Mr. BLANTON. Oh, the gentleman reads everything while he is on his farm and in his garden.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. Oh, no; I do not read anything there.

Mr. BLANTON. Are there any others in the Nation who read them.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. Oh, certainly; there are a great many people who read these annual reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. BRUMBAUGH, for one week, on account of important business.

CONTROLLING IMPORTATION OF DYESTUFFS.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I present a unanimous report from the Committee on Ways and Means with reference to extending the control of importations of dyestuffs to January 15, 1920, and ask unanimous consent for the present consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 249) to continue the control of imports of dyes and coal-tar products.

Resolved, etc., That notwithstanding the prior termination of the present war, the provisions of the trading-with-the-enemy act, approved October 6, 1917, and of any proclamation of the President issued in pursuance thereof which prohibit or control the importation into the United States of dyes or other products derived directly or indirectly from coal tar, are continued until January 15, 1920.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, if I may be permitted a moment to explain the reason for this, the House will observe that this resolution only continues the operation of the trading-with-the-enemy act until January 15, 1920. This resolution not only has the unanimous report of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, but has been unanimously reported by the Finance Committee of the Senate. Owing to the parliamentary situation in the Senate and the adoption of the cloture rule, while, as I understand it, no one in the Senate is opposed to the resolution, still there were Members of the Senate who thought unanimous consent ought not to be given for its consideration while the cloture rule is pending, and that has prevented its being adopted by the Senate.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. KITCHIN. As I understand it, and it so appeared before our committee, the dye-consuming industries of the country are perfectly willing to have this resolution passed.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. KITCHIN. They have no objection to it, although they did oppose the licensing feature in the dyestuffs bill which passed some time ago. The same people who opposed that have waived all objections to this, and think that this is necessary. That is true, is it not?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. That is true. The consumers of dyes, the ones who are most interested in the matter, have waived all objection and have consented to the passage of this resolution. They have been thoroughly consulted in the matter.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Why is it that it is limited to the 15th of January, 1920? Is something to happen between now and then?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. It is hoped that by that time we will have legislation covering it. The gentleman will remember that the dyestuffs bill proposing a tariff on dyestuffs and also providing for a license system passed this House some time ago, but owing to the consideration of the treaty in the Senate it has not been taken up by that body and can not be taken up at this session. It is considered, however, that by January 15 the Senate will be able to take up and dispose of the dyestuffs bill.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I was wondering if we would not have to pass another resolution owing to the lack of speed with which other people sometimes work?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I can not say.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Under the provisions of the trading-with-the-enemy act, when does that act expire by limitation?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. It expires on the exchange of the ratification of the treaty of peace.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the joint resolution? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I understand that this is on the Union Calendar, and I ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent that this joint resolution be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the joint resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 249) to continue the control of imports of dyes and coal-tar products.

Resolved, etc., That notwithstanding the prior termination of the present war, the provisions of the trading-with-the-enemy act, approved October 6, 1917, and of any proclamation of the President issued in pursuance thereof which prohibit or control the importation into the United States of dyes or other products derived directly or indirectly from coal tar, are continued until January 15, 1920.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I will.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. Under the existing law that will run until the exchange and ratification of the treaty?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. It will.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. Suppose the ratification of the treaty does not occur until after January 15. In the language in which it seems to be written will it then have the effect of restricting the operation of the law to January 15?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. It will not. It will have no effect at all.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. I am not sure.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I will yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LONGWORTH].

Mr. LONGWORTH. I think the wording of the resolution simply provides notwithstanding prior termination it shall be continued. I think should the war last longer than that unquestionably the powers of the war will continue.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. It may, although the language of the resolution would indicate that Congress was of the impression it ought to stop on January 15.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I do not think that is the construction that would be placed upon it.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. GREEN of Iowa, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

REIMBURSEMENT TO THE UNITED STATES FOR MOTIVE POWER, ETC., BOUGHT FOR RAILROADS.

Mr. MERRITT. Mr. Speaker, by instruction from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce I rise to ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill S. 3319.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the Senate bill 3319. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN of Illinois. Let it be read.

Mr. BLANTON. May we have it reported?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thought perhaps the gentleman from Connecticut might explain it in a shorter time. It can be reported if anyone wishes.

Mr. BLANTON. And unanimous consent will be preferred after that?

The SPEAKER. Certainly; it has not been granted.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I think the bill ought to be reported at least by title before the gentleman proceeds.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 3319) to provide for the reimbursement of the United States for motive power, cars, and other equipment ordered for railroads and systems of transportation under Federal control, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to make provision for the reimbursement of the United States for the sums advanced to provide motive power, cars, and other equipment ordered by the President for the railroads and systems of transportation now under

Federal control, herein called "carriers," pursuant to the authority conferred by the second paragraph of section 6 of the act of March 21, 1918, the President may, upon such terms as he shall deem advisable, receive in reimbursement cash, or obligations of any carrier, or part cash and part such obligations, or in his discretion he may accept for such motive power, cars, or other equipment cash or the shares of stock or obligations, secured or unsecured, of any corporation, not a carrier, organized for the purpose of owning equipment or equipment obligations, or part cash and part such shares of stock and obligations, and he may transfer to such corporation any obligations of carriers received on account of motive power, cars, or other equipment, and he may execute any instruments necessary and proper to carry out the intent of the second paragraph of section 6 of said act of March 21, 1918, to the end that title to the motive power, cars, and other equipment so ordered by the President as aforesaid for the carriers may rest in them or their trustees or nominees.

In addition to the powers herein and heretofore conferred, the President is further authorized to dispose, in the manner and for the consideration aforesaid, of motive power, cars, and other equipment, if any, provided by him in accordance with any other provisions of said section, and of any obligations of carriers that may be received in reimbursement of the cost thereof.

SEC. 2. That any contract for the sale of any motive power, cars, or other equipment ordered or provided under any of the provisions of section 6 of said act of March 21, 1918, may provide that title thereto, notwithstanding delivery of possession, shall not vest in the carrier until the purchase price, which may be payable in installments during any period not exceeding 15 years, shall be fully paid and the conditions of purchase fully performed. Any such contract shall be in writing and acknowledged or proved before some person authorized to administer oaths, and filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission within 60 days after the delivery thereof, and shall be valid and enforceable as against all persons whomsoever.

SEC. 3. That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to abrogate or limit the powers conferred upon the President by said act of March 21, 1918.

SEC. 4. That the President may execute any of the powers herein granted through such agencies as he may determine.

SEC. 5. That this act is emergency legislation, enacted to meet conditions growing out of war and to effectuate said act of March 21, 1918.

Mr. MERRITT. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. WALSH. Has the gentleman secured consent?

The SPEAKER. The Chair has not put the consent yet.

Mr. MERRITT. Mr. Speaker, this is an enabling act to allow the President to make the necessary arrangements to finance the equipment of locomotives and cars which the Railroad Administration has bought during the war and allocated——

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield. The House was assured by the gentleman from Wyoming yesterday that after the passage of the railroad bill and this dyestuff resolution that there would be no other business taken up by the House.

Mr. MERRITT. That is true. I will say to the gentleman, however, that it was the intention of everyone to act on that statement——

Mr. BLANTON. I just want to call attention to the fact that if an adjournment is delayed very much longer the men who live on the other side of St. Louis and Kansas City down in the Southwest will not have very much time to get away from here and get home, and this is such important legislation I think we ought to have a quorum present, and I make the point.

Mr. MERRITT. The gentleman will find when he understands this that it will not take——

Mr. BLANTON. Has the gentleman bought his transportation to Connecticut?

Mr. MERRITT. I have.

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman expects to get away to Connecticut, does he not?

Mr. MERRITT. I hope so. If the gentleman will allow me to finish this——

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman and his colleagues who likewise expect to get away are just as anxious as the gentleman is, and we live a little farther.

Mr. MERRITT. But it will not take 10 minutes if the gentleman will allow me to go on. This is brought up at the special request of the Railway Administration, who want to finance $400,000,000 of equipment which they bought for the Government. The effect of this bill is to insure to the President power which present legislation is thought to give him, but it is not certain. Now, if this bill is passed——

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. MERRITT. I will.

Mr. MONDELL. The attorney of the Railroad Administration, Mr. Sherley, called me up this morning and called my attention to the important character of this legislation. That is, he said that in his opinion it was important that it be passed now, inasmuch as it relieves the Federal Government, in a way, of a very considerable obligation that will be taken over by the car equipment trust that is provided for.

Mr. MERRITT. The provisions of the arrangement which are permitted will be that title to all these engines and cars will be given to a corporation which is to be formed with the approval of the Railroad Administration, and the bankers have agreed to take enough of these trust certificates to provide the United States with $200,000,000 of cash, which otherwise the Government could not have. If this bill is not passed, then the United States may have to carry these obligations for some years, but it is expected the United States will be immediately reimbursed by $200,000,000 of cash, and they will have obligations of this car trust corporation secured by the collateral of the engines and cars, so that they will be certain to be repaid the entire debt of approximately $400,000,000 by the time the car trust matures.

Mr. ESCH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MERRITT. I will.

Mr. ESCH. Unless this bill goes through the Government would not be able to realize possibly more than $100,000,000? If it goes through it immediately realizes $225,000,000?

Mr. MERRITT. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. Will the gentleman yield for a further question?

Mr. MERRITT. I will.

Mr. SNELL. This is one proposition in connection with the return of the railroads that the House committee entirely agrees upon, together with the Senate and the Railway Administration?

Mr. MERRITT. Yes, sir; the bill has been passed by the Senate.

Mr. SNELL. It is one thing that everybody agrees upon?

Mr. MERRITT. It is one thing that everybody agrees upon. I have heard no objection.

Mr. KITCHIN. If I understand it, this practically would enable the Government, if passed, to get $200,000,000 right off the bat from the railroads?

Mr. MERRITT. It would.

Mr. KITCHIN. And if this does not pass, the Government will have to carry that $200,000,000 for 10 or 15 years?

Mr. MERRITT. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. This bill is on the Union Calendar.

Mr. MERRITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the bill be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to make provision for the reimbursement of the United States for the sums advanced to provide motive power, cars, and other equipment ordered by the President for the railroads and systems of transportation now under Federal control, herein called "carriers," pursuant to the authority conferred by the second paragraph of section 6 of the act of March 21, 1918, the President may, upon such terms as he shall deem advisable, receive in reimbursement cash, or obligations of any carrier, or part cash and part such obligations, or in his discretion he may accept for such motive power, cars, or other equipment, cash or the shares of stock or obligations, secured or unsecured, of any corporation, not a carrier, organized for the purpose of owning equipment or equipment obligations, or part cash and part such shares of stock and obligations, and he may transfer to such corporation any obligations of carriers received on account of motive power, cars, or other equipment, and he may execute any instruments necessary and proper to carry out the intent of the second paragraph of section 6 of said act of March 21, 1918, to the end that title to the motive power, cars, and other equipment so ordered by the President as aforesaid for the carriers may rest in them or their trustees or nominees.

In addition to the powers herein and heretofore conferred, the President is further authorized to dispose, in the manner and for the consideration aforesaid, of motive power, cars, and other equipment, if any, provided by him in accordance with any other provisions of said section, and of any obligations of carriers that may be received in reimbursement of the cost thereof.

Also the following committee amendment was read:

Page 2, line 21, strike out the words "any other provisions" and insert the words "the first paragraph."

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that voting in the bill of the committee amendments, which were practically verbal, relating to punctuation and the insertion of paragraphs instead of sections, I think the amendments recommended and made by the committee should be voted down, so that there will be no further action necessary on the part of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. That any contract for the sale of any motive power, cars, or other equipment ordered or provided under any of the provisions of section 6 of said act of March 21, 1918, may provide that title thereto, notwithstanding delivery of possession, shall not vest in the carrier until the purchase price, which may be payable in installments during any period not exceeding 15 years, shall be fully paid and the conditions of purchase fully performed. Any such contract shall be in writing, and acknowledged or proved before some person authorized to administer oaths, and filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission within 60 days after the delivery thereof, and shall be valid and enforceable as against all persons whomsoever.

The following committee amendment was read:

Committee amendment, page 3, line 1, after the word "of," where it appears the second time in the line, insert "the first or second paragraph of."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 5. That this act is emergency legislation, enacted to meet conditions growing out of war and to effectuate said act of March 21, 1918.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman what section 5 is intended to imply? That because this is emergency legislation the Executive has additional power, or that it——

Mr. MERRITT. I do not think it adds anything to the power which he has under the act of March 21, 1918. It is to make certain that the power he has will be acceptable to the counsel for the bankers.

Mr. WALSH. If that was not in there the bankers might default?

Mr. MERRITT. So far as I know.

Mr. ESCH. Will the gentleman yield? I think the language inserted by the person who drafted it was on account of a section of the Federal reserve act, which is as follows:

That this act is expressly declared to be emergency legislation enacted to meet conditions growing out of war.

Mr. WALSH. Of course, the Federal control act would be invalid if that particular paragraph did not appear.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. MERRITT, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BRIDGES AT CHINCOTEAGUE ISLAND, VA.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill (S. 2961) to authorize the county of Accomac, Va., to construct certain bridges to connect Chincoteague Island with the mainland.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2961) authorizing the county of Accomac, Va., to construct certain bridges to connect Chincoteague Island and the mainland.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the county of Accomac, in the State of Virginia, be, and it is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate, at points suitable to the interests of navigation, six highway bridges and approaches thereto across Mosquito Creek, Cockle Creek, Queen Sound, Wire Narrows, Black Narrows, and Chincoteague Channel for the purpose of connecting Chincoteague Island to the mainland, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to amend the bill in accordance with the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MONTAGUE: Page 1, line 3, after the word "the," where it first appears in the line, strike out the words "county of Accomac, in the State of Virginia," and insert "Chincoteague Toll Road & Bridge Co. (Inc.), a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill as amended.

The Senate bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk may be instructed to change the title of the bill to conform to the amendment which has just been adopted.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent that the Clerk may be instructed to change the title of the bill to conform to the amendment. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

On motion of Mr. MONTAGUE, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the Senate bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, is there a similar bill on the House Calendar?

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not advised.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by printing the correspondence with the Federal Railroad Administration in regard to a point of constitutional law involved in the original taking over of the railroads.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Vermont asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by printing correspondence with the Railroad Administration in regard to a point of constitutional law in taking over the railroads. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SLEMP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the coal strike.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks on the coal strike. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, are they the gentleman's own remarks, with no insertions?

Mr. SLEMP. They are my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HULINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for three minutes.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman reserve that for a moment?

Mr. HULINGS. Yes.

The SPEAKER. In the meantime the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. IRELAND], or the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MAPES], from the Committee on Accounts.

EMIL EDWARD HURJA.

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. It is privileged.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay out of the contingent fund of the House to Emil Edward Hurja, clerk to the late Hon. Charles A. Sulzer, a Delegate in Congress from Alaska at the time of his death, April 15, 1919, the sum of $166.66, being an amount equal to one month's salary of a clerk of a Delegate in Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is there any way to ascertain how long this unanimous-consent matter is going on? There are a great many of us who want to go home, and if we are to be tied up by unanimous consents we can not go to-day.

Mr. MAPES. We have only two or three resolutions.

Mr. LANKFORD. I think I shall have to object.

Mr. MONDELL. I will say to the gentleman that no unanimous consents will be asked except as to some minor matters of accounts.

Mr. LANKFORD. They are causing delay.

Mr. SIMS. There will not be any roll call anyway. Nobody will know whether any gentleman has gone or not.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The resolution was again read.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

SESSION EMPLOYEES OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask that it be read.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the session employees of the House of Representatives shall be paid for the entire month of November, 1919, and a sum sufficient to pay such employees from the date of adjournment of the present session to and including November 30, 1919, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

Mr. MANN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask if the House is going to adjourn—is Congress going to adjourn—before the 28th or 29th of the month?

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, if that inquiry is directed to me——

Mr. MANN of Illinois. Well, it is——

Mr. MONDELL. I will say that we hope that the conditions will be such and matters will so develop in the Senate to-day that we can secure an agreement upon a resolution of adjournment by to-morrow. [Applause.] We are not absolutely certain in regard to that; but in the meantime, Mr. Speaker, there will be no business transacted in the House.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. That is what the gentleman stated yesterday. Yet we are running along, transacting business to-day——

Mr. MONDELL. By unanimous consent.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. I know; but the man who is away from here can not object. The man who is away, on the assurance that there will be no business transacted, can not object.

Mr. MONDELL. The assurance was that there was going to be no legislation of importance. I assume that no one will object to the payment of the salaries of the employees of the House for the few days at the end of the session.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. But we passed a bill this morning involving $400,000,000. It may be that in my absence Congress has gotten to the pass where $400,000,000 is of minor consideration, but I still have the old-fashioned idea that it is of some importance.

Mr. MONDELL. I am sorry that the gentleman from Illinois has not been here for some time, and I am delighted that he is here now; but in his absence I think it was generally understood in the House that the car or equipment trust bill would be brought up immediately after the consideration of the railroad bill and passed.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. I did not object to it.

Mr. MONDELL. It was not called up last night, but at the urgent request of the Director of the Division of Finance of the Railway Administration, Mr. Sherley, an esteemed former Member of this House, it was called up this morning. It is a matter that the Members of the House have understood to be one of the things that ought to be disposed of before we adjourn.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. That has nothing to do with the question as to what we are going to do in the future. Now, there is a resolution pending——

Mr. MONDELL. As far as I am concerned, I shall make the motion to adjourn if a motion to transact business is made. There are one or two minor matters from the Committee on Accounts which, if they were agreed to, would practically dispose of the chips and whetstones that remain.

Mr. KITCHIN. The gentleman means that he will make that motion after to-day?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. SIMS. Why not pass the resolution of adjournment to-day, to take effect to-morrow? Then if the Senate amends it we can come back and agree to the amendment.

Mr. MONDELL. I think the conditions will clear to-day so that we can secure the passage of an adjournment resolution to-morrow.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. Will the gentleman tell us whether that resolution of adjournment contemplates the immediate adjournment of Congress, both the House and the Senate, or whether it contemplates adjournment of the House by permission of the Senate, and later the adjournment of the Senate?

Mr. MONDELL. That is what we had in mind, that there would either be a concurrent resolution which would allow either body to adjourn when its business was concluded, or a resolution passed by each of the two bodies giving its consent to the adjournment of the other. That would fulfill the constitutional requirement, and we hope to secure one or the other of these arrangements to-morrow. In the meantime no further business of importance will be transacted. I understand there are one or two small resolutions from the Committee on Accounts, but I shall move to adjourn if a motion is made to transact any important business.

Mr. WINGO. The gentleman does not intend to shut out the conference report on the foreign finance bill, does he?

Mr. MONDELL. I do not intend to shut it out, no; but my opinion is that the understanding we have had is such that we can not in good faith now take up the conference report.

Mr. WINGO. To what understanding does the gentleman refer? The gentleman may have had that understanding with gentlemen who put their desire to go home above the public business.

Mr. MONDELL. I do not believe that any interest will be injured or that there will be any loss to the public or the public service if that bill does not become a law until the 1st of December. But at any rate Members are anxious to get home. They were promised that they could go home after the passage of the railroad bill. The understanding was that business would not be transacted after that, and it seems to me the bill to which the gentleman refers is not a vital piece of legislation, the benefits of which will be less by reason of a few days' delay, although it is very important, and ought eventually to be placed upon the statute books.

Mr. WINGO. If the gentleman will permit me, I will say this much: As far as I am concerned, I think in the present condition of foreign exchange, and the effect it is having upon products all over the United States, it would be folly for Congress to adjourn with the conference report on the calendar, and I for one am not a party to any such agreement, and I will use every method I have to prevent adjournment with the situation like it is. The moral effect of quickly agreeing to that bill will be great. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I believe the best thing Congress can do, the House especially, is to adjourn and go home. [Applause.]

Mr. SIMS. I want to help it.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. I am not going home. I have just come from seeing my constituents, but the House ought to have an understanding, either that it will or will not do business. Members who are told that they can go away have the right to know that matters will not come up and be considered in their absence. No one knows what some Member might wish to object to. Either we will stay here and do business with a quorum, or there will be no further business transacted after to-day in the House.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I agree with the gentleman that we ought not to transact any important business, but does the gentleman think it would be wise for the House to take a formal adjournment until after the treaty is disposed of in the Senate?

Mr. MANN of Illinois. I think it would be wise for the House to take a formal adjournment before the next session of Congress. That answers the gentleman's question.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I do not think it specifically answers it.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. Oh, I think it does.

Mr. SIMS. Will it not take a quorum to adjourn?

Mr. MANN of Illinois. It does not take a quorum to adjourn.

Mr. SIMS. I mean to adjourn the session of Congress until December.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. Whether that be so or not, if Members are told that they can go home, there ought to be an understanding that there will be no business transacted in their absence.

Mr. SIMS. That is right; but what about the point of no quorum? We have heard what the gentleman from Arkansas said.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. It does not make any difference. If Members are told that they can go home, there will be no other business transacted.

Mr. SIMS. I would like to see an adjournment resolution passed, and the question is, Will we have a quorum to do it?

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. IRELAND].

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. MONDELL. I hope that by to-morrow we can secure an agreement for an adjournment of Congress. I now move that the House adjourn.

Mr. HULINGS. I hope the gentleman will reserve that motion for a moment.

Mr. KITCHIN. Are you not going to let the Committee on Accounts get in its resolutions?

Mr. WINGO. Why can we not get up the conference report on the foreign finance bill? It is ready, and the House will agree to it, because the House got everything in the conference report.

Mr. SANFORD. Regular order!

Mr. HULINGS. I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for three minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. HULINGS. Mr. Speaker, I have sought this opportunity to bring to the attention of the House a matter that is being bruited about all over the country in the public press. I refer particularly to the press reports that were made the other morning concerning the cruelty and extreme harshness with which the military prisoners are treated up here at Fort Jay, N. Y. I

have also had some private communications from inmates and others concerning an institution making complaints of harshness and cruelty to enlisted men of the United States Army, and I have introduced a resolution of this import:

Whereas if these charges are untrue, scandalous, and libelous, the general public should be informed of their falsity and the military authorities be relieved of unjust reproach; and
Whereas if these charges are true, the military authorities responsible therefor should be subject to prompt and condign punishment.

Therefore I have introduced a resolution that a committee of three of the House be appointed for the purpose of going to Fort Jay and investigating the whole matter. That resolution has been referred to the Committee on Rules, and if it is in order, Mr. Speaker, I would ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. It is not in order.

Mr. HULINGS. I wanted to bring those charges to the attention of the House. These charges are being brought on all hands. The kinsfolk of these men are agitated and alarmed and indignant. Complaints are coming from the men, and the truth or falsity of the charges ought to be investigated. The Adjutant General yesterday morning denied the truth of them, but I doubt whether he knows anything about it. The people responsible for the conduct of that institution certainly would not report to him that there was anything wrong with the management.

Mr. GARRETT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HULINGS. I will.

Mr. GARRETT. At what point in New York did the gentleman mention?

Mr. HULINGS. Fort Jay.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. GARRETT. I ask that the gentleman have one minute more.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARRETT. I am asking for information. Is that the same point at which one of the subcommittees on expenditures in the War Department took testimony?

Mr. HULINGS. I do not know.

Mr. GARRETT. One of the subcommittees of the Committee on Expenditures, I think the one of which the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] is chairman made some investigation at some point in New York. I am not sure whether it was at this point or not.

Mr. HULINGS. I do not know what the fact is, but I do know that this matter ought to have some examination.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has again expired.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, November 19, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. RUBEY: A bill (H. R. 10652) to provide for the erection of a post-office building at Mountain Grove, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10653) to provide for the erection of a post-office building at Lebanon, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 10654) to amend section 24 of the act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 10655) to repeal section 16 of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RANDALL of California: A bill (H. R. 10656) to authorize air mail service between New York, N. Y., and Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif.; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HADLEY: A bill (H. R. 10657) to construct a public building for a post office at the city of Port Angeles, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WALSH: A bill (H. R. 10658) for the improvement of the harbor at Scituate, Mass.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. TINKHAM: Resolution (H. Res. 394) requesting the Attorney General to furnish to the House of Representatives certain information regarding the fixing the price of sugar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CANTRILL: A bill (H. R. 10659) granting an increase of pension to Jane Polsgrove; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHINDBLOM: A bill (H. R. 10660) granting an increase of pension to Lula M. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DEWALT: A bill (H. R. 10661) granting an increase of pension to James D. Ash; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HICKEY: A bill (H. R. 10662) granting a pension to Frances E. Parmater; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOCH: A bill (H. R. 10663) granting an increase of pension to Robert S. McCreary; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10664) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Patton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. IRELAND: A bill (H. R. 10665) granting an increase of pension to Noah C. Reichelderfer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10666) granting a pension to Nellie F. Boyd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10667) granting an increase of pension to Lavina Humfrey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10668) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Black; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LONERGAN: A bill (H. R. 10669) granting an increase of pension to Lillian Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McPHERSON: A bill (H. R. 10670) granting a pension to George Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10671) for the relief of Catharine Bedell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 10672) for the relief of George D. Root; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SELLS: A bill (H. R. 10673) granting an increase of pension to J. F. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: Papers accompanying the bill (H. R. 10624) granting an increase of pension to Mary S. Wilson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ELSTON: Resolutions of the Berkeley Defense Corps, Berkeley, Calif., recommending acceptance by the United States of a mandatory for Armenia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: Petition of Eli Bowyer Post, No. 92, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, supporting general pension bill, House bill 9369; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McGLENNON: Petition of the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, for the enactment of House bill 1412, known as the Mondell bill; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Resolution of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, approving the action taken by the Department of Justice for the suppression of radicalism in the United States; also urging Congress to amend immigration laws so as to exclude from the country undesirable aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of Detectives' Endownment Association of the city of New York, favoring the passage of House bill 6659; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

By Mr. SINCLAIR: Petition of executives of American Train Dispatchers' Association, Railroad Yardmasters of America, Railway Traveling Auditors' Association, Roadmasters and Supervisors' Association, and National Order of Railroad Claim Men, asking that Congress safeguard semiofficial employees of the railroads in pending railroad legislation in the right to have their grievances as to wages or discriminations settled in the courts created for adjustment of grievances of the classified employees; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Lodge No. 42, International Association of Machinists, Williston, N. Dak., protesting against the return of the railroads to private operation, and protesting against the labor organizations liability clause in the Esch bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota: Petition of North Dakota Educational Institution, adopted at Minot, N. Dak., indorsing the Smith-Towner bill; to the Committee on Education.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *November 19, 1919.*

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we come before Thee as we face the tremendous responsibilities of this hour. The welfare of millions is dependent upon the action of the Senate. We would seek the guidance of the God of our fathers in the performance of our duty. We pray for Thy spirit, the spirit of wisdom and counsel, the spirit of a sound mind, that we may do our duty as in God's sight, and so well perform it as that it may have Thy approval. We ask for Jesus' sake. Amen.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANY.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the treaty of peace with Germany.

The Senate, in open executive session, resumed the consideration of the treaty of peace with Germany.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Hale	McNary	Smith, Ariz.
Ball	Harding	Moses	Smith, Ga.
Bankhead	Harris	Myers	Smith, Md.
Beckham	Harrison	Nelson	Smith, S. C.
Borah	Henderson	New	Smoot
Brandegee	Hitchcock	Newberry	Spencer
Calder	Johnson, Calif.	Norris	Stanley
Capper	Johnson, S. Dak.	Nugent	Sterling
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Overman	Sutherland
Colt	Jones, Wash.	Owen	Swanson
Culberson	Kellogg	Page	Thomas
Cummins	Kendrick	Penrose	Townsend
Curtis	Kenyon	Phelan	Trammell
Dial	Keyes	Phipps	Underwood
Dillingham	King	Pittman	Wadsworth
Edge	Kirby	Poindexter	Walsh, Mass.
Elkins	Knox	Pomerene	Walsh, Mont.
Fernald	La Follette	Ransdell	Warren
Fletcher	Lenroot	Reed	Watson
Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Robinson	Williams
Gay	McCormick	Sheppard	Wolcott
Gerry	McCumber	Sherman	
Gore	McKellar	Shields	
Gronna	McLean	Simmons	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Ninety-three Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I present the resolution of ratification, including the reservations adopted by the Senate. I am very sorry that we have not copies of it. I am told that it will be here in a few moments, so that every Senator can have a copy.

Mr. President, I understood that it was desired that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] might have the opportunity to offer for the resolution which I have moved a substitute ratifying the treaty without any reservation or amendment whatever, just as it stands. If the Senator desires to do so, I ask unanimous consent that he may be permitted to offer as a substitute for the resolution I have presented a resolution ratifying the treaty without any amendment or reservation.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I call the Senator's attention to the use of language which is somewhat different in the resolution as printed from the reservation adopted by the Senate. I refer to the first reservation, where it reads—

The reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate are.

And so forth. Instead of the word "understandings" the Secretary read "conditions."

Mr. LODGE. The word "conditions" was put in by a mistake. That is not the way the reservation was adopted. The language ought to be "reservations and understandings."

Mr. FLETCHER. But the resolution does not contain the word "understandings"; it contains the word "conditions."

Mr. LODGE. It must contain the word "understandings." I want to say to the Senator that in some way the language of the first sentence has been incorrectly stated. The correct reading of the first resolution is "reservations and understandings."

Mr. FLETCHER. I think as it has been read, if the Senator will allow me, the word "conditions" has been used instead of "understandings."

Mr. LODGE. The word "conditions" was not intended and has no business there.

Mr. FLETCHER. I am speaking of the resolution as it was read.

Mr. LODGE. There has been omitted the clause "which are hereby made a part and a condition of the resolution of ratification." That is the phrase which was used. On yesterday in conjunction with the officials at the desk I arranged a correct copy of the resolution, but I understand the Secretary can not give me that copy now, it having gone to the Printing Office. However, it is not correctly stated. I am sorry to delay the Senate but I must make it correct. [A pause.]

I now have a corrected copy as it was adopted by the Senate. I am using the committee print which has just come from the printer from which is omitted one clause which Senators can put in for themselves. As corrected the resolution reads:

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany concluded at Versailles on the 28th day of June, 1919, subject to the following reservations and understandings, which are hereby made a part and condition of this resolution of ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate have been accepted by an exchange of notes as a part and a condition of this resolution of ratification by at least three of the four principal allied and associated powers, to wit, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan.

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. President, will the Senator read the omitted clause a second time?

Mr. LODGE. The omitted clause, coming after the word "understandings," is "which are hereby made a part and condition of this resolution of ratification."

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Has the Senate upon its Secretary's desk the absolute record of what we did, to which we can refer without any reference to what the printers have done, or what mistakes there may be in the print; or, are these original records sent to the printer?

The VICE PRESIDENT. They are not original records. As reservations are adopted they appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. KNOX. Do they not appear in any minute book?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Oh, yes; certainly.

Mr. LODGE. They all appear in the Journal.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Yes; they all appear in the Journal.

Mr. LODGE. And they have all been taken from the Journal, and are in this print from the committee.

Mr. KNOX. Very well. Then we are in such a position that if we find an error here we can correct it by reference to the Journal. Is that the idea?

Mr. LODGE. Absolutely. They were taken carefully from the Journal last night.

I submitted a unanimous-consent request, Mr. President.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Massachusetts suggests that the Senate might give unanimous consent for us to propose a resolution of unqualified ratification to be voted on at this time.

I thank the Senator from Massachusetts for the suggestion; but it is the consensus of opinion over here that inasmuch as the Senate has already taken up these reservations and has committed itself to the reservations proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts, it would not be timely to propose now, while Senators are bound by pledges, a resolution of unqualified ratification. If the Senator will permit us to secure unanimous consent for such a resolution immediately following the vote upon his resolution, we shall be very glad to avail ourselves of it.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, of course, if the Senator does not care for the unanimous consent which I have asked for, I shall withdraw my request; but I can assure him that he is mistaken if he thinks that pledges have been given which will be set aside. There have been no pledges. The votes that have been given have been the free, undictated votes of the Senators on this side, and, in my judgment, they will not be modified by any talk of withdrawal of pledges.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I have given the best thought of which I was capable to this treaty and to these reservations. I have declined to allow my views to be controlled by those of any one else. There are parts of these reservations that do not accord exactly with what I would prefer.

The introductory resolution, I think, is ill-advised. I believe it would be much better if, by acquiescence, the other nations agreed to our action, and if our treaty with Germany was in no sense dependent even upon their acquiescence. I

regard the language in the Monroe doctrine reservation as too extreme, and also in the Shantung reservation. But, Mr. President, the treaty with these reservations is vastly better than the treaty without them. As between the treaty with these reservations and a resolution of ratification without reservations, I have no difficulty in reaching a conclusion. These reservations free the treaty from language of uncertainty. They take from it provisions doubtful, provisions which, both on account of uncertainty and their doubtful nature, must necessarily lead to disputes, and from disputes to war.

There is no intelligent provision in the treaty as to who shall determine whether a nation seeking to withdraw has complied with its obligations. The second reservation clarifies that question, and declares that the United States will pass for itself upon the question of a performance of its obligations in case of a notice to withdraw.

The language of the treaty with reference to our domestic problems, including immigration, with reference to the questions that are to be investigated by the council and even submitted to arbitration, is doubtful and unsatisfactory. It is language calculated to bring dispute, and to involve this Nation in war. It is language not to preserve peace, but language to bring war. The reservation upon that subject is excellent, and meets my hearty approval.

The language of the league covenant with reference to mandates is doubtful and uncertain. Constructed by an Englishman, naturally he had the English practice in view; and under the English practice the representative of Great Britain in the council, under the direction of the ministry in London, would control the action of Great Britain and accept mandates. I am utterly unwilling for a member of the council 3,000 miles away, even by direction of the President, to put a mandate upon the United States, and especially that mandate which is now being so often suggested—a mandate for one country to handle the Turkish Empire.

The language in the covenant grew out of the English practice. While this great power is given to the English ministry, it is all subject to the control of Parliament, because the moment the British ministry disregards the wishes of Parliament a vote of disapproval retires the ministry. No such system exists in this country, but rather if a Member of the Senate disagrees with the administration, steps are taken to retire the Senator. [Laughter.]

The league covenant gives Great Britain six votes and gives the United States only one vote in the league assembly. A reservation provides that the United States will assume no obligation to be bound by any vote or decision of the league where a member and its colonies cast more than one vote.

Then, when we come to article 10, the reservation is not quite as strong as I wish it were, but it is a vast improvement upon the article as it is found in the covenant. I can not consent to see a treaty fastened upon this country, if I can prevent it, which places upon our country the burden that the first paragraph of article 10 places upon it. I hope no treaty will ever be ratified with a reservation less strong, so far as article 10 goes, than the reservation now in this list of reservations. To preserve the status quo of the world is practically its effect. After exquisite language about "freeing subject nations" and "self-determination" expressing the attitude of the United States, we practically assume under article 10 the burden of maintaining the status quo, when nearly one-third of the peoples of the world are subject nations under our four principal allies. I can not vote for such an article. I can not vote such an obligation upon the people of my country. I can not vote to draft our boys for every war and to maintain the present world status. I shall vote for the resolution and the reservations that have been presented, although, as I stated before, in several respects I would be gratified to see them changed; but they are so much better than the treaty as it stands that, as I desire the treaty ratified even with these reservations, I support them.

Mr. President, it is a question for each Senator to decide for himself. I wish each Senator would decide it for himself. Party obligations can not rise as high as duty to your country. I dislike to disagree with my party associates, but on a question of this importance I am constrained to do so. I believe that the league covenant as it stands involves such sacred rights of our country, and is calculated to bring such distress upon our people, that I would be faithless to my obligations if I failed to vote for ratification with reservation.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President, I have voted in the Committee on Foreign Relations and also in the Senate for the reservations that are attached to this resolution of ratification, but as I intend to vote against the resolution of ratification itself I think I should place in the RECORD the reasons for that course.

I voted for the reservations because I wanted to make the treaty as little harmful and as little obnoxious to our Constitution and the spirit and institutions of my country as it was possible, keeping in view the temper of the committee and the temper of the Senate. But, Mr. President, while these reservations have been helpful in that direction, in my deliberate judgment, formed after the most careful and painstaking study of this instrument, a study undertaken with no original attitude of unfriendliness toward it, as it stands with these reservations it is my judgment that it imposes obligations upon the United States which under our Constitution can not be imposed by the treaty-making power. It delegates powers and functions to an extraneous body of such a nature that only the people of the United States by an amendment to the Constitution could confer, and I think no man need make apology who can conscientiously say that if he were to vote for the resolution of ratification of this treaty he would be consciously committing deliberate perjury, perjury to the oath taken to support the Constitution against foreign and domestic enemies—and it has been assailed by both—and converting his seat here from a seat of honor to a seat of dishonor.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I have received from the press a copy of a letter which has been given out, I understand, and which I think, as the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] has not offered it, should be read at this time before we vote.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read.

Mr. LODGE. It can be read in my time.

The Secretary read as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, 18 November, 1919.

MY DEAR SENATOR: You were good enough to bring me word that the Democratic Senators supporting the treaty expected to hold a conference before the final vote on the Lodge resolution of ratification and that they would be glad to receive a word of counsel from me.

I should hesitate to offer it in any detail, but I assume that the Senators only desire my judgment upon the all-important question of the final vote on the resolution containing the many reservations by Senator LODGE. On that I can not hesitate, for, in my opinion, the resolution in that form does not provide for ratification but, rather, for the nullification of the treaty. I sincerely hope that the friends and supporters of the treaty will vote against the Lodge resolution of ratification.

I understand that the door will probably then be open for a genuine resolution of ratification.

I trust that all true friends of the treaty will refuse to support the Lodge resolution.

Cordially and sincerely, yours,

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. G. M. HITCHCOCK,
United States Senate.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I think comment is superfluous, and I shall make none.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, the conclusion which I have reached regarding the pending resolution was reached long before I was made acquainted with the contents of the letter which has just been read to the Senate.

I shall vote against the ratification of the treaty. The reasons which animate me to that end I have so frequently stated upon the floor of the Senate that it is not necessary for me to say more at this time.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, for reasons very different from those asserted by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX], it is my purpose to vote against the pending resolution of ratification incorporating reservations adopted by a majority of Senators.

During several months, to the exclusion of nearly all other important business, the Senate has had under consideration the treaty of peace with Germany. It now seems probable, unless the advocates of unqualified ratification and so-called reservation Senators reconcile differences, that the result of our labors may be failure. The Senate is about to vote on an alleged resolution of ratification, a resolution which, it seems to me, does not ratify, but which in fact and in legal effect, constitutes a rejection of this treaty.

All Senators recognize the importance of the vote soon to be taken. This vote invites the judgment of the people of this country, and, indeed, the judgment of all mankind, upon the policy implied in the resolution of ratification incorporating reservations agreed to by the majority.

Many of us are convinced that the adoption of the pending resolution, as I have already stated, will accomplish no useful purpose. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has

had read into the RECORD a letter issued by the President, in which that officer, representing a part of the treaty-making power, declares that the pending resolution of ratification can not accomplish ratification; that it is in fact rejection of the treaty; and therefore it is futile to adopt the resolution.

The statement that the resolution of ratification will in fact defeat the treaty will occasion no regret to the Senators who from the beginning have advocated its rejection. They have apparently succeeded, temporarily at least, in accomplishing indirectly what could not be done openly and frankly. Through alleged reservations, which will not likely be accepted by other parties to the treaty, they seek to exclude the United States from fellowship with her late allies and from membership in the league of nations. In almost every line of the reservations is implied antagonism of Senators toward the President. Suspicion and mistrust of the nations associated with this Government in the recent war are reflected by the reservations, sometimes poorly concealed, often clearly evinced.

The avowed purpose is to completely repudiate every obligation of this Government to encourage and sustain the new and feeble States separated, by our assistance during the war, from their former sovereignties by withholding from them the moral and military power of the United States.

To me it seems regrettable beyond expression that Senators who desire to improve the treaty and who desire also that it shall become effective should lend their assistance to a course in which the avowed enemies of the league of nations must find unbounded gratification and pleasure. Is it not unpardonable for friends of the treaty to couple with the resolution of ratification conditions designed to deprive the Executive of his constitutional functions? It is worse than idle—it seems to me hypocritical—to impose terms and conditions which make the exchange of ratifications impracticable, if not impossible.

Membership in the league of nations is treated, in the reservations, with so little dignity and as of such slight importance as to authorize its termination by the passage of a mere concurrent resolution of Congress. This attempt to deny to the President participation in withdrawal by this Government from the league and to vest that authority solely in the two Houses of Congress in disregard of the plain provision of the Constitution displays a spirit of narrow opposition to the Executive unworthy of the subject and unworthy of the Senate of the United States.

The requirement that before ratification by the United States shall become effective the reservations adopted by the Senate must be approved by three of the four principal allied powers is designed to make difficult the exchange of ratifications. Mr. President, it can have no other purpose; it can accomplish no other end.

The reservation respecting article 10 nullifies the most vital provision in the league of nations contract. It absolves the United States from any obligation to assist in enforcing the terms of peace, an obligation that the leader of the majority, in his speech to this body on the 23d day of August, 1918, and again in December of the same year, asserted as one which the United States can not without dishonor avoid or escape.

No Senator can doubt that the repudiation by the United States of the undertaking in article 10 to respect and preserve the territorial integrity and political independence of the other members of the league weakens, if it does not destroy, one of the principal agencies or means provided by the league for the prevention of international war.

The reservation withholding the agreement of the United States to the arrangement in the treaty respecting Japanese rights in Shantung, and reserving for this Government freedom of action in case of controversy between China and Japan regarding the subject, admittedly will not be accepted by Japan, and probably it will not be accepted by either France or Great Britain. In making this declaration, I repeat the statement made in the Senate a day or two ago by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER], and I make the inquiry how any friend of the treaty who wants it ratified, and who realizes that under these reservations our ratification can not become effective unless it is approved by three of the four principal allied powers—I make the inquiry now how a Senator who takes that view of the subject and wants the treaty ratified can support the pending resolution?

It may be, Mr. President, that the friends of this treaty have made a mistake. Undoubtedly the friends of the treaty, and not its enemies, should dictate the policy of the Senate concerning ratification. The Senators who have opposed ratification from the beginning have imposed upon an overwhelming majority of the Senate, by their power and influence, their views respecting the resolution of ratification.

As the measure now comes before the Senate it comes with the open declaration of the Executive, who is the sole agency through whom this Government may exchange ratifications, that that act will not be accomplished. It comes with the recognition of the fact by the Senators who favor the treaty that the reservations are of such a nature that they will not be accepted by other nations.

Make no mistake about it. The Senate should either ratify this treaty unqualifiedly or upon such terms and conditions as will justify the Executive and enable him speedily to conclude peace by an exchange of ratifications.

The resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts incorporating the reservations as agreed upon will probably result in the refusal of the Executive to attempt to procure the consent and approval of three of the four principal allied powers. If he should make the attempt, it is plain that our self-respecting allies will not accept the terms and conditions which we seek to impose by these reservations. Why, then, Mr. President, should the resolution proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts be agreed to? Every Senator knows that it can not effectuate peace. The Senator from Massachusetts himself on last Sunday issued a statement to the press in which he declared that "The treaty is dead."

I call now upon the friends of the treaty to take charge of the corpse. By their action they can revitalize it. The enemies of the treaty, Senators who do not favor its ratification, have controlled the proceedings of the Senate heretofore. It is time now that those of us who favor the treaty, and we have the necessary number, should get together and ratify it.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, I turn for solace and for guidance to Holy Writ and quote from the Book of Job:

> Shall not the multitude of words be answered? And shall a man full of talk be justified?

I felicitate myself on this occasion, Mr. President, as, for the first time since the armistice was signed, finding myself in accord and voting with the administration. [Laughter in the galleries.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. It may just as well be understood now as at any time that occupants of the galleries must keep order or the doorkeepers will remove the offending visitors.

Mr. SHERMAN. I, too, shall vote against the treaty and the reservations attached to the resolution, much as I regret to part company with some of my beloved associates on both sides of this Chamber.

The future of this measure is shrouded in uncertainty. Perchance it sleepeth only and waits for our all-wise Executive to rouse it from its torpor and again threaten us with its pristine beauty and excellence. It may be pleasingly arrayed in alliterative phrase and sonorous periods cunningly placed to obscure the selfish, boiling hell of the original text. Every ambush to the military man who is caught thereby looks mild until it starts into action. Beware of future reservations that do not reserve. It is impossible to divine the inopportune time when this alien skeleton in the Executive closet will again be dangled in this Chamber. In more pious days our forbears spoke of coming human events to occur at early candlelight if Providence permitted. Henceforth matters of great pith and moment will wait at any time on the nerve centers and digestive apparatus of statesmen, Providence omitted. The cloture which we have applied for the first time will stick closer than a brother when that hour strikes. Nothing but a reversed majority in this Chamber can relax its strangle hold upon this body.

Few officials handle public business with the economy and vigilance used in private life. That few who do seldom survive long on elective tickets. The dear people themselves are the cause and the same people pay the dear price, such of them as pay anything. I know some philanthropists and very zealous charity workers who industriously, with much loud advertising of their manifold virtues, relieve the poor at somebody else's expense. Such good Samaritans are ever ready to experiment and exploit another's pocketbook.

Some Senators say this measure is a promising experiment and may do some good. Distance lends enchantment to the far-away view, as usual, tinged in the haze of general abstractions. Not one of them would try such an experiment on his own person or private fortune. If, happily, the reservations adopted prove the death of the treaty, let this be my funeral oration over the defunct remains. I shall not, on this measure, again be heard. I make that announcement to relieve a suffering Senate and sorely oppressed public. It is the only time when I have failed to speak well of the departed. To do otherwise would rise to a height of dissimulation which I can not attempt.

This league and treaty, whether reserved or otherwise, are a charter of an international homicide club. Reservations do not relieve us of the usual responsibility of charter members. It converts Europe into a legalized cockpit, and the three continents of the Eastern Hemisphere into philanthropic shambles covering the selfishness of ancient nations with the cloak of altruism.

The sea is not made free. It is open under this league only to the strongest navy, and its only law is that reaching from Salamis to Scapa Flow. The rule is still one of superior force in the midst of empty Executive essays and the learned lying jargon of Old World diplomacy.

This instrument we are asked to ratify is grasping and heartless, godless and defiant of human rights and national independence. It contains no maxims of justice. It writes no code of laws for nations. It advances no remedy. It only declares its omnipotence and vests power. It undertakes to place that supreme power in the hands of the few without restraint or limitation save as imposed by the god of battles. It reverts to barbaric force and survives, if at all, upon the sword. Professing to announce the modern evangel of civilized nations, it turns to the practices of the warriors and conquerors of every age to justify its treacherous creed. It is built upon force and can not last unless by the wars it mendaciously claims it will end. Power, remorseless, cruel, and cold as the muzzle of the British cannon with which it girds the world, inspires its articles and broods like an evil spirit over this malign thing.

Universal peace is graven above its portals and perpetual war abides beneath its alien dome. If it shall endure, it consecrates its iniquity beneath the changeless sway of its assumed, comprehensive, all-embracing knowledge of its founders. If they know as much as their handiwork imports, their like has not heretofore appeared on earth and no man born of woman is fit to succeed them. "No doubt but ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you." After them the deluge, for what aspiring mortal shall be worthy! Their work is presented to us as the collected, sublimated wisdom of mankind. To amend it the Senate has decided is hazardous, if not a profanation. To attach reservations to the ratifying act is blasphemy to the deserted minority remnant who mourn the mild reservationists' fall from ineffable grace. Hope springs eternal in their devoted breasts, for the President vows he will not return to Europe with the Americanized document. An Executive pigeonhole will bury it forever unless a new and more European set of reservations are substituted. The faithful look longingly and reproachfully, if not lovingly, at Republicans who browse on the borderland between the affairs of our own and other countries. When the Executive displeasure shall have been sufficiently manifested it is hoped a milder set of reservations may be devised, denatured of the Americanism which may find favor with some of their former well-wishers on this side of the Chamber.

If a diluted set of reservations appear and are held in order, sealed with the Executive stamp, they will face a dumb and voiceless Senate, for it has clotured itself into speechless silence, punctuated only with roll calls. Whatever the effect of the mild reservations hereafter appearing in this Chamber, discussion is gagged and no means remain here to reach the public opinion that has approved, if not caused, these adopted reservations. More than the necessary two-thirds of the Senators have taken the oath of total forensic abstinence. The pledge binds not alone on these reservations but all future ones proposed with every move hereafter taken or submitted on the league and treaty.

The Senate is a continuing body. Not like the House of Representatives do its Members pass through the alembic of a ballot box every two years, but two-thirds of its membership hold continuously from one Congress to another. The Senate under cloture sits a chamber of silence and a sepulcher of parliamentary debate.

As originally presented, unvexed by reservations, preserving, it is claimed, American sovereignty and independence, this document is declared to be all sufficient for the future, reaching to remote ages and anticipating conditions unknown to human ken. It is supposed to be adequate for generations unborn, for it proposes to shackle them with the unbreakable manacles of its perpetual covenants. Its dominant spirits are self-appointed guardians of the world's geography and the nations thereof. The league's articles forge mighty instruments out of erring mortal men. They are set upon thrones of illimitable world sovereignty. Their jurisdiction covers all human affairs and their powers are entirely adequate for the duties conferred.

Nothing is sacred from their meddling, intrusive hand. No barrier will stay their invasion. The threshold of no man's house is safe from their spies and agents. There is no privacy they regard; no human right they are bound to respect. There is no law they may not violate, and no privilege of citizen or subject they may not revoke or outrage. Constitutions and charters dissolve at their arbitrary touch, and a nation's statutes are silent before their edicts.

No king ever wore the crown of such sovereignty or stretched his scepter over such universal or absolute dominion. Nations become their pawns, officials of republics and monarchies alike become their vassals. They create States, survey their boundaries, examine their resources for future seizure or levy, chart and direct their access to the sea whose maritime laws wait on the breath of their unbounded power. They denote forms of government. They put up and pull down rulers. Whole peoples are cast headlong into eternal association with their inveterate and hereditary enemies. Decrees are issued that shame the rescripts of Cæsar. Even now the oligarchy assumes the look and stature of absolutism that dwarf the Corsican at the zenith of his imperial sway. It gathers the chosen nations beneath its shelter and exiles others to the limbo of its displeasure. Inevitably it must and does assemble the world's powers into two great groups. It is not in man or in human nature peaceably to endure such transcendent authority. Antagonism is invited. The league's very assumptions will rally every nation with a vestige of patriotism beneath the flag that typifies opposition. It prepares the way and inspires the spirit of armed collision.

It can not be an agency of peace when it assembles all the causes that have moved sovereign nations to war ever since history has taught how little mankind's primeval passions have changed in centuries. Human credulity is challenged by this collection of alien self-interests offered us as the fountainhead of eternal peace. It is the potent, insidious sneak thief of Europe disguised in the cloak of international philanthropy. In Asia, where one of the principal allied powers spent the whole period of the war in garnering the commerce of the distressed nations of the world and storing the gold and means with which to expand itself by force the league is the ambush to delay and deceive us. This measure is even now pillaging American resources, binding our young men on the bloody altars of Europe's quarrels, and riveting on us the government of a foreign capital.

The territory it has seized, the ports it has taken, the conqueror's terms imposed, the empires dismembered, the rancorous feuds created, coupled with the insane meddling of our country at every danger point in Europe's thousand years of jealous struggle, the imbecile interference in Asiatic controversy have made this oligarchy, if we enter it even with reservations, a source of eternal woe. If we vote it upon our people, it will reach out its mighty hand to smite the millions who come after us to their undoing and ceaseless affliction.

Even now, Mr. President, the great tax powers of nations are sought by this power-grasping oligarchy. The men dimly visible behind the vast authority of the league's council are moving steadily toward their goal. How little of this towering fabric of supermen is known to the victimized people whose blood and toil will pay the price of this merciless coterie. Against the lack of the multitude's knowledge is pitted the precise, definite purpose of Europe to drag the United States, its resurces, and its potential military power into the den of the Old World's endless intrigues and future wars. Hasten the day of universal military training, for a prepared militant America girt for action and inspired by a rebirth of national spirit to burst the fetters bound upon this Republic is the only avenue of our safety. Only another American revolution will break the dominion of alien power once it settles on us.

The first step in this stupendous usurpation is to internationalize the war debt. This accomplished, the ceaseless vigilance of the world's creditors is the lever acting on the fulcrum of a great funded debt. Such a power makes the league's council the receiver general of all terrestrial finances. It administers and audits the fiscal affairs of nations and sits perpetually at the receipt of customs of every people.

An international banker is a man without a country. His allegiance is to government accounts and the blood of his patriotism circulates responsively to the world's balance of gold in his vaults. I denounce him and his alien breed. I shall join issue between him and the American people; and if it be called talking to the galleries, so let it be. We will see who votes—the galleries or the international bankers—in this country. Let those who vote to subject our country to their mercenary creed reckon with an aroused indignant country's wrath at their betrayal of our blood for gold.

Usurped power once enthroned is never still. It constantly advances to further usurpations until it reaches the summit of absolutism and degrades and destroys the sovereign authority of independent States. The tremendous powers of taxation by steady attrition of usurping executives, the aggressions of internationalized union labor, and foreign economic forces will break

down the resisting power of Congress, the weakest branch of Federal Government. Union labor leaders are committed to the program. Congress, too, is beginning to show its usual vacillation and to waver under fire. Many of its Members think more of succeeding themselves than they do of performing their duties. Unless the American people shall transfuse into the Congress a new spirit through an electoral convulsion their sovereignty will pass to the potent and ancient arm of the Eastern Hemisphere. Do not underrate the international banker and the labor leaders now joined in a common enterprise.

But will not American diplomacy defend? The American is an infant in world diplomacy. No training in that involved school of selfish intrigue and international perjury is given our ambassadors. We are the sport of dissembled selfishness and the derision of the veteran plunderers of the world's treasury and territory. The spirit of Talleyrand and Metternich still speaks in Europe through the lips of adroit and worthy successors. Against them the American delegates to the peace conference were a quintet of as promising greenhorns as ever fell into the hands of men of genius.

Vain indeed were the President's Spartan band of thirteen hundred retainers, with their provincial wisdom, marshaled by the distinguished Col. House. They went down ingloriously in the first encounter with the veteran diplomats of Europe and Asia. The doughty Col. House ought to be satisfied now. He died with his diplomatic boots on and his indomitable and inscrutable face to the foe. He wished it so in his latest biography extant. Our delegation in "gay Paree" lost their characters and our money, but escaped with their lives and a belated copy of the league of nations. This souvenir of their sojourn abroad bristles with the selfish philosophy of Abe Potash, sharpened with the cruel avarice of Shylock, and interwoven with the crude commercialism of David Harum. Under it we would be done first, without a chance to do anybody or anything in return.

Comedy treads on the heels of tragedy. Mirth and tears follow each other over every face, etched by sorrow's compelling hand. The cap and bells ever peep from unexpected nooks near the scaffold and the headsman. Laughter waits on the soberest occasion, and lurks beside the Æsop and the Solomon. In the heretofore unostentatious annals of our country nothing ever approached the departure of our peace commission last December. It was preceded by several years of brave array of notes and messages, resting on a broad foundation of universal advice, crowned by the 14 points, which were again fatally injured on yesterday. I did not mean to insult the minority by voting with them on that occasion, but I was only mindful of historic conditions and sought, once in my life, to be consistent.

Our five delegates, nominal in number, reduced in the ultimate analysis to one, sailed from our shores, "sonorous metal blowing martial sounds," and the plaudits of the multitude gladdening their ears. Europe made holiday when it or he arrived. Some of it was lodged in the palaces of kings and nobles. Likewise there was dining from golden platters. Repose was taken where statues, rare tapestries, and the canvas of ancient masters soothed the weary to their slumbers. Swarms of lackeys and many lords of the bedchamber encompassed about the head of the delegation, and adulation sat upon his doorstep. It bore abundant fruit. His hosts received the plenteous spoils of war in the treaty and we were vouchsafed the league of nations. And, now, in the eighth month of the second hegira, the league, like Hamlet's uncle, is become a king of shreds and patches—so much so that those who have stood sponsors for it and who have fought long and well and prayed with the zeal that comes to them who harken to the call of the muezzin to prayer are no longer able, with the reservations and the letter from the head of the delegation, to give it further their support. Hence, the time adverted to, when I joined with them. Our motives would not bear analysis, but our votes will be alike.

The faithful, indeed, swear by the beard of the prophet that they will have none of it. The cavalcade, with its stately band of retainers, its squandered millions, its lofty structure, ambitious as the Tower of Babel, is even now toppling to its fall. All is vanity and vexatious of spirit. Out of it the American will emerge purified and strengthened, resolved anew that institutional government and the Republic shall endure.

Only posterity can determine whether the world-heralded peace pilgrimage ranks with Ford's cruise of *Oscar II* or the Retreat of the Ten Thousand. Its portrayal at present can not be definitely assigned. I am unable to decide whether it requires a humorist or a historian, a Mark Twain or a Xenophon. I am disposed to allot the task to the future humorist, if justice is to be done to the entire unhappy affair.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, the reading of the letter from His Excellency the President of the United States a short time ago and its insertion in the RECORD, particularly in view of the paragraph which inferred that, following a possible negative vote on the resolution of ratification now before the Senate, there would be a further opportunity to prepare and pass a resolution of ratification which met the approval of the President, leads me to make a very brief statement.

So far as I am concerned, I feel that the time for any material changes in the resolution of ratification or in the various reservations that have been perfected and adopted by a majority vote of the Senate has passed. We have been considering for weeks and months various suggestions for reservations through which our country could be properly protected in this great and to an extent experimental proposition before us. On this side of the Chamber, as is well known, we have probably had every viewpoint; those who are unquestionably and conscientiously opposed to the whole plan of the league and have consistently voted that way; others who just as conscientiously believed there was a possibility of preventing war in the future by a combination of nations, resulting in an interchange of viewpoints, and, at least, by retaining in the covenant that to me very important section which provides that no member nation in case of a dispute or disagreement shall declare war until three months have passed.

As is well known, we have met and discussed various suggested reservations; as is well known, changes have been made and compromises have been made; these are days of compromises; and when the extreme viewpoints that had been developed on both sides of the Chamber were thoroughly understood, it appealed to me then that the duty of a strong man was to give and take; not to compromise with wrong, but to endeavor to reach a common agreement whereby the best results could be attained and the league authorized. It is time for sincere friends of the league on the other side of the Chamber to rally to its support. Personally I have no fear of our allies refusing to acquiesce in our reservations if they are presented to them. We do not attempt by reservations to dictate to them. We only protect our own destiny and no way deny them a similar privilege, and if they made such reservations the league would function just the same without giving up individually sovereignty and independence.

Again, may I say with a conviction—which is very positive, so far as I am personally concerned—the time for further compromise has passed. I might sum it up in one sentence—and it is not said unkindly or bluntly—but here is the treaty with a resolution of ratification, perfected after weeks of consideration, of compromise, of change, and of an attempt to meet diverse viewpoints; here it is; take it or leave it alone.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, in the letter of the President, which the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] had read to the Democratic conference this morning and which was read in the Senate this afternoon, the President, speaking of the pending resolution, used this language:

> In my opinion the resolution in that form does not provide for ratification, but rather for the nullification of the treaty.

Mr. President, the time has gone by when general statements like that, having no foundation in fact, can be longer made and the American people be deceived thereby. That statement ought not to go unchallenged before the vote is taken, and I propose to take a few minutes of the Senate's time in examining what is left of the league-of-nations covenant and of the treaty if the treaty be ratified with the reservations attached.

Beginning wih the league covenant, we read articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. The reservations do not affect any of those seven articles except in two particulars—one with reference to the right of withdrawal of the United States from the league, and the reservation that has been adopted in that respect is in exact accord with the interpretation given to the treaty by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] and many other Senators upon the other side.

The other reservation affecting these articles is that with respect to equality of voting, which was adopted last night. If Senators upon the other side desire to take the position that protection of the United States from the 6 votes of the British Empire to our 1 vote nullifies the treaty, very well; let them take it; we will let the American people decide.

Coming to article 8, the only effect the reservation has upon that article is that, if at any time the United States should adopt a plan for disarmament, whenever the United States is engaged in war or is threatened with invasion it may have the right to increase its armament without the consent of the council or the league. Are any of the Senators who propose to defeat this treaty to-day because of the reservations opposed

to that? Do any Senators upon the other side of the aisle desire to put the United States in a position where, if it is engaged in war, it can not increase its armament to defend itself without the consent of other powers?

We next come to article 9, which the reservations do not affect in the slightest degree. The next article is article 10. That has been discussed so often, and the question involved is so clear to every Senator, that I am not going to take time upon it now, except to say that the real issue between us is not whether there shall be a league of nations, but the real issue is whether the President of the United States and the Senate of the United States shall to-day enter into an obligation that will compel our boys for all time to fight in every war that may occur in every quarter of the globe without their consent or the consent—the free consent—of the representatives whom they have chosen in the House of Representatives and in the Senate.

We are unwilling to enter into such an obligation; and I would resign my seat in the Senate, Mr. President, before I would vote to ratify this treaty with the obligation imposed by article 10 as the President of the United States asks us to accept it.

Article 11 is the next article of the league covenant. The reservations do not affect in the slightest degree that article, which, to my mind, is one of the most, if not the most, important article in the league covenant, because under that article we as a member of the league agree that we will meet and discuss in the council or the assembly matters affecting the peace of the world, but without any authority to bind or obligate anyone. Mr. President, as to the value and importance of that article, which, I repeat, is not affected by the reservations, let me quote what President Wilson said on the 4th day of September last:

> Therefore, I want to call your attention, if you will turn to it when you go home, to article 11, following article 10, of the covenant of the league of nations. That article, let me say, is the favorite article in the treaty, so far as I am concerned.

Then he proceeds to detail the very great benefits to be derived by the world because of the presence of that article in the treaty. As I have said, the reservations leave article 11 absolutely intact.

The next articles in the treaty are 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16—and they are all grouped together—relating to arbitration, compulsory inquiry concerning disputes, the agreement not to go to war within nine months after the submission of a dispute, and economic boycotts for violation of any of the provisions of article 12 or 13. Those articles, Mr. President, together with article 11, well warrant the United States in entering into the league of nations, and with those articles adopted the greatest effort will have been made toward the prevention of war that has ever been attempted by any concert of nations. The articles to which I have just referred are not affected in the slightest degree by the reservations that are pending except in two particulars—one that domestic questions are not by the ratification of the treaty submitted to the league. Are you upon the other side of the aisle opposed to that? Do you object to the reservation because we refuse to agree to those articles unless we save to ourselves the right to determine our own domestic questions?

The only other provision in the reservations that affects any of the articles of the covenant is the one relating to article 16, which permits us to trade despite the economic boycott with nationals of other nations residing within our own country or in neutral countries. Otherwise, Mr. President, these reservations leave all of the arbitration and inquiry articles absolutely intact. What was the President's view a short time ago of the importance of these articles which the reservations do not touch in any material particular? He said in his speech at Indianapolis on September 4 last:

> The great bulk of the provisions of that covenant—

Speaking of the covenant of the league of nations—

> contain these engagements and promises on the part of the States which undertake to become members of it: That in no circumstances will they go to war without first having done one or the other of two things—without first either having submitted the question to arbitration, in which case they agree to abide by the result, or having submitted the questions to discussion by the council of the league of nations, in which case they will allow six months for the discussion and engage not to go to war until three months after the council has announced its opinion upon the subject under dispute. The heart of the covenant of the league is that the nations solemnly covenant not to go to war for nine months after a controversy becomes acute.

That obligation, Mr. President, remains intact in the treaty if it is ratified with these reservations; the reservations do not affect it in the slightest degree. So when you vote to reject this treaty, as you propose to do, you vote to reject a treaty the very heart of which, as the President says, is unaffected in the slightest degree by any of the reservations.

We go on.

Article 17 is not affected by the reservations nor are articles 18, 19, 20, or 21.

Article 22 is affected only by the reservation that no mandate shall be accepted by the United States without the consent of Congress. In voting to reject this treaty this afternoon do you Senators upon the other side take the position that you are against the treaty because you want the President of the United States to accept a mandate for Armenia, a mandate for Turkey, or a mandate for any other country across the seas, without the consent of Congress?

The next article is 23. That is not affected in any degree, except that in the reservation concerning domestic questions we reserve questions concerning labor that are not submitted to the league.

Articles 24, 25, and 26 are not affected in the slightest degree by these reservations.

I have now very hastily gone over what will be left of the covenant if the treaty shall be ratified with these reservations. The heart of it, so denominated by President Wilson, will be left. The beneficial articles, in so far as settling disputes is concerned, will be left intact. What is it that will be taken away? Obligations only, Mr. President; obligations that are imposed by this covenant and relieved from by these reservations that no American citizen, whether in public office or in private life, ought to be willing for a moment to have imposed upon the United States.

Now, let me just for a moment go through these reservations.

The first one, as I have said, relates to withdrawal, and the point is made that it is very objectionable because it provides for withdrawal by concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States. Do you, sirs, upon the other side of the aisle, take the position in objecting to that provision that although the American people may desire to withdraw from the league and may have elected a Congress in the House and in the Senate pledged to the withdrawal of the United States from the league, nevertheless you wish to frustrate the will of the people of the land by making it subject to a veto of the President? That is the position. Take it if you want to. The American people will never indorse you.

The next reservation relates to article 10, whereby we do relieve ourselves of entering into every quarrel in every quarter of the globe, whereby we relieve ourselves of the obligation to send our boys across the seas to fight—fight, Mr. President, under this obligation just as quickly upon the side of tyranny and of oppression as upon the side of liberty, because under article 10 we will not be permitted to inquire into the justice of the cause in which we are called upon to fight.

Reservation 3 relates to mandates. I discussed that a moment ago.

Reservation 4 relates to domestic questions. Do you take the position that you object to this reservation because you want this league of nations to decide our domestic questions for us? If you do, very well; vote to reject the treaty this afternoon.

Reservation 5 relates to the Monroe doctrine, and the same comment can and should be made with reference to that.

Reservation 6 is the reservation with reference to Shantung. Under this reservation we refuse to assent to the robbery of China by Japan. We say we will have none of it, and we reserve to ourselves full liberty of action with reference to it. You, in voting to reject the treaty this afternoon, will go on record as wishing to condone—not only condone, Mr. President, but participate in—that robbery by your assent to the provisions of the treaty as they stand.

The next reservation is with relation to the appointment of representatives upon these commissions and representatives in the council. That reservation only carries out what the Senator from Nebraska, the leader of the minority, said in a speech here less than a week ago would be done by Congress in every case before appointments would be made. So that that reservation certainly can not be an objectionable one.

The eighth reservation is the one relating to the reparations commission, to which, of course, they do not and can not object.

The same is true of reservation 9. Reservation 10 is the one with reference to limitation of armaments. When you vote to reject the treaty, if you place your opposition upon the ground of reservation 10, you say, as I said a moment ago, that you want the United States to be bound that she will not be able to increase her armaments even though attacked by another nation and engaged in war; but before we can defend ourselves we must go to the council of the league and say, "Please, please, council, can we increase our armaments to defend ourselves?"

The eleventh reservation certainly they can not object to, because it merely declares the existing international law with relation to the duties and rights and obligations of belligerent States.

Reservation 12 is a comparatively minor matter, with relation to the rights of citizens under the alien-enemy act, and, of course, they can not object to that.

Reservation 13 is the one proposed by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER], and withholds assent to the labor provisions of Part XIII of the treaty, but leaves Congress free to accept them in the future if they desire to do so. Do you Senators upon the other side desire to go upon record that under existing conditions and circumstances you desire now to agree to all of the obligations imposed by Part XIII? Is it not, from the standpoint of Americanism, of statesmanship, of common sense, better to wait and find out what kind of a conference this is going to be, whether it is going to be a conference of labor delegates that will conserve real democratic government, or whether it is going to be a conference that is a first aid to Bolshevism and anarchy? Had we not better find out before we enter into that kind of a combination?

The last reservation is the one with reference to equality of voting, whereby the United States declines to assume any obligation to be bound by any action of the council or assembly where any member having self-governing dominions or colonies has in the aggregate cast more than one vote, or, where the United States and that power are parties to the dispute, where they shall have voted at all. Are you willing, sirs, to go to the American people upon the proposition that you want the British Empire to have six votes and the United States one, and permit the British Empire in binding the United States to cast six votes where we can cast only one vote to bind the British Empire?

Mr. President, those are the reservations that the President says nullify this treaty. Those are the reservations because of which, it is announced this afternoon by the Democratic leader, they propose to reject the treaty. What are these reservations, Mr. President? These reservations do nothing more nor less than to Americanize this treaty so far as it affects us. These reservations do nothing more nor less than to preserve the liberty and the independence of the United States of America.

I shall be very sorry, indeed, if this issue must get into a political campaign. It ought not to. There ought not to be any partisan considerations whatever in a matter of this character; but, if need be, Mr. President, that the Republican Party must again assume the obligation to stand for Americanism, and the Democratic Party chooses to stand upon this treaty and defeat it because we have Americanized it, we will welcome the issue.

Mr. President, this treaty has not been read generally by the people of this country; but I say to you that every one of these 14 reservations will be read in every home in this land, and when they are read and when they are understood they will approve of this resolution exactly as it is proposed to-day.

APPENDIX.

Resolution.

Resolved (*two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein*), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany concluded at Versailles on the 28th day of June, 1919, subject to the following reservations and understandings, which are hereby made a part and condition of this resolution of ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate have been accepted by an exchange of notes as a part and a condition of this resolution of ratification by at least three of the four principal allied and associated powers, to wit, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan:

1. The United States so understands and construes article 1 that in case of notice of withdrawal from the league of nations, as provided in said article, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under the said covenant have been fulfilled, and notice of withdrawal by the United States may be given by a concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States.

2. The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations—whether members of the league or not—under the provisions of article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide.

3. No mandate shall be accepted by the United States under article 22, Part I, or any other provision of the treaty of peace with Germany, except by action of the Congress of the United States.

4. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating wholly or in part to its internal affairs, including immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, the suppression of traffic in women and children and in opium and other dangerous drugs, and all other domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the assembly of the league of nations, or any agency thereof, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

5. The United States will not submit to arbitration or to inquiry by the assembly or by the council of the league of nations, provided for in said treaty of peace, any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe doctrine; said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said league of nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany.

6. The United States withholds its assent to articles 156, 157, and 158, and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy which may arise under said articles between the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan.

7. The Congress of the United States will provide by law for the appointment of the representatives of the United States in the assembly and the council of the league of nations, and may in its discretion provide for the participation of the United States in any commission, committee, tribunal, court, council, or conference, or in the selection of any members thereof and for the appointment of members of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils, or conferences, or any other representatives under the treaty of peace, or in carrying out its provisions, and until such participation and appointment have been so provided for and the powers and duties of such representatives have been defined by law, no person shall represent the United States under either said league of nations or the treaty of peace with Germany or be authorized to perform any act for or on behalf of the United States thereunder, and no citizen of the United States shall be selected or appointed as a member of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils, or conferences except with the approval of the Senate of the United States.

8. The United States understands that the reparation commission will regulate or interfere with exports from the United States to Germany, or from Germany to the United States, only when the United States by act or joint resolution of Congress approves such regulation or interference.

9. The United States shall not be obligated to contribute to any expenses of the league of nations, or of the secretariat, or of any commission, or committee, or conference, or other agency, organized under the league of nations or under the treaty or for the purpose of carrying out the treaty provisions, unless and until an appropriation of funds available for such expenses shall have been made by the Congress of the United States.

10. If the United States shall at any time adopt any plan for the limitation of armaments proposed by the council of the league of nations under the provisions of article 8, it reserves the right to increase such armaments without the consent of the council whenever the United States is threatened with invasion or engaged in war.

11. The United States reserves the right to permit, in its discretion, the nationals of a covenant-breaking State, as defined in article 16 of the covenant of the league of nations, residing within the United States or in countries other than that violating said article 16, to continue their commercial, financial, and personal relations with the nationals of the United States.

12. Nothing in articles 296, 297, or in any of the annexes thereto or in any other article, section, or annex of the treaty of peace with Germany shall, as against citizens of the United States, be taken to mean any confirmation, ratification, or approval of any act otherwise illegal or in contravention of the rights of citizens of the United States.

13. The United States withholds its assent to Part XIII (articles 387 to 427, inclusive) unless Congress by act or joint resolution shall hereafter make provision for representation in the organization established by said Part XIII, and in such event the participation of the United States will be governed and conditioned by the provisions of such act or joint resolution.

14. The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any election, decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly in which any member of the league and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire, in the aggregate have cast more than one vote, and assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the league if such member, or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire, or part of empire united with it politically has voted.

Mr. BRANDEGEE obtained the floor.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President——

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Does the Senator desire me to yield to him?

Mr. McNARY. For just a moment.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. Following the very forceful and able remarks of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT], I think it is appropriate that a statement issued by the Washington Bureau of the League to Enforce Peace be read at this time, and for that purpose I submit it.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Does the Senator want the paper read?

Mr. McNARY. If you please; yes.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I yield for that purpose. I shall want only 5 or 10 minutes, and I have an hour, so I yield gracefully.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the absence of objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary proceeded to read the paper.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, in whose time is the paper being read?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mine.

Mr. REED. Very well.

Mr. McNARY. I do not ask that it be read in the time of the Senator. I should like to have it read in my time.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. The Senator can arrange it to suit himself.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the paper, as follows:

[From Washington Bureau, League to Enforce Peace.]

WASHINGTON, *November 18.*

The Washington Bureau of the League to Enforce Peace issued the following statement to-day:

The League to Enforce Peace, through the action of its executive committee, urged that the reservation to the treaty

introduced by Senator REED, known as reservation 15, be defeated as nullifying the treaty. This reservation has been defeated. The Senate voted it down 56 to 36. Those remaining have their objections, and some are harmful; yet they leave a covenant which will create an efficient league equal to the task of preserving the peace of the world. A league of nations which will enforce and make more secure the peace of the world is the object for which "the League to Enforce Peace" was organized, for which it has labored through four and one-half years, and for which alone it exists. The treaty, even with the reservations now adopted, can accomplish this purpose and should be ratified. There is no adequate reason why it should not be. The world waits. Delay is perilous. Any action which casts the covenant for a league of nations for peace into the partisan politics of a presidential election will delay peace and halt political reorganization and economic rehabilitation of nations sorely smitten by war, by winter, and by famine.

The League to Enforce Peace, speaking for the great multitude which has labored for this supreme end, sensible of its responsibility, calls for the immediate ratification of the treaty, even with its reservations, but it is most important that the preamble be changed by removing the necessity for positive action on the reservations by nations definitely named and contenting ourselves by acceptance in the ordinary way by silent acquiescence within a time limited.

Failure to ratify the treaty now would defeat the world's hopes for peace now and always. Such a failure would throw the world back into worse than prewar conditions by reestablishing a balance or hostile grouping of powers with an increasing burden of armaments. If the league be once established and permitted to function with our country as a member the foundations of a new world order would continue to grow in beneficent stability, securing for all nations great and small peace with justice.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL,
OSCAR S. STRAUS,
THEODORE MARBURG,
WILLIAM H. SHORT,
Committee of League to Enforce Peace.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator who introduced this paper if this is the same league which, in sending out a circular, boasted that it was financed by the great international bankers and business men who as subsequent testimony showed expected to get a large harvest of gold in Europe?

Mr. MCNARY. Mr. President, this is the Washington bureau of the national organization, which has done tremendous good in an effort to bring about the ratification of the peace treaty, and I do not think it is pertinent to inquire who finances it, so long as they are working along the correct lines. I wish to say that the statement was issued last evening. I think I omitted to state that a moment ago.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, the views of the League to Enforce Peace are of no concern to me, and I do not think they have had any effect on the mind of any Senator in this Chamber, though, of course, I know the gentlemen who put them forth at periodic intervals are of the other opinion. They do no harm; they are perfectly harmless people, who are engaged in a work that they think is right, and I am very glad in my time to have extended to them the courtesy to print what has been said and written a thousand times heretofore, and what now comes with no seriously diminished force from the source from which it originates.

Mr. President, about a year ago the President of the United States issued an appeal to the country, just before the November elections. He urged the country to elect a Democratic Congress in both branches. He stated that while the Republican Party had been perfectly loyal during the war they did not support his policies and were not in favor of his administration; which was quite true. If the people had wanted his policies and administration supported they would not have elected this Congress. They rejected his demands, among which, conspicuously featured, was the following:

> Unity of command in civil action is as necessary as it is on the field of battle.

That to me was a somewhat abhorrent proposition, and evidently the people so considered it. "Unity of command in civil action" in this Republic will come at a somewhat later period than this century, if I see things correctly.

The President's administration having been repudiated, and the armistice having been declared within a few days after the election, the President, who is one branch of the treaty-making power under our Constitution, came before Congress and announced that he was personally going abroad to negotiate the treaty. He stated to Congress that though far removed he should be in close touch, and he promised the joint session of Congress that nothing should be done without our knowledge. He stated that the affairs were so vast and important that he would keep us closely advised of what took place in Europe. He denounced secret diplomacy and pledged himself to covenants openly arrived at.

After a sojourn of several months abroad he reappeared in Washington. The covenant which he brought with him was substantially that which we are about to reject. He gave a dinner at the White House, and had as his guests the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. The covenant and its terms were discussed as fully as at that time it was possible to discuss them, because it had only been exhibited to the American people in its perfected form for a very short period.

Immediately the attention of the members of the Senate committee and of the House committee was directed—by themselves, I mean—to what were considered to be vital defects and infringements of our Constitution and form of government. Radical departure from our traditional policies were pointed out and discussed, and the President was informed that changes would be absolutely necessary and that the covenant in the form in which it then stood was absolutely unsatisfactory to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

The President, apparently taking the ground that to reopen the points referred to as defective and dangerous would involve a resubmission of the whole matter back to the committee of the plenary council, paid no further attention to it.

The meeting had been about February 16, as I remember the date. A couple of weeks passed by swiftly, and Congress was about to adjourn. But the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate realized that if Congress adjourned sine die and dispersed over the country without expressing any views to guide the President, without making any attempt, whether he had made any or not, to advise and consult with him, as it was our constitutional duty to do, and he, separating himself again by the breadth of the Atlantic Ocean from his fellow countrymen, would be out of touch with the views of the country unless some method was taken to inform him that if he persisted in his then intention disaster would impend; whereupon, on the 4th of March, 1919, as appears on page 4974 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] introduced the following resolution:

> Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I desire to take only a moment of the time of the Senate. I wish to offer the resoluton which I hold in my hand, a very brief one:
>
> "Whereas under the Constitution it is a function of the Senate to advise and consent to or dissent from the ratification of any treaty of the United States, and no such treaty can become operative without the consent of the Senate expressed by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Senators present; and
>
> "Whereas, owing to the victory of the arms of the United States and of the nations with whom it is associated, a peace conference was convened and is now in session at Paris for the purpose of settling the terms of peace; and
>
> "Whereas a committee of the conference has proposed a constitution for a league of nations and the proposal is now before the peace conference for its consideraton: Now, therefore, be it
>
> "*Resolved by the Senate of the United States in the discharge of its constitutional duty of advice in regard to treaties*, That it is the sense of the Senate that, while it is their sincere desire that the nations of the world should unite to promote peace and general disarmament, the constitution of the league of nations in the form now proposed to the peace conference should not be accepted by the United States; and be it
>
> "*Resolved further*, That it is the sense of the Senate that the negotiations on the part of the United States should immediately be directed to the utmost expedition of the urgent business of negotiating peace terms with Germany satisfactory to the United States and the nations with whom the United States is associated in the war against the German Government, and that the proposal for a league of nations to insure the permanent peace of the world should be then taken up for careful and serious consideration."

Mr. LODGE continued:

> I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of this resolution.
>
> Mr. SWANSON. I object to the introduction of the resolution.
>
> Mr. LODGE. Objection being made, of course I recognize the objection. I merely wish to add, by way of explanation, the following:
>
> "The undersigned Senators of the United States, Members and Members elect of the Sixty-sixth Congress, hereby declare that, if they had had the opportunity, they would have voted for the foregoing resolution:
>
> "HENRY CABOT LODGE.
> "PHILANDER C. KNOX.
> "LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN.
> "HARRY S. NEW.
> "GEORGE H. MOSES.
> "J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr.
> "BERT M. FERNALD.
> "ALBERT B. CUMMINS.
> "F. E. WARREN.
> "JAMES E. WATSON.
> "THOMAS STERLING.
> "J. S. FRELINGHUYSEN.
> "W. G. HARDING.
> "FREDERICK HALE.
> "WILLIAM E. BORAH.
> "WALTER E. EDGE.
> "REED SMOOT.
> "ASLE J. GRONNA.
> "FRANK B. BRANDEGEE.
> "WILLIAM M. CALDER.
> "HENRY W. KEYES.
> "BOIES PENROSE.
> "CARROLL S. PAGE.
> "GEORGE P. MCLEAN.
> "JOSEPH IRWIN FRANCE.
> "MEDILL MCCORMICK.
> "CHARLES CURTIS.
> "LAWRENCE C. PHIPPS.
> "SELDEN P. SPENCER.
> "HIRAM W. JOHNSON.
> "CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.
> "WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM.
> "I. L. LENROOT.
> "MILES POINDEXTER.
> "HOWARD SUTHERLAND.
> "TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY.
> "L. HEISLER BALL."

I ought to say in justice to three or four Senators who are absent at great distances from the city that we were not able to reach them; but we expect to hear from them to-morrow, and if, as we expect, their answers are favorable their names will be added to the list.

My recollection is that four other Senators signified their desire to have their names placed upon that paper, and they were so placed, which would make 41 Senators, or 39, or whatever the number was. At any rate, there being 96 Senators in the Senate, 32 would be one-third, and 37 signed that note, which was 5 more than one-third of the Senate, which number can defeat any treaty under the Constitution.

That was notice to the President and notice to those with whom he was negotiating that more than one-third of the coordinate treaty-making branch of this Government was opposed to the covenant. The notice is here in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the official publication of Congress. It appeared in all the papers. It no doubt went overseas, if the censorship permitted at that time. Of course, every power which was negotiating with the President knew what the Senate had attempted to do here and how it felt.

Within two or three days after that, if not the very next day, the President of the United States, with that knowledge, departed from Washington for New York, and that night in the city of New York he made an address to his fellow citizens, on the eve of his departure to resume his labors in Paris, and he told them, with this resolution in view, that when he came back he would have the covenant so intertwined with the peace treaty and their relations with each other so interdependent that they could not be separated.

Mr. President, I took occasion publicly to announce at that time that if the President carried out his threat I should unhesitatingly vote against both documents, and I intend to redeem my promise this afternoon.

This country was entitled to peace. The armistice was proclaimed, if my memory serves me, and went into operation over a year ago, on the 11th of November, and for a year the world has been crying for peace. They have been crying peace, peace, where there is no peace, and when crying for peace they have been offered a covenant of force.

Everybody knows that the covenant and the treaty are defective, but there is a certain class of people in this country who, although they know the United States ought not to ratify the terms of the treaty, especially the covenant, have had it held up to them that they can not have peace unless they take along with what they want something they do not want, to wit, the covenant, which is the contrivance of the President. So in every possible way which artifice could suggest and persistent propaganda backed by limitless capital could contrive, every possible imaginable pressure has been started and applied to American Senators, who believe that under their oath of office and their constitutional duty as Senators they ought not to ratify this treaty, to ratify it.

They have been threatened with political extinction; they have been threatened with all sorts of boycotts. Bankers and brokers, exporters and importers, every avenue of high and low finance has been marshaled to apply the strongest kind of pressure at the proper point to secure votes for something that Senators knew it was their duty to reject. The press and the pulpit have been wheeled into line largely in this process, and a persistent propaganda of misrepresentation as to what the document to be approved was has been sedulously and uninterruptedly kept up from the time the President returned to this country.

As stated by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT], who preceded me, very few people in the country have had the opportunity even to see the document. Fewer have had the opportunity to read it. Still fewer have had the information given them as to what it means, and the great number of them of course have not the technical training and education to understand what it means in its implications and far-reaching conclusions if they had read it.

This is no ordinary peace treaty. The President himself calls it not a treaty but a "world constitution," and he describes it as creating, as it does, a new "world order." Here is a document of 536 pages. I wonder how many of the ladies and clergymen and parishioners and people generally who signed petitions and sent them here to us to vote for it without any sort of amendment or reservation which would involve any diplomatic negotiations on the part of other signatories to get their acceptance to them knew what they were asking us to vote for?

The reason this persistent campaign, directed by well-meaning but in my judgment mistaken people, is going to fail is because there are enough Senators who are going to do their duty as they see it under their oath of office, and resist the pressure—that is all—enough Senators who have brains sufficient to make up their own minds how they ought to vote in the greatest crisis that has ever confronted this country and courage enough to vote as they think.

I said before that this country is entitled to peace. This covenant is not necessary to the making of a peace treaty. We would have had peace long ago if the President had not practically told the other powers that he would not participate in the making of a peace treaty unless they let him put his covenant in as a part of it. We have not held up peace. The President has held up peace. It is the insistence upon this covenant, which has nothing to do with peace, the insistence that America shall plunge itself into this world vortex and hereafter live its life in that maelstrom, that has held up peace.

There has not a day gone by since the President sent this covenant to the Senate that a joint resolution declaring peace between the United States and Germany would not have established peace. The fighters were at peace. What is the use of denying that? Hostilities ceased over a year ago. The trenches are being filled up and crops planted. The German Army has demobilized and Germany's fleet is sunk or surrendered. Our own Army is demobilized and gone home.

While, to judge from public prints, Col. House and others abroad have been using their good offices to prevent any setting up of a league of nations which would look as though it could operate without us or any technical condition of peace, delaying it all the time in the hopes of calling us into their artificially contrived scheme, the fact is that we are at peace! Whether or not the attempt will be made to perpetuate the technical condition of war which may exist because we have not ratified this covenant for a league of nations I have no means of knowing. But I do know that this treaty contains a clause which says that whenever the treaty has been ratified by three of the principal allied and associated powers and Germany, all of the powers shall send diplomatic and consular agents to Germany; and I do know that nothing prohibits our trading with all the world, except some war-time statute which can be wiped off the statute books as soon as the President can be induced to proclaim as a fact what everybody knows exists—that is, that we are at peace!

Mr. President, as the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX] this morning so ably stated, I have voted for these reservations because if by any chance the United States should have to join this league, I wanted the United States of America to be protected as well as it could be under the circumstances. But I would not vote for a league of nations based upon the principle that this league is based upon, with all of the reservations that the wit of man could devise, because it would not be safe for my country.

Mr. President, I would cheerfully and happily vote for any association of nations designed to promote the development of international law, to agree upon an international code to govern the relations of nations with each other, and for a great international court composed of men of recognized learning in international law, competent, educated, experienced, the elect of the nations, and for that great international court to promulgate its judgment according to a code agreed upon and acknowledged. I think nations could safely submit their cases to such an elevated tribunal.

But because I would do that, does it follow that, spurred on by the false and misplaced confidence that peace would result from this contraption, I will vote to place the destiny of my country under the control of a politically selected tribunal of nine, a foreign tribunal sitting forever upon foreign soil, without knowledge, or care for the traditions, or the hopes, or the aspirations, or the interests of my country, attended by one delegate appointed by the President of the United States and no doubt satisfactory to him—does it follow that I will agree that this country shall stake everything that it holds dear upon the judgment of a tribunal that is eight to one against us in advance?

Why, Mr. President, I would consider myself a candidate for a madhouse if I were to vote for any such thing. I think that a respectable lawyer who would advise a poor client to do any such thing as that ought to be disbarred. I—but I will not say what I was about to say. I was about to say that I do not believe any Senator here would submit his own affairs to such a tribunal, but I will not say that because it implies that a Senator would imperil his Government when he would not imperil himself or his own affairs. But I can not understand how a reasonable man, especially one who has had experience in the law and with legal tribunals and with juries, and who knows legal propositions, can for a minute propose, for instance, that we assume, as a sacred obligation that we intend to per-

form, to respect and preserve for all time the territorial integrity and political independence of every member that may join the league for all time.

I can not believe that anybody in this country seriously intends to do any such thing; and if he did, he would know it could not be done without having eternal conscription and an army ready at all times to rush to the aid of whichever boundary might be assailed in Europe, Asia, or Africa. When they get right up to it and confront it, they commence to split hairs about the difference between our legal obligation and our moral obligation. Good God! It is an obligation made in a sacred treaty; it is there. You will be called upon to perform it; you have got to come across or admit that you are a quitter. There is but one way to look the world in the eye, Mr. President, and that is to do what you agree to do, but be careful to what you agree. That of itself, which the President says is the heart of the whole covenant, as it is, is enough to damn the whole thing irretrievably forever.

The President told us at the White House in his interview—and it is all in print, verified by his own stenographer, who was present—that our delegate over there, whoever may be our delegate in the council, will have to vote as he is ordered to vote. If that is true, every other sovereignty's delegate will have to vote as his secretary of state or foreign office orders him to vote. On what sort of a basis are they to vote? Is there any statute or code they are called upon to consult to see what their powers are? There is nothing except what is in the covenant, and they vote as they are ordered.

Mr. President, this document is supposed to usher in the dawn of peace and, as is stated in the preamble, if you will look over its honeyed words, to establish justice and equity. They are to vote as they are ordered. What is the use of anybody appealing to a tribunal to give him justice if the delegate is subject to being pulled by a string by Lloyd-George from behind the screen somewhere or by M. Clemenceau from Paris or by Mr. Wilson from the White House?

But, it is said, no damage can be done, because the decision must be unanimous. Of course, this proposed organization is either impotent or it is a despotism. If the decision has got to be unanimous, the league can not operate in the greatest world crises and emergencies, when there is the most need for it; but every nation estops itself from acting in any other way. And if it is not impotent, then it is a despotism; a despotism to array all the power of the world and turn it loose upon anybody, in its own judgment, controlled by nothing except political expediency, if the delegates are to vote as they are ordered. In the name of heaven, what is the use of going through all this red tape and circumlocution solemnly to summon this tribunal to sit abroad and gather from all corners of the world all the disputes and brief them and file arguments and go through the motions, if they are to vote as they are ordered after it is all done?

There is nothing left but the general secretariat, the chief of which will draw his salary, and then there will be hordes of employees all over the world hunting for trouble and always finding it. If that is all there is to it, Lloyd-George and Clemenceau and Mr. Wilson might just as well exchange wireless messages and stay home where they are and do it themselves instead of having these high-priced gentlemen selected after all this weary work to obey their orders.

It is a perfect chimera, Mr. President. It never could have been let loose on the world at any other time than this. When half of the world is heartbroken, with frazzled nerves and disordered judgment, when they have lost their bearings and are floating around upon an uncharted sea that has only just ceased to be a sea of submarines, and everybody is in a state of nervous exhaustion, somebody appears with this thing, like a young Lochinvar out of the west, and says, "I have got it; here is a miracle; it will cure everything; henceforth God reigns and war is no more!" The people just went wild about it, hypnotized, and praying for anything that would give them peace.

It is nothing but a mind cure, Mr. President. As soon as the people recover from this pipe dream they will see good, old human nature and cause and effect continue to operate and to do business at the same old stand, and that this is nothing more nor less than an ignis fatuus, except as it may be vitally dangerous. It will not accomplish what they say it will accomplish, in my judgment, but it may accomplish a whole lot of things that they will be disavowing and trying to get out from under the responsibility of if it should ever go into operation.

Of course I am glad to know that it is not going into operation, so far as we are concerned, and I think that any time it is attempted to operate it in an emergency, when pressure is applied to it, it will blow up, just like an automobile tire when it is pumped too hard, and those who are riding in the vehicle will have to make other arrangements. [Laughter.] Mr. President, all I want is that we shall not be in that vehicle.

I am absolutely convinced if we can survive the present condition of hysteria for a year and keep out of this thing that nobody will admit that he ever favored it. The people will be so glad that they are out of it when they see the gentlemen who are inside the cage abroad over there that the Senators who vote against the ratification of this treaty, with or without reservations, will have done something for their country that I do not believe they can duplicate in good effect if they live a thousand years.

Let me say to Senators who think that what we write here into these reservations or mild interpretative understandings is going to have any effect on this iron-and-steel juggernaut when it gets moving; that all the reservations that you can write here, after you are received and given the glad hand and escorted to the penitential stool of the league, will melt like the snow before the sun; they will not amount to anything. Our own delegate will arrive amongst his six British associates and call their attention to the little reservation that is written here. They will look at him in a compassionate way, as the gentleman on Broadway views the gentleman just arrived from up State [laughter], and they will say to him, "Why, you are in, are you not? Well, this has all been decided now, and the heart of the world will break if you do not go along. We all made contracts with each other and guaranteed each other's bonds and pooled our financial and other indebtedness, and you call this reservation to our attention. Well, everybody is committed to it in advance." So the machine is moving before our delegate will probably know what has been done. There will be some secret arrangements made—they are made now, no doubt—just as they were made when we tried to concoct this plan. We protested the loftiest fourteen principles that ever were uttered, in the last few thousand years at least, and we have been searching with a microscope to find them here. So it will be when the league begins to operate. They will say, "The understandings that we all arrived at over here have got to go through; that is all there is to it. You can go along with the great powers of the world or you will be isolated, and there are provisions in the covenant for boycotts and similar harsh treatment." If we are quitters now, because we will not come in, what do you think we would be called then if we wanted to get out? And how can we get out after we are hopelessly entangled? Do not worry about their refusal to agree to the reservations; you need not lose a minute's sleep about that. All they want to do is to get us in; they will take care of the reservations after we are in. But you will not get out unless you fight your way out.

But imagine trying to apply this scheme, Mr. President, to this country. We came 3,000 miles to get away from them, to get liberty and justice and an opportunity to govern ourselves and to establish our independence and freedom, to do as we pleased, as we agree with each other here to do. Now we are going to go back and resume our former relations, practically.

As the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX] observed this morning the spirit of this plan to subordinate this great Republic into this international socialistic combine is absolutely in the face and teeth and eyes of our Constitution. Mr. President, I believe our Supreme Court would declare it unconstitutional if we should enter into it, and I have so believed from the beginning. I do not believe the President nor the Congress, until you have amended the Constitution, if you wish to do so, have any authority to meddle in creating a new world order of things. I do not believe we have any constitutional power to tax the American people for money to make the munitions of war, to construct armies and build ships and navies and transport our men to the uttermost ends of the earth for the purpose of preserving peace on the Euphrates River or between Siam and Bengal. In the performance of what constitutional function could this be done?

I have spent 30 years of my life listening to the wail of the Democratic Party that we have no constitutional authority to levy taxes to protect our own American laboring men, our own manufacturers, and our own products, but now they say that forever we have got solemnly to contract in a treaty to use the taxing power of Congress to raise funds to uplift men everywhere. Can that be constitutional, Mr. President? And whether constitutional or not, how long will the voter fall for it? What, in the words of our great Secretary of State, whom I am following now in my course of voting to reject this treaty—in his celebrated words to Mr. Bullitt—"what does it let us in for?" No man can tell; but I know this, that it lets you in for the first step, and the first step on the downward course is the fatal one, Mr. President. The only way to keep

out of this vista of calamity that looms like a black thundercloud on the horizon and into which we will be led step after step without our knowledge—because it will all be done in secret—the only way to avoid this endless chain of entanglements, embarrassments, and unconstitutional duties is not to take the first step. We are at the first step to-day.

Now, I know where I stand; I am on American soil, Mr. President; I am looking at the Stars and Stripes back of your chair, sir, with pride, and I am offered a bridge to cross an unknown sea and invited to take my stand under the sickly flag of international socialism; and I decline to do it! I refuse to take the first fatal step, Mr. President.

Talk about its being our duty to stabilize the world! Why, I want to stabilize my own country. Here we have strikes and threats of strikes, riots and race riots, North and South and East and West; and before I go into the stabilizing business abroad I believe in making the foundations of a republican-democratic form of government safe and stable in my own country. I do not believe that the whole world is going to revert to chaos and anarchy because of the lack of this covenant. If they want in Europe to revert to chaos and anarchy, this covenant will not stop their doing it; and although they are in dire distress, and we ought to help them in every way possible, I do not believe it is necessary to merge governments with them to do it.

Mr. President, we ought to have had peace at any time during the last year. We ought to have it now. When this treaty fails to get the constitutional two-thirds we ought to declare that peace exists. If the President wants to veto that, I would let him do it. If he insists on keeping us in a technical condition of war when Congress says we are at peace, I would let him veto it, if it is a joint resolution, and see how the people like to be kept at war, technically or otherwise, unless the President can have the form of treaty that he wants, irrespective of what his equal constitutional partner thinks about the proper kind of a treaty.

What we ought to do, Mr. President, is to pass section 5 of Senate joint resolution 76, introduced by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX], who, away back on the 10th day of June, saw things in their true light. He is a gentleman of experience in these matters, and his vision has not been distorted even by the strenuous times that the world has lately survived. He was trying to get you to declare peace then.

Section 5 reads as follows:

That, finally, it shall be the declared policy of our Government, in order to meet fully and fairly our obligations to ourselves and to the world, that the freedom and peace of Europe being again threatened by any power or combination of powers, the United States will regard such a situation with grave concern as a menace to its own peace and freedom, will consult with other powers affected with a view to devising means for the removal of such menace, and will, the necessity arising in the future, carry out the same complete accord and cooperation with our chief cobelligerents for the defense of civilization.

France will be satisfied with that, Mr. President. All they want to know is that they will be secure. I think we ought to do something for France. We prevented France protecting herself when she was in a position to do it. When they were in the peace conference they and their greatest generals pointed out that with their great inferiority of men, as compared with their German neighbors, the Rhine must be the boundary between France and Germany. Then they would have had the river and the bridgeheads, and no sudden rush could be made against them. They care nothing for this covenant or league.

If you give them their barrier, they will manage to protect themselves; but Mr. Wilson would not agree to that. He made them back down from that position and take this thing as a substitute. Maybe they will not get either now. I do not know. I hope they will.

The President went abroad, however, and he represented to those people, of course—he was his own high commissioner—that he represented the views of America, and that he would get this thing through the Senate, after more than a third of the Senate in writing had said that they would not vote for it. There were a few changes made of very little importance. When he went back, after we had passed this resolution saying that we would not agree to it as the thing stood, and called his attention to the fact that the treaty did not say upon what notice we could get out, he put in a provision that we could get out on notice of two years; but there is no change in article 10. There is that obligation. Of course you know that would not be changed, because, if you will read the President's testimony given to the Foreign Relations Committee at the White House, you will see that that was his own child. He had originated that idea long before the German war broke out. He had originated it before the Niagara Falls conference on the settlement of the Mexican question, and negotiations had been conducted with the diplomatic officials of the various South American Republics, and it was the President's idea that that should be a Pan American doctrine. It fell through. I wish to God it had fallen through when he took it abroad; but he made no change in that, and that has created all the trouble. That it is which, if we should agree to the treaty, would have deprived America of being the judge of its own conduct. That it is which would have transferred the management of our foreign relations from our own country to an international league. That it is which is so abhorrent to the whole American people, and that is the heart of the covenant and the backbone of the league.

As I say, Mr. President, whatever can be done to promote international good will and peace and order in the world, to administer justice and equity according to the methods of civilized tribunals, will have my most hearty support; but I never will vote for this or any other covenant or treaty which is based upon force utterly unrelated to justice or to equity. That is the inherent vice of this alliance, as it was of the ill-fated, historic Holy Alliance.

The Lodge resolution of ratification containing the 14 reservations follows:

Resolved (*two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein*), That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany concluded at Versailles on the 28th day of June, 1919, subject to the following reservations and understandings, which are hereby made a part and condition of this resolution of ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate have been accepted by an exchange of notes as a part and a condition of this resolution of ratification by at least three of the four principal allied and associated powers, to wit, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan:

1. The United States so understands and construes article 1 that in case of notice of withdrawal from the league of nations, as provided in said article, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under the said covenant have been fulfilled, and notice of withdrawal by the United States may be given by a concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States.

2. The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations—whether members of the league or not—under the provisions of article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide.

3. No mandate shall be accepted by the United States under article 22, part 1, or any other provision of the treaty of peace with Germany, except by action of the Congress of the United States.

4. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating wholly or in part to its internal affairs, including immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, the suppression of traffic in women and children, and in opium and other dangerous drugs, and all other domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the assembly of the league of nations, or any agency thereof, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

5. The United States will not submit to arbitration or to inquiry by the assembly or by the council of the league of nations, provided for in said treaty of peace, any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe doctrine; said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said league of nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany.

6. The United States withholds its assent to articles 156, 157, and 158, and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy which may arise under said articles between the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan.

7. The Congress of the United States will provide by law for the appointment of the representatives of the United States in the assembly and the council of the league of nations, and may in its discretion provide for the participation of the United States in any commission, committee, tribunal, court, council, or conference, or in the selection of any members thereof and for the appointment of members of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils, or conferences, or any other representatives under the treaty of peace, or in carrying out its provisions, and until such participation and appointment have been so provided for and the powers and duties of such representatives have been defined by law, no person shall represent the United States under either said league of nations or the treaty of peace with Germany or be authorized to perform any act for or on behalf of the United States thereunder, and no citizen of the United States shall be selected or appointed as a member of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils, or conferences except with the approval of the Senate of the United States.

8. The United States understands that the reparation commission will regulate or interfere with exports from the United States to Germany, or from Germany to the United States, only when the United States by act or joint resolution of Congress approves such regulation or interference.

9. The United States shall not be obligated to contribute to any expenses of the league of nations, or of the secretariat, or of any commission, or committee, or conference, or other agency, organized under the league of nations or under the treaty or for the purpose of carrying out the treaty provisions, unless and until an appropriation of funds available for such expenses shall have been made by the Congress of the United States.

10. If the United States shall at any time adopt any plan for the limitation of armaments proposed by the council of the league of nations under the provisions of article 8, it reserves the right to increase such armaments without the consent of the council whenever the United States is threatened with invasion or engaged in war.

11. The United States reserves the right to permit, in its discretion, the nationals of a covenant-breaking State, as defined in article 16 of the covenant of the league of nations, residing within the United States

or in countries other than that violating said article 16, to continue their commercial, financial, and personal relations with the nationals of the United States.

12. Nothing in articles 296, 297, or in any of the annexes thereto or in any other article, section, or annex of the treaty of peace with Germany shall, as against citizens of the United States, be taken to mean any confirmation, ratification, or approval of any act otherwise illegal or in contravention of the rights of citizens of the United States.

13. The United States withholds its assent to Part XIII (articles 387 to 427, inclusive) unless Congress by act or joint resolution shall hereafter make provision for representation in the organization established by said Part XIII, and in such event the participation of the United States will be governed and conditioned by the provisions of such act or joint resolution.

14. The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any election, decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly in which any member of the league and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire, in the aggregate have cast more than one vote, and assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report, or finding of the council or assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the league if such member, or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire, or part of empire united with it politically has voted.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. What patriotic American is opposed to these reservations?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE], with a delightful sarcasm and cynicism, has treated us to some rather humorous remarks about this treaty and its supporters. Nothing that he said, however, was more humorous than when he declared that he would not permit his distinguished friend [Mr. LODGE], the leader of his party in the Senate, who stands as the proponent of this resolution of ratification, to lead him into the paths of "international socialism." The spectacle of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] espousing international socialism, and attempting to lure the Senator from Connecticut in that way, is about as humorous a sight as I can think of.

But, Mr. President, I regret that the shafts of sarcasm and cynicism and the sneers and gibes of a political debate should be the methods used and the weapons adopted in considering the momentous matter that is now before the Senate.

Mr. President, how can Senators view this great attempt to organize the world for peace as a matter of jest and gibe and joke? How can they do so when they know that in the past the world has been organized for war, and that every nation has been organized for war, and that probably the greatest evil that has beset civilization has been war? How can they, when we are only fresh from the terrible experiences of war, look upon a great world-wide attempt to prevent it in the future as a matter for gibe and jest?

Mr. President, the President of the United States has been charged with perverting the desires of this country and misrepresenting them in his work of negotiating this treaty. What are the facts? The facts are that this country long ago was clearly committed to the establishment of a league of nations as a part of this peace settlement and as one of the objects for which we were fighting in this war.

Nearly two years ago, in his speech of January 8, 1918, before the Congress of the United States, the President outlined the purposes for which we fought and the objects we would seek in negotiating peace. One of them read as follows:

A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guaranties of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike.

More specifically the President mentioned some of the small nations for which we were to guarantee political independence and territorial integrity. He said, for instance:

An independent Polish State should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

That was the proclamation of the President of the United States of America before the Congress of the United States January 8, 1918. We all heard it, we all applauded it, and it was eight months after that time before any voice in the United States was raised, in either the House or the Senate, to question that purpose as the policy of the United States and one of the objects in this war. Yet Senators come here now and charge that the President lugged this matter into the peace settlement at Paris without justification.

Mr. President, that is not all. Senators here within the sound of my voice indorsed the proposition; Senators on the other side of the Chamber, before and after the delivery of that address by the President of the United States, supported the plan, and the distinguished leader of the majority in the Senate introduced the following resolution:

That in the opinion of the Senate an independent Polish State should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

That was the general position a year ago.

Yet we are now confronted by a declaration adopted by the majority repudiating that moral obligation, and when I speak of the Senator from Massachusetts having made that proposition to guarantee the independence of Poland I could speak of the Senator from Massachusetts having made it with regard to Bohemia, and with regard to the Jugo-Slav State, and I could speak of other Senators on the majority side who here in the Senate during the war made the declaration repeatedly that the United States should unite with our associated nations in this war to guarantee the existence of those little nations that we proposed, as one of the purposes of the war, to bring into existence.

Yet one of the reservations which we are asked to accept in this treaty reads as follows:

The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations.

Is that not repudiation? How can the Poles look at it as anything else than repudiation? How can the Bohemians look at it as anything else than repudiation? How can the Jugo-Slavs look at it as anything else than repudiation? How can the Governments associated with us in the war, who have honestly assumed the obligation in ratifying the treaty, look at our action as anything else than repudiation, and an abandonment of them in the enterprise in which we started with them?

Mr. KELLOGG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I will yield to the Senator briefly. I have very little time.

Mr. KELLOGG. Will the Senator from Nebraska please explain the difference between the reservation he has read, which was adopted, and the one introduced by the Senator on the 15th of November, 1919?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, that is not a reservation that I proposed, and I did not intend to propose it at the time. I had it printed, but I have not offered it.

Mr. KELLOGG. It was proposed by the Senator and printed.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Yes; I had it printed, but not proposed. I have had a good many things printed that I have not proposed.

Now, Mr. President, we have been charged with an attempt to kill this treaty in voting against unfriendly reservations.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, before the Senator leaves that point with regard to international relations, it is only fair to say that the Democratic platform of 1916 set forth a plan for a league of nations, and President Wilson went before the country on that issue. The plank in the platform embodying it is as follows:

We hold that it is the duty of the United States to use its power, not only to make itself safe at home, but also to make secure its just interests throughout the world, and, both for this end and in the interest of humanity, to assist the world in securing settled peace and justice. We believe that every people has the right to choose the sovereignty under which it shall live; that the small States of the world have a right to enjoy from other nations the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon; and that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression or disregard of the rights of peoples and nations; and we believe that the time has come when it is the duty of the United States to join with the other nations of the world in any feasible association that will effectively serve those principles, to maintain inviolate the complete security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all nations.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Yes, Mr. President, that is the plank, and, as I recall it, the Republican platform had a plank to a similar effect, drafted by the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. HARDING].

Now, Mr. President, we are charged with defeating this treaty because we can not accept those reservations, because we claim that they nullify the treaty that they are assumed to clarify. How can we think otherwise? Who made these reservations? Did we have any voice in them, we who were expected to furnish the bulk of the votes for the ratification of the treaty? No. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE], who has declared that he will never vote for the treaty in any form, was influential in making those reservations. So was the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX], and others in and outside of the Foreign Relations Committee who propose never to vote for the treaty. They were the instrumental men, in connection with some 15 others, in making these reservations.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I think the Senator ought to be proud to defeat the treaty. I do not make any charge against him.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. So I say, Mr. President, that we can not view as made in good faith reservations which are dictated

by Senators who do not propose to vote for the treaty, who do not believe in the treaty. I do not criticize them. I do not criticize Senators like the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH], who sincerely believe that the league is wrong, but I maintain that they are not the proper ones to draft reservations setting forth the meaning of this treaty. They should not expect us to vote for reservations they prepare.

They have not drafted them for the purpose of helping the treaty. We have had no opportunity, as yet, on this side to get together with the 30 or more Senators on the other side of the aisle who would like to see this treaty ratified in some form. You of the other side have drafted these reservations just as a caucus drafts a platform, and you say to us, as the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. EDGE] said, "Take it or leave it; that or nothing." Such a proceeding is not worthy of the Senate of the United States; it is more suited to a political convention. The proper way for the Senate of the United States to act upon the treaty is for those on both sides who want the treaty in some form to get together and see if they can compromise their differences and agree upon reservations that may be properly interpretative of the meaning of the treaty and which protect the interests of the United States.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I ask the Senator to be very brief.

Mr. KNOX. I will be very brief. I only want to know whether that was the spirit which inspired the Senator from Nebraska when he said that this treaty must be ratified without the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t"?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, the Senator misquotes me; but I do not care to discuss that. I have material things that I want to say here.

Mr. President, take these reservations as they are considered. There is the reservation in reference to the right of withdrawal. We admit, we proclaim, that the treaty means that any nation can withdraw at any time on giving two years' notice, and that it, and it only, is the judge of whether or not the prescribed conditions have been met. We offered a fair interpretation. Yet we are charged with opposing this pending reservation. We do so because the draft of it is made by those who are against the treaty. It is offensive and unfair. A properly drawn reservation to that effect would receive the support of this side of the Chamber.

There is in this resolution a reservation in reference to domestic questions. We have never claimed that domestic questions should be the subject of consideration by the league of nations. We believe that the covenant of the league of nations proclaims that they are not. But we are perfectly willing to have a proper reservation incorporated in the resolution of ratification making that clear. But we do not want it put in such offensive language as to make it difficult and objectionable to the nations associated with us.

Mr. President, these reservations are not aimed at our enemy in the war. I do not know whether to say the present war or the late war. They are not aimed at our enemy. They are, however, reservations directed in a spirit of suspicion and animosity against the very nations that fought and sacrificed with us. One of these reservations gives direct and distinct offense to one of the nations, and several of them would be considered highly obnoxious by the various nations that fought with us in the war.

Take the Monroe doctrine, Mr. President. We believe that the Monroe doctrine is distinctly protected in this covenant of the league of nations, but we are willing to have the reservation making that protection more clear to those who doubt. We can not accept the phraseology of the reservation that is put up to us with "take it or leave it." We ought to have some voice if we furnish the votes for the ratification.

Take article 10, relating to the use of the Army and the Navy. When the treaty first came to the Senate it was proclaimed by opponents of the league that the league of nations could control the use of our Army and Navy. Gradually, as objectors were driven from that position, they set up another bogy, namely, that article 10 bound the United States to guarantee all the national boundaries of the world and to participate in all its wars, and so they insert the reservation of repudiation relating to article 10 that "we assume no obligation," although we have committed ourselves during this war to a moral obligation to do certain things. We are perfectly willing to have such a reservation with relation to article 10 as will make it impossible for the league of nations to have anything to do with ordering out our Army and our Navy. We know that this can only be done by an act of Congress. We know that it ought not to be done except by the votes of the representatives of the people of the United States.

So with regard to mandates. We believe, and the President has repeatedly stated, that a mandate can not be forced upon us. We can not be compelled to take Turkey or Armenia. We can not be compelled to take any mandatory. Any mandate offered to any country is a matter for its acceptance or its rejection, and undoubtedly in our country it can only be accepted by an act of Congress approved by the President of the United States. It is a solemn matter.

Another reservation relates to the selection of the American representatives in the league or on commissions. Everybody supposes, and I think the President has assumed, that any American representative would have to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and there is no need for proclaiming to the world in this treaty that the Senate has an antagonistic attitude toward the President of the United States. It can be stated, of course, if necessary, that the representatives of the United States shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and that their duties shall be as provided in an act of Congress. There is no difficulty about that. There is no need to affront the President as is proposed.

So in the matter of the six votes of the British Empire. Mr. President, every possible prejudice in this country has been appealed to by the enemies of this treaty. They have appealed to religious prejudice, they have twisted the British lion's tail, they have appealed to race prejudices by saying that the colored nations of the world were going to dominate this league; they have appealed first to one prejudice and then to another to belittle a great issue.

It is a fact that the British Empire, with its self-governing dominions and colonies, will have 6 votes in the assembly of the league of nations. But nobody supposes, who is a friend of the treaty, that those 6 votes are to be cast when the British Empire or any of its dominions is a party in interest. The President has repeatedly said that they would be disqualified to vote in such cases. We are perfectly willing to have it specifically stated that that is the meaning of the league. I have not any idea that Great Britain would object to that. But the idea of attempting to give 6 votes to the United States, or the idea of trying to disqualify a great nation like Canada, just to the north of us, which suffered and sacrificed in the war more than we did, from casting a vote in the assembly is, to my mind, an absolute outrage. These self-governing, independent colonies of the British Empire ought to vote in the assembly, and it is they who insist on voting. The request did not come from London; it was Canada that insisted, and Australia that insisted, and they did it because they wanted to be independent of the British Empire, because they have interests of their own that they wanted to assert, and they are not willing to trust the British Empire.

Mr. OWEN. And interests against each other, too.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Yes; and interests against each other. So I say, Mr. President, a great bugaboo has been made because of the fact that these self-governing colonies had 6 votes altogether. Is not Canada entitled to a vote? Is not Canada practically a republic like our own? Are not her objects and her civilization similar to ours, and her interests similar to our own? Why should we, an Anglo-Saxon race, object to Canada voting in the assembly?

Yet we are perfectly willing, and I believe it would be entirely justified, to specify in a reservation that when one of the self-governing colonies of or the Empire itself is interested in a dispute with us, the disqualification should apply to them all.

If any nation wanted to complain against another for having a great influence in the assembly it is the United States that might be complained against. The United States is going to be a great and potent power not only in the council but in the assembly of the league of nations.

Look at what happened when we went into this war. Do Senators forget that there is now and has been in existence for a number of years a great Pan American Union, twenty-odd Republics united under the leadership of the United States? Do Senators forget that the influence of the United States with those Republics in the Western Hemisphere is great? I will not say it is commanding, but it is great. Do Senators remember that when the United States declared war that South and Central American Republics, which had remained neutral and refused to declare war against Germany practically at our request, then declared war against Germany, following our example and following our lead? Do Senators remember that besides seven or eight American Republics which declared war in response to our request there were seven or eight others that dissolved diplomatic relations with Germany and that five others of those coun-

tries of South America in their congresses, in one house or the other, or by the executive officer himself, approved and commended the action of the United States and assumed toward the United States an attitude of benevolent neutrality?

Do Senators look upon those things and doubt that the United States has a greater influence in the assembly than any other nation in the world? I can not see how they can view the situation without saying that the most potent force in the assembly of the league of nations will be the United States, in association with the Republics of Central and South America, which have always looked to the United States as a friend and a protector.

Mr. President, I have not much more to say. I have said what I have, because I feel deeply that the time has come when in the Senate political convention methods should cease, caucus methods should be abandoned, and the men in the Senate who want a league of nations in some form, who want to ratify the peace treaty in some form, should get together and do it. They should give and take. They should compromise their views, and if possible bring about this great achievement which the world must meet. Is the world to be organized for peace or war?

Suppose we do not make the effort to organize it for peace. Suppose the league of nations fails, what will happen to the world? Inevitably the world will go back to its old state, and war will be on the program again because none of these critics of the league of nations have proposed anything. They have not had a kind word to say for the league of nations. They have not had a kind word to say for the great world effort that has been made to organize for peace and to save the lives of men in the future. They have not proposed anything else. They can not propose anything else. They know the inevitable result will be that every nation will proceed to prepare for war again unless the league of nations is adopted.

Mr. President, I believe that the new hour has come. I believe the time is past when it is impossible for the world to organize for peace. In the fall of the Russian Empire and the German Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Empire and in the development of democracies everywhere modeled somewhat after the United States the whole world has become democratic, and it will remain democratic and government will be stabilized if a method can be found by which they can get together, as they can in the league of nations, by agreement and the promise to abstain from the wars of conquest and not even to have wars to settle disputes, but to have those disputes settled by arbitration.

Yes; I believe the new hour has come, and I urge Senators upon the other side of the aisle who believe in the league of nations, as I know many of them do, to do something to make it possible for the two sides of the Senate to get together in a final settlement of ratification of the treaty by some feasible means. [Manifestations of applause in the galleries.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are the doorkeepers going to obey the orders of the Senate or are they not? It does not make any difference whether the disturbance was in the Senators' gallery or any other gallery. The occupants of the Senators' gallery have no higher right than the occupants of the other galleries. The rules of the Senate must be obeyed.

Mr. KELLOGG. Mr. President, the passionate appeal of the Senator from Nebraska, asking Senators on this side of the Chamber to compromise and agree on reservations comes a little late and with bad grace. I want to ask him if that has been his attitude for three months when he stood here and announced time after time that the treaty would be ratified without any reservations whatever; if that has been his attitude when, in the public press and in his speeches, he has stated that the treaty must be accepted as it is and the Senate abdicate its right to make reservations or pass upon this great document?

These reservations have not been sprung upon the Senate, as he intimates. Senators have not been notified on the other side of the Chamber that they must take these reservations as they are or not at all. These reservations have not been drawn by the enemies of the treaty. They have been drawn by its friends, who want to save it and who want to preserve a real effective league of nations and a treaty of peace with Germany.

The Senator from Nebraska has stood there like a wall to prevent any compromise, to prevent any agreement upon reasonable reservations which would accomplish what he admits now should be accomplished.

I am tired of this sort of talk. He knows as well as I do that the Senators on this side of the Chamber who desire an effective treaty have tried to obtain a compromise and have endeavored to produce reservations that would leave the treaty an effective document and yet protect the honor and the rights of this country.

I do not propose to vote for a treaty that does not protect our honor, that does not protect our rights, and does not protect our form of government and our institutions from foreign intermeddling. I am otherwise willing to go as far as anyone in establishing an effective league of nations and a treaty of peace.

I wish to refer to some of these reservations. They have been printed from time to time. They have been upon the desks of Senators. They have been discussed in the Senate for weeks and weeks. Only on the 15th day of November the Senator himself proposed a reservation, and if he can point out any difference between the reservation adopted by the Senate and the one which he proposed I should like to have him do it. When asked if he would not propose a different reservation he admitted that he proposed a good many things and has them printed, but does the Senator mean that as the leader of his party he introduces and proposes in the Senate a reservation to article 10 of the treaty as a joke, or did he mean it when he proposed it?

Now, let us see what it is. Its first words are—

The United States does not assume any obligation.

The reservation adopted by the Senate provides that—

The United States assumes no obligation.

Will the Senator point out the difference? There is not another word in the whole reservation changed, except that the word "unless" is changed to "until." Let me read the whole reservation proposed by the Senator from Nebraska:

The United States does not assume an obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations—whether members of the league or not—under the provisions of article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, until in any particular case the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide.

The following is the reservation adopted by the Senate:

2. The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations—whether members of the league or not—under the provisions of article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide.

If the Senator proposed it he must have been willing to vote for it. For what other purpose could it have been offered? I can not believe that the Senator proposed it in order to change two or three words, to make it different from the reservation which the President, while in Utah, announced that he would not accept. But if that is the reason, I am perfectly willing the Senator should not abandon it.

As a matter of fact, the salient reservations in this resolution do not differ in legal effect from many of those proposed by the Senator from Nebraska, which have been printed and laid on the desks of Senators.

Mr. President, this reservation was not drawn by the enemies of the treaty. It was drawn by the friends of the treaty who did not wish, in the face of our Constitution, to agree to make war in defense of the territorial integrity of every country on the face of the earth without a vote of the Congress. Would the Senator have this country go to the support of Japan to hold Shantung or Korea? Does the Senator think that we should enter into such a treaty in the face of our Constitution? I say no.

The people of the United States are generous, as was shown in this war when they sent their sons by the millions to foreign soil, sanctifying it with the sacrificial blood of their precious boys, and when they poured out their millions that German oppression and crime might be stopped. But the people of this country desire to protect their constitutional rights, and they say to the world, "Rely upon the good faith and the honor of the American people. We are willing to join a league of nations to insure world peace, but we are not willing to give up the control of our domestic questions, we are not willing to pledge this Nation to go to war and to send its sons abroad without the judgment of the American people which must be expressed through their Congress."

With reference to the reservations as to mandates, the Senator says that no one but Congress can accept a mandate, and that is what we say in the reservation. What objection can there be to that?

The Senator says that he wishes to except from the league of nations all domestic questions; and yet the league of nations submits what is a domestic question to the council, and if the council decides it is not a domestic question, they take jurisdiction of it.

Reservation No. 4, which has been adopted by the Senate, provides that:

4. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating wholly or in part to its internal affairs, including immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, the suppression of traffic in women and children and in opium and other dangerous drugs, and all other domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not under this treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the assembly of the league of nations, or any agency thereof, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

Situated as we are in the Western Hemisphere, with different questions involved, with different commercial conditions, is this country prepared to say that it will submit any of its domestic or political questions to the arbitration of European nations, with different aspirations, different peoples, different languages, and different governments and traditions? No self-respecting nation could possibly submit to any league of nations or to the council of any league of nations or to any arbitration tribunal any such questions as those. All this reservation does is to make it clear that the American people propose to settle their own questions, to work out their own destiny in their own way. Is there anything offensive in it?

This Republic is the hope of the world. Shall we surrender our aspirations and our Government to the dictation of foreign nations? Such a surrender is not necessary in order to constitute a league of nations to preserve peace. Why does not the Senator accept the reservation? I presume because he did not himself propose it.

The fifth reservation provides:

The United States will not submit to arbitration or to inquiry by the assembly or by the council of the league of nations, provided for in said treaty of peace, any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe doctrine.

And so forth.

That is a doctrine which has stood for 100 years as an arm of strength to this Nation against foreign aggression upon the Western Hemisphere. There is not a Senator upon this floor who would surrender it; there is not an intelligent, honest, patriotic American in the United States who would do so. Then, why not say so? Of course, foreign countries are not reconciled to the Monroe doctrine; they have never been friendly toward it, and, of course, if they can get us to do so, they would have us submit that, together with all other questions, to the league of nations. But we do not propose to do so. Why not be honest about it and say so? The feelings of foreign nations are not so easily injured. If there is anything in that reservation which shocks their conscience and feelings, I fail to see it.

Mr. McCORMICK. May I interrupt the Senator from Minnesota a moment, to read a line from Lord Robert Cecil on the Monroe doctrine?

Mr. KELLOGG. Yes; I have no objection.

Mr. McCORMICK. He says:

The amendment—

That is, to the covenant—

may be described as vague in its essence.

Mr. KELLOGG. Mr. President, reservation No. 7, which no Senator upon the other side has criticized, was not drawn by the enemies of the treaty, but by its friends. It provides for the appointment of our representatives and for the assignment of their duties. That is clearly the duty of the Congress. Does the Senate of the United States wish the President to appoint these important officers as mere executive agents without confirmation by the Senate or without legal authority invested in them? I repeat, I have heard no objection to this reservation.

Again, reservation No. 13 was drawn by the friends of the treaty. I do not know of anyone who has fought more persistently than has the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] for this treaty; but he is not willing, I am not willing, and I do not believe the American people are willing to submit the laboring men of this country to the dictation or the meddlesomeness of any commission sitting in Geneva or elsewhere. American labor is dignified; American labor is well paid; American labor lives well and should live well. Is it the object of this world conference of socialists and near socialists to disturb our labor relations and to reduce our labor to the level of European labor? Should it not rather be our object to keep it where it is? For upon the dignity of labor and upon the intelligence of the citizenship of the great mass of the laboring people of this country depends the hope of the Nation. Labor itself does not want any such articles.

Reservation No. 14 was drawn by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT]. Has any Senator risen upon this floor to justify giving a foreign country, with half our English population, six times the voting strength of the United States? No Senator has done so. The friends of the treaty are willing to provide by reservation a clause which will protect us and yet which shall not amend and destroy the treaty.

Mr. President, I have imperfectly discussed some of the reservations which the Senator indicates were drawn and have been offered with a statement that they must be taken as they are. I say they were drawn by the friends of the treaty, that they have been under discussion for weeks, and that the attitude of the Senator has been, "Take the treaty as it is or not at all."

Mr. President, I am sure there is no one within the sound of my voice more anxious than I that this war should end, that this treaty should be ratified, and that a league of nations should come into operation. That has been my earnest desire, and I have labored in every way possible in my humble way to bring about this consummation; but, Mr. President, I wish to accomplish it with honor to this country, safeguarding its institutions, for my first duty is to the American people, the Constitution, the laws, and the institutions of this land.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I am not misled by the debate across the aisle into the view that this treaty will not be ratified. I entertain little doubt that sooner or later—and entirely too soon—the treaty will be ratified with the league of nations in it, and I am of the opinion with the reservations in it as they are now written. There may possibly be some change in verbiage in order that there may be a common sharing of parentage, but our friends across the aisle will likely accept the league of nations with the reservations in substance as now written. I think, therefore, this moment is just as appropriate as any other for me to express my final views with reference to the treaty and the league of nations. It is perhaps the last opportunity I shall have to state, as briefly as I may, my reasons for opposing the treaty and the league.

Mr. President, after Mr. Lincoln had been elected President before he assumed the duties of the office and at a time when all indications were to the effect that we would soon be in the midst of civil strife, a friend from the city of Washington wrote him for instructions. Mr. Lincoln wrote back in a single line, "Entertain no compromise; have none of it." That states the position I occupy at this time and which I have, in an humble way, occupied from the first contention in regard to this proposal.

My objections to the league have not been met by the reservations. I desire to state wherein my objections have not been met. Let us see what our attitude will be toward Europe and what our position will be with reference to the other nations of the world after we shall have entered the league with the present reservations written therein. With all due respect to those who think that they have accomplished a different thing and challenging no man's intellectual integrity or patriotism, I do not believe the reservations have met the fundamental propositions which are involved in this contest.

When the league shall have been formed, we shall be a member of what is known as the council of the league. Our accredited representative will sit in judgment with the accredited representatives of the other members of the league to pass upon the concerns not only of our country but of all Europe and all Asia and the entire world. Our accredited representatives will be members of the assembly. They will sit there to represent the judgment of these 110,000,000 people—more then—just as we are accredited here to represent our constituencies. We can not send our representatives to sit in council with the representatives of the other great nations of the world with mental reservations as to what we shall do in case their judgment shall not be satisfactory to us. If we go to the council or to the assembly with any other purpose than that of complying in good faith and in absolute integrity with all upon which the council or the assembly may pass, we shall soon return to our country with our self-respect forfeited and the public opinion of the world condemnatory.

Why need you gentlemen across the aisle worry about a reservation here or there when we are sitting in the council and in the assembly and bound by every obligation in morals, which the President said was supreme above that of law, to comply with the judgment which our representative and the other representatives finally form? Shall we go there, Mr. President, to sit in judgment, and in case that judgment works for peace join with our allies, but in case it works for war withdraw our cooperation? How long would we stand as we now stand, a great Republic commanding the respect and holding the leadership of the world, if we should adopt any such course?

So, sir, we not only sit in the council and in the assembly with our accredited representatives, but bear in mind that

article 11 is untouched by any reservation which has been offered here; and with article 11 untouched and its integrity complete, article 10 is perfectly superfluous. If any war or threat of war shall be a matter of consideration for the league, and the league shall take such action as it deems wise to deal with it, what is the necessity of article 10? Will not external aggression be regarded as a war or threat of war? If the political independence of some nation in Europe is assailed will it be regarded as a war or threat of war? Is there anything in article 10 that is not completely covered by article 11?

It remains complete, and with our representatives sitting in the council and the assembly, and with article 11 complete, and with the assembly and the council having jurisdiction of all matters touching the peace of the world, what more do you need to bind the United States if you assume that the United States is a Nation of honor?

We have said, Mr. President, that we would not send our troops abroad without the consent of Congress. Pass by now for a moment the legal proposition. If we create executive functions, the Executive will perform those functions without the authority of Congress. Pass that question by and go to the other question. Our members of the council are there. Our members of the assembly are there. Article 11 is complete, and it authorizes the league, a member of which is our representative, to deal with matters of peace and war, and the league through its council and its assembly deals with the matter, and our accredited representative joins with the others in deciding upon a certain course, which involves a question of sending troops. What will the Congress of the United States do? What right will it have left, except the bare technical right to refuse, which as a moral proposition it will not dare to exercise? Have we not been told day by day for the last nine months that the Senate of the United States, a coordinate part of the treaty-making power, should accept this league as it was written because the wise men sitting at Versailles had so written it, and has not every possible influence and every source of power in public opinion been organized and directed against the Senate to compel it to do that thing? How much stronger will be the moral compulsion upon the Congress of the United States when we ourselves have indorsed the proposition of sending our accredited representatives there to vote for us?

Ah, but you say that there must be unanimous consent, and that there is vast protection in unanimous consent.

I do not wish to speak disparagingly; but has not every division and dismemberment of every nation which has suffered dismemberment taken place by unanimous consent for the last 300 years? Did not Prussia and Austria and Russia by unanimous consent divide Poland? Did not the United States and Great Britain and Japan and Italy and France divide China and give Shantung to Japan? Was that not a unanimous decision? Close the doors upon the diplomats of Europe, let them sit in secret, give them the material to trade on, and there always will be unanimous consent.

How did Japan get unanimous consent? I want to say here, in my parting words upon this proposition, that I have no doubt the outrage upon China was quite as distasteful to the President of the United States as it is to me. But Japan said: "I will not sign your treaty unless you turn over to me Shantung, to be turned back at my discretion," and you know now Japan's discretion operates with reference to such things. And so, when we are in the league, and our accredited representatives are sitting at Geneva, and a question of great moment arises, Japan, or Russia, or Germany, or Great Britain will say, "Unless this matter is adjusted in this way I will depart from your league." It is the same thing, operating in the same way, only under a different date and under a little different circumstances.

Mr. President, if you have enough territory, if you have enough material, if you have enough subject peoples to trade upon and divide, there will be no difficulty about unanimous consent.

Do our Democratic friends ever expect any man to sit as a member of the council or as a member of the assembly equal in intellectual power and in standing before the world with that of our representative at Versailles? Do you expect a man to sit in the council who will have made more pledges, and I shall assume made them in sincerity, for self-determination and for the rights of small peoples, than had been made by our accredited representative? And yet, what became of it? The unanimous consent was obtained nevertheless.

But take another view of it. We are sending to the council one man. That one man represents 110,000,000 people.

Here, sitting in the Senate, we have two from every State in the Union, and over in the other House we have Representatives in accordance with population, and the responsibility is spread out in accordance with our obligations to our constituency. But now we are transferring to one man the stupendous power of representing the sentiment and convictions of 110,000,000 people in tremendous questions which may involve the peace or may involve the war of the world.

However you view the question of unanimous consent, it does not protect us.

What is the result of all this? We are in the midst of all of the affairs of Europe. We have entangled ourselves with all European concerns. We have joined in alliance with all the European nations which have thus far joined the league, and all nations which may be admitted to the league. We are sitting there dabbling in their affairs and intermeddling in their concerns. In other words, Mr. President—and this comes to the question which is fundamental with me—we have forfeited and surrendered, once and for all, the great policy of "no entangling alliances" upon which the strength of this Republic has been founded for 150 years.

My friends of reservations, tell me where is the reservation in these articles which protects us against entangling alliances with Europe?

Those who are differing over reservations, tell me what one of them protects the doctrine laid down by the Father of his Country. That fundamental proposition is surrendered, and we are a part of the European turmoils and conflicts from the time we enter this league.

Let us not underestimate that. There has never been an hour since the Venezuelan difficulty that there has not been operating in this country, fed by domestic and foreign sources, a powerful propaganda for the destruction of the doctrine of no entangling alliances.

Lloyd-George is reported to have said just a few days before the conference met at Versailles that Great Britain could give up much, and would be willing to sacrifice much, to have America withdraw from that policy. That was one of the great objects of the entire conference at Versailles, so far as the foreign representatives were concerned. Clemenceau and Lloyd-George and others like them were willing to make any reasonable sacrifice which would draw America away from her isolation and into the internal affairs and concerns of Europe. This league of nations, with or without reservations, whatever else it does or does not do, does surrender and sacrifice that policy; and once having surrendered and become a part of the European concerns, where, my friends, are you going to stop?

You have put in here a reservation upon the Monroe doctrine. I think that, in so far as language could protect the Monroe doctrine, it has been protected. But as a practical proposition, as a working proposition, tell me candidly, as men familiar with the history of your country and of other countries, do you think that you can intermeddle in European in European affairs; and, secondly, never to permit Europe to

When Mr. Monroe wrote to Jefferson, he asked him his view upon the Monroe doctrine, and Mr. Jefferson said, in substance, our first and primary obligation should be never to interfere in European affairs; and, secondly, never to permit Europe to interfere in our affairs.

He understood, as every wise and practical man understands, that if we intermeddle in her affairs, if we help to adjust her conditions, inevitably and remorselessly Europe then will be carried into our affairs, in spite of anything you can write upon paper.

We can not protect the Monroe doctrine unless we protect the basic principle upon which it rests, and that is the Washington policy. I do not care how earnestly you may endeavor to do so, as a practical working proposition your league will come to the United States. Will you permit me to digress long enough to read a paragraph from a great French editor upon this particular phase of the matter, Mr. Stephen Lausanne, editor of Le Matin, of Paris?

> When the executive council of the league of nations fixes "the reasonable limits of the armament of Peru"; when it shall demand information concerning the naval program of Brazil; when it shall tell Argentina what shall be the measure of the "contribution to the armed forces to protect the signatures of the social covenant"; when it shall demand the immediate registration of the treaty between the United States and Canada at the seat of the league, it will control, whether it wills or no, the destines of America. And when the American States shall be obliged to take a hand in every war or menace of war in Europe (art. 11), they will necessarily fall afoul of the fundamental principle laid down by Monroe, which was that Americans should never take part in a European war.
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> If the league takes in the world, then Europe must mix in the affairs of America; if only Europe is included, then America will violate of necessity her own doctrine by intermixing in the affairs of Europe.

If the league includes the affairs of the world, does it not include the affairs of all the world? Is there any limitation of the jurisdiction of the council or of the assembly upon the question

of peace or war? Does it not have now, under the reservations, the same as it had before, the power to deal with all matters of peace or war throughout the entire world? How shall you keep from meddling in the affairs of Europe or keep Europe from meddling in the affairs of America?

Mr. President, there is another and even a more commanding reason why I shall record my vote against this treaty. It imperils what I conceive to be the underlying, the very first principles of this Republic. It is in conflict with the right of our people to govern themselves free from all restraint, legal or moral, of foreign powers. It challenges every tenet of my political faith. If this faith were one of my own contriving, if I stood here to assert principles of government of my own evolving, I might well be charged with intolerable presumption, for we all recognize the ability of those who urge a different course. But I offer in justification of my course nothing of my own save the deep and abiding reverence I have for those whose policies I humbly but most ardently support. I claim no merit save fidelity to American principles and devotion to American ideals as they were wrought out from time to time by those who built the Republic and as they have been extended and maintained throughout these years. In opposing the treaty I do nothing more than decline to renounce and tear out of my life the sacred traditions which throughout 50 years have been translated into my whole intellectual and moral being. I will not, I can not, give up my belief that America must, not alone for the happiness of her own people, but for the moral guidance and greater contentment of the world, be permitted to live her own life. Next to the tie which binds a man to his God is the tie which binds a man to his country, and all schemes, all plans, however ambitious and fascinating they seem in their proposal, but which would embarrass or entangle and impede or shackle her sovereign will, which would compromise her freedom of action, I unhesitatingly put behind me.

Sir, since the debate opened months ago those of us who have stood against this proposition have been taunted many times with being little Americans. Leave us the word American, keep that in your presumptuous impeachment, and no taunt can disturb us, no gibe discompose our purposes. Call us little Americans if you will, but leave us the consolation and the pride which the term American, however modified, still imparts. Take away that term and though you should coin in telling phrase your highest eulogy we would hurl it back as common slander. We have been ridiculed because, forsooth, of our limited vision. Possibly that charge may be true. Who is there here that can read the future? Time, and time alone, unerring and remorseless, will give us each our proper place in the affections of our countrymen and in the esteem and commendation of those who are to come after us. We neither fear nor court her favor. But if our vision has been circumscribed it has at all times within its compass been clear and steady. We have sought nothing save the tranquillity of our own people and the honor and independence of our own Republic. No foreign flattery, no possible world glory and power have disturbed our poise or come between us and our devotion to the traditions which have made us a people or the policies which have made us a Nation, unselfish and commanding. If we have erred we have erred out of too much love for those things which from childhood you and we together have been taught to revere—yes, to defend even at the cost of limb and life. If we have erred it is because we have placed too high an estimate upon the wisdom of Washington and Jefferson, too exalted an opinion upon the patriotism of the sainted Lincoln. And blame us not therefore if we have, in our limited vision, seemed sometimes bitter and at all times uncompromising, for the things for which we have spoken, feebly spoken, the things which we have endeavored to defend, have been the things for which your fathers and our fathers were willing to die.

Senators, even in an hour so big with expectancy we should not close our eyes to the fact that democracy is something more, vastly more, than a mere form of government by which society is restrained into free and orderly life. It is a moral entity, a spiritual force, as well. And these are things which live only and alone in the atmosphere of liberty. The foundation upon which democracy rests is faith in the moral instincts of the people. Its ballot boxes, the franchise, its laws, and constitutions are but the outward manifestations of the deeper and more essential thing—a continuing trust in the moral purposes of the average man and woman. When this is lost or forfeited your outward forms, however democratic in terms, are a mockery. Force may find expression through institutions democratic in structure equal with the simple and more direct processes of a single supreme ruler. These distinguishing virtues of a real republic you can not commingle with the discordant and destructive forces of the Old World and still preserve them. You can not yoke a government whose fundamental maxim is that of liberty to a government whose first law is that of force and hope to preserve the former. These things are in eternal war, and one must ultimately destroy the other. You may still keep for a time the outward form, you may still delude yourself, as others have done in the past, with appearances and symbols, but when you shall have committed this Republic to a scheme of world control based upon force, upon the combined military force of the four great nations of the world, you will have soon destroyed the atmosphere of freedom, of confidence in the self-governing capacity of the masses, in which alone a democracy may thrive. We may become one of the four dictators of the world, but we shall no longer be master of our own spirit. And what shall it profit us as a Nation if we shall go forth to the dominion of the earth and share with others the glory of world control and lose that fine sense of confidence in the people, the soul of democracy?

Look upon the scene as it is now presented. Behold the task we are to assume, and then contemplate the method by which we are to deal with this task. Is the method such as to address itself to a Government "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal"? When this league, this combination, is formed four great powers representing the dominant people will rule one-half of the inhabitants of the globe as subject peoples—rule by force, and we shall be a party to the rule of force. There is no other way by which you can keep people in subjection. You must either give them independence, recognize their rights as nations to live their own life and to set up their own form of government, or you must deny them these things by force. That is the scheme, the method proposed by the league. It proposes no other. We will in time become inured to its inhuman precepts and its soulless methods, strange as this doctrine now seems to a free people. If we stay with our contract, we will come in time to declare with our associates that force—force, the creed of the Prussian military oligarchy—is after all the true foundation upon which must rest all stable governments. Korea, despoiled and bleeding at every pore; India, sweltering in ignorance and burdened with inhuman taxes after more than a hundred years of dominant rule; Egypt, trapped and robbed of her birthright; Ireland, with 700 years of sacrifice for independence—this is the task, this is the atmosphere, and this is the creed in and under which we are to keep alive our belief in the moral purposes and self-governing capacity of the people, a belief without which the Republic must disintegrate and die. The maxim of liberty will soon give way to the rule of blood and iron. We have been pleading here for our Constitution. Conform this league, it has been said, to the technical terms of our charter, and all will be well. But I declare to you that we must go further and conform to those sentiments and passions for justice and freedom which are essential to the existence of democracy. You must respect not territorial boundaries, not territorial integrity, but you must respect and preserve the sentiments and passions for justice and for freedom which God in His infinite wisdom has planted so deep in the human heart that no form of tyranny however brutal, no persecution however prolonged, can wholly uproot and kill. Respect nationality, respect justice, respect freedom, and you may have some hope of peace, but not so if you make your standard the standard of tyrants and despots, the protection of real estate regardless of how it is obtained.

Sir, we are told that this treaty means peace. Even so, I would not pay the price. Would you purchase peace at the cost of any part of our independence? We could have had peace in 1776—the price was high, but we could have had it. James Otis, Sam Adams, Hancock, and Warren were surrounded by those who urged peace and British rule. All through that long and trying struggle, particularly when the clouds of adversity lowered upon the cause, there was a cry of peace—let us have peace. We could have had peace in 1860; Lincoln was counseled by men of great influence and accredited wisdom to let our brothers—and, thank Heaven, they are brothers—depart in peace. But the tender, loving Lincoln, bending under the fearful weight of impending civil war, an apostle of peace, refused to pay the price, and a reunited country will praise his name forevermore—bless it because he refused peace at the price of national honor and national integrity. Peace upon any other basis than national independence, peace purchased at the cost of any part of our national integrity, is fit only for slaves, and even when purchased at such a price it is a delusion, for it can not last.

But your treaty does not mean peace—far, very far, from it. If we are to judge the future by the past it means war. Is there any guaranty of peace other than the guaranty which comes of the control of the war-making power by the people? Yet what

great rule of democracy does the treaty leave unassailed? The people in whose keeping alone you can safely lodge the power of peace or war nowhere, at no time and in no place, have any voice in this scheme for world peace. Autocracy which has bathed the world in blood for centuries reigns supreme. Democracy is everywhere excluded. This, you say, means peace.

Can you hope for peace when love of country is disregarded in your scheme, when the spirit of nationality is rejected, even scoffed at? Yet what law of that moving and mysterious force does your treaty not deny? With a ruthlessness unparalleled your treaty in a dozen instances runs counter to the divine law of nationality. Peoples who speak the same language, kneel at the same ancestral tombs, moved by the same traditions, animated by a common hope, are torn asunder, broken in pieces, divided, and parceled out to antagonistic nations. And this you call justice. This, you cry, means peace. Peoples who have dreamed of independence, struggled and been patient, sacrificed and been hopeful, peoples who were told that through this peace conference they should realize the aspirations of centuries, have again had their hopes dashed to earth. One of the most striking and commanding figures in this war, soldier and statesman, turned away from the peace table at Versailles declaring to the world, "The promise of the new life, the victory of the great humane ideals for which the peoples have shed their blood and their treasure without stint, the fulfillment of their aspirations toward a new international order and a fairer and better world, are not written into the treaty." No; your treaty means injustice. It means slavery. It means war. And to all this you ask this Republic to become a party. You ask it to abandon the creed under which it has grown to power and accept the creed of autocracy, the creed of repression and force.

Mr. President, I turn from this scheme based upon force to another scheme, planned 143 years ago in old Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, based upon liberty. I like it better. I have become so accustomed to believe in it that it is difficult for me to reject it out of hand. I have difficulty in subscribing to the new creed of oppression, the creed of dominant and subject peoples. I feel a reluctance to give up the belief that all men are created equal—the enternal principle in government that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. I can not get my consent to exchange the doctrine of George Washington for the doctrine of Frederick the Great translated into mendacious phrases of peace. I go back to that serene and masterful soul who pointed the way to power and glory for the new and then weak Republic, and whose teachings and admonitions even in our majesty and dominance we dare not disregard.

I know well the answer to my contention. It has been piped about of late from a thousand sources—venal sources, disloyal sources, sinister sources—that Washington's wisdom was of his day only and that his teachings are out of fashion—things long since sent to the scrap heap of history—that while he was great in character and noble in soul he was untrained in the arts of statecraft and unlearned in the science of government. The puny demagogue, the barren editor, the sterile professor now vie with each other in apologizing for the temporary and commonplace expedients which the Father of his Country felt constrained to adopt in building a republic!

What is the test of statesmanship? Is it the formation of theories, the utterance of abstract and incontrovertible truths, or is it the capacity and the power to give to a people that concrete thing called liberty, that vital and indispensable thing in human happiness called free institutions, and to establish over all and above all the blessed and eternal reign of order and law? If this be the test, where shall we find another whose name is entitled to be written beside the name of Washington? His judgment and poise in the hour of turmoil and peril, his courage and vision in times of adversity, his firm grasp of fundamental principles, his almost inspired power to penetrate the future and read there the result, the effect of policies, have never been excelled, if equaled, by any of the world's commonwealth builders. Peter the Great, William the Silent, and Cromwell the Protector, these and these alone perhaps are to be associated with his name as the builders of States and the founders of governments. But in exaltation of moral purpose, in the unselfish character of his work, in the durability of his policies, in the permanency of the institutions which he more than anyone else called into effect, his service to mankind stands out separate and apart in a class by itself. The works of these other great builders, where are they now? But the work of Washington is still the most potent influence for the advancement of civilization and the freedom of the race.

Reflect for a moment over his achievements. He led the Revolutionary Army to victory. He was the very first to suggest a union instead of a confederacy. He presided over and counseled with great wisdom the convention which framed the Constitution. He guided the Government through its first perilous years. He gave dignity and stability and honor to that which was looked upon by the world as a passing experiment, and finally, my friends, as his own peculiar and particular contribution to the happiness of his countrymen and to the cause of the Republic, he gave us his great foreign policy under which we have lived and prospered and strengthened for nearly a century and a half. This policy is the most sublime confirmation of his genius as a statesman. It was then, and it now is, an indispensable part of our whole scheme of government. It is to-day a vital, indispensable element in our entire plan, purpose, and mission as a nation. To abandon it is nothing less than a betrayal of the American people. I say betrayal deliberately, in view of the suffering and the sacrifice which will follow in the wake of such a course.

But under the stress and strain of these extraordinary days, when strong men are being swept down by the onrushing forces of disorder and change, when the most sacred things of life, the most cherished hopes of a Christian world seem to yield to the mad forces of discontent—just such days as Washington passed through when the mobs of Paris, wild with new liberty and drunk with power, challenged the established institutions of all the world, but his steadfast soul was unshaken—under these conditions come again we are about to abandon this policy so essential to our happiness and tranquillity as a people and our stability as a Government. No leader with his commanding influence and his unquailing courage stands forth to stem the current. But what no leader can or will do experience, bitter experience, and the people of this country in whose keeping, after all, thank God, is the Republic, will ultimately do. If we abandon his leadership and teachings, we will go back. We will return to this policy. Americanism shall not, can not, die. We may go back in sackcloth and ashes, but we will return to the faith of the fathers. America will live her own life. The independence of this Republic will have its defenders. Thousands have suffered and died for it, and their sons and daughters are not of the breed who will be betrayed into the hands of foreigners. The noble face of the Father of his Country, so familiar to every boy and girl, looking out from the walls of the Capitol in stern reproach, will call those who come here for public service to a reckoning. The people of our beloved country will finally speak, and we will return to the policy which we now abandon. America disenthralled and free in spite of all these things will continue her mission in the cause of peace, of freedom, and of civilization.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I have listened with great respect, with great interest, with great pleasure to the beautiful oratory of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH]. I shall not take the time to point out what I regard as the several fundamental fallacies in the various points which he has made, but am compelled to say the arguments advanced are superficial and fallacious. I merely want to say that I deeply desire to see the treaty ratified with the covenant. I can not resist the feeling that the difficulty in arriving at an adjustment of this matter is due largely to pride on either side of the Chamber where the opinions of strong and able men are presented with great force, with great persistence, with great resolution. But the time has at last come when those who are truly and sincerely the friends of the treaty must see that it is necessary, if possible, to compromise their differences.

Mr. President, this great covenant of the league presents the hope and the aspiration of good men of all nations in the world, voiced in many conventions, throughout the world press, attempted to be worked out at The Hague in 1899 and 1907, when an effort was made to provide a means by which international differences should be settled, and urged by the great men of all parties and of all nations. In 1910 a wonderful speech was made by Theodore Roosevelt in his Nobel prize oration declaring for the principles which are now found written in this covenant. I have that address before me. It answers much of the argument which has been made against the covenant of the league which provides arbitration and conciliation, urges respect for the territory and the absolute sovereignty of nations within their own respective limits; urges the development at The Hague of conferences and international courts for the settlement of international differences; urges a species of world federation for international peace and justice; urges that something should be done to check the growth of armaments by international agreement; that the great powers of the world should find no insurmountable difficulty in reaching

an agreement that would put an end to the present costly and growing extravagance and expenditure on naval armaments. Finally he said:

It would be a master stroke if those great powers honestly bent on peace would form a league of peace, not only to keep the peace among themselves but to prevent, by force if necessary, its being broken by others.

That is precisely what this league proposes. Roosevelt concluded his speech with this prophetic remark:

The combination might at first be only to secure peace within certain definite limits and under certain definite conditions, but the ruler or the statesman who should bring about such a combination would earn his place in history for all time and his title to the gratitude of mankind.

I ask, without reading, to put the address into the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The address referred to is as follows:

[From an address on "International Peace" before the Nobel Prize Committee, delivered at Christiania, Norway, May 5, 1910, by Theodore Roosevelt.]

(Italics are inserted to emphasize certain proposals.—R. L. O.)

Now, having freely admitted the limitations to our work and the qualifications to be borne in mind, I feel that I have the right to have my words taken seriously, when I point out where, in my judgment, great advance can be made in the cause of international peace. I speak as a practical man, and whatever I now advocate I actually tried to do when I was for the time being the head of a great Nation, and keenly jealous of its honor and interest. I ask other nations to do only what I should be glad to see my own Nation do.

The advance can be made along several lines. First of all, *there can be treaties of arbitration.* There are, of course, States so backward that a civilized community ought not to enter into an arbitration treaty with them, at least until we have gone much further than at present in securing *some kind of international police action.* But all really civilized communities should have effective arbitration treaties among themselves. I believe that these treaties can cover almost all questions liable to arise between such nations, if they are drawn with the explicit agreement that each contracting party will *respect the other's territory and its absolute sovereignty within that territory,* and the equally explicit agreement that (aside from the very rare cases where the nation's honor is vitally concerned) *all other possible subjects of controversy will be submitted to arbitration.* Such a treaty would insure peace unless one party deliberately violated it. Of course, as yet there is no adequate safeguard against such deliberate violation, but the establishment of a sufficient number of these treaties would go a long way toward *creating a world opinion* which would finally find expression in the provision of methods *to forbid or punish any such violation.*

Secondly, there is the *further development* of The Hague Tribunal, of the work *of the conferences and courts at The Hague.* It has been well said that the first Hague conference framed a Magna Charta for the nations; it set before us an ideal which has already to some extent been realized, and toward the full realization of which we can all steadily strive. The second conference made further progress; the third should do yet more. Meanwhile the American Government has more than once tentatively suggested methods for completing *the court of arbitral justice,* constituted at the second Hague conference, and for rendering it effective. It is earnestly to be hoped that *the various Governments of Europe,* working with those of *America and of Asia,* shall set themselves seriously to the task of *devising some method which shall accomplish this result.* If I may venture the suggestion, it would be well for the statesmen of the world, in planning for the erection of this world court, to study what has been done in the United States by the Supreme Court. I can not help thinking that the Constitution of the United States, notably in the establishment of the Supreme Court and in the methods adopted for securing peace and good relations among and between the different States, offers certain valuable analogies to what should be striven for in order to secure, through The Hague courts and conferences, *a species of world federation for international peace and justice.* There are, of course, fundamental differences between what the United States Constitution does and what we should even attempt at this time to secure at The Hague, but the methods adopted in the American Constitution to prevent hostilities between the States and to secure the supremacy of the Federal court in certain classes of cases are well worth the study of those who seek at The Hague to obtain the same results on a world scale.

In the third place, *something should be done* as soon as possible *to check the growth of armaments,* especially naval armaments, *by international agreement.* No one power could or should act by itself, for it is eminently undesirable, from the standpoint of the peace of righteousness, that a power which really does believe in peace should place itself at the mercy of some rival which may at bottom have no such belief and no intention of acting on it. But, granted sincerity of purpose, *the great powers of the world should find no insurmountable difficulty in reaching an agreement* which would put an end to the present costly and growing extravagance of expenditure on naval armaments. An agreement merely to limit the size of ships would have been very useful a few years ago, and would still be of use, but the agreement should go much further.

Finally, *it would be a master stroke if those great powers honestly bent on peace would form a league of peace, not only to keep the peace among themselves but to prevent, by force if necessary, its being broken by others.* The supreme difficulty in connection with developing the peace work of The Hague arises *from the lack of any executive power, of any police power, to enforce the decrees* of the court. In any community of any size the authority of the courts rests upon actual or potential force, on the existence of a police, or on the knowledge that the able-bodied men of the country are both ready and willing to see that the decrees of judicial and legislative bodies are put into effect. In new and wild communities where there is violence an honest man must protect himself, and, until other means of securing his safety are devised, it is both foolish and wicked to persuade him to surrender his arms while the men who are dangerous to the community retain theirs. He should not renounce the right to protect himself by his own efforts until the community is so organized that it can effectively relieve the individual of the duty of putting down violence. So it is with nations. Each nation must keep well prepared *to defend itself until the establishment of some form of international police power, competent and willing to prevent violence as between nations.* As things are now, such power to command peace throughout the world *could best be assured by some combination between those great nations which sincerely desire peace and have no thought themselves of committing aggressions.* The combination might at first be only to secure peace within certain definite limits and certain definite conditions; *but the ruler or statesman who should bring about such a combination would have earned his place in history for all time and his title to the gratitude of all mankind.*

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, the Democratic platform of 1916 enunciated similar principles. Without reading, I ask to have printed in the RECORD an extract from that platform.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The extract referred to is as follows:

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The Democratic administration has throughout the present war scrupulously and successfully held to the old paths of neutrality and to the peaceful pursuit of the legitimate objects of our national life which statesmen of all parties and creeds have prescribed for themselves in America since the beginning of our history. But the circumstances of the last two years have revealed necessities of international action which no former generation can have foreseen. We hold that it is the duty of the United States to use its power not only to make itself safe at home but also to make secure its just interests throughout the world, and, both for this end and in the interest of humanity, to assist the world in securing settled peace and justice. We believe that every people has the right to choose the sovereignty under which it shall live; that the small States of the world have a right to enjoy from other nations the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon; and that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression or disregard of the rights of peoples and nations; and we believe that the time has come when it is the duty of the United States to join with the other nations of the world in any feasible association that will effectively serve those principles, to maintain inviolate the complete security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all nations.

The present administration has consistently sought to act upon and realize in its conduct of the foreign affairs of the Nation the principle that should be the object of any association of the nations formed to secure the peace of the world and the maintenance of national and individual rights. It has followed the highest American traditions. It has preferred respect for the fundamental rights of smaller States even to property interests, and has secured the friendship of the people of such States for the United States by refusing to make a mere material interest an excuse for the assertion of our superior power against the dignity of their sovereign independence. It has regarded the lives of its citizens and the claims of humanity as of greater moment than material rights, and peace as the best basis for the just settlement of commercial claims. It has made the honor and ideals of the United States its standard alike in negotiation and action.

Mr. OWEN. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] made a famous speech at Union College in which he argued strongly that the nations of the world must get together, as men would get together, for the preservation of peace. Nothing has happened since that time that justifies the change of opinion on the part of the Senator from Massachusetts who stands to-day regarded as opposed to the covenant of the league and determined to kill it by parliamentary maneuver.

Mr. President, many of these reservations I regard as harmless. To a number of them I can cheerfully agree, am willing to agree; but those which are destructive of the meaning of the treaty I should regard as injurious and undoing in part what has been accomplished at Paris and defeating the covenant under color of approving it.

Over in Paris were gathered together the leading men from all the nations of the world. In good faith for weeks and months they worked out this covenant in order to provide means of saving the world against the recurrence of the great World War which killed so many millions of men and maimed so many millions more; which cost unspeakable wealth, running into the hundreds of billions of dollars, raising the cost of living all over the world, causing famine and distress from one end of the earth to the other. Those chosen statesmen of the world did the best they could do to perfect this instrument. They have done well. It is a great instrument; the beginning of a greater instrument. The open door to world-wide democracy, world liberty, and world peace and prosperity.

After all the debate and all the discussion and all the partisan desire to find fault with this treaty of peace, not a single amendment could find the support of a majority in this Chamber. Other nations accepted it apparently without question. They did not raise the fine and technical points of skilled and trained lawyers against this word and that phrase in order to bring about distrust of this instrument.

There is one great difference, I think, between those who favor this league and those who are opposed to it. Those who favor this league believe in the common honesty and common sense of mankind, and they believe that when a question shall come before the council it will meet with the judgment of upright men, of learned men, of patriotic men, of God-fearing men, of men who love their fellow men, and who desire to promote the welfare of the world.

We have reached the point, Mr. President, where we are departing entirely from the ancient rule of autocracy and mili-

tary dynasties in the world to establish the rule of democracies. The rule of democracies is comparatively recent, as nations go. Democracy has grown up in the last hundred years, due to the printing press, due to freedom of the press, and to freedom of speech. Books by the million going everywhere throughout the world and teaching men the art of self-government; teaching men the art of liberty; teaching to all mankind the doctrines upon which our great Government was established. There is hardly a nation in the world now that has not now constitutional government based upon the conceptions upon which our own Government was founded.

Democracies are growing; autocracies are going. The Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburgs, the Bourbons, and the Romanoffs have been swept off the map by the blazing fires of war and in their place are arising new democracies—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bohemia, Jugo-Slavia, all of them with their new constitutions, all of them democracies, all of them ready and willing and anxious to pledge their faith to the maintenance of democratic doctrines throughout the world. Even the mandatories which are criticized so severely here are pledged, every one of them, to carry out the principles of liberty and to see to it that the interests and welfare of the backward peoples who are to be governed shall be the first consideration of the mandatory and of the league. We are moving forward along the line of democratic government throughout the world, along the line of liberty, along the line of justice; and on liberty and on justice the peace of the world will be based and world wars be obviated. But the world must also be prepared to use force where it is necessary in order to make effective those principles.

Mr. President, I intend to vote against this present resolution of ratification because it contains in itself that which seriously weakens the covenant and makes the possibility of war more likely and will, moreover, prevent the consummation of the treaty, because it is unfair to the Entente Allies. I do not believe there will be another Great World War with or without the league; but with this league, with 50 nations pledged to each other to preserve the territorial integrity of every member, there can be no serious danger in future of any extended war throughout the world.

Senators say there is war now; but the Great War between the Teutonic allies and the Entente Allies has been brought to a close. The flames are still burning in Europe in a comparatively small way; but, when this covenant of the league is established and the organized power of mankind is able to be exerted through the league, those smaller fires will be extinguished and the world will see a new era, an era of universal peace based upon liberty and justice.

Mr. President, in voting against this resolution of ratification I do so because I believe that the majority of this Chamber desire to have a covenant which will secure the peace and happiness of mankind and the protection of this country. I feel perfectly assured that there will be found in this body two-thirds of its Members who will be able to agree upon the ratification of this covenant and that the reservations can be agreed on that will be satisfactory to them. With that faith and with that hope, I shall vote against the pending resolution.

Mr. ASHURST. I call for the question. I presume it is not necessary to call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I still have four short minutes of time to my credit, and in this treaty crisis—yes, in this world crisis—I feel it my duty to utilize that time to the last second in an earnest plea to the Members of the other side of the Chamber, who wish to ratify a treaty, that they stand by their convictions and refuse to be carried away by an idle spirit of vexation.

Will you have the courage to stand by your guns and fight this battle to an honorable and a successful conclusion, or will you retreat because you have suffered some minor reverses? Will you stand by your own ship and, though battered somewhat in this conflict, bring it into port, or will you scuttle your ship?

Every one of these reservations represents a compromise between conflicting opinions. You have known from the very beginning that reservations were necessary, and, with the possible exception of the preamble, these reservations are just as mild and inoffensive as could possibly be obtained and yet command enough votes on this side of the Chamber as, added to all you could muster on that side, would make the necessary two-thirds vote for ratification.

And, Mr. President, contrary to allegations, the heart has not been taken out of article 10. That article still reads:

> The members of the league undertake to respect the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league.

That is both the heart and the soul of this article, a hundredfold more effective than all the teeth you could put into it under the second clause relating to the guaranty by military power.

If the nations entering into that compact honorably keep that agreement, then there will never be any occasion for the second clause. If national honor is at such a low ebb as many of the opponents of this league seem to think and nations will not honorably keep their compact, then they will not honorably keep the second provision to furnish armies against a recalcitrant nation.

Again, article 12 remains. That article reads:

> The members of the league agree that if there should arise any dispute likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to an inquiry by the council. And they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the council.

If the signatory nations keep that compact it will end war between them, because they must either submit their differences to an arbitration tribunal outside the league or to an investigation by the council. And this agreement will prevent war.

There is still left every sentence of article 15, which provides, first—

> The council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of any dispute.

Time must be given for this. Second—

> If the dispute is not settled the council * * * shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

The moment that disturbance is brought before the council there is turned upon the quarrel the light of the intelligence and moral sentiment of the whole world, and in that light truth will prevail and war will cease, because the people of no nation, when the truth is brought home to their heart and conscience, they will not allow their country to defy the moral sensibilities of the whole world.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the resolution of ratification. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CURTIS (when Mr. FALL's name was called). I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL]. Were he present, he has directed me to state, he would vote "nay."

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL], but I am informed that he would vote "nay" on this question, so I am at liberty to vote. I vote "nay."

The roll call resulted—yeas 39, nays 55, as follows:

YEAS—39.

Ball	Gore	McLean	Smoot
Calder	Hale	McNary	Spencer
Capper	Harding	Nelson	Sterling
Colt	Jones, Wash.	New	Sutherland
Cummins	Kellogg	Newberry	Townsend
Curtis	Kenyon	Page	Wadsworth
Dillingham	Keyes	Penrose	Walsh, Mass.
Edge	Lenroot	Phipps	Warren
Elkins	Lodge	Shields	Watson
Frelinghuysen	McCumber	Smith, Ga	

NAYS—55.

Ashurst	Harris	Moses	Sherman
Bankhead	Harrison	Myers	Simmons
Beckham	Henderson	Norris	Smith, Ariz.
Borah	Hitchcock	Nugent	Smith, Md.
Brandegee	Johnson, Calif.	Overman	Smith, S. C.
Chamberlain	Johnson, S. Dak.	Owen	Stanley
Culberson	Jones, N. Mex.	Phelan	Swanson
Dial	Kendrick	Pittman	Thomas
Fernald	King	Poindexter	Trammell
Fletcher	Kirby	Pomerene	Underwood
France	Knox	Ransdell	Walsh, Mont.
Gay	La Follette	Reed	Williams
Gerry	McCormick	Robinson	Wolcott
Gronna	McKellar	Sheppard	

NOT VOTING—1.

Fall.

So the resolution of ratification was rejected, two-thirds of the Senators present not having voted in favor thereof.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote just taken.

Mr. LODGE. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as to my pair, I withhold my vote.

The roll call having been concluded, it resulted—yeas 63, nays 30, as follows:

YEAS—63.

Ashurst	Edge	Johnson, S. Dak.	McKellar
Bankhead	Fletcher	Jones, N. Mex.	McLean
Beckham	Gay	Jones, Wash.	McNary
Capper	Gerry	Kellogg	Myers
Chamberlain	Gore	Kenyon	Nelson
Colt	Hale	Keyes	Nugent
Culberson	Harris	King	Overman
Curtis	Harrison	Kirby	Owen
Dial	Henderson	Lenroot	Phelan
Dillingham	Hitchcock	McCumber	Pittman

Pomerene	Simmons	Spencer	Underwood
Ransdall	Smith, Ariz.	Stanley	Walsh, Mass.
Reed	Smith, Ga.	Sterling	Walsh, Mont.
Robinson	Smith, Md.	Swanson	Williams
Sheppard	Smith, S. C.	Townsend	Wolcott
Shields	Smoot	Trammell	

NAYS—30.

Ball	Frelinghuysen	Moses	Sherman
Borah	Gronna	New	Sutherland
Brandegee	Harding	Newberry	Thomas
Calder	Johnson, Calif.	Norris	Wadsworth
Cummins	Knox	Page	Warren
Elkins	La Follette	Penrose	Watson
Fernald	Lodge	Phipps	
France	McCormick	Poindexter	

NOT VOTING—2.

Fall	Kendrick

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the resolution of ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany, with reservations, was rejected by the Senate, the yeas are 63 and the nays are 30. So the vote is reconsidered, and the treaty of peace with Germany is in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I move that the Senate adjourn, and on that I ask the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). I make the same announcement as to my pair, and withhold my vote.

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 42, nays 51, as follows:

YEAS—42.

Ashurst	Henderson	Phelan	Stanley
Bankhead	Hitchcock	Pittman	Swanson
Beckham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pomerene	Thomas
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Ransdell	Trammell
Culberson	King	Robinson	Underwood
Dial	Kirby	Sheppard	Walsh, Mass.
Fletcher	McKellar	Simmons	Walsh, Mont.
Gay	Myers	Smith, Ariz.	Williams
Gerry	Nugent	Smith, Ga.	Wolcott
Harris	Overman	Smith, Md.	
Harrison	Owen	Smith, S. C.	

NAYS—51.

Ball	Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Poindexter
Borah	Gore	McCormick	Reed
Brandegee	Gronna	McCumber	Sherman
Calder	Hale	McLean	Shields
Capper	Harding	McNary	Smoot
Colt	Johnson, Calif.	Moses	Spencer
Cummins	Jones, Wash.	Nelson	Sterling
Curtis	Kellogg	New	Sutherland
Dillingham	Kenyon	Newberry	Townsend
Edge	Keyes	Norris	Wadsworth
Elkins	Knox	Page	Warren
Fernald	La Follette	Penrose	Watson
France	Lenroot	Phipps	

NOT VOTING—2.

Fall	Kendrick

So the Senate refused to adjourn.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I offer the following reservations to the proposed resolution of ratification.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I rise to a question of order.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Will the Senator let me offer it?

Mr. LODGE. No; I rise to a question of order and I am entitled to be heard.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, a point of order is not debatable under the last paragraph of Rule XXII.

Mr. LODGE. I am not debating it, but I can state it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state his point of order.

Mr. LODGE. I respectfully make a point of order against the ruling of the Chair that the vote to reconsider takes the question back in Committee of the Whole. The motion to reconsider, unless by unanimous consent, can not possibly take the question beyond the stage of the vote at which it was reconsidered.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I make a point of order——

Mr. LODGE. I respectfully appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I make a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair overrules the point of order of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. On that I appeal.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I demand the yeas and nays on the appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Unfortunately, these questions are not debatable. The Chair can not give his reasons and the Senator from Massachusetts can not give his.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Is the appeal from the decision of the Chair debatable?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Not under the rule.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Not under this rule of cloture. The rule says:

> Points of order, including questions of relevancy, and appeals from the decision of the Presiding Officer, shall be decided without debate.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Will the Chair state what is the question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It was the decision of the Chair that the vote whereby the rejection of the resolution of ratification was ordered puts the treaty back into the Committee of the Whole. The question is whether that shall be the decision of the Senate.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Has business intervened since the ruling of the Chair was made?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Not that the Chair would consider it, for this purpose.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, I make a parliamentary inquiry. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair be sustained?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is it. Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?

Mr. LODGE. Those who support the appeal will vote with me, "nay."

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is correct.

Mr. ROBINSON. I make the point of order that debate is out of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senators ought to know how to vote without the Senator's advice.

Mr. BRANDEGEE and Mr. HITCHCOCK. Let the roll be called.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). Making the same announcement of my pair as before, I withhold my vote.

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 42, nays 51, as follows:

YEAS—42.

Ashurst	Henderson	Phelan	Stanley
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Fletcher	McKellar	Simmons	Walsh, Mont.
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Gerry	Nugent	Smith, Ga.	Wolcott
Harris	Overman	Smith, Md.	
Harrison	Owen	Smith, S. C.	

NAYS—51.

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Borah	Gore	McCormick	Reed
Brandegee	Gronna	McCumber	Sherman
Calder	Hale	McLean	Shields
Capper	Harding	McNary	Smoot
Colt	Johnson, Calif.	Moses	Spencer
Cummins	Jones, Wash.	Nelson	Sterling
Curtis	Kellogg	New	Sutherland
Dillingham	Kenyon	Newberry	Townsend
Edge	Keyes	Norris	Wadsworth
Elkins	Knox	Page	Warren
Fernald	La Follette	Penrose	Watson
France	Lenroot	Phipps	

NOT VOTING—2.

Fall	Kendrick

So the Senate did not sustain the decision of the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It appears that the Chair did not know the law.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. We are now still in the Senate and not in Committee of the Whole.

The VICE PRESIDENT. You are right where you were. You have decided that you are not where I thought you were.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I offer the following resolution of ratification——

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin will state it.

Mr. LENROOT. May I ask the Chair whether he has stated the question before the Senate now pending?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has stated nothing. The Chair was overruled by the Senate.

Mr. LENROOT. Is it not in order to state the question before the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is not any question so far as the Chair knows. The Senator from Nebraska is about to present one.

Mr. LODGE. Am I mistaken in supposing that the question before the Senate is exactly what it was before the motion to reconsider was acted upon and that that question is the resolution of ratification?

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, a point of order.

Mr. LODGE. I have a right to make a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. ROBINSON. Certainly.

The VICE PRESIDENT. I suppose the Chair might as well state now as at any time that this parliamentary situation arises from the part of the rule of the Senate touching treaties which suffers and permits all questions, except the final vote, to be decided by a majority vote in derogation if not in violation of the Constitution of the United States. It would not have been here if we had adopted all that was agreed to by a two-thirds vote. Then we would have known where we were. The Chair believes that since the reconsideration of the vote, and so rules, that other amendments may be offered, or rather a resolution of ratification may be offered if the majority of the Senate so wants to proceed.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I should like to have my question stated. There is nothing before the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. I am making the point of order that it is not in order.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The Senator does not know what it is.

Mr. LODGE. No motion is in order now unless you are going to move to reconsider the previous vote.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That has been carried. Then the motion is on my resolution.

Mr. LODGE. Then the motion is on my resolution.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. What is your resolution?

Mr. LODGE. To ratify the treaty with reservations.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LENROOT. Can anything be offered unless there is a question before the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has to be offered in order to be a question before the Senate.

Mr. LENROOT. Can any amendment be offered to any proposition that is not before the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair evidently has not been understood by the Senate. This, of course, is a question for the Senate to decide by a majority vote. The Chair has tried to express his opinion that other resolutions of ratification are now in order, or amendments to the present resolution of ratification are in order, or an unqualified resolution of ratification is now in order, or a motion to recommit the treaty to the Committee on Foreign Relations, a motion to table the treaty, or a motion indefinitely to postpone the treaty, or a motion to send it to the President with notice that the Senate will have nothing to do with it. That is what the Chair has been trying to express as the opinion of the Chair.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, I desire to make a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. What is the point of order?

Mr. POINDEXTER. The point of order is that Rule XXXVII, relating to the ratification of treaties, found in the middle of page 43 of the Senate rules, provides that:

The decisions thus made—

Referring to amendments or reservations—

shall be reduced to the form of a resolution of ratification, with or without amendments, as the case may be, which shall be proposed on a subsequent day, unless by unanimous consent, the Senate determine otherwise; at which stage no amendment shall be received, unless by unanimous consent.

The point of order is that under that rule the proceedings referred to having been had and having been reduced to a resolution of ratification, and that now being before the Senate upon the vote of the Senate for reconsideration, no amendments are in order under the express and explicit provisions of the rule.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Unfortunately, under the cloture rule, the Chair can not make an argument and a Senator can not argue the question. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. LODGE. I appeal from the ruling of the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts appeals from the ruling of the Chair on the point of order. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?

Mr. REED and Mr. LA FOLLETTE called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, the resolution of the Senator from Nebraska has not been read.

Mr. LODGE. That does not make any difference.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It can not be read.

Mr. LODGE. It can not be read.

Mr. ROBINSON. I suggest that the resolution should be read before a point of order can be made to it.

Mr. LODGE. The point of order is not to it.

Mr. ROBINSON. I make the point of order that since the resolution of the Senator from Nebraska has been offered, it is the pending question, and before another point of order can be made that question must be disposed of, either by a point of order or a vote of the Senate. I ask that the resolution be read.

Mr. LODGE. A ruling has been made.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair overrules the point of order, and will try to maintain good humor so that the question may be settled.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, at this time can I make a parliamentary inquiry?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks not. Let us vote on these questions. It is up to the majority of the Senate.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, will the Chair state the proposition?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. An appeal is pending now from the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. On that appeal, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The yeas and nays have been requested. Is there a second?

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as heretofore concerning my pair, I withhold my vote.

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 43, nays 50, as follows:

YEAS—43.

Ashurst	Henderson	Owen	Smith, S. C.
Bankhead	Hitchcock	Phelan	Stanley
Beckham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pittman	Swanson
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex	Pomerene	Thomas
Culberson	King	Ransdell	Trammell
Dial	Kirby	Robinson	Underwood
Fletcher	McCumber	Sheppard	Walsh, Mass.
Gay	McKellar	Simmons	Walsh, Mont.
Gerry	Myers	Smith, Ariz.	Williams
Harris	Nugent	Smith, Ga.	Wolcott
Harrison	Overman	Smith, Md.	

NAYS—50.

Ball	Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Reed
Borah	Gore	McCormick	Sherman
Brandegee	Gronna	McLean	Shields
Calder	Hale	McNary	Smoot
Capper	Harding	Moses	Spencer
Colt	Johnson, Calif.	Nelson	Sterling
Cummins	Jones, Wash.	New	Sutherland
Curtis	Kellogg	Newberry	Townsend
Dillingham	Kenyon	Norris	Wadsworth
Edge	Keyes	Page	Warren
Elkins	Knox	Penrose	Watson
Fernald	La Follette	Phipps	
France	Lenroot	Poindexter	

NOT VOTING—2.

Fall	Kendrick

So the decision of the Chair was not sustained.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I desire to submit a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, before the inquiry is made, may I ask to have stated the question before the Senate?

Mr. ROBINSON. I desire to submit a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. LODGE. Very well.

Mr. ROBINSON. Does the cloture rule of the Senate providing that points of order shall be determined without debate preclude the Presiding Officer of the Senate from stating the reasons for his decision? Does not that rule apply solely to the debates of the Senate? Is it applicable in any sense to the Presiding Officer? Is not the Presiding Officer at liberty in every deliberative assembly of the world and under the cloture rule of the Senate to state the reasons for his decision?

The VICE PRESIDENT. About other bodies the Chair does not know, but here the Chair thinks he has a perfect right to give the reasons for his decision. The Chair now recognizes the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. I desire to ask that the Chair have the kindness to state the question now before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that the Senate has decided that the resolution of ratification is before the Senate.

Mr. POINDEXTER and others called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, the Senators on this side are ready to vote again, and they are ready to vote substantially as they did before——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Then let us vote.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. And we will vote without very much discussion.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote!

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I am ready to vote, but I am going to relieve myself of some sentiments before I vote.

Mr. PENROSE. Regular order!

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. McCUMBER. I was going to move an amendment, but if the Senator has the floor I will withhold it until he concludes.

Mr. PITTMAN. I will yield to the Senator for the purpose of offering an amendment, and will take the floor after that is disposed of.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment to the first reservation.

Mr. PITTMAN. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I make a point of order against that, that it is out of order.

Mr. McCUMBER. I desire a ruling of the Chair as to whether I can offer the amendment.

Mr. POINDEXTER. The point of order is the same as that which I stated previously and which was ruled upon by the Chair and by the Senate upon an appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Dakota can offer it, at least. There is no great hurry now.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, before the vote is taken I offer the following amendment to reservation numbered 1: Strike out all after the word "ratification," on line 3, down to and including the word "Japan," on line 9.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, I make the point of order——

Mr. KNOX. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. Has the proposed amendment been proposed before and read?

Mr. McCUMBER. Oh, yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has been proposed before and read.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I make the point of order that under the decision of the Senate five minutes ago, the question before the Senate being the resolution of ratification, the Senate has just decided that amendments are not in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It takes three votes to satisfy the Chair. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I appeal from the decision of the Chair, and ask for the yeas and nays on the appeal.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, Shall the ruling of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate? On that question the yeas and nays have been called for and ordered. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). Making the same announcement of my pair as heretofore, I withhold my vote.

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 43, nays 50, as follows:

YEAS—43.

Ashurst	Henderson	Owen	Smith, S. C.
Bankhead	Hitchcock	Phelan	Stanley
Beckham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pittman	Swanson
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Pomerene	Thomas
Culberson	King	Ransdell	Trammell
Dial	Kirby	Robinson	Underwood
Fletcher	McCumber	Sheppard	Walsh, Mass.
Gay	McKellar	Simmons	Walsh, Mont.
Gerry	Myers	Smith, Ariz.	Williams
Harris	Nugent	Smith, Ga.	Wolcott
Harrison	Overman	Smith, Md.	

NAYS—50.

Ball	Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Reed
Borah	Gore	McCormick	Sherman
Brandegee	Gronna	McLean	Shields
Calder	Hale	McNary	Smoot
Capper	Harding	Moses	Spencer
Colt	Johnson, Calif.	Nelson	Sterling
Cummins	Jones, Wash.	New	Sutherland
Curtis	Kellogg	Newberry	Townsend
Dillingham	Kenyon	Norris	Wadsworth
Edge	Keyes	Page	Warren
Elkins	Knox	Penrose	Watson
Fernald	La Follette	Phipps	
France	Lenroot.	Poindexter	

NOT VOTING—2.

Fall	Kendrick

So the ruling of the Chair was not sustained.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which reservation No. 1 was adopted.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I call for the yeas and nays on that, Mr. President.

Mr. REED. The Senator from North Dakota can not do that.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I inquire when reservation No. 1 was adopted?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair does not know.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. The motion to reconsider must be made within two days, of course.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I raise the further point of order that the Senator from North Dakota did not vote for reservation No. 1, and therefore is not able to make the motion to reconsider.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair, unfortunately, is not in possession of the record.

Mr. PENROSE. The charge seems to be admitted, so the case will be dropped.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I address myself to the resolution.

The Senate is now proceeding in violation of all the precedents with which I am familiar and to which my attention has been called. After overwhelmingly defeating the resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts with reservations, the vote being 39 in favor of the resolution and 55 against it, the Senate, in disregard of its parliamentary precedents, well established throughout the history of the Senate, is now called upon to vote again upon the identical proposition that it defeated a few moments ago. If the decision upon the point of order be adhered to by the Senate, we may continue indefinitely to vote upon the resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts with the reservations agreed to by the majority.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

Mr. ROBINSON. Indeed, Mr. President, if this situation be not relieved by a reversal of the action of the Senate respecting the point of order, the Senate never can reach an agreement concerning the treaty of peace.

I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator is an excellent parliamentarian. He must know that no other motion to reconsider can be in order. It is set forth in Rule XIII.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, I have not yet stated the reasons for my assertion that the Senate is violating its precedents.

Mr. LODGE. I have them all here, if they will be of any service to the Senator.

Mr. ROBINSON. I do not question, no Senator has questioned, the propriety of a motion to reconsider; but I want to point out to the Senator from Massachusetts and to my colleagues that in all of the precedents with which I am familiar, the result of a motion to reconsider a resolution of ratification with amendments, when that motion to reconsider is agreed to by the Senate, is to restore the treaty to the Committee of the Whole and is to make admissible the consideration of other amendments or reservations than those embraced in the original resolution; and it is to that proposition that I desire to address myself.

Let me say that any other rule would be unreasonable. It is the policy of the rules of the Senate that we shall pursue a course which will enable this body to reach a decision. The effect of the erroneous decision imposed upon this body by a majority of the Senate a few moments ago is to deprive the Senate of the power to reach a decision.

Mr. President, I call attention to Crandall on Treaties, Their Making and Enforcement. At page 82, section 43, I find this expression:

> Reconsideration by Senate: All motions in the Senate in the consideration of a treaty, except to postpone indefinitely and to give its final advice and consent to the ratification, both of which require a two-thirds vote, are decided by a majority.
>
> A resolution advising the ratification of a treaty with amendments may fail to receive the required two-thirds vote, be reconsidered, and, with different amendments, be agreed to.

Mr. President, there are many decisions sustaining that proposition, which is the doctrine applicable to this case, the case being exactly in point.

I call attention first to a case reported in Ninth Executive Journal, at pages 306 and 312. In that case the Senate disagreed to a resolution of ratification embracing amendments. Subsequently that resolution was reconsidered, as the resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts has been reconsidered. In that case the Senate proceeded in the Committee of the Whole, after the reconsideration, to adopt other amendments, and to ratify the treaty.

Another precedent is found to the same effect at pages 139 and 144, Tenth Executive Journal. In that case the vote upon a resolution of ratification with amendments was 20 to 14, so the resolution was not agreed to.

Subsequently a motion to reconsider was made and carried. The treaty was then held to be in the Committee of the Whole and subject to amendment. It was amended, and, as reported,

at page 144 of the same book, the treaty was ratified with other amendments than those embraced in the original resolution of ratification.

I find another precedent in the Thirteenth Executive Journal, at pages 416 and 423.

Another in the Twenty-fourth Executive Journal, at pages 141 and 205.

Another in the Twenty-seventh Executive Journal, pages 469 and 470.

The last precedent which I wish to cite is contained in the Thirtieth Executive Journal, at pages 358, 359, 377, and 378. In all these cases, or in nearly all of them, I find language analogous to this:

The Senate proceeded to consider the motion submitted by Mr. Hill on the 13th instant, that the resolution of the Senate advising or consenting to the ratification of the convention concluded at the city of Buenos Aires, September 26, 1896, between the Governments of the United States and the Argentine Republic, providing for the extradition of criminals, with amendments, be reconsidered.

Thereupon the said convention was again considered as in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment.

That language is used practically in all the precedents.

So, Mr. President, whenever a resolution of ratification incorporating amendments or reservations has been defeated for lack of a two-thirds vote, and that vote has been reconsidered, the effect is not to bring before the Senate the resolution of ratification with the identical amendments, but it is to bring back into the Committee of the Whole the treaty open to amendment. The decision of the Chair was right. I ask the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] to cite his precedents in contradiction of the authorities which I have set forth. It is not a question, sir, of the right or propriety of reconsideration. It is a question as to the legal effect or result of carrying a motion to reconsider. Here we have the amazing spectacle of what we sometimes proudly call the greatest deliberative body in the world consuming month after month in the consideration of a treaty. A resolution of ratification incorporating reservations is proposed; it does not even command a majority of the Senate; it is defeated by a vote of 39 in favor of it to a vote of 55 against it; and yet the position of the leader of the majority, and those who support his contention, is to the effect that the Senate is powerless to vote on any question save that same old question, which I maintain has been determined.

The Senate as an institution of this Republic under the Constitution is entitled to an opportunity to ratify this treaty. Can it be maintained that a minority of the Senate can prevent our consideration of reservations when the resolution incorporating the reservations adopted by the majority have failed to receive, not only the necessary two-thirds vote for ratification, but have failed to receive a majority vote of the Senate? The sensible thing to do, Mr. President, is that which the rules and precedents of the Senate contemplate shall be done, the thing that the decision of the Vice President contemplates shall be done. The decision of the Senate, made a few moments ago in haste, has the effect of depriving the Senate of the opportunity of reaching an agreement on this very important subject.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, I am familiar with all of the precedents read by the Senator from Arkansas, and I do not think the Senator from Arkansas stated to the Senate the fact that in every case he cited the action was taken by unanimous consent. The Senate, of course, can always do anything that it chooses by unanimous consent.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President——

Mr. LENROOT. I do not yield.

Mr. ROBINSON. Will the Senator not yield?

Mr. LENROOT. I do not yield, because my time is nearly gone.

Mr. ROBINSON. Very well; but the Senator has misquoted me.

Mr. LENROOT. The Senate can do anything it chooses by unanimous consent. Let me cite just one precedent of a reconsideration.

Mr. Hale moved that the resolution be reconsidered February 26, 1864.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate proceeded to consider the motion submitted by Mr. Hale on the 28th instant, which was agreed to.

The question recurring on the said resolution of ratification, it was determined in the affirmative.

With all due respect to the Chair, I say there is nothing more elementary in parliamentary law than that when a motion to reconsider prevails it brings the question back to exactly the stage in which it was immediately before the vote was taken. The question as put by the Chair was, Shall the resolution of ratification be adopted? The question properly before the Senate was that question, and not others, and the Senate was entirely correct in overruling the Chair as it did.

There is a way by which they can get back to these various reservations, of course, but they can not do it by violating elementary principles of parliamentary law, and nothing is more elementary, as I am sure the Senator from Arkansas must know, because he is a good parliamentarian, than that a vote to reconsider brings the question back to exactly where it was before the vote was taken, and if there is anything prior to that that it is determined to change, a reconsideration must be had of each question by itself.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I did not intend to detain the Senate, but we have reached a point in the most important business that confronts the people of the United States where I believe we might as well have a clear understanding of the position on each side of this Chamber, and I propose to try to interpret what that position is.

More than a year ago the American soldiers won peace on the battle fields of Europe. For more than a year the American people have been demanding that the victories won in Europe should be written on the books of the world, and that the peace of the world should be proclaimed.

The President of the United States has negotiated a treaty of peace. Twenty-six nations sat at the peace table. It is idle for any man to assume that the contract made at that peace table was not a question of compromise and could not in itself reflect the entire sentiment of any nation which signed the contract.

The American people are not deceived in reference to that question. But they do demand peace. They demand peace at the hands of the Senate of the United States, and since the month of May, nearly six months ago, a treaty of peace has been pending before this Chamber.

This side of the Chamber is not responsible to the country for the action that the Senate will take. The majority rests in the hands of the Republican Party. The Republican Party is responsible to the people of the United States for the peace of the Nation, and what a spectacle is presented to the country to-night as to the way the Republican Party is exercising the power intrusted to it by the people of the United States.

After months of debate, months of delay, the majority party has presented to the Senate a resolution of partial ratification of the treaty of peace, a resolution proposing certain reservations that, as the President of the United States himself has said, is a nullification of this treaty and not a ratification. With what result? The resolution comes before the Senate of the United States for final action, and is defeated by a vote of 55 to 39. Although the resolution requires a two-thirds vote, under the Constitution of the United States, for its ratification, it commands but little over a third of the membership of this body in favor of its adoption.

It may be said that some gentlemen in this Chamber have voted against the ratification resolution for one reason and some have voted against it for another, but the makers of the Constitution were so careful that a treaty should reflect the mature sentiment of the people of the United States that they required that its ratification should receive the vote of two-thirds of the membership of this body.

But here, after months and months of struggle, the final resolution comes before us and commands but little over one-third of the membership of this body, a large majority defeating this attempted exercise of power. The vote of the Senate has been a repudiation of the exercise of power by the other side of the Chamber, and with what result? One would think that the gravity of the situation is so great that when the leadership that were entitled to control the situation found that they could not command a majority vote, that they had been discredited in their own house, they would at least have allowed those in opposition who commanded a majority to make a proposal to the country.

That is true in every other legislative body in the world. Is there a legislative body in the world where the leadership finds that it has lost control of the majority that it does not recognize that the new majority has its right to make its proposal and submit its proposal to the electorate of the legislative body?

Mr. McCORMICK. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I yield.

Mr. McCORMICK. Is there any other democracy in the world in which the executive has been repudiated at an election of the people where it does not surrender its power?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That is just about the class of answer that we have gotten in reference to this treaty all along the line. How far does the question of the Senator from Illinois answer the question that is before the Senate? He knows as well as I do that the President of the United States is elected for four years. He knows as well as I do that the President himself was not an issue, but it was the control of the legislative

branches of Congress, and he assumes, because the people elected a Republican majority in the two Houses of Congress, that they have repudiated the President of the United States.

I am not going into that argument. If the Senator from Illinois wishes to theorize on that question, he may do so; but it is just about as clear as any answer that has been made to the propositions which have been pending before the Senate in reference to the ratification of the treaty.

Mr. President, where are we coming to in this matter? As I said a moment ago, it makes no difference what the reason is; it makes no difference why I voted against the Lodge resolution and why the Senator from Illinois voted against the Lodge resolution, as I think he did. The former majority lost control of this Chamber, and yet, after losing control, it being clearly demonstrated that they not only could not command the constitutional majority of two-thirds but that they could not even command a bare majority, and they stood here defeated by 16 majority; and then through parliamentary license they move to reconsider for the purpose of bringing a repudiated and defeated resolution again before the Senate.

For what purpose? For the purpose of idling away the time of the country, for the purpose of playing football with the greatest problem that confronts the American people, or perchance was it for the purpose of trying to drive an unwilling majority to accept the dictates of a small minority? That is the problem. Is that what you are trying to do? Are you trying to coerce the Senators on this side who voted against the Lodge resolution to vote for it? Are you trying to coerce the Senators on this side of the Chamber who voted for the Lodge resolution to ratify under the pretense that if they do not vote for ratification the treaty of peace is repudiated?

Ah, Mr. President, let a great political party—and the Republican Party has been a great party in this country—go before the country with a simulated issue of that kind, and there is no question as to what will be the verdict of the American people on their action. The will of the majority in this Chamber is entitled to honest recognition and is not getting it. It is not given an opportunity to honestly register its verdict, and it is entitled to do so.

Where is the proposal of the leader of the majority carrying us? Repudiated on the floor of the Senate, he by parliamentary tactics is bringing us back again to the same vote on his repudiated resolution. Does he think for one moment that he can drive Senators into accepting a resolution of nullification, a resolution that could not mean anything but delay if adopted, because nobody can know better than the proponent of the resolution that after the reading of the President's letter which the Senator sent to the desk to-day, if his resolution were adopted the President would be compelled to refuse to accept the action of the Senate; and nobody knows better than the proponent of this resolution that if the President of the United States accepted it and sent it back to Paris it would not be recognized or accepted.

We in this resolution repudiate the contract of other nations and then compel them to accept that repudiation in order that we can obtain peace. In other words, the proponents of this resolution propose to force an unwilling majority here to accept their terms of peace, and then, with that supreme ego that is unequaled anywhere that I have ever seen under God's canopy, they propose to force the balance of the world to repudiate its contract in order that the United States of America and its people may have peace. The position is absurd. It is untenable. It could not be maintained before any people on God's footstool.

Mr. President, we might as well recognize this proposition and look it in the face. The men who voted against the resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] on this side of the Chamber, possibly with one or two exceptions, have been from the very beginning in favor of peace, in favor of the ratification of the treaty of peace.

It was not many months ago when most of the men who proposed this legislation from the Committee on Foreign Relations had signed a round robin repudiating the action of the President of the United States and saying that he could not get peace on those terms. They had a perfect right to express their views, and they did so. But they can not conceal that their purpose is to defeat the treaty, and not to ratify it. If they wanted to defeat the treaty, no one criticized them for making the attempt, but where the criticism does lie, and legitimately lies, is when they ignominiously failed in their attempt to pass their resolution that they should now try to shackle the hands of the Senate and prevent action by a real majority of the Senate that would look to the consummation of a real treaty of peace.

There can be no doubt that Senators on this side of the Chamber who repudiated that resolution two hours ago would be unworthy to bear the name of Senators if they do not repudiate it again when it comes before the Senate, and I have no doubt that they will. Their votes alone are enough to defeat it, but I do not doubt either that the men on the other side of the Chamber who voted hold the same convictions now that they did two hours ago and will vote the same way, which means the repudiation again of the resolution. That situation lies ahead of us as soon as this debate is closed.

Then what is the position that confronts us? We shall maintain that we are entitled to offer other resolutions of ratification, other proposals. The Chair has already ruled, and correctly ruled, that we have a right to do so, but a majority have destroyed his ruling. Where we are coming to when this resolution is voted down again is to face the fact as to whether a partisan majority which can be controlled to vote affirmatively on its own measure intends to destroy the treaty of peace by an indirect measure, to say to the Senate, "You shall ratify the treaty of peace as we, the minority, command you, or it shall not be ratified at all; that we will defeat peace."

That is the issue, and so far as I am concerned for one I am perfectly willing to meet it. I am not fearful that it will be misunderstood by the American people.

I am not fearful that it will be misunderstood by the American people. They know who stand for the ratification of this treaty of peace, and they know who wish to destroy it. When the final vote on the resolution of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] comes and is defeated, then we have merely been indulging in child's play and must take up the real resolution that may ultimately result in the ratification of the treaty, or the Senator from Massachusetts must introduce a resolution informing the President that the Senate will take no further action in this matter and send him back the treaty. Do that if you will, but do not think for one moment when you attempt to send this treaty back to the President or adjourn without action on it that the country is going to misunderstand who are in favor of the ratification of the treaty and who are opposed to it. Do not think for one moment that you can fool the great business interests of this country, which are crying and pleading for peace; do not think for one moment that you can fool the toiling masses of America who are crying and pleading for peace. If you want peace, there is but one way to get peace, and that is to keep this treaty before the Senate until we can secure, in one way or another, fairly and justly a vote for its ratification. You can not accomplish that by choking off the consideration of the treaty and continuing to force before this body a resolution that has been repudiated by a majority of 16 within the afternoon.

Mr. HARDING. Mr. President, I have been content to allow the final disposition of the pending measure without any further remarks, but I could not well be content to permit the statement of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] to go unchallenged. I quite agree with him that no one can fool the country; and, in order that we may make the situation clear to the country to-night, when all of the United States is watching the action of this body no less intently than are those who honor us with their presence, and when all the world is watching to see what this great Republic will do, I am in favor of doing what may be expressed in a well-understood sporting term as "laying all the cards on the table, face up."

We have been witnesses, Senators, to many months of discussion and debate and delay in dealing with this treaty; and it ill becomes any Senator of the minority to say that there has been no opportunity for compromise or accommodation or adjustment. I was personally a witness to the long-drawn-out discussion of reservations in the Foreign Relations Committee when we sought in a more intimate study of the treaty to accommodate our differences there, because there was not a Member of the Senate and there was but one man in the United States of America who did not know that this treaty could never be ratified without reservations. With that perfectly plain understanding of the situation, the committee set itself to work out reservations which would safeguard the interests of the United States of America and make ratification possible.

I speak, Mr. President, for one who has maintained that position. I have not liked this treaty; I think, as originally negotiated, it is the colossal blunder of all time; but, recognizing the aspirations of our own people and the people of the world to do something toward international cooperation for the promotion and preservation of peace and a more intimate and better understanding between nations, I have wished to make it possible to accept this covenant. I could, however, no more vote to ratify this treaty without reservations which make sure

America's independence of action, which make sure the preservation of American traditions, which make sure and certain our freedom in choosing our course of action, than I could participate in a knowing betrayal of this Republic.

Mr. President, in letting the public understand let us review the situation. In the Senate there are four distinct schools of thought in dealing with this treaty: One is the unconditional-ratification school, those who either through their own conscientious convictions or the lash of the Executive—choose as you will—want this treaty ratified without a single modification or reservation. That is group No. 1. In direct opposition is the so-called irreconcilable group, those who are unalterably opposed to any ratification. That is group 2. The third is the group, to which I choose to belong, if I may, who are agreed to bring about the ratification of this treaty if they are convinced that reservations have been adopted which are sufficient to safeguard the interests of the United States of America. There still remains another group—or, rather, a group within a group—popularly known as the "mild reservationists," those who are anxious to ratify, who are anxious to safeguard the interests of this Republic, but at the same time desire to make the reservations as little offensive as possible to those who assumed to negotiate the treaty in contempt of the Senate.

We have had the four groups to deal with; and in the progress of the debate and after much discussion we have finally come to an understanding on this side alone—because on the other side there were those who took the position that there could be no reservations at all—and have accommodated our differences to the extent that the majority has agreed upon a program of reservations.

The Senator from Alabama, Mr. President, who is himself, if I remember correctly, an advocate of cloture and a strong advocate of the policy of the majority doing business, makes a rather doubtful statement when he challenges the ability of the majority to do business in this Chamber, because again and again the majority has demonstrated its determination to support the reservations reported to this body. That is why they are added to the resolution. If a man is the advocate of the majority in a legislative body performing its functions, he must accept the dictum of the majority of this body.

That leads me, if you please, to indulge in a little reflection. The whole trouble with the treaty, Senators, is that it was negotiated upon a misunderstanding upon the part of the Executive. No one doubts for a moment that the President, in that disregard for the Senate which grew out of war conditions, in that little consideration for this body which followed a state of submergence, undertook to negotiate a treaty, which was his towering ambition, notwithstanding he knew the opposition of a majority and in defiance of the expressed wish or the expressed opinion of a sufficient number to defeat ratification, under the Executive impression that no modification or alteration could be effected except by a two-thirds majority vote of the Senate.

Mr. McCORMICK. And he so stated.

Mr. HARDING. He himself not only so stated, but those who have been students of the whole negotiation and the aftermath have clearly seen that the Executive proceeded on that theory. But it develops, Mr. President, that there is still a United States Senate and a majority, of course, in the Senate which is determined to reassert itself.

It was all right, Senators, to submerge ourselves as members of the Government commissioned by the people, as we did submerge ourselves during the period of the war; I was a participant in the submergence; but when the war ended and the greatest document in importance ever negotiated in the world came to this body for consideration, then it was becoming, indeed, for the United States Senate again to assume its constitutional authority.

It is in that assumption of authority that Senators on this side in the majority—not all in accord, let it be said, but Senators on this side in the majority—determined, with practical unanimity, that there could be no ratification without ample American reservations.

The members of the minority have known of the processes employed in framing the reservations. There have been weeks and months of opportunity to accommodate any differences and to meet us on common ground and negotiate acceptable reservations; but, in spite of that existent opportunity and in spite of the waste of time, when you on the other side have been clamoring about delay, never a single effort has been made until the majority has demonstrated its determination to submit reservations which must be accepted.

Now, you who talk about peace—though our attitude in dealing with the treaty, which dealing has little to do with the peace already established—you who are anxious to get this document out of the way, why not recognize a situation that can not possibly be changed?

We are content to give you your league of nations, doubtful as we are about the wisdom of the great experiment. We recognize that we are not giving it to you in the fullness of the ambitions of the Chief Executive who negotiated it; we realize and regret that it must be reported to the nations of the world with something very much akin to humiliation. That is not the fault of the Senate; that is the fault of him who negotiated it without recognizing that there is a Senate. It is a very great misfortune, and I am sorry about it; but I tell you, Senators, the independence of action and the preserved inheritance of this Republic are infinitely more important than the wounded feelings of him who negotiated it without admitting the existence of the Senate. So we in the majority are agreed to preserve American freedom of action and enter upon a league of nations, a league with such reservations that leave us our choice of action, the exercise of American conscience, the determination to do that which we think is our part in the promotion and preservation of civilization and peace without the surrender of things essentially American.

If this ratification is made with the reservations which have been adopted, there remains the skeleton of a league on which the United States can, if it deems it prudent, proceed in deliberation and calm reflection toward the building of an international relationship which shall be effective in the future.

The trouble with the whole league covenant is that it was hastily negotiated to be made the foundation of a treaty of peace, when there ought to have been a treaty of peace negotiated with a league of nations created in the deliberate aftermath.

Under these circumstances, recognizing conditions, without discussing the partisan phase of it or any political advantage, we have this arrangement, and we must meet it as it exists; and those on the majority side, those against it irreconcilably, and those for the league want these reservations to go to the nations of the Old World to assert and make certain America's freedom of action in the future, and leave a semblance of a league on which to build.

If those on the other side of the Chamber are agreed to accept such a thing as that, well and good. If you are determined that a minority of the Senate shall follow the same blind insistence that characterized the action of the Executive in negotiating, I warn you now, you are certain to go to defeat; and if I can speak for one, in accepting the challenge of the Senator from Alabama, I welcome the moment when we can go to the people of the United States on the issue as to who is responsible therefor.

I know, Mr. President, that in this covenant we have originally bartered American independence in order to create a league. We have traded away America's freedom of action in order to establish a supergovernment of the world, and it was never intended to be any less. I speak for one who is old-fashioned enough to believe that the Government of the United States of America is good enough for me. In speaking my reverence for the Government of the United States of America, Senators, I want the preservation of those coordinate branches of government which were conceived and instituted by the fathers; and if there is nothing else significant in the action of this day, you can tell to the people of the United States of America and to the world that the Senate of the United States has once more reasserted its authority, and representative government abides.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I always enjoy listening to the Senator from Ohio. He is always a delightful speaker, plausible in his arguments, and most plausible to-night; but there are two things that I want the RECORD to show and have emphasized.

The Senator from Ohio insists that he and his side represent a majority of the Senate, because they commanded a majority in favor of certain reservations or amendments to the treaty of peace that he admits, and the RECORD clearly shows, were defeated by a majority of 16 votes when they came to be registered as the action of the Senate. Why, the Senator might as well contend, because he had offered 14 amendments to a pending bill, and his amendments had received a majority vote, although the bill itself as amended had been defeated by the Senate, that his side commanded a majority of the Senate.

On the question as to whether this treaty should be ratified unconditionally or ratified with reservations, some of us in the Senate are in favor of unconditional rejection, some of us are in favor of unconditional ratification, some of us are in favor of ratification with amendments or reservations; but that is not the issue that is presented to the American people. I should have welcomed an opportunity to vote on unconditional ratification; and if I had had the opportunity, and it was de-

feated, I should have been glad to join with my brother Senators in securing some other way and some other method of writing the peace treaty of the world. But when the proposal of the writers of these reservations is rejected, not by the constitutional majority but by an actual majority of the Senate, it is idle to say that they represent a majority of this body, and that if they can not have their way they are going to destroy the treaty.

Now, that is the issue. That is the issue. If you can not have your way, if you are defeated again——

Mr. HARDING. Mr. President, will the Senator permit an interruption?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Surely.

Mr. HARDING. Take it out of my time if you like. Is not the converse true, that if a minority can not have the reservations that it wants, it is going to defeat the treaty?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. It has not done so yet.

Mr. HARDING. But it voted that way.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Well, it voted its convictions. Suppose it did, that does not mean that the minority is not willing to stay here and do business, and I understand it is announced that the other side of the Chamber will not stay here and do business; that if they can not succeed, they are going to adjourn the Senate to-morrow and tell the country that they can not have a treaty of peace.

I say that if the majority party in this Chamber seeks to adjourn the Senate after it is defeated by a majority of the Senate in its proposal, without staying here and making further attempts to write a treaty of peace, it and it alone is responsible for the condition in which the country finds itself.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator allow me to interrupt him for just a moment?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Surely.

Mr. LODGE. I merely want to relieve the Senator's mind from one anxiety. There will be no adjournment sine die, there will not even be an adjournment, if I can help it, until we vote upon the treaty again.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I am delighted to hear that news. It relieves my spirit, because I do think we should write a treaty of peace.

Mr. LODGE. I said until we had voted on it again.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Oh, well——

Mr. LODGE. When we vote on it again—be under no misapprehension—it is final. You can not make another motion to reconsider.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Of course, I know that is the interpretation of the Senator, and that is what I said I understood—that he was going to put the treaty of peace before us. In all human probability it will not command an actual majority, much less a two-thirds majority, and then he is going to insist that the proposal of a minority that can not control a majority of this body shall be accepted as the final defeat of the treaty of peace of the world.

Mr. LODGE. I advise the Senator to read Rule XIII upon reconsideration.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Oh, well, I am not engaged in discussing technical points of parliamentary law. I have no doubt the Vice President was correct in his ruling and that we can proceed, but the Senator knows that if he claims that this treaty is rejected it is his duty to notify the President—send it to the President—and when he does, if he gives the President a chance, it will be sent back here, and the peace of the world will not be stopped. The fact is that there are men in this Chamber who desire, through one method or another, to say that the treaty of Versailles shall never, in any form, become the law of the world.

Now, just one more word.

My good friend from Ohio a while ago described so accurately what has been done with the treaty of peace and the league of nations that I just want to emphasize it to the Senate. He stated that they had adopted a number of reservations, that according to his lights they had improved the treaty, and then he said, "But they left a skeleton of the league of nations for the benefit of the world." A skeleton of the league of nations. A skeleton is a dead man. They left a dead league of nations for the world to function under.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, while I have always believed that the treaty, particularly that part embracing the covenant of the league, carried with it practically all of the interpretations that were offered by the group referred to by the Senator from Ohio as the mild reservationists, I have never brought myself to the point where I would oppose this treaty, if there were reasonable reservations incorporated in the resolution of ratification. The only question that appeals to my mind to-night is this: Are there reservations included in the resolution of ratification that will not be accepted by those Governments that must accept those reservations to make our participation under the treaty legal?

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] has stated on the floor that in his opinion Great Britain, France, and Italy can not in honor accept the committee reservation with regard to Shantung. Are there other Senators on that side who agree with the Senator from North Dakota? If so, then those Senators can not sincerely vote for this resolution of ratification, if they are in favor of the ratification of the treaty. Surely they do not desire to consummate an act that, while it will not kill the treaty to-night, will result in the death of the treaty two months or three months hence.

Those are the questions. We on this side who favor this treaty have not asked you to make any violent changes in your reservations, have we? We have asked you to make reasonable reservations, and we ask you now not to make any unnecessary reservations that will threaten the acceptance of this treaty by those Governments whose acceptance is necessary.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER], who has just been referred to by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. HARDING] as one of the most sincere advocates of this treaty, the other day begged the Members on his side of the Chamber who favor this treaty not to force this Shantung reservation upon the treaty. He went further than that. He has tried time and time again to persuade the Members on his side not to require the formal acceptance of these reservations by Great Britain, France, England, and Japan. Why? Because he believed that such requirement in the resolution of ratification endangered the acceptance of our reservations.

But it appears that those on the other side who are pretending to be for this treaty are more interested in the political situation than they are in the warnings that have been given to them by the Senator from North Dakota. I want to read what the Senator from North Dakota said about this Shantung amendment. I am reading from the RECORD of November 15. He said this:

> Mr. President, I desire to address my remarks mainly to those Senators who really want a treaty, and a treaty that would be agreed to by the other nations. While I regret that it is just at the lunch hour, and I can not have those Senators present while that feature of the case is being presented, I feel it my duty to present it before this proposed reservation is voted upon.
>
> We, of course, know that any change in the Shantung provision will eliminate Japan. Knowing that, we voted by a very large majority that we would not make the treaty dependent upon Japan agreeing to any of these reservations; but we did make it incumbent upon Great Britain, France, and Italy, by an exchange of notes, to agree to them. Now, Mr. President, are we sure that we are not by this reservation making it almost impossible, if not absolutely impossible, for Great Britain and France and Italy formally to assent to these reservations without compromising their own national honor and credit?
>
> I am certain that every Senator must agree with me that if the reservation adopted by the Senate on the Shantung feature is equivalent to a rejection of the Shantung articles, then Great Britain, France, and Italy can not honorably assent to it. They can not break their war treaty with Japan.
>
> Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President——
>
> The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Nevada?
>
> Mr. McCUMBER. I yield for a question.
>
> Mr. PITTMAN. Does the Senator believe that the language of the Lodge reservation is equivalent to an expression of a rejection by the United States?
>
> Mr. McCUMBER. I do; and I expect to show it.

Permit me to say that the Senator from North Dakota did show, beyond controversy, that the action of the Senate on the Lodge reservation with regard to Shantung was an absolute denunciation of the Shantung provision.

Has the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] changed his mind in this matter? Has the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON], who has collaborated in all these treaty matters with the Senator from North Dakota, changed his mind on these matters? Has the mild reservationist from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] changed his mind with regard to these matters? Has the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. KELLOGG], who presented the McCumber reservations, changed his mind? No; they have not changed their minds with regard to these matters. They were bound by some understanding or some agreement, in their party affiliations. I am not saying this in any way derogatory to them whatever, but nevertheless they are now voting for these things which they formerly opposed upon principle.

But what happened? Why was the Shantung provision put into the resolution? Because a majority of the Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee, that framed these reservations, were and are now against the treaty. They have always been against the treaty from beginning to end, and they had the power in the committee to frame reservations that in their belief would kill it. They were not able upon the floor of the United States Senate, on a straight vote, to kill the league of nations and the treaty, but they hoped to

kill it by subterfuge and they forced these reservations upon the Senate.

On the other side you cast to-night 13 votes against the resolution of ratification. You who on the Republican side favor the treaty have barely more than one-third of the Members of the Senate. You have never had a majority on the other side in favor of this treaty. We have more Members on this side in favor of this treaty; and yet you Republicans on the other side who favor this treaty, who do not constitute as many as we Democrats on this side who favor this treaty, will not stand by us in any amendment or any change that we offer to any one of these abominable reservations that were written by the "treaty killers" on the other side.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. HARDING] says we have made no offer of a compromise. Take the very first amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER] offered an amendment. He moved to strike out all that part of reservation No. 1 after the word "ratification" in the third line.

What does that mean? With the amendment adopted as offered by the Senator from North Dakota, it would read this way:

The reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate are to be made a part and a condition of the resolution of ratification.

That is where it would have ended. It would not have been dependent upon a formal acceptance by France, Great Britain, Italy, or Japan, as it now is. Who voted for the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota? Every Democrat on this side, except four, voted for it. Who voted for it on the other side of the Chamber? The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER] and possibly the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON]. I am not sure, but I think they were the only two on the other side. Now, tell me, in fairness, was there not an effort to compromise on the part of the Senators on this side? We voted for that amendment.

But that is not all. If the Senator had had the support of the so-called mild reservationists on the other side, this reservation numbered 1, which was put into this resolution for the very purpose of killing it, would not be in the form that it is in to-night, and many of us on this side would be in a better position to vote for those reservations.

The Shantung reservation is as follows:

"7. The United States withholds its assent to articles 156, 157, and 158, and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy which may arise under said articles between the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan."

I offered the following substitute, which was rejected:

"*Provided*, That in advising and consenting to the ratification of said treaty the United States understands that the German rights and interests, renounced by Germany in favor of Japan under the provisions of articles 156, 157, and 158 of said treaty, are to be returned by Japan to China at the termination of the present war by the adoption of this treaty, as provided in the exchanged notes between the Japanese and Chinese Governments of date May 25, 1915."

That is not all. You not only put the Shantung provision in here so as to offend Japan, so as to make England in honor bound to stand by Japan under her treaties, but you went further and you put a clause in here with regard to the Monroe doctrine that to-day is arousing the press of South America.

Why did you put that in there? You put it in there because the members of the Foreign Relations Committee on the Republican side are opposed to any league of nations or any treaty at all, and to-night they proved it by their votes; and after they put it in there you did not have nerve to stand against the leaders of your own party, or you would have taken it out. That is all it amounts to. You had a chance to take it out on the floor of the Senate.

You say that the Democrats have made no attempt to compromise on reservations. There was a reservation offered in place of the Monroe doctrine reservation. That reservation was drawn by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER] and concurred in by all the mild reservationists on the other side. I offered that in the very language in which it was prepared by the mild reservationists on the other side, and how did the vote stand when it came to a vote? There were 55 against it and 35 for it, and the only votes for it, outside of the vote of the Senator from North Dakota, were of the Senators on this side. The Democrats, if they had had the support of the so-called mild reservationists on the other side, would have carried the substitute of the mild reservationists for the reservation of the majority on the other side with regard to the Monroe doctrine.

I ask consent to place that in the RECORD without reading it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. POINDEXTER in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee Monroe doctrine reservation is as follows:

"6. The United States will not submit to arbitration or to inquiry by the assembly or by the council of the league of nations, provided for in said treaty of peace, any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe doctrine; said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said league of nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany."

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I offer the following substitute for reservation numbered 6.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

"That the national policy of the United States known as the Monroe doctrine, as announced and interpreted by the United States, is not in any way impaired or affected by the covenant of the league of nations and is not subject to any decision, report, or inquiry by the council or assembly."

Mr. PITTMAN. I offer the following amendment as a substitute for reservation numbered 6.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

"The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which in the judgment of the United States, depends upon or involves its long-established policy commonly known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained."

The Secretary read as follows:

"The following notice is presented by Mr. SMITH of Georgia to be read in compliance with the provisions of rule 22, applicable to closing debate:

"Second. Amend the sixth reservation by striking out the words 'Is to be interpreted by the United States alone and.'"

All the foregoing substitutes were rejected.

Mr. PITTMAN. That is not all. All the way through, from the very beginning to the end, there were offered on the other side by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER], or there were offered on this side by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] or other Democratic Senators, substitute reservations for practically every reservation offered by the majority, and in nearly every case those reservations which were offered as substitutes were the reservations that had been prepared by the so-called mild reservationists on the Republican side, and yet the Democrats are said not to have offered any opportunity for compromise. The Democrats voted for them in every case, while the Republicans voted against them in every case.

I contend now, and the RECORD will disclose, that every reservation contained in the Republican resolution of ratification was dictated and framed by the identical men who voted to-night to kill the treaty. There was not a case but what, if those men had not voted against the substitutes for the Republican reservations, the substitutes would have carried.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. PITTMAN. For a question.

Mr. PENROSE. I would like to ask the Senator what profit there is in explaining to the Senate how Republicans voted according to their convictions, when every Democrat voted under orders from the White House?

Mr. PITTMAN. I was in hopes, Mr. President——

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I deny that.

Mr. PENROSE. The Senator from Colorado is about the only one who can deny it.

Mr. THOMAS. I deny that also.

Mr. PITTMAN. I am very sorry that the Senator from Colorado took up my time to reply, because any remarks made by the Senator from Pennsylvania do not require any answer whatever in times like these.

I simply am going on to show, if you please, that we offered a compromise reservation for practically every reservation offered by the "treaty killers" on the other side, and that the Democrats voted for such compromises every time, and they got no help from the other side. I want to tell you that in every case of a compromise reservation, the substitute for the reservation of the committee would have been adopted except for the 13 votes of the Republican Senators who are now openly against the treaty and who always have been against it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Any treaty.

Mr. PITTMAN. And every league of nations. Yet on the other side there is a pretense on the part of some Senators that they are sincerely in favor of the adoption of this treaty and the league of nations, with reservations. They have most consistently and persistently refused to accept any form of reservation that in their opinion would tend to the ratification of this treaty.

Does anyone charge, in his own mind, the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] with ever desiring to vote for a reservation that, in his opinion, would aid in the ratification of this treaty? Does anyone believe that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX] ever helped frame these reservations in the Committee on Foreign Relations for the purpose of facilitating the ratification of this treaty? Yet it was those men, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH], the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON],

and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MOSES] who in the Committee on Foreign Relations used all of their great skill as international lawyers to frame this beautiful thing that is now laid before us.

Yet we have the Senator from Ohio, in that suave, easy, gentle manner of his, saying, "We have laid something before you—something good."

The idea of a reservation which would aid in the ratification of this treaty receiving the vote of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH]. To suggest such a thing would be an insult to the Senator from Idaho that I would not participate in for one single moment.

When you unmask all of the hypocrisy surrounding this whole transaction, when you see the leaders of the great Republican Party, representing the people of this country, pretending that they are doing everything in God's world to ratify a treaty, and at the same time you see them call to their aid to prepare the reservations the men who are killing the treaty, and you see them acting with them for the purpose of defeating amendments of Senators like the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER], who they admit are honestly for the treaty, their interest and sincerity and consistency at least are open to suspicion on the part of the people of the country.

But they say that we have offered no compromise. I say to you that we have offered compromises on the floor of the Senate which even the Senator from North Dakota would admit would have been accepted two months ago. Why will they not be accepted to-day? Conditions have not changed in the world. The reservations are just the same. The reasons they will not be accepted to-day, and he will admit it, are purely political reasons, and nothing else on earth. Then if he will not accept them on the ground of political reasons he need not appeal to us on the high ground that they are trying to ratify a treaty with those countries for the sake of humanity throughout the world.

I ask leave to print in the RECORD as a part of my remarks these various amendments that were offered and voted down, so as not to take up the time to read them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

1. The reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate are to be made a part and a condition of the resolution of ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate have been accepted by an exchange of notes as a part and a condition of said resolution of ratification by at least three of the four principal allied and associated powers, to wit, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan.

Mr. MCCUMBER offered following substitute:

The SECRETARY. It is proposed, in what is known as reservation No. 1, in line 3, after the word "ratification," to strike out the remainder of the reservation in the following words:

"Which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate have been accepted by an exchange of notes as a part and a condition of said resolution of ratification by at least three of the four principal allied and associated powers, to wit, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan."

Mr. MCCUMBER. Mr. President, in the first reservation I move to strike out all after the word "ratification," where it first occurs, in line 3, down to the end of the reservation, and to insert in lieu of the words stricken out the following:

"The acceptance of such reservations and understandings by any party to said treaty may be effected by an exchange of notes."

Mr. BORAH. On line 7 I move to strike out the words "three of," so that the reservations will read that the reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate must be accepted "by at least the four principal allied and associated powers, to wit, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan."

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I offer the following amendment to the paragraph under consideration: Insert, after the word "ratification," on line 7, the following words:

"Or by participating in any of the proceedings authorized by said treaty."

So that it will read:

"The reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate are to be made a part and a condition of the resolution of ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate have been accepted by an exchange of notes as a part and a condition of said resolution of ratification or by participating in any of the proceedings authorized by said treaty"—

And so forth.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, upon further consideration of the amendment submitted a few moments ago, I am inclined to think the suggestion made by the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] indicates that there was quite a serious imperfection in that amendment. I offer this as a substitute for it:

"Or by recognizing the United States as a party to the treaty."

So that it will read:

"Which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate have been accepted by an exchange of notes as a part and a condition of said resolution of ratification, or by recognizing the United States as a party to the treaty, by at least three of the four principal allied and associated powers, to wit"—

And so forth.

The SECRETARY. Reservation of the committee No. 7 is as follows:

"7. The United States withholds its assent to articles 156, 157, and 158, and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy which may arise under said articles between the Republic of China and the Empire of Japan."

Mr. MCCUMBER. I read the substitute. The offer is of my No. 1 of that which was printed the other day:

"The United States refrains from entering into any agreement on its part in reference to the matters contained in articles 156, 157, and 158, and reserves full liberty of action in respect to any controversy which may arise in relation thereto."

Mr. PITTMAN (offers substitute).

The Secretary read as follows:

"*Provided*, That in advising and consenting to the ratification of said treaty the United States understands that the German rights and interests, renounced by Germany in favor of Japan under the provisions of articles 156, 157, and 158 of said treaty, are to be returned by Japan to China at the termination of the present war by the adoption of this treaty as provided in the exchanged notes between the Japanese and Chinese Governments of date May 25, 1915."

Mr. PITTMAN. I call for the yeas and nays.

The Secretary read committee reservation numbered 8, as follows:

"8. The Congress of the United States will provide by law for the appointment of the representatives of the United States in the assembly and the council of the league of nations, and may in its discretion provide for the participation of the United States in any commission, committee, tribunal, court, council, or conference, or in the selection of any members thereof and for the appointment of members of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils, or conferences, or any other representatives under the treaty of peace, or in carrying out its provisions, and until such participation and appointment have been so provided for and the powers and duties of such representatives have been defined by law, no person shall represent the United States under either said league of nations or the treaty of peace with Germany or be authorized to perform any act for or on behalf of the United States thereunder, and no citizen of the United States shall be selected or appointed as a member of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils, or conferences except with the approval of the Senate of the United States."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read reservation numbered 9.

The Secretary read as follows:

"9. The United States understands that the reparation commission will regulate or interfere with exports from the United States to Germany, or from Germany to the United States, only when the United States by act or joint resolution of Congress approves such regulation or interference."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read reservation numbered 10.

The Secretary read as follows:

"10. The United States shall not be obligated to contribute to any expenses of the league of nations, or of the secretariat, or of any commission, or committee, or conference, or other agency, organized under the league of nations or under the treaty or for the purpose of carrying out the treaty provisions, unless and until an appropriation of funds available for such expenses shall have been made by the Congress of the United States."

The SECRETARY. Reservation No. 11:

"If the United States shall at any time adopt any plan for the limitation of armaments proposed by the council of the league of nations under the provisions of article 8, it reserves the right to increase such armaments without the consent of the council whenever the United States is threatened with invasion or engaged in war."

The Secretary read as follows:

"12. The United States reserves the right to permit, in its discretion, the nationals of a covenant-breaking State, as defined in article 10 of the covenant of the league of nations, residing within the United States or in countries other than that violating said article 10, to continue their commercial, financial, and personal relations with the nationals of the United States."

"13. Nothing in articles 296, 297, or in any of the annexes thereto, or in any other article, section, or annex of the treaty of peace with Germany, shall, as against citizens of the United States, be taken to mean any confirmation, ratification, or approval of any act otherwise illegal or in contravention of the rights of citizens of the United States."

"14. The United States declines to accept, as trustee or in her own right, any interest in or any responsibility for the government or disposition of the overseas possessions of Germany, her rights and titles to which Germany renounces to the principal allied and associated powers under articles 119 to 127, inclusive."

The SECRETARY. Reservation No. 15, which will now become No. 14, is as follows:

"14. The United States reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions affect its honor or its vital interests and declares that such questions are not under this treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or of the assembly of the league of nations or any agency thereof or to the decision or recommendation of any other power."

[Rejected.]

The SECRETARY. On page 2 of the bill-size print, line 4, the following reservation:

"3. The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations—whether members of the league or not—under the provisions of article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I desire to offer as a substitute for the third reservation, just read, the second reservation heretofore offered by the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER], found on page 15 of Senate Document 150, which I will ask the Secretary to read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read:

The SECRETARY. Reading from page 15 of star print of Document 150, line 7, as a substitute for the proposed reservation just read, the following:

"2. That the suggestions of the council of the league of nations as to the means of carrying the obligations of article 10 into effect are only advisory, and that any undertaking under the provisions of article 10, the execution of which may require the use of American military or naval forces or economic measure, can under the Constitution be carried out only by the action of the Congress, and that the failure of the Congress to adopt the suggestions of the council of the league or to provide such military or naval forces or economic measures shall not constitute a violation of the treaty."

Mr. BORAH. I send to the desk a substitute, which I offer in lieu of reservation numbered 3, as reported by the committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will report the amendment proposed by the Senator from Idaho.

The SECRETARY. In lieu of the reservation reported by the committee known as reservation numbered 3, substitute the following:

"3. The United States assumes no obligation, legal or moral, under article 10 and shall not be bound by any of the terms or conditions of said article."

Mr. WALSH of Montana. Mr. President, I move to strike out from the reservation the following words, appearing in lines 11, 12, and 13, on page 2, namely, "or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States."

* * * * * * * *

Mr. WALSH of Montana. I ask that the amendment which I send to the desk may be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Montana will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add at the end of reservation No. 3 the following:

"And the United States hereby releases all members of the league from any obligation to it under article 10 and declines to participate in any proceeding by the council authorized thereby."

Mr. KING:

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out from the last portion of the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana these words:

"And declines to participate in any proceeding by the council authorized thereby."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will state the amendment proposed by the Senator from Montana, and then the amendment as it would read if the amendment proposed by the Senator from Utah were adopted.

The SECRETARY. The Senator from Montana proposes to add, at the end of what is known as reservation No. 3, the following:

"And the United States hereby releases all members of the league from any obligation to it under article 10, and declines to participate in any proceeding by the council authorized thereby."

The Senator from Utah proposes to strike out the words "and declines to participate in any proceeding by the council authorized thereby," so that, if amended, the amendment will read, "and the United States hereby releases all members of the league from any obligation to it under article 10."

The SECRETARY. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] proposes the following amendment to the proposed committee reservation No. 3, as follows: On page 2, line 4, after the word "obligation," insert the words "beyond the expiration of five years from the ratification of this treaty," so that if amended the paragraph will read:

"The United States assumes no obligation beyond the expiration of five years from the ratification of this treaty to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country."

Mr. WALSH of Montana:

The SECRETARY. Add at the end of the proposed reservation No. 3 the following:

"*Provided, however*, That the United States assumes for the period of five years with other members of the league, the obligation of said article 10 as to the following Republics, to wit: Poland, Czecho-slovakia, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State."

Mr McKELLAR:

The SECRETARY. Add at the end of the proposed reservation of the committee No. 3 the following:

"*Provided, however*, That the United States assumes for the period of five years with the other members of the league the obligation of said article 10 as to the Republic of France in maintaining her sovereignty over Alsace-Lorraine."

Mr. HITCHCOCK. To that reservation I offer the following substitute.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will state the proposed substitute

The SECRETARY. In lieu of the words proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations known as reservation No. 3 insert the following:

"That the advice mentioned in article 10 of the covenant of the league which the council may give to the member nations as to the employment of their naval and military forces is merely advice which each member nation is free to accept or reject, according to the conscience and judgment of its then existing government, and in the United States this advice can only be accepted by action of the Congress at the time in being, Congress alone under the Constitution of the United States having the power to declare war."

Mr. OWEN:

The SECRETARY. In lieu of reservation numbered 3, proposed by Mr. LODGE, the Senator from Oklahoma offers the following substitute:

"The United States in assuming the obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or existing political independence of any other country, or to interfere in controversies between nations, whether members of the league or not, under the provisions of article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States, does so with the understanding that the advice or recommendation of the council or assembly under articles 10 and 15 is purely advisory and absolutely subject to such judgment and action as the Congress of the United States may find justified by the facts in any case submitted."

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, while Senators who are supporting the pending reservation seem to be voting more because of pledges than from preference, I desire to offer what I send to the desk, to be added to the pending reservation proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and to say that its author is the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will state the amendment proposed to the reservation by the Senator from Nebraska.

The SECRETARY. As an addition to reservation No. 3 it is proposed to add:

"But, finally, it shall be the declared policy of our Government, in order to meet fully and fairly our obligations to ourselves and to the world, that the freedom and peace of Europe being again threatened by any power or combination of powers, the United States will regard such a situation with grave concern as a menace to its own peace and freedom, will consult with other powers affected with a view to devising means for the removal of such menace, and will, the necessity arising in the future, carry out the same complete accord and cooperation with our chief cobelligerents for the defense of civilization."

Mr. GORE:

The SECRETARY. On line 14, after the word "freedom," it is proposed to insert the words "of the seas and the freedom," so that it will read:

"But, finally, it shall be the declared policy of our Government, in order to meet fully and fairly our obligations to ourselves and to the world, that the freedom of the seas and the freedom and peace of Europe being again threatened by any power or combination of powers"—

"6. The United States will not submit to arbitration or to inquiry by the assembly or by the council of the league of nations, provided for in said treaty of peace, any questions which in the judgment of the United States depend upon or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe doctrine; said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said league of nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany."

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I offer the following substitute for reservation numbered 7.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

"That the national policy of the United States known as the Monroe doctrine, as announced and interpreted by the United States, is not in any way impaired or affected by the covenant of the league of nations and is not subject to any decision, report, or inquiry by the council or assembly."

Mr. PITTMAN. I offer the following amendment as a substitute for reservation numbered 6

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

"The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any question which, in the judgment of the United States, depends upon or involves its long-established policy commonly known as the Monroe doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained."

The Secretary read as follows:

"The following notice is presented by Mr. SMITH of Georgia to be read in compliance with the provisions of rule 22, applicable to closing debate:

"Second. Amend the sixth reservation by striking out the words 'Is to be interpreted by the United States alone and.'"

Mr. PITTMAN. I simply want to say this in conclusion, because my time is nearly up, that if Senators on the other side who favor the treaty—and I do not know how many of you there are, and I doubt if there are very many of you—if those of you there who are honest and sincere, if those of you there who hold your country above your party, are willing to join us on this side, I feel assured we can get you enough votes to ratify this treaty with reservations that you yourselves would have accepted two months ago.

If you had adopted the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota with regard to the preamble, if you had adopted his suggestions with regard to article 1, if you had adopted his reservation with regard to the Monroe doctrine, if you had adopted his first suggestion with regard to Shantung, which I offered as a substitute, although there is very little left of the original covenant, and while we are simply standing in the league as advisors, and while we have thrown off the burden of responsibility, there would be something left that possibly when we come into our own senses we could later rectify.

It would be the foundation upon which Republicans and Democrats later on could build a better edifice than the Republican Party have left. Change it in those particulars and I will vote for your reservations, and I will vote for your resolution of ratification, bad and insignificant and destructive as it is.

On the other hand, if you do not cut out of the resolution of ratification those reservations that you know will destroy the treaty, if you persist in that fraud upon the American people and that fraud upon the world, then I tell you there are enough fearless Democrats on this side of the Chamber to prevent its ratification until the American people understand. We may adopt the policy of isolation, and profit; we may decide to remain in an existence of selfishness, greed, and war, but we will not stand for national cowardice, pretense, and dishonesty.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is upon the resolution of ratification——

Mr. REED. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Gerry	McKellar	Smith, Ga.
Ball	Hale	McLean	Smith, Md.
Bankhead	Harding	McNary	Smith, S. C.
Beckham	Harris	Moses	Smoot
Borah	Harrison	Myers	Spencer
Brandegee	Henderson	New	Stanley
Calder	Hitchcock	Newberry	Sterling
Capper	Johnson, Calif.	Norris	Sutherland
Chamberlain	Jones, Wash.	Nugent	Swanson
Colt	Kellogg	Overman	Thomas
Cummins	Kendrick	Page	Townsend
Curtis	Kenyon	Penrose	Trammell
Dial	Keyes	Phipps	Wadsworth
Dillingham	King	Pittman	Walsh, Mass.
Edge	Kirby	Poindexter	Walsh, Mont.
Elkins	Knox	Reed	Warren
Fernald	La Follette	Robinson	Watson
Fletcher	Lenroot	Sheppard	Williams
France	Lodge	Sherman	Wolcott
Frelinghuysen	McCormick	Shields	
Gay	McCumber	Simmons	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-two Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, in reference to the resolution now before the Senate, it must be distinctly understood that those who oppose the resolution in its present form are not thereby committed to the proposition that they are opposed to any reservations whatever to the treaty. It must be understood that there are reservations involved in the resolution which are regarded by those who are friendly to the treaty as unobjectionable.

There are quite a number among the friends of the treaty, I am sure, who would really raise no question concerning quite a few of the reservations embodied in the present resolution, but it is perfectly plain also that the resolution includes reservations which make it as it stands practically destructive of the very life and heart of the treaty, and it is on that account that many of us—I do, speaking for myself—find ourselves utterly unable to support the resolution.

It seems to me an illustration may be made of the position in which the United States is sought to be put by this resolution by this simple statement: Suppose four gentlemen on the other side and I are about to enter upon an important enterprise. Certain arrangements are needed—the supply of a small amount of capital with certain supervision and direction, details of management to be provided, and certain obligations are to be incurred. Finally the agreement is reduced to writing and it is submitted to each of us. The four parties sign it and then bring it to me.

I say I am perfectly willing to enter into this arrangement. I make this contract with you; I embark upon this great enterprise with you, but upon the condition and the understanding that I am to get out when I get ready; that I am to do what I like to do about it; that I will pay in as much capital as I see fit to put in; that I will cancel all obligations when I get ready to cancel them; that I am to be the sole judge of when I shall rescind that contract and in what way I shall recede from it and the right to abandon the undertaking when I like.

In an ordinary, everyday business transaction if that sort of proposition were put up as between five men, the other four men would have absolutely no respect whatever for the selfish individual who desired to have entirely in his control and at his own option the right to quit whenever he desired and to determine for himself alone on what terms and conditions he would get out or continue. No man with decent self-respect would put himself into such a position. No individual with any sense of justice and honor and duty and proper consideration for his associates would undertake to make such a contract with his fellow citizens. It would be regarded as a rank absurdity to even offer to enter into covenants whereby one of the parties would reserve to himself the unconditional and absolute determination as to how much he would contribute to the joint enterprise; that if it proved profitable and worth while he would go on with it; but if there were troubles and difficulties ahead he would get out whenever it suited him to do so. Such a proposition as that would in itself brand any individual who suggested it as selfish and designing, if not dishonest, and certainly as unreliable and untrustworthy.

That is the position the movers seek or propose to put the United States in under this resolution; that is what is offered to all our associates and allies with whom we have joined forces in conducting to victory the greatest war since the beginning of time, with whom we ought yet to be cooperating, and to whom we still owe debts of gratitude and everlasting sympathies.

You wish to say to them, "We are willing to enter upon this contract and this arrangement so as if possible to secure the peace of the world, in order that we may, if we can, carry out our original purpose and undertaking when we entered the fight, namely, to secure a righteous and permanent peace"; that is what we said we would do; not only secure a righteous peace, but a permanent peace as the ultimate goal. We say to our associates, "We are willing that you shall put in all of your resources; that you shall bind yourselves; that you shall contribute whatever is needful on your part to protect humanity against such a calamity in all the years to come, and we will go with you just as far as we see fit to go; we will quit you whenever we like to quit you; we will abandon the enterprise if for any reason it occurs to us to be to our interest to do so, or whenever there are any problems or difficulties ahead that we do not care to be responsible for or to solve or overcome. We will notify you now that we will determine for ourselves when we are free and at liberty to abandon you, and we will abandon you whenever we desire so to do without regard to your interests or obligations."

I say that is an undignified position to occupy before the world. It is not honest; it is not just; it is not fair; it is not the part that any responsible nation ought to play in the affairs of mankind. It is based upon the idea that international affairs, so far as we are concerned, constitute a game of solitaire, and we will play it alone. We do not propose to deal any cards to any other people in the world in the conduct of this game. The attitude now assumed is consistent with that idea; it is utterly selfish.

I shall not take up the time to argue the reasons why I think the treaty ought to be ratified, and this league ought to be approved, but from that standpoint alone I would appeal to every Senator upon this floor—and I think it would meet favorable response in the breast of every American in the land—that we say to our friends, "This is an important enterprise; it is worthy your contribution and our contribution; we have been with you up to this time; we will go with you to the end; we will endeavor to do our part, and we will not shirk any responsibility; we will not ask anything for ourselves that we are not willing to give to you, and we will go on and try this experiment out in the effort to see that there shall never again come to the world such destruction of life and property, such distress and suffering as we have just gone through with."

Mr. President, seven and a half millions of the bravest and best young men of the world lie buried, killed in battle; over 10,000,000 more are crippled and maimed and wounded, and $186,000,000,000 has been the cost in dollars and cents up to this time. Do we sit idly here contemplating the possibility of continuing upon a plan of competitive armaments looking again to a war that must come because we assume it can not be avoided? Ought we not make every effort on our part at least to see to it that so far as it can be accomplished we shall put an end to that sort of thing in the future?

So I say, Mr. President, that it is a great pity, in my judgment, that the resolution proposes to put this country in such a selfish, domineering, inexcusable, indecent attitude before the world; and it is a pity that at this time we are unwilling to forego this determination to accomplish a plan which was determined upon when the Foreign Relations Committee was appointed at the beginning of this session; that we are unwilling to proceed to do our best here instead of relying upon technicalities and parliamentary this and parliamentary that in order to stifle a full and fair expression of views upon this floor; that we are unwilling to do what this great occasion demands of every Senator who loves his flag, who loves his country, and who has a feeling of good will toward his fellow men everywhere.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks, without reading, a clipping from the Post with reference to the cost of the war.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

COST OF WAR $337,612,542,530—ESTIMATE REACHED IN REPORT OF CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

The first comprehensive report on the direct and indirect costs of the war has just been made by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and published in a volume of that title. After taking each of the countries separately on both sides and summarizing the total direct and total indirect costs, the report gives the direct cost as $186,000,000,000, and states that the indirect costs "have amounted to almost as much more.

The capitalized value of soldier human life, which is given among the "indirect" costs, is placed at $33,551,276,280. The property losses are divided as follows: On land, $29,960,000,000; on sea, $6,800,000,000. Loss of production is an indirect cost of the war, which has meant to the nations $45,000,000,000. War relief added $1,000,000,000. The loss to neutrals through indirect cost is placed at $1,750,000,000. Total indirect costs to all nations, including neutrals, is $151,612,542,560.

The report was gathered from reliable sources by Ernest L. Bogart, professor of economics, University of Illinois. Estimating the "capitalized value of human life," he fixes the worth of the individual at figures ranging from $2,020 in Bulgaria, Turkey, Greece, Japan, Roumania, Serbia, and several other countries up to $4,720 for the United States, where the economic worth of the individual to the nation is placed at the highest.

In addition to the $33,551,000,000 given as the economic worth of those who lost their lives or were injured in actual warfare, an equal amount is allowed for civilian losses. The number of known dead is placed at 9,998,771 and the presumed dead at 2,991,800.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of the Senate to an analysis of the vote on this resolution of ratification. There were 55 votes against the resolution of ratification. Of that number 13 Republicans voted against it because they were hostile to the treaty on any basis whatever; two others, whose position I am not absolutely clear about, supported that position, leaving 40 who voted against that form of resolution who really are in favor of the treaty, and nearly all of them—I think all of them without exception—are willing to agree to some kind of reservations of an interpretative character, and some of them may go further than that. On the other side there were 39, of whom 4 were Democrats, who voted for the somewhat extreme reservations of the so-called Lodge resolution. Those 39 Senators added to the 40 Senators makes 79 Senators who, so far as this vote is concerned, are in favor of the treaty

with reservations of some kind. This body can be controlled by a majority, and that 79 far transcends a majority. If they will, those who have voted for the reservations can cooperate with those who are not willing to accept reservations going so far, and it is a question merely of the adjustment of differences of opinion. It seems to me that the 39 Senators who voted for the resolution with its reservations can hardly be expected to be regarded as earnest friends of the treaty itself if they refuse to permit a parliamentary method by which the differences may be conciliated and adjusted.

We are now face to face with a parliamentary situation under which the leader on the other side of the aisle has brought about an impasse, and we are informed that we must either vote for the treaty and the covenant with these objectionable reservations or the whole matter will be disposed of; in other words, it is a proposal to coerce the 40 Senators on this side who are in favor of the treaty and in favor of adjusting these differences by 39 on the other side, cooperating with, or some of them on that side cooperating with the irreconcilable enemies of this covenant. I merely wanted to put that analysis in the RECORD.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, as a friend of the treaty and of some league of nations, I think I am qualified to speak briefly in reply to some of the suggestions made by the Senator from Oklahoma, as well as the suggestions made by other Senators.

It seems to me, as I have listened to this discussion, that the opposition to the reservations already adopted arises largely out of a contention for mere form and a mere form of words—a form of procedure and a form of words.

Take the preamble of the reservations. It provides that acceptance of the reservations shall be signified by an exchange of notes by three of the allied powers. It is simply, then, a question of the form of acceptance. Shall it be by acquiescence in acts or conduct, or the acquiescence that arises after the lapse of a long period of time, in which we will be uncertain as to what will be done by the allied powers in regard to these reservations; or shall the acceptance be signified by an exchange of notes?

That is the difference. I agree with the committee that the acceptance should be by an exchange of notes, whereby we and the world would know, and would know speedily, as to whether or not these reservations were agreed to.

The other side, those who oppose this preamble, must have an acquiescence. They will agree that there must be an acquiescence to these reservations, but they want it to rest in conduct, in acts, or in lapse of time. Which is the better for all parties concerned—the acceptance by acquiescence or the acceptance by an exchange of notes?

I want to ask Senators on the other side who oppose this first reservation, the preamble, if they, on such a slight pretext, are willing to imperil so great a cause?

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I should like to say on my own behalf that I believe that agreeing to that would result in a defeat of the treaty itself, and for that reason we would not get the peace which I believe we all desire.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, I can not agree with the Senator from Oklahoma for a single moment in that respect. I think that the allied powers would be only too glad to make the exchange of notes, signifying their acceptance of these reservations and our joining with them in this treaty.

Now, Mr. President, to call attention to another point, to show that this is largely a mere matter of words and form for which those opposed to these reservations are contending: Now, I refer to the reservations with regard to withdrawal, and I quote here and read into the RECORD the reservation of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER]. The opposition has been inclined to look very favorably upon the reservations proposed by him:

> That the United States understands, and so construes article 1, that in case of notice of withdrawal from the league of nations, as provided in said article, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under the said covenant have been fulfilled.

The only addition—the rest is in substance almost word for word the same—the only addition in the committee reservation is this:

> And notice of withdrawal by the United States may be given by a concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States.

A word here in passing in regard to this reservation relating to withdrawal, and in answer to the Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER]. He thinks that we are practically out of the league, that we are not doing our share under the terms of that reservation, in saying we will quit when we please. We want, Mr. President, to be in that position. This principle is involved—the principle of national sovereignty. If we can not determine when we have fulfilled our obligations but must leave it to this superpower, the council of the league of nations, we have lost so much of our sovereignty, and it is one of the greatest attributes of sovereignty, I think, that a nation may determine its international relations and when it has fulfilled its obligations to the other nations of the world. I think it essential that we should preserve the reservation in regard to withdrawal.

Who shall give a notice of withdrawal, the Executive of the United States, or Congress by joint resolution, or Congress by concurrent resolution? What will be the situation, Mr. President? Our representatives on the league of nations, in the assembly, and in the council, will be the appointees of the President of the United States. A joint resolution here to withdraw from the league of nations might be vetoed by the President. It might be vetoed on representations made by his appointees on the council of the league of nations, or the league, or the assembly; and I think it highly important that it should be left to Congress alone, who represent and speak for the people of the United States, to determine whether or not we shall withdraw from the league of nations.

Now, Mr. President—I will be very brief—I come to the next, the second, reservation. I want to read into the RECORD here three different forms of reservation. One Senator, the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. KELLOGG], this morning began that good work, but did not conclude it; and I intend that these three different forms of reservations shall be read here in the RECORD together. I have before me the one proposed by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK]. It reads as follows:

> The United States does not assume an obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations—whether members of the league or not—under the provisions of article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, until in any particular case the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide.

That was proposed by the leader on the minority side and the leader of the discussion on that side. He must have believed in it or he would not have proposed it for discussion and consideration here.

In this same connection I want to read the reservation on this same subject proposed by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. MCCUMBER]. We will see how much, in substance or in essence, they differ:

> The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations, whether members of the league or not, under the provisions of article 10, or to employ the military and naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military and naval forces of the United States, shall, by act or joint resolution, so declare.

In substance it is the same as the reservation proposed by the Senator from Nebraska.

Now I am going to read the reservation, which has already been adopted, proposed by the committee:

> The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations, whether members of the league or not, under the provisions of article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide.

In every element the three reservations are the same. It is left at last to the determination of Congress as to whether or not we shall intervene in any European controversy under the provisions of article 10 of the covenant.

Mr. President, they say that is the heart of this covenant. It has been the storm center of this discussion, and yet here are the three reservations substantially the same. Where will be the responsibility for the defeat of this treaty if it depends upon how we construe these reservations in regard to the most vital feature of the covenant and of this discussion? Where will the responsibility be?

Mr. President, it has been urged that there is a great moral obligation under article 10. If I remember correctly the interview between the members of the Foreign Relations Committee and the President of the United States, he said that it was simply a moral obligation that it imposed; that it had no legal sanctions; and for that reason was a moral obligation only. I agree with the President. It is a moral obligation. But, Mr. President, where else may we find a moral obligation? We will find the most sacred moral obligation growing out of the issue of peace or war, the issue that arises when the question comes as to whether or not the United States will intervene in any controversy between European nations or any controversy relating to the territorial integrity or political independence of

any other nation. Would the maintenance of the status quo, for example, between any nation and its colonies or its dependencies lead to a system of oppression and injustice? Would we be obliged, Mr. President, under the moral obligation imposed by article 10 to further a system of inequality, oppression, and injustice?

It is for that reason, Mr. President, that we decline to subscribe to article 10, and provide that until Congress has so declared we shall not intervene with armed forces or by resort to economic pressure to bring any alleged recalcitrant nation to terms.

Mr. President, the controversy in which we are asked to intervene is the soul of the thing, not the mere obligation to protect the political independence or territorial integrity of another nation member of this league, but the character of the controversy determines whether or not there is a moral obligation or not for us to go to the aid of another nation which complains that its territory is invaded or its political independence is menaced. It is then that Congress in its deliberations will test the question as to whether it is right or wrong for the United States to equip an army for foreign service and go to war. Is it just, or will it work injustice? Is it moral or unmoral for us to intervene?

We could not subscribe for a moment, Mr. President, to the idea of guaranteeing the political independence and the territorial integrity of any other nation in the world unless we knew what the issues at stake were, what questions of morals are involved.

The determination of our attitude should necessarily rest in the hands of Congress. So, Mr. President, to this extent it is plain that the objections made by the other side, who seek to charge us with the responsibility of defeating this treaty, are not objections to salient and essential things in the reservations but are objections of mere form or as to phraseology.

I ask again, how can you on a pretext so slight as that which you have so far offered imperil a cause so great and important as that involved in the ratification of this treaty?

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, before the vote is taken I wish to say just a word.

Much has been said concerning compromise and negotiation. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] this evening said that as to many of the reservations it was a mere matter of form, but that the reservation upon article 10 was vital, that it cut the heart out of the league.

I want to say to the other side that that reservation, as most of the other reservations, was drawn not by the enemies of the treaty but by its friends, and article 10 being the crucial point of difference between the two sides of the aisle, upon that article there can be no compromise, there can be no negotiation that will change the substance of that reservation. If the other side of the aisle and the President of the United States desire a ratification of the treaty they must take the reservation upon article 10 in substantially its present form.

That being true, there can be no advantage or good accomplished by further negotiation or talk about compromise. We might as well settle it now.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, it is indeed very distressing to me to hear a Senator of the United States say, in this crucial hour of the world's history, that there can be no compromise. I dislike to think that when we are considering a treaty which was intended to bring to an end all hostilities in the world growing out of the war, and which has already been ratified by four of the great powers of the world—namely, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan—when everything is in the balance, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] should notify the American people that there can be no compromise. To what extremes have we come politically that we dare to thus jeopardize the peace of the world?

My distinguished colleague [Mr. HARDING], for whom I have the profoundest respect, in an eloquent speech which he made a short time ago in substance said that these reservations were prepared by the committee as friends of the treaty.

Senators, let me call your attention to the personnel of the Republican side of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Bear in mind that it is said that these reservations were prepared by the friends of the treaty, and yet when it comes to the ratification of this treaty with these reservations contained in it, out of the Republican membership of that committee Senator BORAH, Senator BRANDEGEE, Senator KNOX, Senator JOHNSON of California, and Senator MOSES all voted against these reservations, which the Senator from Wisconsin says were prepared by the friends of the treaty.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. If the Senator will permit me, he has left one out. Senator FALL also was against the treaty.

Mr. POMERENE. Yes. I was going to refer to him. Senator FALL, though he was not here to vote, made the statement upon the floor of the Senate that he was opposed to the treaty.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield? I will be glad to have him answer out of my time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Ohio yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. POMERENE. I yield.

Mr. LENROOT. Does the Senator know that not one of the reservations that have been discussed to-night was prepared by any of those gentlemen he has named?

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I know what reservations were reported by that committee. There were 15 of them reported by that committee to the Senate for its consideration. It may be that some of the Senators who were friends of the treaty were consulted as to the final form of the reservations. I will not question that statement. But how often have there been conferences between the mild reservationists on the other side of the Chamber and those who favor the treaty on this side of the Chamber? And when I make that statement I am not finding more fault with the Members on the other side of the Chamber than I am with some Members on this side of the Chamber. I have long been of the opinion that there ought to be a compromise, and I say now there ought to be a compromise.

Senators, it is proposed to-night to insist upon a vote upon the Lodge resolution, and then Senators take the position that because we have voted the second time upon it, from a parliamentary standpoint we are foreclosed from taking any other action. My distinguished colleague said, in answer to the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], "We are willing to go to the country upon that issue." I say to him, and to all others who think like him, we will meet you at Philippi on that proposition.

Mistake not, Senators. The American people, who spent nearly $20,000,000,000, who raised an army of 4,000,000 of soldiers, and left 50,000 of their best sons on the battle fields of France and of Flanders, are not going to be deceived by parliamentary tactics.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Ohio yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. POMERENE. I yield.

Mr. PENROSE. I am curious to know whether Philippi is located in Oklahoma, where the recent congressional contests were held. [Laughter in the galleries.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The occupants of the galleries have been warned sufficiently, so that if they want to obey the rules of the Senate they can. As there is no way to distinguish the good from the bad, the Chair will be obliged to have all punished pretty soon.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, for aught I know Philippi may be located in the City of Brotherly Love.

Mr. PENROSE. I do not recall any such place in Pennsylvania. There is one in New Jersey that I remember, and, I suppose, in Oklahoma, and in Kentucky.

Mr. POMERENE. It may be in any of those States, but I suspect it will be in all of those States where Senators who have been fighting this treaty present themselves for reelection.

Mr. President, are Senators going to be satisfied that they have exhausted all means of coming together so that we may get the necessary two-thirds to ratify this treaty? Do Senators who come from sovereign States believe that their people will approve, whether those Senators are Republicans or Democrats, if we are to cease our labors now and make no further effort toward adjusting our differences? I do not believe so, and I do not think that the treaty which has been the subject of so much consideration and debate for a period of six months and more ought to be thus lightly cast aside.

If there has been any undue exhibition of temper on this side of the Chamber I am sorry for it. I think there has been some on both sides of the Chamber. I think a good many things have been said in the Senate that ought not to have been said. They have ruffled the feelings of some Senators. Both sides are in that respect to blame.

Mr. McCORMICK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. POMERENE. I yield for a question.

Mr. McCORMICK. I was going to ask the Senator in the best of good humor if it was only in the Senate of the United States that things have been said which it would have been better to have left unsaid, and by persons more distinguished than Senators of the United States?

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I am willing to overlook the temper of the distinguished Senator from Illinois. I recognize the fact that there is one man in American history who

can not even be mentioned in his presence but it irritates him. I am quite willing to assume, for the sake of the argument, that he is the repository of all virtue, and that the other distinguished gentleman is the repository of all vice, if that will soothe him.

But, Mr. President, that is not the question before us. It is simply another exhibition of the fact that it is not the treaty that is being considered so much by some Senators as perhaps it is one of the draftsmen of that treaty.

Perhaps it would not be in order at this time, but I am going to present a motion to the Senate. It may be that under the holding of the Chair it is out of order just now, but I shall ask that it be considered later, and I am going to present it for the information of the Senate.

I move that the treaty, the resolution of ratification, and the reservations heretofore presented to the Senate be referred to a committee of conciliation composed of six Senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate, among whom shall be the leader of the majority, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], who shall be chairman of the committee, and the leader of the minority, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK], and that said committee be instructed to prepare and report to the Senate such a resolution of ratification and reservations as in their judgment will meet the approval of not less than two-thirds of the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I think that is clearly out of order under the rule, and I make the point of order against it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. This is the rule, Rule XXII:

When a question is pending, no motion shall be received but—
To adjourn.
To adjourn to a day certain, or that when the Senate adjourn it shall be to a day certain.
To take a recess.
To proceed to the consideration of executive business.
To lay on the table.
To postpone definitely.
To postpone to a day certain.
To commit—

And so forth. The Chair understands that this is a motion to commit to a special committee.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I move to lay the motion on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is in order. The question is on laying the motion of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE] on the table.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE and Mr. ASHURST called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before with reference to my pair with the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL], I withhold my vote.

Mr. CURTIS (when Mr. NELSON'S name was called). I was requested to announce that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] is unavoidably detained from the Senate. He is paired with the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON].

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 48, nays 42—as follows:

YEAS—48.

Ball	France	Lenroot	Poindexter
Borah	Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Reed
Brandegee	Gronna	McCormick	Sherman
Calder	Hale	McLean	Shields
Capper	Harding	McNary	Smoot
Colt	Johnson, Calif.	Moses	Spencer
Cummins	Jones, Wash.	New	Sterling
Curtis	Kellogg	Newberry	Sutherland
Dillingham	Kenyon	Norris	Townsend
Edge	Keyes	Page	Wadsworth
Elkins	Knox	Penrose	Warren
Fernald	La Follette	Phipps	Watson

NAYS—42.

Ashurst	Henderson	Phelan	Stanley
Bankhead	Hitchcock	Pittman	Swanson
Beckham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pomerene	Thomas
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Ransdell	Trammell
Dial	King	Robinson	Underwood
Fletcher	Kirby	Sheppard	Walsh, Mass.
Gay	McKellar	Simmons	Walsh, Mont.
Gerry	Myers	Smith, Ariz.	Williams
Gore	Nugent	Smith, Ga.	Wolcott
Harris	Overman	Smith, Md.	
Harrison	Owen	Smith, S. C.	

NOT VOTING—5.

Culberson	Kendrick	McCumber	Nelson
Fall			

So Mr. POMERENE'S motion was laid on the table.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I move that the treaty be referred to the Committee of the Whole with instructions to report it back to the Senate with the following reservations, which I ask to have read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

That any member nation proposing to withdraw from the league on two years' notice is the sole judge as to whether its obligations referred to in article 1 of the league of nations have been performed as required in said article.

That no member nation is required to submit to the league, its council, or its assembly, for decision, report, or recommendation, any matter which it considers to be in international law a domestic question such as immigration, labor, tariff, or other matter relating to its internal or coastwise affairs.

That the national policy of the United States known as the Monroe doctrine, as announced and interpreted by the United States, is not in any way impaired or affected by the covenant of the league of nations and is not subject to any decision, report, or inquiry by the council or assembly.

That the advice mentioned in article 10 of the covenant of the league which the council may give to the member nations as to the employment of their naval and military forces is merely advice which each member nation is free to accept or reject according to the conscience and judgment of its then existing Government, and in the United States this advice can only be accepted by action of the Congress at the time in being, Congress alone under the Constitution of the United States having the power to declare war.

That in case of a dispute between members of the league if one of them have self-governing colonies, dominions, or parts which have representation in the assembly, each and all are to be considered parties to the dispute, and the same shall be the rule if one of the parties to the dispute is a self-governing colony, dominion, or part, in which case all other self-governing colonies, dominions, or parts, as well as the nation as a whole, shall be considered parties to the dispute, and each and all shall be disqualified from having their votes counted in case of any inquiry on said dispute made by the assembly.

Mr. LODGE. On that I ask the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). Making the same announcement concerning my pair as heretofore, I withhold my vote.

Mr. CURTIS (when Mr. NELSON'S name was called). I desire to announce that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] is paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON].

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 41, nays 50, not voting 4, as follows:

YEAS—41.

Ashurst	Hitchcock	Pittman	Swanson
Bankhead	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pomerene	Thomas
Beckham	Jones, N. Mex.	Ransdell	Trammell
Chamberlain	King	Robinson	Underwood
Dial	Kirby	Sheppard	Walsh, Mass.
Fletcher	McKellar	Simmons	Walsh, Mont.
Gay	Myers	Smith, Ariz.	Williams
Gerry	Nugent	Smith, Ga.	Wolcott
Harris	Overman	Smith, Md.	
Harrison	Owen	Smith, S. C.	
Henderson	Phelan	Stanley	

NAYS—50.

Ball	Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Reed
Borah	Gore	McCormick	Sherman
Brandegee	Gronna	McCumber	Shields
Calder	Hale	McLean	Smoot
Capper	Harding	McNary	Spencer
Colt	Johnson, Calif.	Moses	Sterling
Cummins	Jones, Wash.	New	Sutherland
Curtis	Kellogg	Newberry	Townsend
Dillingham	Kenyon	Norris	Wadsworth
Edge	Keyes	Page	Warren
Elkins	Knox	Penrose	Watson
Fernald	La Follette	Phipps	
France	Lenroot	Poindexter	

NOT VOTING—4.

Culberson	Fall	Kendrick	Nelson

So Mr. HITCHCOCK'S motion was rejected.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. President, on the 15th day of November, when the cloture rule was up for consideration, the Vice President made the following statement:

The Chair believes that after one resolution of ratification containing reservations has been rejected by the Senate, if a majority of the Senators so desire they may present other resolutions of ratification, in the hope in some way, with reservations, that the treaty may be ratified. It is always within the power of the majority of the Senate to construe its rules, and thus it is within the power of the majority of the Senate to keep this treaty before the Senate. It can dispose of it by taking up other business, by recommitting it to the Committee on Foreign Relations, by referring it to a special committee, or by sending it back to the President and saying that it will not have anything to do with it; but so long as a majority of the Senators want to try to ratify in some way, as it is usually expressed, this treaty, the majority of the Senate has it within its power to to act. The adoption of the cloture rule, if adopted, will not prevent the majority from attempting to ratify the treay in some way, although it will end the debate within the period of time provided by that rule.

Mr. President, the friends of the treaty upon this side of the Chamber had every reason to believe that the friends of the treaty on the other side of the Chamber would join with us in securing such reservations as would be acceptable to the other signatories to the treaty. Is it possible that the friends of the treaty on the other side of the Senate are now unwilling to join with us as Americans, not Republicans or Democrats, to ratify this treaty and get our country back to a normal basis and our industries restored as they should be?

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. President, I should like to answer at that point that the friends of the treaty upon this side of the aisle have voted, and are ready again to vote, for the ratification of the treaty; and if the friends of the treaty on the other side will do likewise, we shall soon have it disposed of.

Mr. HENDERSON. Yes; Mr. President, but the apparent friends of the treaty on the other side would defeat it, for they are asking us to do something we are unwilling to do—to ratify it absolutely on their own terms, with too drastic reservations. I am not willing to vote for a resolution of ratification that will in any way tend to offend the sensibilities and injure the national pride and feelings of any nation unless it is absolutely necessary so to do. In one of these reservations, Mr. President, that is what is done, and particularly with reference to some of the South American Republics.

Mr. EDGE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield to me?

Mr. HENDERSON. I yield.

Mr. EDGE. On what basis does the Senator from Nevada assume that the resolution of ratification now before the Senate would not be accepted by the necessary number of nations? Adding to the question, under the disposition we have made of the resolution of ratification by adding reservations to it, do we in any way deny the same privilege to the nations abroad? Can not they also make reservations to the treaty, applying to local or domestic questions, as we have done?

Mr. HENDERSON. Certainly they can if they wish. What I had in mind particularly was in reference to the motion made by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH] the other day to strike from section 5 the clause relating to the Monroe doctrine, in the words "said doctrine is to be interpreted by the United States alone."

Mr. President, there is no useful purpose that can come from leaving that sentence in the reservation. The reservation is just as strong and just as effective without it. I wish to say that, so far as the United States is concerned, the Monroe doctrine is our policy, but when applied it affects other nations of the Western Hemisphere, and I do not think we should incorporate language in any reservation that might wound the national pride or feelings of any of our sister republics on the Western Hemisphere.

There are other reasons, Mr. President. Why do we do useless and unnecessary things? The President has notified us that the present reservations nullify the treaty. If we adopt it, he will likely return it. If we reject it, it is still before us, unless he calls for it, and then it will come before us again. Why not make an earnest effort to get it with protecting reservations that will answer every purpose and be acceptable to the other nations? I shall oppose any adjournment until this treaty is disposed of to the satisfaction of the American people.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I voted for the resolution now pending, and if it comes to a vote I shall vote for it again; but we do not seem to be making any progress. I believe more than two-thirds of the Senate favor ratifying the treaty; I am sure they do. I believe with modifications that would not really affect their value or their strength the present reservations might be changed that the requisite two-thirds vote for ratification could be obtained.

A few moments ago the resolution introduced by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] was before the Senate referring the treaty back to the Committee of the Whole and directing the Committee of the Whole to report with certain reservations. If the Committee of the Whole had reported to the Senate as directed by the resolution of the Senator from Nebraska, then the whole subject would have been open before the Senate for additional reservations. When I voted for the motion of the Senator from Nebraska it was not because I was satisfied with the reservations he had incorporated in his motion, but because I desired the subject again to be freely before the Senate.

I realize that the Senate seems to be in a deadlock, but I believe it is possible still to do something. Shall we go forward and kill the treaty by having the resolution of ratification again rejected or shall we adjourn until to-morrow, and see if it is possible to get together? I do not desire to make the motion. Unless Senators on the other side are willing to give it some such direction, it is hardly worth while to make it. I throw out that suggestion as one who has voted for the reservations, as one who will vote for them again if the question comes before the Senate simply upon them, but as one who feels that, if some modifications not losing the value of the reservations in their power to protect the United States and the people of the United States may be agreed upon, it is greatly to the interests of our country that this matter should be decided before we adjourn, and that the treaty should be ratified before we adjourn. Of course, if we adjourn with no action, the treaty goes back to the President; he can send it to us again when we meet in December, and then there will be great delay and more trouble. I believe it to be to the interest of the country to ratify the treaty with proper reservations. That can only be done if Senators upon the other side are willing to give some such direction to it as I have suggested.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote!

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. BRANDEGEE and Mr. LA FOLLETTE called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as to my pair, I withhold my vote.

Mr. CURTIS (when Mr. NELSON'S name was called). I make the same announcement as before with regard to the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON]. He is paired wtih the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON]. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

The result was announced—yeas 42, nays 48, as follows:

YEAS—42.

Ashurst	Henderson	Phelan	Stanley
Bankhead	Hitchcock	Pittman	Swanson
Beckham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pomerene	Thomas
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Ransdell	Trammell
Dial	King	Robinson	Underwood
Fletcher	Kirby	Sheppard	Walsh, Mass.
Gay	McKellar	Simmons	Walsh, Mont.
Gerry	Myers	Smith, Ariz.	Williams
Gore	Nugent	Smith, Ga.	Wolcott
Harris	Overman	Smith, Md.	
Harrison	Owen	Smith, S. C.	

NAYS—48.

Ball	France	Lenroot	Poindexter
Borah	Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Reed
Brandegee	Gronna	McCormick	Sherman
Calder	Hale	McLean	Shields
Capper	Harding	McNary	Smoot
Colt	Johnson, Calif.	Moses	Spencer
Cummins	Jones, Wash.	New	Sterling
Curtis	Kellogg	Newberry	Sutherland
Dillingham	Kenyon	Norris	Townsend
Edge	Keyes	Page	Wadsworth
Elkins	Knox	Penrose	Warren
Fernald	La Follette	Phipps	Watson

NOT VOTING—5.

Culberson	Kendrick	McCumber	Nelson
Fall			

So the Senate refused to adjourn.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I have voted for the ratification of this treaty with the reservations adopted by the Senate. That resolution has been defeated. I have voted repeatedly for parliamentary procedure which would give my party associates upon this side of the Chamber an opportunity to present a program embodying a ratification resolution with such reservations as they desired. It seems to me the time has come when we should talk plainly about our final attitude on this important question.

I believe that the reservations which have been added in the Senate have improved the treaty and covenant, have strengthened it, and have aroused a public sentiment in this country which has helped the whole principle of a league of nations, and which it much needed. I think we have lost sight of the fact that to make this league of nations a success the American people must be enthusiastically behind the league of nations; and if I am any judge of public sentiment in America, the American people want to try out this league of nations, but they also want the reservations which have been proposed in the Senate adopted in order to have no future misunderstanding or uncertainties as to our rights and obligations in this league.

What is the objection made to these reservations? The only objection that can be made, in the last analysis, is this, that our allies will not accept this covenant with these reservations. The only thing the American people have asked out of this war is a union of the nations of the earth, organized to prevent ever again the occurrence of world wars, and to end thereby poverty, misery, suffering, murder, famine, and starvation. That is the only thing the American people have asked or are asking. They have given to the Allies every single other thing they wanted at the peace conference. Can it be said now that our allies will refuse to accept the reservations which the American Congress has added to this covenant? Is that the attitude of our allies? Is that the position which we are to assume—that our allies will not listen to reservations offered by the people of America to help strengthen this league and get behind it the whole public sentiment of America?

There is much sentiment in America against this whole proposition of a covenant for a league of nations. There are many people, and the number is increasing daily, who honestly believe that this is a compact for the maintenance of world peace

upon the theory that "might makes right." There are many people in this country who honestly believe that the necessary principles of justice and righteousness and fair dealing that should underlie this league are removed and that it is the purpose of some of our allied nations to enforce peace by the methods of the oppressor. I say that sentiment has been increasing and growing steadily in this country.

Yet I believe that we owe something to our soldiers. We promised again and again that they were fighting the last war, and that the end of wars had come with this war, and that there never again would be the bloodshed and the misery on earth that came out of this recent war. I therefore have sacrificed some of my convictions and opinions about many of the provisions of this covenant and of this treaty in the hope of accomplishing the end sought. I was willing to go a long way to hold out the chance of ending wars and establishing a permanent peace. I was willing to sacrifice here and there and to give here and there, in order that we might join with the other nations and try the experiment of a union of the nations of the world to end war.

Mr. President, I appeal to the Senators in this Chamber tonight to vote for this treaty and these reservations. How can we, how can any man in public life, defend an attack upon one of these reservations? Are they not all American? Do they not all seek, here and there, to safeguard and protect America's interests, to clarify doubts, to make certain and secure just what America is guaranteeing, and just what America is promising and assuring?

There is little difference between us. It is a difference of form and words, and not of principles. So it seems to me that we should come together, and that we should support the resolution that is pending. I, for one, feel that I have done my duty, and that I can face my constituents and my countrymen and say that I have supported the ratification of this treaty and the covenant for a league of nations with reservations which, though not absolutely satisfactory—I would have had some others added to those that have been added—yet do something to clarify and remove misunderstandings, something to bring about a league of nations for the purpose of ending wars. The resolution in this form at least gives us the chance of an opportunity of trying that experiment; and I, for one, do not want the responsibility of casting my vote in any manner or way here which may possibly deny the American people that opportunity, provided American rights are secure.

If we differed on principle, if there was one reservation here that any American could say was not in the interest of our country, we might have reason to hesitate, reason to fence over position or place.

But I refuse to anticipate that our allies, with whom we have fought, for whom we have suffered, for whom we have sacrificed, to whom we have given so much, will refuse the requests of the American Senate to safeguard and protect American interests by certain reservations. Let us vote to ratify this treaty. Let us vote for these reservations, and let us go home to our constituents and say, "With all its imperfections and all its limitations, we have adopted the treaty and decided to try this experiment." When I say difficulties, I appreciate the tremendous difficulties that our President and his associates had in Paris, and I do not think for one moment it is any criticism of him to be able to find here and there a line, a phrase, an article, that can be amended, changed, or strengthened. We are removed from the atmosphere that he was in. We are here on American soil, as American Senators, and who would deny us the right here to say, "That language is not strong enough," "That is not certain enough," "That is not definite enough"? That is what we have done, and everything about which there has been a substantial difference of principle in this treaty or covenant has been written into the reservations now before us.

Mr. President, I feel it my duty and in the interest of America to vote for the ratification of this treaty with the reservations which have been offered, and I believe if we do that we will make the league of nations more popular in America, we will get behind it a public sentiment that will give it life and vitality, which it needs; give it support, for without the public sentiment of America behind this league it is a failure from the start. Without these reservations it has the sting of death in it.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I should myself prefer to vote for this covenant and treaty without the reservations and without amendment. I supported, however, the reservations which were offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] and voted for them. Still I am not willing to be left in the position of defeating the treaty by rejecting the resolution supported by those who have been demanding stronger reservations in the treaty, and if I am confronted with the necessity of either finally voting for the treaty with the Lodge reservations or defeating the present ratification of the covenant, I shall vote to ratify.

Mr. President, when conciliation is sought on either side of this Chamber there must be shown some one willing to make concessions, and I say flatly that I am willing to make great concessions if it is necessary to secure the ratification of the treaty. But I do insist it is only fair for those who are truly the friends of the treaty to pursue the parliamentary procedure under which these matters of difference may be considered and by some mutual concessions an arrangement effected that shall command the requisite two-thirds. The friends of the treaty have been divided and conquered by the enemies of the treaty; party and personal pride and prejudice played upon with sad results.

The pending vote can not obtain the necessary two-thirds, and in voting for the Lodge reservations, which are subject to several very serious objections, I do so in a spirit of conciliation with the hope that my example and that of others may break down the barriers of excessive party and personal pride in the interest of our beloved country. We are all Americans, and in foreign affairs we should not divide as Republicans and Democrats, whose divisions are based on domestic differences alone. If I and other of my colleagues make great concessions to you, can you not make some concessions to those of us who very strongly believe in more carefully drawn reservations and who find some few of your reservations too extreme? Will my colleagues from mere pride on both sides of the Chamber refuse to cooperate or to yield in the slightest respect to the sentiments and strong opinions of each other? At a great sacrifice of strongly held opinions I yield much in the hope of promoting the ratification of the treaty.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution of ratification offered by Mr. LODGE. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CURTIS (when Mr. NELSON'S name was called). The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] is necessarily detained from the Senate, and is paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON]. If present and not paired, the Senator from Minnesota would vote "aye."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CURTIS. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL] is unavoidably detained from the Senate. Were he present he would vote "nay."

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish to state that my colleague the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] would vote "nay" if he were present. He is paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON].

The roll call resulted—yeas 41, nays 51, as follows:

YEAS—41.

Ball	Hale	Myers	Spencer
Calder	Harding	New	Sterling
Capper	Jones, Wash.	Newberry	Sutherland
Colt	Kellogg	Owen	Townsend
Cummins	Kenyon	Page	Wadsworth
Curtis	Keyes	Penrose	Walsh, Mass.
Dillingham	Lenroot	Phipps	Warren
Edge	Lodge	Pomerene	Watson
Elkins	McCumber	Shields	
Frelinghuysen	McLean	Smith, Ga.	
Gore	McNary	Smoot	

NAYS—51.

Ashurst	Harris	McKellar	Simmons
Bankhead	Harrison	Moses	Smith, Ariz.
Beckham	Henderson	Norris	Smith, Md.
Borah	Hitchcock	Nugent	Smith, S. C.
Brandegee	Johnson, Calif.	Overman	Stanley
Chamberlain	Johnson, S. Dak.	Phelan	Swanson
Dial	Jones, N. Mex.	Pittman	Thomas
Fernald	Kendrick	Poindexter	Trammell
Fletcher	King	Ransdell	Underwood
France	Kirby	Reed	Walsh, Mont.
Gay	Knox	Robinson	Williams
Gerry	La Follette	Sheppard	Wolcott
Gronna	McCormick	Sherman	

NOT VOTING—3.

Culberson	Fall	Nelson

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the resolution of ratification the yeas are 41 and the nays 51. The resolution not having received the constitutional two-thirds, it is rejected.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, Rule XIII of the Senate provides that—

> If the Senate shall refuse to reconsider, or upon reconsideration shall affirm its first decision, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order unless by unanimous consent.

The Senate has therefore taken final action. It is still open to the President, under the rule of the Senate, to withdraw the original treaty which he sent in and to resubmit it. So far as the treaty now submitted goes, the final vote has been taken, and I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, before that motion is put, I desire to make the point of order that the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts is not in order. Of course, I realize that he has taken the position that the defeat of his resolution, not of the Senate's resolution but his resolution, has ended the life of the treaty so far as the Senate is now concerned. The Chair some days ago, and to-day, ruled that the defeat of this resolution would not prevent the offering of other resolutions for consideration. I think the Chair was right. The Senate to-day determined otherwise, but the real issue before the Senate now is whether the Senator from Massachusetts is right and the final action of the Senate has been taken, or whether the Chair was right in holding that further procedure could take place.

I think that before the question passes from the Senate, the Senate should decide the question itself. I contend that the action of the Senate has not disposed of the treaty of peace, and if it has not, under the cloture rule the motion of the Senator is not in order, because there is no business in order until the treaty has been disposed of, under cloture rule. Of course, if this is a final disposition of the treaty, then the Senator's motion would be in order. I want the Senate to vote on it and decide it as a Senate, and therefore I send to the Secretary's desk and move the adoption of an unconditional ratification of the treaty of peace.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I make no point of order, if we can take the vote at once.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution submitted by the Senator from Alabama.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), That the Senate do advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany concluded at Versailles on the 28th day of June, 1919.

Mr. UNDERWOOD and Mr. LODGE called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENDRICK (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL], and because of his absence I withhold my vote. If at liberty to vote, I would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CURTIS. I desire again to announce the absence of the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL]. If present, he would vote "nay." I also desire to announce the necessary absence of the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON].

The result was announced—yeas 38, nays 53, as follows:

YEAS—38.

Ashurst	Henderson	Overman	Smith, Md.
Bankhead	Hitchcock	Owen	Smith, S. C.
Beckham	Johnson, S. Dak.	Phelan	Stanley
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Pittman	Swanson
Dial	King	Pomerene	Underwood
Fletcher	Kirby	Ransdell	Walsh, Mont.
Gay	McCumber	Robinson	Williams
Gerry	McKellar	Sheppard	Wolcott
Harris	Myers	Simmons	
Harrison	Nugent	Smith, Ariz.	

NAYS—53.

Ball	Gore	McLean	Smoot
Borah	Gronna	McNary	Spencer
Brandegee	Hale	Moses	Sterling
Calder	Harding	New	Sutherland
Capper	Johnson, Calif.	Newberry	Thomas
Colt	Jones, Wash.	Norris	Townsend
Cummins	Kellogg	Page	Trammell
Curtis	Kenyon	Penrose	Wadsworth
Dillingham	Keyes	Phipps	Walsh, Mass.
Edge	Knox	Poindexter	Warren
Elkins	La Follette	Reed	Watson
Fernald	Lenroot	Sherman	
France	Lodge	Shields	
Frelinghuysen	McCormick	Smith, Ga.	

NOT VOTING—4.

Culberson	Fall	Kendrick	Nelson

So the resolution of ratification offered by Mr. UNDERWOOD was rejected.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, under the ruling made by the Chair, as I understand it, and under the view that I take of the parliamentary situation, the treaty can only be disposed of by the Senate by a two-thirds vote; that is, by ratification or by a two-thirds vote to indefinitely postpone. The Senate rules expressly provide that it requires a two-thirds vote to indefinitely postpone. I take it there must be some meaning attached to that.

Again, I believe that it is not within the power of a majority of the Senate to terminate the action of the Senate when it is expressly required that there shall be a two-thirds vote either to ratify the treaty or to dispose of it. I think the treaty is before the Senate now; and, as the ratification resolution presented by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has not received the necessary votes, I do not think it is within the power of the Senate to place the treaty out of this body in any such manner.

I therefore offer a resolution of ratification which I ask may be read and acted on.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I make the point of order—it is clear to my mind—that the treaty is not in the Senate. I yielded to the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] and reserved the point of order then. I now make the point of order, and on that I ask for the ruling of the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks the Chair has ruled on every possible situation. The Chair ruled that the treaty is before the Senate and has been overruled by the Senate three times. The Chair does not think that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] raises any new question at all that the Senate has not already passed upon.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Is the pending motion the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts to go into legislative session?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The pending motion is the motion to go into legislative session.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I ask for the yeas and nays on that.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order——

Mr. LODGE. One moment. I yielded to the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] and did not make the point of order, as I might then have made it, but I desire now to make a motion in connection with the treaty.

I move to reconsider the vote by which the Senate rejected the resolution of ratification moved by the Senator from Alabama, and pending that motion I move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. On that motion I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and, having been taken, resulted—yeas 48, nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—48.

Ball	France	Lenroot	Poindexter
Borah	Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Reed
Brandegee	Gronna	McCormick	Sherman
Calder	Hale	McLean	Shields
Capper	Harding	McNary	Smoot
Colt	Johnson, Calif.	Moses	Spencer
Cummins	Jones, Wash.	New	Sterling
Curtis	Kellogg	Newberry	Sutherland
Dillingham	Kenyon	Norris	Townsend
Edge	Keyes	Page	Wadsworth
Elkins	Knox	Penrose	Warren
Fernald	La Follette	Phipps	Watson

NAYS—42.

Ashurst	Hitchcock	Phelan	Stanley
Bankhead	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pittman	Swanson
Beckham	Jones, N. Mex.	Pomerene	Thomas
Chamberlain	King	Ransdell	Trammell
Dial	Kirby	Robinson	Underwood
Fletcher	McCumber	Sheppard	Walsh, Mass.
Gay	McKellar	Simmons	Walsh, Mont.
Gerry	Myers	Smith, Ariz.	Williams
Harris	Nugent	Smith, Ga.	Wolcott
Harrison	Overman	Smith, Md.	
Henderson	Owen	Smith, S. C.	

NOT VOTING—5.

Culberson	Gore	Kendrick	Nelson
Fall			

So Mr. LODGE's motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. I now renew my motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. FLETCHER. I make the point of order that the business next in order would be to communicate to the President the various resolutions and action thereon relative to the treaty.

Mr. LODGE. That order is not necessary. It was so held by the Senate in the case of the Chamberlain-Bayard treaty, which was rejected as this has been.

Mr. FLETCHER. I observe that nearly all the precedents are to the contrary.

Mr. LODGE. It has been done many times, but it was held in the case of that treaty that it was not necessary, and it is not necessary. I am sure the President will take official notice of the action of the Senate.

Mr. FLETCHER. I should like a ruling of the Chair on the point of order as made anyway.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Well, the Chair overrules the point of order.

RETURN TO LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I renew my motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of legislative business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts that the Senate proceed to the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to.

END OF WAR WITH GERMANY.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I desire to offer a concurrent resolution, which I ask to have read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts will be read.

The resolution (S. Con. Res. 17) was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Whereas by resolution of Congress adopted April 6, 1917, and by reason of acts committed by the then German Government, a state of war was declared to exist between that Government and the United States; and

Whereas the said acts of the German Government have long since ceased; and

Whereas by an armistice signed November 11, 1918, hostilities between Germany and the allied and associated powers were terminated; and

Whereas by the terms of the treaty of Versailles Germany is to be at peace with all the nations engaged in war against her whenever three Governments, designated therein, have ratified said treaty: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the said state of war between Germany and the United States is hereby declared to be at an end.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution extending the time within which the Joint Special Committee on the Pilgrim Tercentenary shall report to January 10, 1920, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to a resolution giving the consent of the House of Representatives to an adjournment sine die of the Senate at any time prior to December 1 when the Senate shall so determine.

The message further announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2961) authorizing the county of Accomac, Va., to construct certain bridges to connect Chincoteague Island and the mainland, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

S. 425. An act to establish the Zion National Park in the State of Utah;

S. 3319. An act to provide for the reimbursement of the United States for motive power, cars, and other equipment ordered for railroads and systems of transportation under Federal control, and for other purposes;

S. 3332. An act authorizing the board of county commissioners of the county of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, to construct a bridge across the Connecticut River between Windsor Locks and East Windsor, at Warehouse Point, in said county and State; and

H. J. Res. 249. Joint resolution to continue the control of imports of dyes and coal-tar products.

RAILROAD CONTROL.

Mr. CUMMINS. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 3288, which is commonly known as the railroad-control bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3288) further to regulate commerce among the States and with foreign nations and to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended.

Mr. CUMMINS. I now ask that the bill be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ACTION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, the Federal Reserve Board and the officials of the Federal reserve bank have been charged unfairly with causing a panic in the stock market, and for that reason I asked for a statement of the facts. I submit to the record the letter of the Federal Reserve Board, which fully explains the matter, and to which I invite the attention of the Senate. I ask unanimous consent that the letter, which is of importance to the country, may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Washington, November 17, 1919.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 14th instant.

The Federal reserve act is intended for the benefit of commerce and industry and not for the stimulation of the investment market or of speculative movements. The short title of the act reads, as follows:

"An act to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes." Section 13 of the act provides, in part, that Federal reserve banks may discount notes, drafts, and bills of exchange arising out of actual commercial transactions; that is, notes, drafts, and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial, or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used, or are to be used, for such purposes. It provides further that nothing contained in the act shall be construed to prohibit such notes, drafts, and bills of exchange, secured by staple agricultural products, or other goods, wares, or merchandise from being eligible for such discount; "but such definition shall not include notes, drafts, or bills covering merely investments or issued or drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities, except bonds and notes of the Government of the United States."

The board has repeatedly called attention to the fact that resources obtained from the Federal reserve banks should not be used for speculative purposes, and at various times when there has been unusual speculative activity it has issued public warnings as to the bad effect of such activities upon the banking situation. The first warning of this kind was issued as long ago as October, 1915, and the warning has been repeated on several occasions since that date when conditions made it necessary.

On June 10, 1919, the board made public a letter, which it had addressed to all Federal reserve agents, reading as follows:

The Federal Reserve Board is concerned over the existing tendency toward excessive speculation, and, while ordinarily this could be corrected by an advance in discount rates at the Federal reserve banks, it is not practicable to apply this check at this time because of Government financing. By far the larger part of the invested assets of Federal reserve banks consists of paper secured by Government obligations, and the board is anxious to get some information on which it can form an estimate as to the extent of member-bank borrowings on Government collateral made for purposes other than for carrying customers who have purchased Liberty bonds on account, or other than for purely commercial purposes.

This letter was sent out for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent Government obligations were being used to secure loans from the Federal reserve banks for other than commercial purposes or for carrying subscriptions.

In its monthly publication, the Federal Reserve Bulletin, the board has called attention repeatedly since that date to the dangerous speculative tendencies which have been prevalent.

In a printed statement during the summer, the board made the specific announcement that it would not sanction any policy which would require the Federal reserve banks to withhold credits demanded by commerce and industry for the processes of production and distribution in order to enable member banks to furnish cheap money for speculative purposes.

In ordinary circumstances and normal times one check would have been to advance discount rates, but owing to the fact that the Government has sold over $21,000,000,000 of Liberty bonds and Victory notes, many of which securities have been sold to persons who were unable to pay for them in full but were obliged to pay for them in installments out of savings or accrued incomes, it was felt that an advance in the discount rate on notes secured by Government obligations should, so far as possible, be avoided.

The speculative movement continued, its demands on the banks for credit coming on top of commercial requirements, of the seasonal crop-moving demand, and of demands arising out of the unusual congestion of export commodities at ports owing to the delays in transportation. As a consequence of these conditions, the reserves of the Federal reserve banks began to decline, and those of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in particular dropped to such an extent that the board about two weeks ago approved an increase in discount rates of that institution averaging about one-half of 1 per cent. All other Federal reserve banks shortly afterwards expressed the desire to put into effect a similar advance in their rates, which the board approved.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York on November 2, the date on which the advance in its rates was made public, issued the following statement supplementing the repeated warnings of the board:

The reason for the advance in rates announced to-day by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is the evidence that some part of the great volume of credit, resulting from both Government and private borrowing, which war finance required, as it is released from time to time from Government needs, is being diverted to speculative employment rather than to reduction of bank loans. As the total volume of the Government's loans is now in course of reduction corresponding reductions in bank loans and deposits should be made in order to insure an orderly return of normal credit conditions.

Notwithstanding this notice, activities on the exchanges continued and the reserves of the Federal reserve bank still declined. During the week ending November 8 the Federal Reserve Board sold to other Federal reserve banks $90,000,000 of acceptances for account of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, but in spite of this action the reserves of the New York bank fell to 40 per cent. In these circumstances, in order to prevent further expansion, it became necessary to call the attention of the large rediscounting banks to the situation.

The high rates for call money which have prevailed continuously for the past two weeks and intermittently for several months past were in themselves very clear indications of the strained position into which the unbridled speculation had thrown the stock market and rendered a readjustment inevitable unless the resources of the Federal reserve banks were to be indirectly drawn upon for stock-market purposes. The public has had ample notice of the board's policy.

You are so familiar with the Federal reserve act that it is hardly necessary to call your attention to that paragraph of section 4 which treats of the duties of the board of directors of a Federal reserve bank, and which provides that "said board shall administer the affairs of said bank fairly and impartially and without discrimination in favor of or against any member bank or banks and shall, subject to the provisions of law and the orders of the Federal Reserve Board, extend to each member bank such discounts, advancements, and accommodations as may be safely and reasonably made with due regard for the claims and demands of other member banks." This would, of course, afford means for a strict rationing of credits should such an extreme course ever become necessary. It is interesting to note that there no longer exists in the mind of the public or. in fact, a connection between call-money rates and the commercial paper market, and it must be gratifying to all those interested in sound banking methods that the events of the past week have had no effect upon the market for commercial paper.

Very truly, yours,

W. P. G. HARDING, *Governor.*

Hon. R. L. OWEN,
United States Senate.

PROPOSED FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate adjourn sine die.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Massachusetts that the Senate adjourn sine die.

Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. LODGE, and others called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and, having been taken, resulted—yeas 5, nays 84, as follows:

YEAS—5.

Elkins	Johnson, Calif.	Knox	McLean
France			

NAYS—84.

Ashurst	Hale	Myers	Smith, Ariz.
Ball	Harding	New	Smith, Ga.
Bankhead	Harris	Newberry	Smith, Md.
Beckham	Harrison	Norris	Smith, S. C.
Brandegee	Henderson	Nugent	Smoot
Calder	Hitchcock	Overman	Spencer
Capper	Johnson, S. Dak.	Owen	Stanley
Chamberlain	Jones, N. Mex.	Page	Sterling
Colt	Jones, Wash.	Penrose	Sutherland
Cummins	Kellogg	Phelan	Swanson
Curtis	Kenyon	Phipps	Thomas
Dial	Keyes	Pittman	Townsend
Dillingham	King	Poindexter	Trammell
Edge	Kirby	Pomerene	Underwood
Fernald	La Follette	Ransdell	Wadsworth
Fletcher	Lenroot	Reed	Walsh, Mass.
Frelinghuysen	Lodge	Robinson	Walsh, Mont.
Gay	McCormick	Sheppard	Warren
Gerry	McCumber	Sherman	Watson
Gore	McKellar	Shields	Williams
Gronna	McNary	Simmons	Wolcott

NOT VOTING—6.

Borah	Fall	Moses	Nelson
Culberson	Kendrick		

So the Senate refused to adjourn sine die.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I made the motion to adjourn sine die forgetting a promise I had made to several Senators to have an executive session in order to dispose of certain important nominations. It was for that reason that I changed my own vote and asked other Senators to do likewise.

I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 35 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

RAILROAD CONTROL—VETO MESSAGE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WADSWORTH in the chair). The Chair lays before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which will be read.

The Secretary read the veto message of the President, as follows:

To the Senate:

I return herewith without my approval Senate bill 641, entitled "An act to amend section 10 of an act entitled 'An act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes,' approved March 21, 1918."

This bill deprives the Government of the United States, while still charged with the exclusive responsibility for operating the railroads during Federal control, of any power to make any change in any intrastate rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice without having first secured the approval of the proper State regulating tribunal, whereas under the Federal control act as originally enacted the Government of the United States had the same power to determine these intrastate matters as it had to determine similar matters of an interstate character.

The immediate effect of such a change in the law would be to deprive the Federal Government of the ability to cope promptly, and decisively with operating emergencies which are now arising and must continue to arise during the existing period of heavy traffic. Recently the Railroad Administration found that refrigerator cars were being unduly detained by consignees at a time when there was urgent demand for an enlarged transportation use of such cars. The Railroad Administration was able substantially and promptly to correct this situation by the imposition of an emergency charge. Such step could not have been taken promptly if it had been necessary to consult also the State authorities throughout the Union. Since the authorities of each State would under this bill have the full power to exercise an independent judgment, the probable result would have been, if this bill had been in effect, to prevent any uniform practice at all, notwithstanding the fact that the Federal Government was the sole operator of the railroads and as such conducting the intrastate operations as well as the interstate operations.

At the present time the Railroad Administration is proceeding with an important measure to secure the heavier loading of cars with grain and grain products so as to meet more fully the urgent need for a greater transportation of those commodities. If it should be necessary to obtain the independent judgment of each State tribunal, the delay would probably be so great as to defeat the purpose of the plan.

The matters I have mentioned are illustrative of pressing practical emergencies which must be dealt with promptly if they are to be dealt with effectively, and while the Federal Government alone is responsible for railroad operation it ought to have within itself the power to deal with these problems. The practice of the Railroad Administration to secure the advice of the Interstate Commerce Commission upon matters of importance reasonably insures an adequate representation of the public interest and avoids the divided action and inevitable delay which would result if each State authority should have exclusive and final power as to regulation of all matters of intrastate traffic within its borders.

Beyond these pressing practical exigencies I feel that it is a far sounder general principle to vest in the Federal Government the power to raise the revenue to operate the railroads when the Federal Government alone is responsible for paying the bills for their operation.

In a country of such great extent it is undoubtedly desirable to get the fullest practicable benefit of local advice upon local matters, and this is equally as much to be desired in respect of local interstate rates and practices in a given portion of the country as in respect of intrastate rates and practices covering a similar extent in the same locality. It is the policy and practice of the Railroad Administration, which I heartily indorse, to secure, as far as practicable, the full benefit of the suggestions of the State authorities, both as to intrastate rates and as to local interstate rate, but in the last analysis, while the Federal Government is solely responsible, it seems to me that entirely independent and final power as to a large proportion of these vital matters should not be transferred to the respective States.

The broad question of general principle which I have just discussed might perhaps be waived in view of the short duration of Federal control, but the practical emergencies to which I have first referred are matters with which the Federal Government must deal day by day in the discharge of its responsibility,

and I do not think its ability to deal with them promptly and conclusively should be impaired even during a brief period of Federal control.

The leading principle of this bill, which is to give the Interstate Commerce Commission power, pending its decision thereon, to suspend rates, practices, etc., initiated by the President, is entirely acceptable to me, although if in the future the bill should be recast I should hope to see some modification in detail which would avoid attaching a presumption of unreasonableness (as this bill appears to do) to changes so initiated in rates, practices, etc. I should also hope to see another modification which would avoid any possibility of bringing in question the validity of orders which already have been made by the Railroad Administration in the discharge of its responsibilities.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
18 November, 1919.

Mr. CUMMINS. I ask that the message may lie on the table and be printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. JONES of Washington presented a petition, signed by 1,818 Minute Men, of Seattle, Wash., praying for the deportation of certain aliens, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions and telegrams in the nature of petitions from sundry citizens of Tacoma, Northbend, Chehalis, Bellingham, and Tonasket, all in the State of Washington, praying for the enactment of legislation providing punishment for persons who advocate the overthrow of the Government and *stir up strife* and labor strikes, and praying for the deportation of those aliens who hold such principles, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HALE presented a memorial of the Central Labor Union, of Rumford, Me., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Cummins bill providing for private ownership of railroads, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. COLT presented a petition of sundry World War veterans and citizens of the State of Rhode Island, praying for the enactment of legislation granting an additional bonus to discharged soldiers and sailors, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ELKINS presented a memorial of Local Division No. 190, Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, of Grafton, W. Va., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called Cummins bill providing for private ownership of railroads, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SMOOT presented a petition of Robert E. Lee Chapter No. 737, United Daughters of the Confederacy of the State of Utah, praying for the ratification of the proposed league of nations treaty, which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. STERLING, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to which was referred the bill (S. 848) to reimburse Isaiah Stephens, postmaster at McMechen, Marshall County, W. Va., for money and postage stamps stolen, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 307) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (S. 849) to reimburse S. S. Buzzerd, postmaster at Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, W. Va., for cash stolen, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 308) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (S. 1739) for the relief of Joel J. Booth, submitted an adverse report (No. 309) thereon, which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. CALDER, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (S. 3418) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the lading or unlading of vessels at night, the preliminary entry of vessels, and for other purposes," approved February 13, 1911, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 306) thereon.

EMPLOYMENT OF ASSISTANT CLERK.

Mr. CALDER, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred Senate resolution 225, submitted by Mr. LODGE on the 10th instant, reported it favorably without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the resolution of the Senate No. 49, agreed to on June 6, 1919, authorizing the Committee on Foreign Relations to employ an assistant clerk, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, during the present session of Congress be, and the same hereby is, extended and continued in full force and effect during the remainder of the present Congress.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. THOMAS:

A bill (S. 3450) to provide for the organization and training of a railroad army reserve force, to aid in the operation of the railroads of the United States in time of emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

A bill (S. 3451) authorizing the United States Shipping Board to adjust the equitable claims of wooden-ship builders arising out of the prosecution of the war; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. NEWBERRY:

A bill (S. 3452) granting the consent of Congress to the city of Detroit, Mich., a municipal corporation, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the American channel of the Detroit River to Belle Isle; to the Committee on Commerce; and

(By request.) A bill (S. 3453) to punish violation of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution by American citizens in certain foreign countries; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. WATSON:

A bill (S. 3454) granting an increase of pension to Frank Pender (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 3455) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims for adjudging the rights of the Otoe and Missouria Tribes of Indians for compensation on a basis of guardian and ward, and conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to adjust the claims between the Otoe and Missouria Tribes of Indians and the Omaha Indians to certain moneys received by the Omaha Indians; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ELKINS:

A bill (S. 3456) granting an increase of pension to Jess Musgrave; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 3457) to amend section 165 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, act of July 12, 1870; to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 127) to authorize the Secretary of War to permit the temporary use and occupancy of Camp Johnston at Jacksonville, Fla., or any portion thereof by the University of the South, of Sewanee, Tenn.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE PAGES.

Mr. CALDER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 234), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the 21 pages for the Senate Chamber now in the employ of the Senate be retained and continued as such pages aforesaid from the day after the adjournment of the present session of the Congress to the 30th day of November, 1919, at the rate of $3 per day each, to be paid from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. CALDER subsequently, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred the foregoing resolution, reported it favorably without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

WAR CLAIMS AND CONTRACTS.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I present a letter from Hon. C. F. Kelley, of Montana, president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., written in reply to some charges made against copper companies with which he is connected and against other copper companies, growing out of transactions with the Government during the war, made in a report of a subcommittee of the House of Representatives on the expenditures of the War Department. The report of that subcommittee was given publicity through the House, and I ask that Mr. Kelley's letter may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NOVEMBER 15, 1919.

Senator HENRY L. MYERS,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MYERS: On November 11, 1919, Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois, from the Select Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, submitted a report, designated as Report No. 463, to which I wish to invite your attention in connection with some of the statements made therein. The report says:

"The subcommittee, among other matters, has investigated the following settlements of war claims and contracts, to wit."

Here follows a list of contracts, together with the names of the corporations with whom they were made, concluding with "The United Metals Selling Co.'s contract for copper."

The next paragraph contains the following:

"In the last case cited, that of the United Metals Selling Co., immense profits were made by the producers of copper by virtue of a combination of the low-priced copper producers, which combination was aided and encouraged by the Government, although in violation of the law of the land."

"In some of the cases cited the committee is of the opinion that constructive if not actual fraud occurred, vitiating the settlements. The committee is of the opinion that millions of dollars are involved in these settlements which the Government might have a right to recover if a proper review of such settlements were made."

The foregoing, whether intentional or not, is an incorrect statement regarding the position of the copper producers, and particularly of the United Metals Selling Co., which is a subsidiary company of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co.

In the statement quoted two alleged facts are apparently complained of: First, that immense profits were made by copper producers; and, second, that such profits resulted from a combination of low-priced producers, which combination was, although illegal, aided and encouraged by the Government.

In view of the apparent criticism contained in the foregoing statements, and the impression which it is intended shall be created therefrom, I desire, on behalf of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. and the United Metals Selling Co., to protest vigorously against the above statements contained in the report.

First, as to immense profits:

Following the outbreak of the European war in 1914 a period of almost complete suspension of business followed in the American copper industry, due to the immediate interruption of exports, which constituted at the time nearly 60 per cent of the entire volume of business. Such production as was made during the balance of the year was without profit, the price dropping to approximately 11 cents per pound.

Early in 1915 the war demand began to be felt, and from that time on to the time of the entry of the United States into the war, both price and production steadily increased, the average price for 1916 being 27.2 cents per pound. At the close of 1916 the price had advanced above 30 cents per pound, and contracts for delivery during the first quarter of 1917 were being made, covering the entire production, at from 31 to 33 cents per pound.

About this time the United States Government wished to purchase a large amount of copper in connection with the preparedness program which had been decided upon. The newly organized Advisory Council of Defense took up the matter of this purchase with the copper producers, with the result that with practical unanimity it was agreed to furnish the copper required at the price of 16¾ cents per pound, which represented the average price of copper over a period of 10 years.

This action marked the first step of cooperative effort between the Government and the American industry that was one of the striking accomplishments of the war. The copper producers were widely commended for the action they had taken, and from thence to the conclusion of the war they cooperated 100 per cent with the Government.

Shortly after our entry into the war it became known that the Government contemplated adopting the policy of price fixing and that copper would probably be one of the first commodities considered. Moreover, it became known that, inasmuch as practically the entire output of copper was required for munition purposes, the Government intended to fix the price, not only for itself but for the allied Governments and all other consumers as well, taking charge of the entire production and making such allocation thereof as it saw fit to do. The result was that buying in quantity ceased and the price declined to the low level of twenty-six and a fraction cents per pound immediately preceding the fixing of the price, in September, 1917. The price fixed was 23½ cents per pound, accompanied by the condition that wages, which throughout the copper industry were generally based upon a sliding scale, should not be reduced. The net result to the producers was a cut from existing price of between 4 and 5 cents per pound.

Had it not been for the knowledge that the Government intended to fix the price it is unquestionably true that copper would have sold throughout 1917 and 1918 to the conclusion of hostilities at a price above that which prevailed at the end of 1916, so that in so far from being benefited by the policy of price fixing, the enormous decrease in profit which it meant to the copper producers is at one apparent.

The price remained at 23½ cents per pound, notwithstanding the enormous increase in the cost of production, which was steadily growing, until July, 1918, when the price was advanced to 26 cents per pound. This advance was not made until after the order had been made by the Railroad Administration increasing freight rates. While the general advance in this respect was about 25 per cent, the advance on all copper coming from the Rocky Mountain region, and which constitutes the great bulk of the copper production of the United States, was from 60 to 80 per cent. At the same time there occurred a further advance in wages, made necessary by the increases which were being paid largely in essential industries conducted by the Government, so that the 2½ cents advance was scarcely sufficient to meet the advance in the items of freight and wages alone, leaving nothing to cover the advanced cost of all other supplies, materials, and factors of expense which enter into copper production. The price of 26 cents per pound remained, then, the fixed price to the close of the war.

Following the assumption of control over the business the Government refused to enter into contracts for large amounts of copper, while it, at the same time, was insistent upon the maximum production being maintained. The result was that at the conclusion of hostilities the copper companies were carrying, in various stages of manufacture from ore to finished copper, a surplus in excess of what would be carried under normal business conditions, of approximately 500,000,000 pounds. The production had reached a rate of approximately 225,000,000 pounds per month, against which, on the date of the armistice, the industry held orders from the United States Government for less than 50,000,000 pounds. What happened is a matter of common knowledge. A complete suspension of business followed, with practically no copper being sold until March of 1919, since which date there has been a fair domestic demand, but practically no export trade. Any temporary advantage obtained through high prices during the war has been more than offset by the staggering load under which the copper industry has been placed as the necessary result of the situation created by the war.

From the foregoing it will be discerned how utterly without foundation is the charge of immense profiteering by the copper industry.

Second, as to the charge of unlawful combination, aided and abetted by the Government:

When, as above narrated, the Government took practically the entire charge of the industry it found that through the selling agencies which existed there had been developed a highly organized method for the distribution of the production. Acting under the directions of the War Industries Board, the selling agencies, which represented all of the American producers, were combined into a committee. This committee functioned throughout the war practically as a governmental agency, inasmuch as all production was held to the order of the United States Government, which became, in fact, the sole buyer, it in turn allocating to the Allied Governments and essential industries their respective proportions of the production. There could be no possible objection, from a legal or a business standpoint, to this arrangement, while, on the other hand, there were many points of advantage in it to the Government.

Under the arrangement which was perfected, the United Metals Selling Co. became the agency through which the entire domestic consumption was distributed. The American Smelting & Refining Co.'s agency was selected to handle the export business in a similar manner. In undertaking this duty the United Metals Selling Co. acted under the direction of the War Industries Board. It had no other interest in the matter than that of cooperating between the Government and the various copper producers, and while the domestic business was done practically entirely in its name, it acted in this respect for all American producers, receiving absolutely no compensation for its services, and making no profit of any kind whatsoever out of the transaction, save as it collected from its regular customers the usual prewar selling commission which had been fixed by contracts, all of which antedated the war period, and none of which had anything to do with the duties which it performed in connection with the matters which are herein stated.

Under the foregoing circumstances I protest most vigorously against the statements made in the report to which I have referred, as casting an unwarranted and unjustified reflection, first, upon the entire copper industry, which perhaps sacrificed more of material advantage incidental to the furnishing of its total product for the purposes of our Government and its allies in the war than any other industry; and second, for having the charge of unlawful action made against what was an unselfish and patriotic service rendered at the instance of those who were endeavoring to bring about cooperative effort between American industry and the Government, which was so vitally essential and which contributed so largely to the results which were accomplished.

Very truly, yours, C. F. KELLEY.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I ask to have inserted in the RECORD an article from the Australian Worker.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Australian Worker, Sept. 25, 1919.]

HUGHES AND THE BIG BETRAYAL.

No one desires to rob Mr. Hughes of the eclat with which he is being regaled. He revels in it, and there are those in the community who must periodically get this sort of thing off their chest.

But there are others to whom these effervescent splashes make no appeal, and it is with these that Mr. Hughes will yet have to reckon.

His capers in Europe have not gone unnoticed, and whatever he may declaim to-day as being "a socialist," or even democrat, his present boastings will weigh but little in view of his continental defections.

Nor will people fail to remember the class of papers that have boosted him, the worse than Tory company he has kept, and the species of femininity which, deploring England's dearth of "great" men, frantically urged his speedy return.

Mr. Hughes will be judged by many, even by the fight he put up for grabbing the islands as a renegade to democracy.

One important point in this betrayal is called to mind by his speech before Parliament on the peace terms and league of nations.

"I have always held, he said, "that the acceptance of the 14 points was an error, because they did not guarantee to Australia her rights."

This quotation immediately discloses Mr. Hughes's attitude of mind and his standing from the democratic viewpoint; whilst incidentally it raises the question: What "rights" as pertaining to the Australian people did the acceptance of Wilson's points imperil?

But there is a precedent and more important question which Mr. Hughes does not raise, viz: Were Wilson's points in themselves democratic, and as such were they right and just and fair? If not, why were they "accepted"?

But Mr. Hughes's "indicated" error proves to be a subterfuge. Those 14 points were never accepted, in the sense of being honored. How, then, could Australia be damaged?

It is true the Allies at the armistice gave an undertaking that those points should form the basis of a peace settlement. But one by one those points were jettisoned, until every one had gone by the board. Against this deliberate and wicked breach of a democratic covenant Mr. Hughes uttered no word of protest. The moral scandal involved made no appeal to his ethical sense.

The points treacherously violated included: No annexations; no punitive indemnities; no secret treaties; no economic barriers; evacuation of all Russia; freedom of the seas; integrity and independence of small nations; and the reduction of armaments to the lowest point.

Every one of these were ruthlessly sacrificed. Yet at this time of day Mr. Hughes comes along and says the "acceptance" of these points was an "error," and one jeopardizing Australian rights. Who is the prime minister seeking to fool?

The abandonment of these points, after being solemnly subscribed to by the nations constituting the peace conference, was an immorality only second to that of the war itself.

It is this one damning fact which has sent Woodrow Wilson home a despised, dejected, and defeated man. The diplomatic tricksters were too much for him. They euchred him at every point, and for a mess of miserable pottage they sold the oppressed democracies of Europe.

Never had statesman such a chance of remaking this Old World as had Wilson. Never did man go to a conference equipped with a grander program.

Every trump card was his. Ships were at his disposal. The remaining money in the world was in his hands, as also the food supplies with which to enforce his demands. Yet he failed! And why? Because, when he discovered that the diplomatic plunderers at the conference had no intention of honoring their solemn vows regarding his points he did not summarily leave the table and walk out.

Instead he side-stepped on his first point—no annexations—and, that surrendered, the rest of the base betrayal became easy.

And it was to this betrayal of the peoples, and this trifling with the world's peace, that Mr. Hughes became not only a consenting but a clamorous party.

And yet he talks about the "acceptance" of the 14 points as an "error" imperiling Australian "rights." What jugglery! What hypocrisy! What cant!

And it is this treachery which has made the peace treaty the laughing-stock of the world, carrying within it more perilous possibilities than ever the war itself created. But Mr. Hughes goes further and threatens betrayal of even the league of nations itself, of which he was a signatory. Listen: "It is well to make it clear at the outset that Australia will not regard anything relating to the Pacific as proper for submission to the decision of the international tribunal." And this traitorous and deliberate flouting of the league was "cheered" by the House. President Wilson, speaking for the league only a few weeks ago, said: "The Pacific islands are not given to Australia. She holds them in trust for the league of nations, and every 12 months must render an account of her trusteeship, and if not satisfactory other arrangements will be made."

But Mr. Hughes defies this dictum, and no "decision" of any "international tribunal" will weigh with him. We have in Mr. Hughes's filibustering attitude a positive peril, and if permitted will render any leagues of nations impossible, so far as we are concerned.

A. RIVETT.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask to have printed as a public document a comparative analysis of the covenant and treaty at Versailles of June 28, 1919, with the articles of the settlement and the applicable principles of the law of nations set out in parallel columns. The analysis is by Sterling E. Edmunds, R. L. D., lecturer on international law, St. Louis University Law School and former assistant in the Department of State. It is a very valuable article and I think will be of great service to Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives, which was read:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the time within which the Joint Special Committee on the Pilgrim Tercentenary shall report is hereby further extended to January 10, 1920.

Mr. HARDING. I move that the Senate concur in the resolution of the House.

The resolution was agreed to.

CHINCOTEAGUE ISLAND (VA.) BRIDGES.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2961) authorizing the county of Accomac, Va., to construct certain bridges to connect Chincoteague Island and the mainland, which were, on page 1, line 3, to strike out "county of Accomac, in the State of Virginia," and insert: "Chincoteague Toll Road & Bridge Co. (Inc.), a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia"; and to amend the title so as to read: "An act authorizing the Chincoteague Toll Road & Bridge Co. (Inc.), a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, to construct certain bridges to connect Chincoteague Island and the mainland."

Mr. SWANSON. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

METROPOLITAN POLICE—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to H. R. 9821, "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia,' approved February 28, 1901, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"That paragraphs 2, 8, and 9 of section 1, of the act entitled 'An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia,' approved February 28, 1901, as amended by the act approved June 8, 1906, entitled 'An act to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1901,' are hereby amended to read as follows:

"'PAR. 2. The commissioners of said District shall appoint to office, assign to such duty or duties as they may prescribe, and promote all officers and members of said Metropolitan police force: *Provided*, That all officers, members, and civilian employees of the force, except the major and superintendent, the assistant superintendents, and the inspectors, shall hereafter be appointed and promoted in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, as amended, and the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof, in the same manner as members of the classified civil service of the United States: *Provided further*, That hereafter the assistant superintendents and inspectors shall be selected from among the captains of the force and shall be returned to the rank of captain when the commissioners so determine: *Provided further*, That privates of class 1, if found efficient, shall serve one year on probation, privates of class 2 shall serve two years subsequent to service in class 1, and privates of class 3 shall include all those privates who have served efficiently three or more years.'

"'PAR. 8. That the annual basic salaries of the officers and members of the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia shall be as follows: Major and superintendent, $4,500; assistant superintendents, $3,000 each; inspectors, $2,400 each; police surgeons, $1,600 each; captains, $2,400 each; lieutenants, $2,000 each; sergeants, $1,800 each; privates of class 3, $1,660 each; privates of class 2, $1,560 each; privates of class 1, $1,460 each. Members of said police force who may be mounted on horses, furnished and maintained by themselves, shall each receive an extra compensation of $540 per annum; and members of the said force who may be mounted on motor vehicles, furnished and maintained by themselves, shall each receive an extra compensation of $480 per annum; and members of the said force who may be mounted on bicycles shall each receive an extra compensation of $70 per annum: *Provided*, That patrol drivers of the Metropolitan police are hereby declared to be members of the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia, but shall not be rated above class 2 privates, and those patrol drivers who have been appointed since April 6, 1917, shall be required to pass the usual physical and other tests required for members of the regular force: *Provided further*, That every officer or member of the Metropolitan police at the time this act becomes law shall, in addition to the salary received by him for his period of service between August 1, 1919, and the time this act becomes law, receive for such period the difference between such salary and the salary payable to him under the provisions of this act, for a period of equal duration.

"'PAR. 9. No member of the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia shall be or become a member of any organization, or of an organization affiliated with another organization, which itself, or any subordinate, component, or affiliated organization of which holds, claims, or uses the strike to enforce its demands. Upon sufficient proof to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia that any member of the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia has violated the provisions of this section, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to immediately discharge such member from the service.

"'Any member of the Metropolitan police who enters into a conspiracy, combination, or agreement with the purpose of substantially interfering with or obstructing the efficient conduct or operation of the police force in the District of Columbia by a strike or other disturbance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $300 or by imprisonment of not more than six months or by both.

"'No officer or member of the said police force, under penalty of forfeiting the salary or pay which may be due him, shall withdraw or resign, except by permission of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, unless he shall have given the major and superintendent one month's notice in writing of such intention.'

"SEC. 2. That one-half of the amount necessary to provide for the increased salaries and compensation of the Metropolitan police authorized in this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the other one-half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to supplement the amounts appropriated for the members and employees of the Metropolitan police mentioned in the act entitled 'An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the Government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes,' approved July 11, 1919.

"SEC. 3. That the watchmen provided by the United States Government for service in any of the public squares and reservations in the District of Columbia shall hereafter be known as

the 'United States park police,' and their annual basic salaries shall be as follows: Lieutenant, $1,900; first sergeant, $1,700; sergeants, $1,580; privates, $1,360: *Provided*, That every watchman employed for such service at the time this act becomes law shall, in addition to the salary received by him for the period of service between August 1, 1919, and the time this act becomes law, receive for such period the difference between such salary and the salary payable to him under the provisions of this section for a period of equal duration.

"SEC. 4. That to provide for the increased salaries and compensation of the United States park police, so much as is necessary is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supplement the amounts appropriated for park watchmen mentioned in the act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes,' approved March 1, 1919."

And the Senate agree to the same.

LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN,
WILLIAM M. CALDER,
MORRIS SHEPPARD,
Managers on the part of the Senate.
CARL E. MAPES,
N. J. GOULD,
JAS. P. WOODS,
Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate adjourn sine die.

Mr. McCUMBER. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary called the roll.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I have been requested to announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. HARDING] is paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD].

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—47.

Ball	Frelinghuysen	McCormick	Reed
Borah	Gay	Moses	Sherman
Brandegee	Gronna	Myers	Shields
Calder	Hale	New	Smoot
Capper	Johnson, Calif.	Newberry	Spencer
Colt	Jones, Wash.	Norris	Sterling
Curtis	Kellogg	Overman	Townsend
Dillingham	Keyes	Page	Wadsworth
Edge	Kirby	Phelan	Walsh, Mont.
Elkins	La Follette	Phipps	Warren
Fernald	Lenroot	Poindexter	Watson
France	Lodge	Ransdell	

NAYS—27.

Ashurst	Henderson	Nugent	Smith, Md.
Bankhead	Johnson, S. Dak.	Owen	Swanson
Cummins	Jones, N. Mex.	Pittman	Thomas
Dial	Kenyon	Pomerene	Trammell
Fletcher	King	Robinson	Walsh, Mass.
Gerry	McCumber	Sheppard	Wolcott
Harris	McKellar	Smith, Ariz.	

NOT VOTING—21.

Beckham	Harrison	Nelson	Sutherland
Chamberlain	Hitchcock	Penrose	Underwood
Culberson	Kendrick	Simmons	Williams
Fall	Knox	Smith, Ga.	
Gore	McLean	Smith, S. C.	
Harding	McNary	Stanley	

So the motion was agreed to; and (at 11 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned sine die.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate November 19, 1919.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Thomas J. Spellacy to be Assistant Attorney General.

CIRCUIT JUDGE, HAWAII.

William C. Achi, jr., to be circuit judge, fifth circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Lester E. Humphreys to be United States attorney, district of Oregon.

June P. Wooten to be United States attorney, eastern district of Arkansas.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Andrew Jackson Walls to be United States marshal, eastern district of Arkansas.

John H. Parker to be United States marshal, western district of Arkansas.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Norman H. Davis to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

William S. Elliott to be Register of the Treasury.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Otto A. Labudde to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 37, with headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Rufus W. Fontenot to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Louisiana.

CONSUL OF CLASS FIVE.

Edward J. Norton, to be a consul of class five.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

Col. Mason M. Patrick, as member of the Mississippi River Commission.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE COAST GUARD.

John E. Dorry, to be a captain of engineers.
Charles W. Dean, to be a third lieutenant of engineers.
Walfred G. Bloom, to be a third lieutenant of engineers.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

To be lieutenant-commanders for temporary service.

Arthur S. Walton,
Henry A. Seiller,
Arthur W. Dunn, jr., and
Ligon B. Ard.

To be lieutenants (junior grade) for temporary service.

Richard N. Wilder,
Edward J. Spuhler,
Edmong G. J. Dale, and
Isidor Steger.

To be ensigns for temporary service.

Emmett C. Thurman,
Frank A. Davis,
Walter J. Daly,
James D. Meyers,
Joseph H. Gowan,
Mark A. Savelle,
Chase E. Sebold,
Mark R. Cook,
Ory H. Young,
Obed E. Williams,
John H. Hykes,
Walter C. Fitzpatrick,
Paul Riechel,
Herbert George,
Samuel Butrick,
Axel E. Tangren,
Claude Tucker,
James H. Earle,
George F. Kahle,
Lester E. Shealy,
Martin G. Catron,
Leonard Frisco,
Turner A. Glascock, and
Glen Holmes.

Lieut. Thomas O. Cole, United States Naval Reserve Force, to be an assistant surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), for temporary service.

To be assistant paymasters with the rank of ensign.

Russell H. Sullivan, for temporary service,
William E. Tripp,
Lawrence J. Webb,
Meyer Mordell, and
Henry H. Karp.

To be chief boatswains for temporary service.

Harry J. Devoto,
Gustave B. Martinson,
Isaac L. Williams,
Thomas F. Langseth,
James Salsman,
Benjamin B. Johnson, and
Alfred W. Marchant.

To be chief gunners for temporary service.

Bernhardt E. Blossei,
James G. Bennett,
Paul J. Evans,
Harry T. Dodd,

Carl W. Reimann,
Edgar W. Mallory,
Alvin W. McCoy,
Francis J. Byrne,
Elmer R. Caldwell,
Roger J. Swint,
Frederick C. Nantz,
Arthur F. Murphy,
Henry J. Schafer,
Biven M. Prewett,
Harry C. Woodward, and
Arthur F. Wallis.

To be chief machinists, for temporary service.

John A. Peckham,
Rasmus Christensen,
Louis J. Miller,
Alfred Hayes, and
Charles H. Cope.

To be chief carpenters, for temporary service.

Helmar Schmidt,
Jack P. Barnes,
Garrett P. Fitzmaurice,
John A. Nicol,
Jeremiah A. Kennedy, and
John P. Myers.

To be chief pharmacists for temporary service.

Charles C. Thome,
Leo. Martinelli,
John A. McCormack,
Charles F. Whitmore,
Daniel J. O'Brien,
Ernest E. Brooks,
Virgule M. Coulter, and
Harry H. Williamson.

To be chief pay clerks for temporary service.

Samuel Rosenberg,
Otho C. Kennedy,
William G. Nicol, and
Elmer S. Gilbert.

First Sergt. Edgar Hayes to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. William C. Byrd to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

First Lieut. William C. Byrd to be a captain in the Marine Corps.

POSTMASTERS.

GEORGIA.

Louise C. Riddle, Davisboro.

KENTUCKY.

Frances L. Coldwell, Benham.
Tracy L. Riley, Fleming.
John B. Lasley, Lewisburg.

MISSISSIPPI.

James W. Ashcraft, Charleston.

MISSOURI.

William A. Black, Mansfield.
George C. Orchard, Poplar Bluff.

NEBRASKA.

Otto A. Steinkraus, Dodge.

NEW YORK.

Charles Miller, Baldwin.
Fancher M. Hopkins, Binghamton.
Thomas J. Courtney, Garden City.
John A. Neafsey, Glen Cove.
Thomas H. O'Keefe, Oyster Bay.
William F. Britt, Sea Cliff.
Allen S. Brower, Woodmere.

OKLAHOMA.

Earl H. Barrett, Picher.

REJECTION.

Executive nomination rejected by the Senate November 19, 1919.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

George B. Witt to be United States marshal, middle district of Tennessee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *November 19, 1919.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who hast ever been our dwelling place and upon whom our fathers relied through all the exigencies of life for strength and guidance and were not disappointed, turn not Thou away from us, for without Thee we are nothing. With Thee we are all things, for if Thou art with us who can be against us. Strengthen therefore our arm of faith that we may cling to Thee and be guided day by day unto the larger, grander, nobler life; and hasten the day, we beseech Thee, when the hearts of all men shall be inspired with pure and undefiled religion; that Thy kingdom may indeed come and Thy will be done, in the name and spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dudley, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Senate resolution 231.

Resolved, That the consent of the Senate is hereby given to an adjournment sine die of the House of Representatives at any time prior to December 1, when the House shall so determine.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment H. J. Res. 249, to continue the control of imports of dyes and coal-tar products.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled joint resolution of the following title, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. J. Res. 249. Joint resolution to continue the control of imports of dyes and coal-tar products.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the following titles:

S. 3319. An act to provide for the reimbursement of the United States for motive power, cars, and other equipment ordered for railroads and systems of transportation under Federal control, and for other purposes; and

S. 3332. An act authorizing the board of county commissioners of the county of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, to construct a bridge across the Connecticut River between Windsor Locks and East Windsor, at Warehouse Point, in said county and State.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States for his approval the following joint resolution:

H. J. Res. 249. Joint resolution to continue the control of imports of dyes and coal-tar products.

PROPOSED FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the consent of the House of Representatives is hereby given to an adjournment sine die of the Senate at any time prior to December 1, when the Senate shall so determine.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, Jeremiahs have their place in the divine scheme of things. It required a Jeremiah to round out Holy Writ, and the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. WINGO] frequently appears as the Jeremiah of the House, as he has to-day. I shall place a statement in to-day's RECORD which sets out briefly the very numerous splendid accomplishments of this session of Congress, and which proves conclusively that not only have we saved the Nation a very great deal in the matter of expenditures but that we have concluded, so far as the House is concerned, the entire constructive program that we outlined at the beginning of the session. So much for that.

So far as the House is concerned, all has been accomplished that can be accomplished, in view of the situation in the other body of Congress, and as the Senate has given its consent to the adjournment of the House, I think there will be no objection to the House giving its consent to the Senate. I ask for a vote.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. WINGO. Only for the purpose of suggesting that I not only recognize that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] is an expert on demagogy, but I also recognize my friend

from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] is very familiar with the lamentations of Jeremiah.

Mr. MONDELL. I have been hearing some of them.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me for a moment?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. I asked time only for this purpose: In view of the fact that I have been classed as a wavering Democrat who voted for the railroad bill for fear that the people might say something, I would like to have the RECORD show that I did not sit entirely silent at the time, without protesting. I voted for the bill, but I did not vote for it out of any fear whatever.

Mr. WINGO. Did my friend vote for it with hilarity?

Mr. HUMPHREYS. I voted for it absolutely without trepidation. [Laughter.]

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to get unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on some of the proposed unfinished legislation.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman suspend? There are several other such requests to be made later and the Chair will then recognize the gentleman. The question is on agreeing to the resolution?

Mr. MANN of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield for an inquiry?

Mr. MONDELL. I will.

Mr. MANN of Illinois. I believe the rule is that where the Congress adjourns sine die the President can not then sign any bill which was passed and sent to him for signature. What will be the effect if the House adjourns sine die, not an adjournment of Congress, but an adjournment of the House sine die on one day, and the Senate adjourns sine die on the next day or some other day? We passed a bill yesterday which I suppose the Senate passed yesterday also. I do not know whether it has yet been passed upon by the committee which sends it to the President, and I do not know what the intention is as to when the House shall adjourn. But I should advise the distinguished leader from Wyoming to consider what would be the effect upon that and other measures which have been passed at this session of Congress if both the House and Senate adjourns before he signs the measure or vetoes it. If the House passes a bill and the Senate passes it at this session, and it is not sent to the President, it can be sent to him at the next session of Congress; but under the practice which has always prevailed, and I presume that is undoubtedly constitutional law, if both Houses pass a bill which is sent to the President and they adjourn before the President signs the bill the bill is dead. It is too late to sign it, it is too late to veto it. It has to start ab initio at the next session if such legislation is enacted.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, it is not my purpose to immediately make a motion to adjourn. I have had in mind what the gentleman has just referred to, and I shall ask that the House stand in recess for a short time in order that the matters to which he refers may be attended to.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Will the gentleman from Wyoming yield?

Mr. MONDELL. In just a moment. But with the passage of the resolution by the Senate giving consent to the adjournment of the House and the passage by the House of the resolution which is now under consideration, the House can adjourn at any time when the bills that have passed are signed and Members will understand that they are at liberty to go home. I think it would be necessary to have definite action upon the measure to which the gentleman from Illinois has referred and on the dyestuff resolution. I now yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Has it not always been the custom of both the Senate and the House during all the history of Congress that before an adjournment sine die is taken that a committee is appointed to notify the President that we are about to adjourn and to inquire if he has any communication to make? And I want to ask the majority leader, Has the House appointed such a committee at this time; and if not, why not?

Mr. MONDELL. The House has not adjourned as yet, and such notice can be sent to the President at any time.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Why do we not adjourn in the regular, orderly, legislative way and close up the session in the usual courteous manner? Why should the majority in this House now, for the first time, neglect or overlook or fail to conform to the regular custom that has prevailed in this body for over 100 years?

Mr. MONDELL. No motion has been made to adjourn and no motion will be made to adjourn immediately, but with the passage of the resolution by both Houses we are in a position to adjourn when the business of the Congress is in such condition that we can properly adjourn——

Mr. BLANTON. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MONDELL. And I trust we will reach that condition this afternoon. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BLANTON. Has not the President of the United States, through the daily press, recommended that Congress adjourn and go home——

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. And live with the people a while for the good of the country?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes; and the administration leader in the Senate reiterated that yesterday.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I suggest the custom to which the gentleman from Colorado has called the attention of the House has been when both Houses adjourned at the same time. Since I have been here I do not recall a case just exactly like this, where one House adjourned before the other, but constitutionally they could do it.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. The principle of properly notifying the President before an adjournment is the same, no matter whether one House adjourns to-day and the other adjourns to-morrow, or both at the same time.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I shall not make a motion to adjourn immediately. There are several things to be done before we can adjourn. I understand several gentlemen would like to address the House for a very few moments, and in the meantime I think we can learn as to what the situation is with regard to the bills to which reference has been made. My purpose is—my desire is, at least—that there shall be no further business transacted and that the motion to adjourn will be made just as soon as the business which has been passed upon by the Congress is in condition that it will be proper for the House to adjourn.

Mr. LONGWORTH. If I understand the gentleman correctly, the gentleman under no circumstances would make a motion to adjourn until notified that action has been taken upon the two bills?

Mr. MONDELL. I do not think it would be wise. I do not think we would be justified in doing that. But I do desire to have the business of the House in such condition that Members will understand there is no further business to be transacted except the formal motion to adjourn.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Why not, then, dispose of the little resolution that the gentleman from Massachusetts has, and vote on this Senate resolution, and ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until 4 or 5 o'clock or whenever you want it, and announce at the same time that at that hour you are going to make a motion to adjourn?

Mr. MONDELL. I think that is a very good suggestion. However, there are one or two gentlemen who desire to speak briefly before I make that request.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I have no earthly objection to that, but those who want to go home want to know whether or not you are going on.

Mr. MONDELL. It is clearly understood that all that will happen hereafter, except some very interesting brief remarks that may be made by gentlemen on either side, will be a motion to adjourn and the resolution which the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] desires to offer, to which I think there will be no objection.

Mr. KITCHIN. I would suggest to the gentleman that there is something, even as a matter of courtesy, in the proposition that we should make a regular motion and appoint a committee to wait upon the President and notify him that we are about to adjourn. That is simply a formal matter.

Mr. MONDELL. It is proper in some cases to appoint a committee and in some cases to notify the President through the Clerk's office. In this case I shall ask for the appointment of a committee.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Inasmuch as the motion to adjourn which the genteman will make later is not debatable, I would like to ask him a question now. In the event the Senate will not have acted upon the treaty before the House adjourns, what business, in the gentleman's opinion, might arise which would require action by the House?

Mr. MONDELL. I have talked with gentlemen on both sides of the Senate, and while they are not particularly communicative with regard to all of their views on the situation, all of them, so far as I have talked with them, seem agreed that, in their opinion, no condition can arise that would necessitate the presence of the House here before the beginning of the regular

session in connection with the treaty or any matter relating thereto.

Mr. LONGWORTH. And that would apply, whether the treaty was passed or whether it was not passed?

Mr. MONDELL. It would.

Mr. LONGWORTH. In other words, the gentleman thinks from the conversation that he has had with Members of another body that no trouble could arise from the House adjourning, even if the treaty was not acted on by the Senate?

Mr. MONDELL. That is my understanding. I think that is the view of the gentlemen on the other side.

Mr. CHINDBLOM. Is the gentleman advised whether in the Senate it is proposed to transact any other business from now on to the end of the session except the treaty?

Mr. MONDELL. It is my information that the leaders over there do not intend to have other business transacted than that connected with the treaty.

Mr. DUNBAR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. I will.

Mr. DUNBAR. Is it the gentleman's intention to introduce a motion to-day that we adjourn?

Mr. MONDELL. It is my purpose to make the motion to adjourn just as soon as a committee can visit the White House and be informed with regard to the Executive action on the two bills that have been referred to.

Mr. DUNBAR. Then the matter of making a motion to adjourn may be deferred for several days?

Mr. MONDELL. No; I think not. I hope it will not be deferred later than this afternoon.

Mr. GARRETT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. I yield.

Mr. GARRETT. I wish to suggest this for the consideration of the gentleman. The question raised by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] is a very interesting and very important one, and that is as to the legal situation that would arise with reference to any bills which might be in the hands of the President and unsigned. Now, personally, I do not know whether there are such. But it seems to me that in order to avoid any difficulty of that kind it would be well to have a formal notification to the President, either by a committee in the usual way—and I take it, it would be impossible for the committee to reach him in the usual way on account of his physical condition—but in some way a formal notice should be given to the President so that he may advise the House whether he has any measures that he desires further to have considered, and thereby an agreement could be reached in a way that would be satisfactory to all.

Mr. MONDELL. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. GARRETT. I do not remember the exact wording of the Constitution, but I think that portion is "unless Congress by their adjournment prevent."

That is in connection with the signing of bills, and I would think, offhand, that an adjournment sine die of one House would be an adjournment of a part of the Congress, and that the full Congress would not be in session in a constitutional sense.

Mr. DENISON. The provision of the Constitution, "unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return," means, I think, unless either branch of Congress adjourns, because the effect would be the same. If either branch of the Congress adjourns before the President does act upon a bill, it is killed.

Mr. GARRETT. And the gentleman is of the opinion that the adjournment of one House sine die would have manifestly the same effect? Doubtless that is true. Suppose he should veto some bill which originated in the House, the House would have no way to reconsider it?

Mr. DENISON. I think that is right.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

PILGRIM TERCENTENARY.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a concurrent resolution, which I ask the Clerk to read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House concurrent resolution 38.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the time within which the Joint Special Committee on the Pilgrim Tercentenary shall report is hereby further extended to January 10, 1920.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to proceed for one minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WALSH. The purpose of this resolution, Mr. Speaker, is to extend the time in which a joint special committee, which had previously been appointed to consider what steps the Federal Government shall take to participate in the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, shall report. Because of the important business before the Senate in the past month the Members of that branch have been unable to participate in the consideration of this measure. I hope if this extension is granted that a report will be made long before the time fixed in the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to renew my request made a few moments ago.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Are they to be on any particular subject?

Mr. BANKHEAD. On some unfinished pending legislation.

The SPEAKER. His remarks on unfinished pending legislation. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I make the same request, except that my subject is the reorganization of the foreign service of the United States.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks on the reorganization of the foreign service of the United States. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, on what subject?

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. The very interesting subject of farmers' bulletins and scientific farming, and things like that, generally. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

Mr. BLANTON. On what subject?

Mr. MORGAN. On the subject of providing homes for soldiers.

Mr. BLANTON. That is a discarded subject, is it not?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. WALSH. Upon what subject—reserving the right to object?

Mr. RAKER. On the subject of undisposed-of legislation, such as soldiers' homesteads and rank for Army nurses.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, is the request of the gentleman in regard to undisposed-of legislation to include the legislation upon which the gentleman had one day in which to file a report?

Mr. RAKER. I had general permission, and the report has been filed. The business in committee has been such that I did not file it within the day, but it is filed now, and that is disposed of.

Mr. EVANS of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the railroad bill.

The SPEAKER. Everybody had that permission.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the subject of neutral or free zones.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks on the subject of neutral or free zones. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THE VETO OF THE PROHIBITION BILL.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three minutes in which to make a statement, which I think is just to both sides of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent to proceed for three minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, October 27, the President sent to the House his message vetoing the law-enforcement prohibition bill. This was a surprise to every Member of the House. No one had anticipated such a message. It was about half past 4 o'clock when the House received it. Almost immediately afterwards I conferred with the Speaker, the majority leader [Mr. MONDELL], Mr. VOLSTEAD, the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary that reported the bill, who had charge of the bill, and Mr. Webb, the ranking Democrat on the Judiciary Committee. In that conference it was understood and agreed that inasmuch as the message had come in so suddenly and there were so many Members absent—the week's program contemplating no very important legislation—the proper and fair thing to do was to postpone consideration of the message until Thursday following, and to so notify absent Members. With that understanding Mr. Webb and myself left, going to our homes here in the city. This was a little after 5 o'clock, the usual time for adjournment.

The next morning, to my great surprise, I read in the newspapers that the House that evening had taken up the President's veto and voted to override it. The majority leader, as the RECORD shows, and the other gentlemen with whom I had the conference and understanding, tried to have consideration postponed until Thursday, but it seemed that the House stampeded for a vote then and there, and a vote was taken. Several Members, some on one side and some on the other, were absent. Let me say, too, that it has been the custom in the House to postpone consideration of an important veto message to a day certain, so that all Members will have notice when the vote on it will be taken. I thought I ought to make this statement in justice to so many Members who were not present at the time and who would have been anxious to vote on the question of overriding the President's veto had they known such would be presented, some for and some against it.

My attention was called a few days ago to a statement in a leading metropolitan paper that if the Democrats from New York and Boston had been present the President's veto would have been sustained. The fact is that if every Democrat from New York City, Brooklyn, Boston, Chicago, and Cleveland, and all the Democrats from New Jersey and Connecticut had been present and voted to sustain the President's veto the result would not have been changed. His veto would have been overridden by the constitutional two-thirds. [Applause.] The further fact is, if it had been continued until Thursday, as the Speaker and the majority leader [Mr. MONDELL], Mr. VOLSTEAD, and Mr. Webb thought, in fairness to all, it ought and could be, at the time I had this conference with them, and all Members had been present then, the result would not have been changed. The House would have overriden the President's veto. [Applause.] But a postponement until then would have given all Members an opportunity to express their views by a record vote.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman permit me to interject this into his remarks?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes.

Mr. SMALL. I would have been present and voted if I had supposed that the resolution or any other business would have come up that afternoon.

Mr. KITCHIN. If it had been known that that veto message was coming in practically every Member of the House would have been present and voted on it.

Mr. GALLAGHER. There was no announcement made here that any such agreement had been entered into.

Mr. KITCHIN. There was no agreement with the House. It was an agreement and understanding with the Speaker, with the majority leader, and with Mr. VOLSTEAD, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Webb, the ranking Democratic member of the committee. The House has always heretofore recognized such understandings and followed without question the suggestion of postponement of gentlemen holding such positions in the House.

Mr. GALLAGHER. But when the bill was passed it was generally understood that those engaged in the business were to have a year to get out of business, and that agreement was not kept, either.

Mr. KITCHIN. That was on the constitutional amendment and was incorporated in the amendment.

Mr. RUCKER. In connection with the statement the gentleman has made, I think it might be well to state this fact: The preliminary votes, the motion made by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VOLSTEAD] to postpone consideration till Thursday, and the motion to lay that on the table, and then finally to vote on the bill, were all taken at about the usual supper hour, or dinner hour as they call it here in Washington.

Mr. KITCHIN. The gentleman is correct; and after the usual adjourning hour.

Mr. RUCKER. And at an hour when no business is usually transacted.

Mr. KITCHIN. That is true.

Mr. WALSH. Is it the gentleman's contention that those gentlemen who were not present when the vote was taken were justified in being absent and would have been present if they had known the veto message was to come up?

Mr. KITCHIN. I think most of the Members who were absent were justified in being absent, in the belief that no important business would be taken up at that time. The program contemplated no legislation of nation-wide importance that week.

Mr. WALSH. But they would not have been justified in being absent if they had known the veto message was to be considered.

Mr. KITCHIN. I think on a question of such importance, if they had known it was coming up, they ought and would have postponed any other matter in order to be present and vote.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I am glad the gentleman from North Carolina has made the statement which he has made, because I arrived here a little too late to vote. I had been notified by telephone that an agreement had been reached to postpone action on the veto until the following Thursday.

Mr. McARTHUR. Mr. President, in view of the established precedent that has grown up here of the Congress indorsing the action of the Executive, the gentleman would not object, would he, to any gentleman presenting a resolution indorsing the President's action in writing the veto message?

Mr. KITCHIN. I would not have any objection to the gentleman presenting any resolution which he desired to present.

Mr. BLANTON. Does not the gentleman think that under the circumstances related by him we ought to give New Jersey back to our friends on the Republican side?

Mr. KITCHIN. No; I would not give it back to them. It seems we got so little out of the last election, let us keep what little we did get. [Laughter.]

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, as we are all confessing and avoiding——

Mr. KITCHIN. Oh, no.

Mr. SIMS. That is what I am doing.

Mr. KITCHIN. All right.

Mr. SIMS. I was in session with the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee until beyond its usual hour for adjournment. I think the committee was in session until about 5.30 or 6, and I did not know anything about the bill having been vetoed, or having come back to the House, or anything about it, and I went directly from the committee room home, and did not come by the Hall of the House. I think the House and the country know that I have done my share in securing all kinds of temperance legislation.

Mr. KITCHIN. Certainly.

Mr. SIMS. I had no responsibility whatever in connection with the action which was taken by the House without my knowledge.

Mr. KITCHIN. Let me repeat a statement I have made. It has been the custom heretofore, since I have been a Member, when a veto message has come in on an important bill to postpone action upon it to some future day certain, so that Members could be present and have an opportunity to vote on it. We have done that once or twice at this session.

Mr. RANDALL of California. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. I will yield.

Mr. RANDALL of California. I did not hear all of the gentleman's statement, and I do not know exactly what he is driving at. I do not understand the gentleman to mean that anybody who was here attending to business was responsible for those who were absent.

Mr. KITCHIN. No; I am just stating the facts of the situation as they were.

Mr. RANDALL of California. There is no reflection on the people from far-away States who stay here all the time because of the absence of those from New Jersey and elsewhere who are away?

Mr. KITCHIN. Oh, no. The gentlemen from far-away States perhaps "stay here all the time" because they can not make a week-end trip home—when no important legislation is pending—as can gentlemen living in New Jersey and other nearby States.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MONDELL. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina may have five minutes more in which to continue his explanation.

Mr. KITCHIN. The gentleman from North Carolina has made the statement he desired to make, but if any other gentlemen wish to make explanations I do not object to their doing so in my time.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I simply desire to purge myself, and to say that I, too, was one of the victims of the circumstances which the gentleman from North Carolina has so clearly stated.

Mr. KITCHIN. There is no criticism of anybody. I am only stating the facts as they were in simple justice to those on both sides of the question who were absent on that Monday.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. KITCHIN. Is it an easy question? [Laughter.]

Mr. GALLAGHER. Yes. I would like to know if Members who voted against the dry bill will have an opportunity to get a drink between now and New Year's? [Laughter.]

Mr. KITCHIN. I should say that would depend on the forethought which they have exercised heretofore. [Laughter.]

Mr MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes; I yield the remainder of my time.

Mr. MONDELL. I am sure that nothing which has been stated by the gentleman from North Carolina requires indorsement or confirmation by me; but along the line of the statement that he just made, I think I ought to say that while at one time and another in my life I have been in stampedes, I never was, until the occasion that he refers to, run over by one.

Mr. KITCHIN. I saw that in the RECORD.

Mr. MONDELL. It was generally agreed and understood that we were not to act upon the President's veto message on the prohibition bill until Thursday morning after the Monday, two days later than the time when we received it; but while I think that was the general understanding among the Members of the House, the temper and disposition of the House suddenly changed in the matter, demanding immediate action.

Mr. WALSH. Even the gentleman who moved to postpone consideration of the veto message until Thursday attempted later to withdraw his motion, and then when he found he could not do it, recommended that his motion be voted down.

Mr. MONDELL. And more than that, he voted to table his own motion to postpone.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes; and then I am going to refuse to yield to anyone else.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. Can not the gentleman put into the RECORD some sort of a statement that would get most of us who were here that day out of the trouble that we got into by being present and voting the way we did? [Laughter.]

Mr. KITCHIN. I will say that when I looked into the RECORD and saw that the gentleman was present, I was a little surprised. [Laughter.]

Mr. HASTINGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. With the gentleman's permission, I want to take a moment to tell the plain, unvarnished truth about the situation. [Applause.] I do not want any camouflage about it. This veto message came in here on Monday. A motion was made by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VOLSTEAD] to postpone action on it until the following Thursday. A vote was about to be had on that motion. It perhaps would have carried almost unanimously in the House. There was no opposition to the motion to postpone. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] moved to table the motion to postpone. While that was being considered and while the vote was being had it enabled those who were in favor of prohibition to confer with each other and with Mr. VOLSTEAD, and we concluded that if the vote was postponed until Thursday, it would enable the Members from New York and the Members from Philadelphia and the Members from New Jersey and near-by States who opposed prohibition to get back, but it would not enable the Members who favored prohibition, who were away in Oklahoma and Nebraska and the far Western States, to get back here. So we Members who were in favor of prohibition and opposed to the veto, knowing that the friends of prohibition could not get back and that the opposition Members could get back by Thursday, turned about face and reconsidered our intention to vote for postponing until Thursday, and then voted not to postpone, in order that we might take a vote on that day.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HASTINGS. I will, but I do not have the floor.

Mr. MONDELL. That is a truthful tale, as far as it goes. But how does the gentleman account for the fact that some of the most insistent wets were among those who insisted and demanded that the vote be taken at once?

Mr. CARAWAY. They were full. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. HASTINGS. The most insistent wets had not counted noses, and they felt that they had enough votes to sustain the President's veto.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

NOTIFYING THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I present the following resolution and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That three Members be appointed by the Speaker to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that the House of Representatives has completed the business of this session and is ready to adjourn unless the President has some communication to make.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, the resolution says that the business of the session is completed. We have not completed the business, and why not simply state that we are ready to adjourn?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE HOUSING BUREAU.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for three minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida asks unanimous consent to address the House for three minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I do not want this House to adjourn without my again calling attention of the House and the country to the situation with reference to a very extravagant institution of this Government—the Housing Bureau. I have done that time after time. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has discharged its duty in that connection. Ever since last May this matter has been pending here, and I want to call attention this morning to one or two other matters in connection therewith for gentlemen to consider. Down on the plaza where the dormitories are built—very plain, commonplace dormitories—the blinds that went on to those dormitories cost $4,800, with the hardware. The painting of them cost $5,000. The hanging of them after they were delivered, painted and complete, cost $17,200, or about $7 a pair to hang them, making a total cost of $27,000 for the purchase and hanging of 2,490 pairs of common blinds.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Yes.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. The gentleman means just putting them on?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Yes; just hanging them up.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. How much a pair?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Seventeen thousand two hundred dollars for all, or about $7 a pair. When the bill was originally framed we put the entire force of the Supervising Architect's Office at the command of the bureau officials. Not content with that, they employed high-priced architects and put them on the pay roll. When they came to build the dormitories, perfectly plain, 12 buildings with 2 wings each, all alike, they did not use the Supervising Architect's Office nor did they use their own high-priced architects, but went outside and employed another architect and paid him $25,000 to draw the plans of these very plain, cheap buildings. Not only that, but they paid this architect, in addition to the fee of $25,000, 100 per cent overhead on his office force.

I want to ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, to extend my remarks in the RECORD on this subject, because there are quite a number of things I want to put in the RECORD so that gentlemen can read them, and when they come back next December be prepared to say to their constituents whether they want to continue this outrageously extravagant governmental activity.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. I was talking to a gentleman last evening, and he said that he had just come from the office of the president of the association, I believe, Mr. Sherman.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. Who said the dormitories are being run now at a great profit to the Government. Does the gentleman know anything about that?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. No; but I do not think it is true.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one minute more.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. I want to say this, further: The record shows that they have on their rolls or had until a few months ago—he has since retired—a man whom they called an expert on dormitory equipment, long after the armistice, when they needed no dormitories and no dormitory equipment, at a salary of $5,000 a year. They had an assistant to that man at $5,000 a year, and last February they raised the salary of the principal expert to $12,000 a year and dated it back for a month.

Mr. SNELL. Are all of these high-priced officials charged up to the operation of the dormitories?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. No; I do not think so. There are many others there and also a lot of high-priced ones on the pay roll of the dormitories or Government hotels.

Mr. Speaker, the whole record of this Housing Bureau is one of riotous extravagance, and if fully known to the House would shock the sensibilities of every Member on this floor. It is impossible for me to detail in the brief time I shall take all of the outrageous and scandalously extravagant doings of this bureau. I have said that in the original law creating the bureau Congress placed at the service of the bureau the entire force of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. This was done in order to save the expense of architect's fees in the drafting of plans for the buildings it was proposed to construct. Neither the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds nor the Congress ever dreamed that any costly buildings or buildings requiring great architectural beauty would be constructed, and the committee in drafting the bill was advised that the Supervising Architect's Office not only had the ability to do this extra work but had ample time in which to do it. Notwithstanding this provision of law, this Housing Bureau employed at large salaries a large number of architects who were placed upon their pay roll and regularly drew their salaries from the Government. When Washington became so crowded with people that it was deemed wise that the bureau should construct some dormitories in an effort to relieve the congestion, it was decided that these dormitories should be plain and of simple construction and temporary in character. The officials of the Housing Bureau, instead of availing themselves of the services of their own high-priced architects and instead of availing themselves of the services of the architects in the Supervising Architect's office, deliberately went outside and employed Mr. Waddy B. Wood, a Washington City architect, and agreed to pay him a fee of $25,000 for his services in drawing the plans for the dormitories now standing on the Union Station Plaza. Not only this, but the bureau officials agreed to pay to Mr. Wood, in addition to his stipulated fee, 100 per cent overhead on his office expenses, which latter agreement was in direct violation of section 7 of the housing act, which prohibited the making of any cost-plus contracts.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the Plaza dormitories consist of 12 buildings, each with two wings, and they are all extremely plain, common, and cheap. The floor plans, the plumbing, the heating, the number of radiators and their location, light fixtures, bathrooms, toilets, are alike in each building, and there is no reason why the plans for one of these buildings could not have been used for all the others. To show just how the contract with Mr. Wood on his 100 per cent overhead operated, I desire to state that he increased the salaries of all of his employees, and while it is claimed that this was done because of the increased cost of living, yet we must remember that under this 100 per cent overhead contract the more his employees received the more Mr. Wood received. For instance, Mr. Porter, the manager for Mr. Wood, was earning about $200 a month when the war began, and after this contract with the Housing Bureau was entered into Mr. Porter's salary went up to $500 a month, and his work some months cost the Government, according to the record, over $800. Mr. Lockie, another employee, receiving about $175 per month before the war, cost the Government for his services on this dormitory job from $400 to $500 per month. To show just what was done, let me call your attention to this fact, which is indisputable: Messrs. Kennedy, Hooten, Munson, and Leason were draftsmen in the Supervising Architect's Office when the war began, and after Mr. Wood was employed to draw the plans for the Plaza dormitories he employed these four gentlemen, giving them much larger salaries than they were receiving from the Government in the Supervising Architect's Office. Their work on the dormitories as employees of Mr. Wood cost the Government $7,863.67, whereas if Mr. Wood had allowed them to remain in the employ of the Government and the bureau officials had made use of their services, as they had a right to do under the law, their services on the dormitories would have cost the Government $3,166.70, and thus we see that in this one little item the Government was made to suffer an excess cost of $4,696.97. Was this an economical, patriotic, honest administration of the Government's affairs? Should men capable of such legerdemain continue in the public service? This is only one act of many which cry out for the separation of these people from the Public Treasury.

I now desire to call attention to a few facts in connection with the building of the dormitories. The contract was let to the Fuller Co., and this company was to receive a fee of $58,000 over and above the actual cost of construction, and in addition to this they received a fee by way of plant rental of $22,000. Naturally one would suppose that this fee of $80,000 would be all, but under the manipulation of the Fuller Co. and the Housing Bureau they were paid very much more. For instance, the Fuller Co. used seven table saws, valued at $2,800, and they charged the Government $1,660 for the rental of these table saws. The record also shows that the Fuller Co. used eight swing saws, valued at $70 each, or $560 for the eight, and the Government paid to the Fuller Co. $1,453 for the rental or use of the eight swing saws. Take another case: The Fuller Co. used three Rex concrete mixers, supposed to cost about $3,000, and the rental charged the Government was $1,023. One other thing that I desire to call attention to is the fact that as shown by the hearings before the Senate subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds the Fuller Co. was allowed by the Housing Bureau a percentage of 4.75 on the purchase of a Westinghouse motor costing $16,564. Think of it. Nearly $800 commission allowed this concern to buy an article, standard in character, which any salaried employee could have purchased. Now, Mr. Speaker, this matter to which I am going to call attention may be considered small, but in the aggregate it is not so small as it may seem. The Fuller Co. hired certain trucks from a man named Killeen, which trucks were used on the Plaza dormitory job. The Fuller Co. paid Killeen for the large trucks $2.65 per hour for each truck without a driver, and the Housing Corporation paid to the Fuller Co. for the same trucks without drivers $3.50 per hour, a clear profit to the Fuller Co. of 85 cents an hour. In other words, the profit to the Fuller Co. on the hire of trucks was as follows: 1-ton trucks, 70 cents per hour each; 2-ton trucks, 50 cents per hour each; 3, 3½, and 5 ton trucks, 85 cents per hour each; and the total profit made by the Fuller Co. for the hire of trucks on this job was $13,177.79. When we remember that in the original contract made with the Fuller Co. that concern was to receive a fee of $22,000 for the rent of their plant, it is hard to understand why they should receive additional rent for trucks at all, but when they are allowed to coin a profit of more than $13,000 on this one item it is simply astounding.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether it is true or not, but it has been stated that in the planning and construction of the Plaza dormitories the Government actually paid more for the planning and the supervision of construction than the actual construction itself cost. As I say, I do not know whether this is true or not, but when I consider the record of this bureau I am strongly of the opinion that it is absolutely true.

I desire to call attention to the real-estate operations of this Housing Bureau simply to say that while it is claimed by the bureau officials that they always bought land lower than the appraised value the fact is this statement is very misleading. As I understand it, it was the practice of the bureau to secure appraisals of real estate which they intended to buy from four or five different sources. They would go to the chamber of commerce, the realty board, and other agencies of that kind, to fix a valuation. Now, the truth is that they never bought land lower than the lowest appraisal and never bought land lower than the average appraisal, but they may have bought it lower than the highest appraisal. To illustrate the reckless disregard for the public interest which seems to have been the rule with this bureau all along the line, I desire to call attention to their operations in connection with what we may call the navy-yard dormitories and what the bureau calls project 27A, 27B, and 27C. This bureau conceived the idea of buying a tract of land near the navy yard and erecting thereon certain houses and dormitories for the occupancy of navy-yard employees particularly. I shall not undertake to go through the long procedure of this bureau, but suffice it to say they spent some $869,000 on this venture, and if the Government can get out of this transaction without losing fully $800,000 the Government will be extremely lucky.

In the first place the bureau paid much more than the value of this land, according to the estimate of reputable real-estate dealers in the city of Washington. They excavated a vast amount of earth and undertook to build an immense foundation for buildings that add nothing to the value of the property.

I am not an authority in such matters, but it is my humble opinion that the money they spent in excavation, in building dormitories down there which could not be and were not used, and their other expenditures on this land might as well been thrown into the sea. It was a profligate, senseless, and utterly inexcusable waste of public money. This navy-yard fiasco is one that smells to heaven. For instance, for one of these tracts they sent to Toledo, Ohio, to get a man to negotiate the deal. The bureau paid this man $50 a day for seven days and $6 a day for eight days for expenses, making a total of $398 paid the negotiator for buying a piece of land which cost $5,235.95. But this is not all, Mr. Speaker. In addition to paying this negotiator $398, they allow another real-estate man $500 to assist this man in consummating the trade. I mention this one instance to illustrate the recklessness with which these people seem to have dealt with the people's funds. I want to say further that they did, as I have said, construct on this land some dormitories containing a large number of very small and uncomfortable rooms, which dormitories cost the Government $685 per room, and they are of the very cheapest possible construction of a temporary character. Not only did they construct these dormitories, but furnished them, and when they were completed and furnished not a single employee would live in them, and therefore the Government stands to lose about $800,000, and I charge that this great loss is due to the reckless, negligent, careless, wasteful management of the officials of this bureau. While speaking of the cost of the navy-yard dormitories, let me say that the cost of the Plaza dormitories was about $1,500 a room, and nearly all of these rooms are for the occupancy of only one person. In other words, it cost the Government $1,500 for space to house each war worker on the Plaza, whereas if the room had been built for two the cost would have been 30 per cent less, according to their architect, Mr. Wood.

Mr. Speaker, this bureau has a committee of their own to fix the salaries of the officers and employees. The salaries are not fixed by law, but are left to the exclusive control of a committee on salaries. Months after the armistice was signed, and when this bureau had been told that it was a temporary affair and would soon go out of business, their salary committee increased largely the salaries of the officers and employees.

As an instance of this I desire to say that Housing Corporation voucher 5487, period ending January 15, 1919, carried D. M. Kelly, as an expert on dormitory equipment, at $5,000 per annum, and Percy R. Iseman, as assistant to Mr. Kelly, at $5,000 per annum. Voucher 7122, pay roll ending February 15, 1919, carried Percy R. Iseman, assistant on dormitory equipment, at $5,000, and revises the salary of D. M. Kelly from January 16, 1919, from $5,000 to $12,000 per annum.

Now, Mr. Speaker, when these increases of salaries were made this bureau was supposed to be in process of liquidation; its affairs were being ended; no dormitories were to be built; no new equipment was to be bought. An expert on dormitory equipment, with a salary of $12,000, and an assistant at $5,000, making $17,000 per annum being paid to two men whose services were not needed at any price. No more dormitories were to be built, nor was there any dormitory equipment to be provided, yet we find the bureau officials increasing the salary of this superfluous employee from $5,000 per annum to $12,000 per annum—the salary of a Cabinet member—and actually making the increase effective one month back! And yet these people have the gall to boast of their efficiency and loyalty to the interests of the Government. May the good Lord deliver us from such efficiency in the future. Mr. Speaker, why will the Congress permit this outfit to function for another day? The record of this bureau is loaded down with transactions like this, and I have introduced a bill to close up the affairs of this bureau, which was unanimously reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and has been on the calendar for months. Our committee has appealed to the Committee on Rules to report out a rule under which the House could consider this bill, but we have never been able to get action. This Congress has spent a great deal of time talking about economy and retrenchment, but thus far not a single definite step has been taken to lop off these unnecessary and leechlike governmental appendages. When the war was in progress the people expected waste, and were not disposed to be too critical, but when the armistice was signed, which event was the substantial ending of the war, the people had the right to expect of Congress the immediate cessation of the activities of such institutions as this Housing Bureau, and it is a reflection on Congress that this concern is still allowed to exist at great cost to the taxpayers of the land. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, in reporting out the bill to abolish this bureau, pointed out how these people, long after the armistice was signed, raised the salaries of many of their officers and employees, and called attention to many other acts of wasteful extravagance which, in the opinion of the committee, demanded their instant severance from the Government pay roll. But in spite of the record, in spite of the undisputed and incontrovertible facts, this utterly useless agency, in so far as serving any public good is concerned, is still allowed to hang on to the Public Treasury.

Mr. Speaker, I am only responsible for my own acts as a Member of Congress. I feel that I have discharged my full duty with reference to this matter thus far, but I shall continue on every proper occasion to call it to the attention of Congress until some action is taken. This bill shall not quietly sleep on the calendar. This bureau is serving no useful purpose; it is an unnecessary drain on the Treasury; it is an extravagant, wasteful, useless adjunct; and the sooner "the place which now knows it shall know it no more" the better for the public service.

COMMITTTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

The SPEAKER appointed Mr. MONDELL, Mr. TOWNER, and Mr. CLARK of Missouri a committee to wait upon the President in accordance with a resolution heretofore agreed to.

THE COAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, the conference is still going on in the city of Washington between the representatives of the coal miners of the country and the operators, endeavoring to adjust the differences which have resulted in the strike and the injunction granted by Judge Anderson at Indianapolis. I hope the Members of the House have read the telegram that came from Birmingham, Ala., and which was inserted in the RECORD by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BLAND], by consent of the House, on last Saturday. It seems that during the war the Department of Labor caused an agreement of some kind to be made in the coal field of Alabama in which the miners acted collectively in fixing the scale of wages, and so forth, and as a result the miners in that district have been acting collectively, and have been to a large extent unionized. They recently went out on strike with the other coal miners of the country, and then, when Judge Anderson entered his mandatory injunction, the strike orders were canceled, and they were, of course, ordered to return to their work by the national officers.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENISON. I can not yield now.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, this is such an important subject and embraces so many different points that I think the absent Members ought to be present to hear the discussion.

Mr. DENISON. I yield to the gentleman if he wants to ask a question, and intends to make a point of no quorum.

Mr. BLANTON. I just wanted to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that the order of Judge Anderson did not command any miner to go back to work, and the gentleman's remark in that respect is not exactly accurate. In fact, there are 400,000 miners to-day who have not obeyed that order and who have not gone back to work.

Mr. DENISON. I did not say that Judge Anderson ordered the men to go back to work. I said the men were ordered to go back by their officers, who were acting under the injunctive order of the court. That is what I said, and that is true. The order for the strike was canceled and the men were ordered to go back by the officers.

Mr. BLANTON. And they have not obeyed those orders.

Mr. DENISON. When they undertook to obey those orders and go back to work in Alabama the operators refused to let them go back, because they had union cards. I talked with the Department of Justice to-day and asked what had been done about it, and I have been informed that nothing has beeen done as yet, because they claim they can not get the facts. They have asked for a conference here on next Friday between the operators down there and the miners' officials. I hope that conference will soon result in adjusting the matter so that the miners in the Birmingham district may be allowed to return to work. Their funds are now tied up under the injunction order and at the same time they can not return to work. There are a great many of the miners who are actually suffering, and that is a great injustice to them. I hope the Department of Justice will enforce this law equally against the operators if it is to be enforced against the miners, because if they do not do so a serious injustice will be done.

Mr. MAYS. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman say that any considerable number of those 400,000 men have tried to go back to work and that the operators have refused to take them back?

Mr. DENISON. I do not know how many, but my information is that the operators have refused to let them go back to work in the Birmingham district.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. CANDLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended for three minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANDLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. CANDLER. It was stated a moment ago by the gentleman that he hoped the Department of Justice would enforce this law against the operators just the same as against the miners.

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. CANDLER. I will state to the gentleman that I heard the distinguished Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Palmer, say that he was determined to do that, and therefore that he wanted some additions to some laws in order that he might be able to enforce it.

Mr. DENISON. Yes; but I not only want him to say he will do that, but I want him to do it; he has not done it up to this time.

Gentlemen, there is a feeling among the coal miners of the country, and this feeling is finding frequent expression, to the effect that the Attorney General is not dealing fairly with the miners of the country in enforcing this law by mandatory injunction against the officials of the coal miners and not enforcing it against the operators, particularly in the Birmingham district, who have refused to allow the men to return to work because they are union miners. The attention of the Department of Justice has been called to this situation and my information is that facts have been presented to the Attorney General showing the claims of the miners to be true. Of course, I have no personal knowledge of the facts. But it will do no good for the Department of Justice to spend very much time in trying to ascertain the facts and then undertake to enforce the law. It would seem to me that the Attorney General should have acted promptly and ascertained the facts immediately, because it will not do the coal miners any good after they have been reduced to a state of suffering because of the delay.

I am one of those who believe in union labor in coal mines as elsewhere, and I believe in the value and justice of collective bargaining with reference to wages and working conditions. And since the mines in Alabama have been unionized and wage matters have been adjusted by the principle of collective bargaining during the days when the country was engaged in war and was in need of the result of their services, I do not believe that the Department of Justice should permit the operators down there to lock out of their mines these same coal miners on the ground that they belong to labor unions. If the law enacted primarily as a war measure is to be enforced by the Attorney General against the miners, it should be enforced against the operators; and since the officials of the miner's organization have bowed to the law and the orders of the court, the operators in Alabama who refuse to allow the men to return because they are union men should be brought before the court and compelled to obey the law. As I understand it, this court proceeding was not begun on behalf of the coal operators of the country, but on behalf of the public who would have suffered by reason of the shutdown of the mines; and the public has the right to insist that the operators be not allowed to break an agreement any more than the miners. If this is not done, there may be some truth in the charge that the law is being enforced against one class and not against another, as well as in one section of the country and not in another.

I hope that the conference may soon be held and that the Department of Justice may speedily ascertain the facts, and if the facts are as have been reported and presented to the Attorney General, I hope that Mr. Palmer will either order the operators in the Birmingham district to comply with their contract and allow the men to return to work without discrimination or that he will have the injunction order modified as to them so that they can receive the benefit of their funds to support themselves and their families.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's time has again expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an address made by me before the West Virginia Bar Association last August.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WINGO. Upon what subject?

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. On the subject of the Constitution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

RECESS.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until 4 o'clock p. m.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, there are one or two of us who would like to address the House for five minutes.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HEFLIN. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. Is the gentleman going to address the House upon the election in Oklahoma?

Mr. HEFLIN. I would like to say something about the election in New Jersey and in Maryland. No; I desire to address the House upon the murder of American soldiers recently, something that we all agree about, and I desire five minutes.

Mr. SIMS. Will the gentleman from Wyoming put his request that after the gentleman from Alabama has used five minutes the House stand in recess?

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the gentleman from Alabama has addressed the House for five minutes the House stand in recess——

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman make it 10 minutes? I would like to have five minutes. I have not asked since I have been a Member of the House——

Mr. MONDELL. The trouble is, if we carry this too far——

Mr. CARAWAY. Oh, then do not do it.

Mr. MONDELL. I have no objection to such requests from these gentlemen if Members would like to hear them.

Mr. HEFLIN. I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

Mr. RAYBURN. I would like about three minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that after the gentleman from Alabama addresses the House for five minutes that the House then stand in recess until 4 o'clock. Is there objection?

Mr. CANDLER. Mr. Speaker, I understood the gentleman from Wyoming to modify his request, and I ask that the gentleman from Arkansas have five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understood the gentleman from Arkansas to withdraw his request.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, so far as I am concerned, I should be delighted to hear all these gentlemen. I am sure their remarks will be interesting and very instructive; but my opinion is that if we do not recess some one is likely to make a point of no quorum, and that would be very embarrassing at this stage of the proceedings. I will renew my request, that after five minutes, to be given to the gentleman from Alabama——

Mr. CANDLER. Make it 10 minutes, 5 minutes to be given to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. CARAWAY].

Mr. MONDELL. I make it 15 minutes, 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas, five minutes to the gentleman from Alabama, and 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas, and that the House stand in recess until 4 o'clock.

Mr. GARLAND. I want five minutes. I object.

Mr. WALSH. Will the gentleman from Wyoming yield?

Mr. MONDELL. I will yield.

Mr. WALSH. Would the gentleman have any objection to preferring a request that at 1.35 the House stand in recess until 4 o'clock?

Mr. MONDELL. I would have no objection, Mr. Speaker; but, Mr. Speaker, let me make this suggestion: I do not think this is the time for controversial discussion. Any Member of the House can make a point of no quorum at this time. I have no disposition to object to unanimous consent for gentlemen to speak, but I trust gentlemen will not discuss subjects that are likely to lead to disagreement or desire for further discussion, and I hope there will be no discussion on controverted subjects.

Mr. RAKER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. I will.

Mr. RAKER. Let the gentleman from Pennsylvania have 5 minutes, and make it 20.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that at 1.25 the House stand in recess until 4 o'clock. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, the subject that I wish to discuss briefly this morning is of serious

concern to every loyal American citizen, for it affects the very life of the Nation. According to the Washington Post of yesterday that paper received a circular sent out by the red anarchists of America, in which they call upon their members to buy arms. The members are urged in that circular to arm themselves "and shoot into the breasts that dare to attack them."

Mr. Speaker, these alien enemies have by insidious attacks and secret intrigues taught disrespect for American institutions and disobedience to the mandates of constituted authority. They have sought to weaken and impair in every way possible the policies and the powers that make up constitutional government in America. [Applause.]

They have tried to poison the minds of our own citizens against America. They have sown the seeds of sedition and treason. Now they openly advocate defiance of law and order, and they have dared to murder American soldiers who carried our flag and wore our uniform in a peaceful parade in Centralia, Wash., an American city.

Their seditious, treasonable, and murderous conduct is a challenge to America, and America must accept the challenge. [Applause.]

No man or set of men who have for their purpose the overthrow and destruction of American institutions must be permitted to remain in America. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. HEFLIN. I have only a few minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I am sure the gentleman will agree with me that not only anarchists but all aliens who preach the overthrow of our Government should be deported. [Applause.]

Under section 3 of the immigration law concerning anarchists two aliens thought to be anarchists were excluded from the United States during the year ending June 30; 37 of that class were expelled from the country during the same period and 56 are awaiting deportation, a total of 92.

Mr. HEFLIN. I am in favor of employing at once every means at the command of the Government in locating these alien enemies and getting rid of all of them at the earliest moment possible. [Applause.] To that end I want to see Congress at an early date amend the present law or enact new laws that will cover all of these cases. [Applause.]

Mr. LAZARO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HEFLIN. I would be glad to yield to my friend, but I have only three or four minutes left. Mr. Speaker, I mentioned a moment ago the murder of American soldiers in the State of Washington. On the 11th day of this month out in the State of Washington men who had stood on the firing line in France fighting for American liberty, fighting for the preservation of the Republic, home again, with our flag flying above them as they marched in a peaceful parade, were shot down and foully murdered by red-handed anarchists right here in the United States. The blood of these boys cries out to Democrats and Republicans alike and to all real Americans to drive these enemies from our country. [Applause.]

How long will we permit these enemies to remain in our midst? Will the country that these boys fought to save from the enemy from without now permit them to be murdered by the enemy from within? The time has come for action—swift, drastic, decisive action. [Applause.]

Our boys in uniform conquered the enemy from without; now let us who share the fruits of their victory rid the country of the alien enemy from within. [Applause.]

These men have no respect for the laws of America. They hate and despise them.

They mock the mandates of our courts and defy constituted authority. [Applause.] In the majesty of the law stands the bulwark of constitutional liberty in America. It is the Nation's city of refuge from Bolshevism and anarchy [applause], and they who fly the red flag of anarchy above the Stars and Stripes are the foes of law and order in America, and they are the deadly enemies of our country. [Applause.]

We have seen enough to convince us that there is an organized plan or conspiracy on the part of alien enemies here to weaken and destroy the institutions of our country. This deplorable and dangerous situation, I repeat, calls for action. [Applause.]

Just think of it. Right here in the household of America is an association of alien enemies attacking in every way possible the very Constitution of our country—the organic law of our great Government—the ark of our covenant in civic affairs, and their avowed purpose is to overthrow and destroy it. Gentlemen of the House let me say in conclusion, there is not room enough in America for these enemies of our country. [Applause.]

In the interest of those now living and in the interest of those who shall come after us, we must act as whole-hearted Americans should act on this all-important question. [Applause.] These enemies who disturb our peace, defy law and order, preach treason in our midst, and seek to overthrow our Government must either be driven out of the country or executed in it. [Loud applause.]

Mr. LAZARO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have one minute in which I may ask him a question.

The SPEAKER. The time has been allotted.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I will be glad to yield out of my time sufficient for the gentleman from Louisiana to ask the gentleman from Alabama a question.

Mr. LAZARO. I fully agree with what the gentleman says, that any man who opposes our flag ought to be sent out of the country, but is it not a fact that Congress ought to undertake additional legislation to strengthen the hands of the Attorney General, so that he can locate, charge, try, and convict these men?

Mr. HEFLIN. That is true, and I hope to see it done after the Congress meets in December.

Mr. LAZARO. We should talk less about it and enact legislation to enable him to do so.

Mr. HEFLIN. Give him authority.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. CARAWAY] is recognized for four minutes.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I ask for this time merely to read a press report of a telegram sent to President Wilson and to make a brief statement about an occurrence that took place in my district recently. I have not discussed it before, because there were features about it that I did not care to inject into discussions on this floor.

A negro organization in Phillips County, Ark., had planned to kill the owners of plantations and to take possession of the land. In that county the population is largely black; in some communities there are more than 10 negroes to 1 white person. It is one of the old counties of the State, and to the credit of its splendid citizenship there has never been a lynching within the county. There has never heretofore been any friction between the negroes and the white people living in that county. It is a law-abiding community. Growing out of this insurrection there were a number of lives lost, both white and black. Later something like a hundred negroes were arrested. They admitted the organization of a plot and their intention to assassinate the landowners. There was strong pressure from the more hot-headed part of the population to take the law into their own hands as to some of the accused, among them two white lawyers, who seemed to have been mixed up in the conspiracy, and lynch them. But the officials preserved order. No man suffered at the hands of a mob. Everyone connected with the riot who has been arrested had his case submitted to a grand jury. Some of them were indicted and have been tried. Among these were 11 negroes who were admitted to be ringleaders and who had participated in the fight that resulted in the killing of one soldier of the United States, one ex-soldier, several deputy sheriffs, and a number of citizens who were summond by the sheriff of the county and were commissioned as deputy sheriffs and were trying to make arrests of people who had violated the law. Eleven of these negroes so arrested were sentenced to death.

There is in New York City an association called the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I think its correct title should be "An association for the promotion of revolution and inciting to riots."

Let me add but a few words in reference to Phillips County. As I said, it is one of the oldest counties in the State. It was settled long before the Civil War by people of education and means. It has been the birthplace and the home of statesmen, authors, soldiers, and men and women prominent in every walk of life. As an illustration, Helena, now a splendid city of 20,000 people, at the beginning of the war between the States, had a population not exceeding 2,500. Three-fifths of these at least were slaves. Yet it furnished to the Confederate Army seven generals. Among these were Gens. Cleburne, Hinemon, Tappan, Govan, and others. Those not mentioned were equally as deserving as those whose names are given. In civil life it has given to the State governors, Senators of the United States, judges of the highest courts, and men and women renowned in every field of intellectual accomplishment.

It should not be traduced by a society whose chief activities have been, as I suggested, to promote revolutions and incite to riots.

Under my extension of remarks I wish to have incorporated an article appearing in the New York World of Sunday, November 16, 1919, written by an investigator who is a citizen of the place in which the society has its headquarters, New York City. Save for a few errors as to population and some

others evidently typographical, the article in the main is correct. The article is entitled "Eleven negroes to pay with their lives for greed of one."

ELEVEN NEGROES TO PAY WITH THEIR LIVES FOR GREED OF ONE—"ELAINE UPRISING" IN ARKANSAS CAUSED BY ROBERT L. HILL, WHO SAW OPPORTUNITY TO REAP A GOLDEN HARVEST—HIS "HOUSEHOLD UNION" SOURCE OF BIG REVENUE—FANNED DISCONTENT OVER PAY FOR COTTON INTO DISORDER WHICH RESULTED IN MURDERS—DID ALL IN NAME OF GOVERNMENT.

[By Clair Kenamore.]

HELENA, ARK., *November 15.*

"The Elaine uprising" is finished and the books are balanced. Except for a dribble of indictments expected from the grand jury, which meets to-day, the execution of 11 negroes at the State penitentiary two months hence, and the trial of a few cases still on the docket, the incident is closed.

Prompt and vigorous action of citizens and soldiers has left no trace of the trouble, and serious men, who hope to prevent a recurrence, wonder whether the sore has been cured or its virus driven inward to reappear elsewhere. One of the reasons for fearing a recurrence is that the principal germ, Robert L. Hill by name, has not been isolated.

The story of the uprising is now a complete and soon told tale, and in reading it the reader should know and accept as a basis that Arkansas, like all the South, is a white man's country. Whatever majority of numbers the negroes may have in any community, and at places it is 1,000 to 1, the white is still the ruling race.

They accept the responsibility and they manage the affairs. They care for the negroes in their employ, advance them money a year ahead of crop time, advise them, manage for them, and govern them. It is the custom of centuries, and whether good or bad is not for me to say.

THE ELAINE DISTRICT.

The country about the little town of Elaine is cotton land, owned in large parcels by corporations and opened up in recent years. The land nearest Elaine is owned by the Gerard B. Lambert Co., composed of the St. Louis family of chemical manufacturers. Into this section last spring and summer came a short, thin, very black negro wearing a frock coat. His name was Robert L. Hill, and he came from Winchester, Ark., where, with his wife, he lived on a small farm.

He gave advice to negroes after the manner of a lawyer, and he liked to speak at meetings. He could read and write, but that was the limit of his book learning. He pretended to have, or really had, a deeply religious turn, and spoke and prayed at church. But the thing he had most surely was that personal magnetism which should be part of the equipment of all confidence men, orators, politicians, and evangelists. Whether he came to Elaine with his scheme full blown or whether it grew with each fortuitous circumstance and condition I do not know.

Phillips County has about 6,000 population, about three-fourths of which is black. In one township there is only one white man. In another township there is not even one. Conditions among the tenant negroes were ripe for Hill and his promises, because of the most recent attempt made to improve them.

It is the custom of the owner of the land to lease it to the negroes on a crop-sharing plan, whereby owner and renter each take half of the crop of cotton. The agreements are made the first of the year, and upon the landlord is the obligation to "carry" the tenant through the year.

Provisions are supplied to the tenant, and all goods he uses for himself and family are supplied, and there is no settlement until the crop is harvested. Then the tenant hauls the baled cotton to town, investigates its price, and has it sampled, and the landlord immediately makes a settlement, usually at a cent or two a pound under the market price. This is to protect the landlord against a possible slump or to reimburse him in case he has to hold the cotton for a time for a chance to market it.

But the important and most insisted upon thing, the planters say—and it is easy to be believed—is that the tenant shall get his settlement and the money due him instanter. When the cotton is delivered a year's work is done, and the worker wants his pay. Goods furnished throughout the year and money advanced are totaled up, and the sum subtracted from the price of the cotton. If there is a balance, the tenant takes it to do with as he wishes. It is his money.

If cotton goes up, the planter makes money. Friends of Mr. Theodore Falthauer, of Chicago, say that he was desirous of giving his negro tenants a greater share of the profits when he inaugurated a system of delaying settlement with his tenants until he had sold his cotton. Other people say that, like any other northerner, who knew nothing of negroes, he thought he could compel them to stay on the land by thus holding out a settlement until it was too late for them to find another place to crop the following year.

THE NEGROES AROUSED.

Evil rumors spread among the negroes not only on this land but on all adjoining it. Every cabin hummed with the iniquity of it. Whatever the inspiration, the negroes saw in it only that great injustice, and known as such throughout the world, of withholding from the laborer his hire.

The firm of Bratton, Bratton & Casey, attorneys, of Little Rock, Ark., had set up a branch office in Helena. There were three Brattons, father and two sons. Casey had been a telegraph operator, train dispatcher, and lawyer. He had advanced ideas. The younger Bratton took contracts from the negroes to enforce a settlement for them and to get all moneys due them in the past.

Robert L. Hill was projecting around trying out his powers over his people and on the lookout for some way to make a living without working. The southern part of Phillips County was just made to order for him. He decided that what was needed was not exactly a lodge, the lodge business being somewhat overdone, but a union. He formed the Progressive Farmers' and Household Union of America. He had already tried out the Negro Business League and the Great Torch of Liberty, but neither seemed indicated in this case.

PROCLAMATION OF LEADER.

Here is his proclamation under the caption, "The Negro Business League":

"Join the Progressive Farmers' and Household Union of America.

"O, you laborers of the earth, hear the word!

"The time is at hand that all men, all nations and tongues must receive a just reward!

"The union wants to know why it is that the laborers can not control their just earnings which they work for. Some of the leading business merchants and authorities are saying we are pleading the right cause and due consideration.

"There are many of our families suffering because our men are forced to act as children.

"We also plead that we be recognized as taxpaying citizens.

"Remember the Holy Word when the Almighty took John up on the mountain and commanded him to look, and asked John what he saw, and John said: 'I see all nations and tongues coming up before God.'

"Now, we are a nation and a tongue. Why should we be cut off from fair play?

"Hear us, O God, hear us!

"We only ask every negro man for $1.50 for joining fees; women, 50 cents.

"Write Box 31, Winchester, Ark., and we will come down and set up a body among you. Get 15 men and 12 women. We will set you up together."

HILL'S BIG COLLECTIONS.

Hill worked through June, July, and August. As precedents were needed, he made them. The union flourished under his oratory, and he found fluency as he went along. The $1.50 fee admission to the lodge was too easy so he spread out. There were grand lodge dues, which were cheerfully paid. Hill was the grand lodge. From some negroes he collected as high as $150.

These were to have their names engraved on the temple "now being erected" in Winchester, Ark., and were to be members of the first congress to be held there. In addition, they were to have the right to speak on all motions and laws.

It was only when business commenced to wane that Hill began to emphasize the sinister side of the organization. He spoke darkly of the coming conflict, the oppression of the whites, and he choose his words well. He said all members who did not have guns should get them. The negroes had heard many patriotic speeches during the war, they had bought Liberty bonds and thrift stamps, and they were keenly patriotic and for the Government.

So many negroes bought Liberty bonds that some enterprising gentlemen from Kansas had been working among them explaining that they were only inspired by the keen interest all Kansans had in downtrodden negroes. Since Liberty bonds were practically worthless, these Kansans were willing to exchange several kinds of stock (all worthless) for these Liberty bonds. The law got the Kansans.

Hill wisely extolled the purchase of Liberty bonds and war savings stamps. For a $50 Liberty bond he would have the name of any member engraved on the temple. Much of his receipts were in war savings stamps. He always was strongly for the Government, and made it a valuable part of his arguments.

BEGAN TO TALK FORCE.

By September 1 there were unions at Old Town, Elaine, Hoop Spur, Countess, Radio, Ferguson, and Melwood. Hill told them all, when he addressed the meetings, that he represented the Government, that the Government was in hearty sympathy with the union, and that it would see that negroes got their rights. In August he instructed that all members should bring their guns to meetings and that they should accumulate some ammunition.

The plan of taking guns to lodge meetings spurred up attendance, and heavy inside and outside guards, all armed, were thrown about the halls or churches where meetings were held. This, I feel sure, was only part of the theatrics prepared by Hill to maintain his hold on the negroes, but it cost many lives afterwards and will take a dozen more.

Hints of the unions began to get out to the white folks. Negro women spoke darkly of what was going to happen to their mistresses in the kitchens. Prominent whites, who had been listening to just such tales ever since the Civil War, paid little attention to it, but during the summer some big landowners bought $5,000 worth of shotguns and ammunition and stored it in the courthouse at Helena. White folks driving past negro churches on Sunday saw men in church with rifles in their hands, but little was thought of it. Sunday is the favorite day for hunting.

PREDICTED RACE WAR.

Dr. V. E. Powell, who was the medical examiner for the union (Hill seems to have taken this idea from the Army), asked Hill how this rising would come. Hill said it would come in different ways. There would be a war between the white folks and the negroes. The negroes must get arms and prepare for it. Powell gave a pig for a 45–70 Winchester. This Powell, who had been educated in Pine Bluff and in Nashville, said exultantly to a member one night: "Boy, we are rich. We are going to get 1,600 acres for $200. We have already got 160 acres apiece for $14."

Hill drove among the negro farmers with Bratton, the white man, while Bratton was making contracts to handle the negroes' law cases. Hill would refer to this at meetings and say that there were white lawyers who would take care of the union if anything happened. He was never definite in his talks, but spoke vaguely of what was going to happen, and "when something happens," and such indefinite phrases, which gratified a thirst for secrecy and mystery.

The negro doctors, preachers, and farmers all seem to have obeyed the unlettered Hill implicitly after they came to know him. He had a medical examiner for the union who signed as "United States representative." The joiner paid 50 cents for a card. To have it signed cost 25 cents additional. Sometimes business was so brisk that the doctor had to sign them in blank and let the local secretary fill them in later.

HAD TO FURNISH THRILL.

By September Hill had dealt out sensations to the union members so liberally that it required some pretty strong stuff to furnish the needed thrill, so he told them it was getting close to the time to strike. He told them of the army of 500 trained men he had at Winchester, which was going to help the Phillips County negroes when the time came. He told them to pick the white men who were to be the first to die.

The superior councils named 21 of them, all big planters who leased land on crop-sharing plan. Cotton was selling at 35 cents then. The inspired Hill told the union meetings that cotton was going to 50 cents. The Government had told him so. Whenever he showed literature it had across the top in heavy letters, "Orders from Washington, D. C."

Hill told of men who were on October 6 to take a bale of cotton to one of the doomed white men. The negro was to demand 50 cents a pound. Most of the whites in Helena believe that Hill's instructions were for the negro to kill the planter as soon as he had refused to allow him 50 cents a pound for his cotton, but I have been unable to find proof of this. I think Hill had something else in mind.

KILLING NOT INTENDED.

I do not believe that Hill intended that there should be any killings anywhere. He planned in fine detail a great uprising and massacre, but he never intended that it should occur. There would have been no money in that for him.

By the last of September he had $12,000 in the bank at Winchester. If he had taken this money and bought cotton on the assumption that his prediction was true, he would have made money, for cotton went to 50 cents, but he kept on making plans for the overthrow of the white control and the establishment of black equality or supremacy, plans which he knew would spoil the union if carried out. He relied on himself to shift and change the orders, to back and fill and argue enough to cut off any serious menace to the profitable union, but the interest in the meetings had to be maintained.

Hill attended a meeting of the union at Hoop Spur on Friday night, September 26. It was a big meeting and very enthusiastic. Hill spoke very strongly against the whites, and insisted that the salvation of his race lay in organization. He said all meetings must be well guarded, and that no whites should be allowed to molest them.

There was another meeting there the next Tuesday night, but Hill was elsewhere. The church was crowded and two rings of guards armed with rifles and shotguns kept watch outside.

The guards saw the headlights of an approaching automobile and drew back into the brush to let it pass. At the little creek near the church it stopped. The guards drew near, silently, in the darkness. A man standing near the machine said, "Going coon hunting, boys?" There was no more conversation. The guards drew back, and one of them fired.

Then they all fired, and then fired again. The meeting was in a riot. Negroes leaped through the windows, firing into the air as they landed on the ground. Leaders went to the road and found a dead white man, and near the body two boys quarrelling about who had killed the white man. On his body they found a flashlight and a Colt automatic.

The automobile had contained officers looking for a moonshiner who had been on a big drunk. They had never heard of the union and had not the slightest interest in it. W. A. Adkins, who was killed, was a special agent of the Missouri Pacific, who lived in another county.

AUTHORITIES NOTIFIED.

Deputy Sheriff Pratt, who was shot through the knee, crawled to the railroad, flagged a freight train and was taken to a station from which he telephoned Sheriff Kitchen in Helena an account of the affair. A negro trusty who was in the automobile crawled away from the church and walked to another station, from which he telephoned a still more exciting account and said that the fighting was still going on.

A white man named Monroe, who stopped at the scene an hour later, seeing the automobile and the dead man, was fired upon and wounded twice. He cranked his Ford under fire from the brush and got through to Elaine, 2 miles away, and telephoned to the sheriff. Helena was awake, up, and in the streets before day. Arms were issued and meetings were held of leading men of both colors to devise methods of keeping the peace.

Here is where Phillips County shows well. The white folks there give you to understand most emphatically that they are not lynchers. There has never been a lynching in the county, they say, and there is not going to be one. The law must prevail.

The governor was advised of conditons. Posses of men, made deputy sheriffs, were loaded into automobiles and started toward Hoop Spur. The first were of the American Legion camp, men newly returned from overseas.

THE UNION IS AROUSED.

In the meantime the Progressive Farmers' and Household Union of America was functioning. In the records of more than 100 preliminary examinations of members of the union which I examined, more than 60 who had not attended the Hoop Spur meeting Tuesday night said that they were awakened before daylight Wednesday. They were ordered to go to this or that man's cabin. The great fight had begun!

"Bring your guns and ammunition," the couriers said.

Soon after daylight the first automobiles from Helena were seen coming down the big road above Hoop Spur. More than a hundred negroes lay in the brush. The automobiles stopped and the men alighted. Frank Hicks, a quarter of a mile away, had his power rifle. He "made two shots, just to scare them," he said. Clinton Lee, a white man, was killed. Frank Hicks will be electrocuted January 2.

The negroes had a few returned soldiers among them, but they had not been drilled as yet. The ex-soldiers tried to maneuver them from column into line and from line into column, but without avail.

"Who was commanding your gang?" Frank Hicks was asked at his trial.

"The obligation proclaimed the leader," he replied.

"Who did it proclaim?"

"My brother, Ed Hicks."

That afternoon, with posses working throughout the section, Elihu Johnson, black, and his three brothers were found, all heavily armed, south of Elaine. Johnson was a dentist in Helena and considered well to do. The four were put in the automobile, after being disarmed, and put on the rear seat. The white men sat on the front seat, and the party started to Helena.

At a stop, when two of the white men got out, one of the Johnsons leaned forward, seized Orley R. Lilly's revolver and killed him. The other white men killed the negroes at once. James A. Tappan, another white man, was killed from ambush, and the next afternoon 500 soldiers from Camp Pike arrived.

So completely were the negroes under the spell of Hill that when the soldiers detrained, and the news spread among the negroes, they believed it was Hill's army from Winchester coming to aid them against the whites. They were soon undeceived. One soldier, Corpl. Earls, was killed and soon posses and soldiers had the armed blacks penned in the canebrakes.

Hill was seen near his little farm near Winchester that day, and on that day and the next more than $12,000 of this was withdrawn from the bank. It is the last sight of him. He silently stole away, and he is the only prominent member of the union unaccounted for.

Of the 700 members the union had in Phillips County probably more than 400 were hiding, armed, in the cane brakes. Between 15 and 20 had been killed. As the lines of whites, soldier and civilian, drew closer about them they began to surrender, and once that process was under way each negro tried to be early at the surrendering. The Helena jail was filled and the basement of the courthouse. Three big Army trucks carried the captured rifles and shotguns.

In Elaine there were 300 black prisoners, and a committee of 7 combed through them to find the guilty and free the innocent. More than 200 were released without further ado.

In Helena the whites handled the situation with a strong hand. If a white man had a drink or two and started talking loud on the street, he went to jail. There were six white citizens so restrained before noon on Wednesday.

All firearms in Helena stores were interned, but most of the arms in the union section had been bought from mail-order houses in Chicago and delivered at post offices across the river.

SOON BACK AT WORK.

By the last of the week the negroes who were not in jail were back at work picking cotton or spending their "seed money." One of the quaint customs, and one to which Mr. Falthauer tried to apply modern business principles, is that the tenant gets half of the proceeds of the cotton seed, no matter how much he may be indebted to the landlord for advanced provisions.

The best lawyers in the county were appointed by Judge J. M. Jackson to defend the accused negroes. Under the law, which makes each party to a conspiracy guilty of all the crimes which flow out of the conspiracy, all might have been indicted for first-degree murder, but the court earnestly tried to administer a fairer justice. Of the 109 negroes indicted 11 were sentenced to death. These were negroes who were shown to have fired shots at white men.

Among them were the Hicks brothers, who had been officers of the Hoop Spur Union; Ed Coleman, who was past 60, and whose reputation had been good all his life; and J. E. Knox, a preacher. Virtually all of the negroes convicted were of the class of steady workers, considered in the South to be the best of the race.

The cases were prepared with great care before court convened. The jury was all white, and there was no delay in finding verdicts. This is the only thing about the affair which has an evil look.

Verdicts found in two or seven minutes look much like prearrangement, but in these cases the stories of the negroes convicted them. Some of the lawyers refused to allow their clients to go on the stand, because the story they had to tell made the cases worse for the defendants than that of outside witnesses.

One man was acquitted. Of 50 found guilty of second-degree murder, 10 were sentenced to 21 years. Eleven negroes were given one year in prison for night riding. This is a felony in Arkansas. To ride at night to another man's home for the purpose of inducing him to violate a law or to break a contract is a crime. Thirty were bound over to the next grand jury and released on bond.

The trials of the accused negroes were handled with the greatest expedition, once the cases were prepared. All the evidence was given by members of the union and virtually every one of those indicted were ready to plead guilty to murder in the second degree when the condition was explained to him rather than go to trial.

As an example of the manner in which the testimony came in, the case of Frank Hicks is a good one. The negroes had all been told by Hill that the Government was on their side and that white lawyers from Little Rock would take care of them.

Hicks said that on Wednesday morning when he "made" two shots in the direction of the four men coming down the road his idea was to scare them. He wanted them to know that the negroes were out and armed and that they were backing up the Government, and that they would have no white folks molesting them. The members of the posse were then put on the stand to show that one of these shots killed "Buddie" Lee. That completed the case, and the jury retired and returned almost at once with the verdict of guilty.

Old man Coleman contended that he did not fire a shot. He said that while the other negroes were shooting he was standing up waving his rifle and telling the members of the union to give it to them, and he was in the crowd which fired on the posse. The State showed that a member of the posse was killed by this fire and rested with that testimony. The jury in this case took no longer to decide than in that of Frank Hicks.

EVIDENCE WAS CONVINCING.

In every case the evidence against the men was convincing, and that it came from members of the union was considered sufficient proof that it would be unbiased, or at any time unbiased in favor of the State.

The leading members of the bar and the officers of the law all believe that the evidence was such as would have convicted the men in any court in the country.

Most of the other cases not yet tried are night-riding cases, except that of Ed Ware, a leader in the union, who was brought back from New Orleans last Thursday.

I discussed the case with a negro leader of great power among his people, who is, I believe, most earnestly interested in the welfare of his race.

"Cases like this will occur," he said, "as long as my race produces brilliant specimens of the grafter like this man Hill. While I earnestly believe that the remedy is education, still I know that gullibility and credulity can not be educated out of people.

LOYAL TO GOVERNMENT.

"These ignorant negroes doubtless thought they were doing a wise and patriotic thing. The whole fabric of this deceit was founded on loyalty to the Government.

"Every cabin has its Liberty bond and its war stamps. Vicious men, both white and black, have haunted the county ever since, using every device to get these bonds. Why not educate the negroes to a point where they will not be easy prey for every outsider who drifts in to profit on their credulity?"

Of the white men, there was no evidence which convinced me that they had knowledge of the plan for an uprising. One of the Brattons and Casey were indicted for barratry, which an almost forgotten statute describes as stirring up strife and contention in court or out.

Mr. Falthauer has sold out his holdings for $600,000 and withdrawn to Chicago.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman have five minutes more. There will be some time that will not be used by other Members.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asked for five minutes, and the Chair thinks it is hardly fair to the other Members to grant him additional time.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, out of the five minutes allotted to me, if I may be allowed, I yield to the gentleman——

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CARAWAY. This society I mentioned appeals to the governor of my State and to the President of the United States to stay the execution of these confessed criminals, and makes the statement that no punishment has been meted out to white rioters, and there is not any evidence anywhere that any white person was engaged in riot. There were no white persons on the scene except commissioned officers, who were deputized to preserve order. No white person had incited to riot except two white lawyers who were alien to that community and have been indicted. No others were mixed up in the riot, if you call it a riot, except these two white men and the negroes who undertook to overthrow the local government. These negroes were given a fair trial in a court of justice and convicted by a jury. No appeal was taken by them from these verdicts, although they were represented by able lawyers. There was not a line of evidence offered that anyone could believe that tended to show they were not guilty of a conspiracy to murder, and had, in fact, committed murder. And yet this society sends broadcast throughout the land an appeal to the President to immediately investigate the situation down there. Now, heretofore, this society has contended that it wanted the law enforced; that it wanted an end to lynching. Here is a county that refused to permit any harm to come to any of these people. No punishment of any kind was or is to be inflicted on them except through the courts, the legally organized tribunals; notwithstanding this, this society now slanders the people of this community and gives utterance to this falsehood. It is apparent that agitation and not justice is desired.

Mercy and not harshness has been manifested by the people of Phillips County, but justice is not the aim of this society whose telegram was the occasion of these remarks. It thrives financially by falsehoods and antagonisms. If people who know nothing of conditions would take time to ascertain the truth, societies like this would cease to exist. Its membership is composed of but two classes. One class is desirous of meddling with affairs of which it knows nothing—merely to be in the public eye—the other seeks advantages for itself, whatever harm may follow.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, in the brief time I have I want to say—not for the effect it will have here but for the effect it will have in another body—that for this Congress to adjourn without passing the Sweet bill, which is a composite of the measure introduced by me and the one introduced by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SWEET], for increased compensation to disabled soldiers of this country, approaches a tragedy [applause], and I trust before both bodies shall cease their labors for this session that this very humane and necessary legislation may be written finally into law.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GARLAND] is recognized.

Mr. GARLAND. Mr. Speaker, a few moments ago the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON] said that he had received information to the effect that when the strike of the coal miners was called off——

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BLANTON. What was it that was assured to us by the gentleman from Wyoming? Was it not that in these 20 minutes there should be no speeches on controversial matters, where Members might take issue with each other on the subject of debate? If the gentleman is going any further into the subject discussed by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON] I shall have to ask for a quorum to be present to hear him, because it is not in accord with the assurance given by the gentleman from Wyoming. This is a matter in which I probably would take issue with both the gentleman from Illinois and the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GARLAND. Mr. Speaker, is this to be taken out of my time?

The SPEAKER. It is.

Mr. GARLAND. Then I shall have to object.

The SPEAKER. It was understood that controversial matters would not be discussed. The Chair hopes that the gentleman from Pennsylvania will not indulge in the discussion of controversial matters.

Mr. GARLAND. I do not want to provoke discussion, but I do want to make some general remarks. One is that the newspapers inform us that the coal miners did not go back to work when their leaders declared the strike off. That, to my mind, is only evidence of this fact—the futility of the United States Government interfering in any arrangement between employer and employee. I simply want to call attention to that fact. I believe it is wrong to try to do it. I believe it never does any good, and there is no evidence that it has ever done any good.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present. The gentleman is condemning the United States Government.

Mr. GARLAND. Oh, no; I am not condemning it. I say it is better, in my estimation, that the Government should not interfere. I am not condemning it, because we have the right——

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will keep within the bounds of the assurance given by the gentleman from Wyoming, I shall not object.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands the gentleman is keeping within the assurance.

Mr. GARLAND. I am simply presenting my idea of whether the United States Government should interfere or not interfere.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point. I do not think the gentleman ought to discuss a subject that is bound to provoke controversy.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the gentleman making any remarks outside the point of order.

Mr. GARLAND. I object to this discussion. I did not raise any objection to the discussion. In my estimation the proof all shows that if you keep away from the employers and employees in any line—I do not mean any particular strike, but in all lines—in cases of difference they will settle their own affairs. It is much wiser than for the Government to go in, because just so sure as you try to go in there and interfere between the two parties and arrange for a settlement, just so sure you get them both imbued with the belief, and they will try to act on that belief under that arrangement and they will unload the trouble on somebody else. They will say, "We will not have the trouble between ourselves, but we will unload it on the Government," and in consequence it produces much more bitter strife and difference than if the Government were to keep out of it.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired. Under the order, the House stands in recess until 4 o'clock p. m.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess until 4 o'clock p. m.

The recess having expired, the House resumed its session.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Sharkey, announced that the President of the United States had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

On November 15, 1919:

H. R. 3844. An act for the relief of Della James.

On November 19, 1919:

H. R. 3143. An act to provide for further educational facilities by authorizing the Secretary of War to sell at reduced rates certain machine tools not in use for Government purposes to trade, technical, and public schools and universities, other recognized educational institutions, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6951. An act authorizing the return to the sender or the forwarding of undeliverable second, third, and fourth class mail matter;

H. R. 10208. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee River at or near the city of Decatur, Ala.; and

H. J. Res. 249. Joint resolution to continue the control of imports of dyes and coal-tar products.

Also that bills of the following numbers and titles having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the House of Congress in which they originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, have become laws without his approval:

Presented to the President November 6, 1919:

S. 2883. An act authorizing the Meridian Highway Bridge Co., a corporation, to construct and maintain a bridge or bridges and approaches thereto across the Missouri River between Yankton County, S. Dak., and Cedar County, Nebr.; and

H. R. 7751. An act authorizing the sale of inherited and unpartitioned allotments for town-site purposes in the Quapaw Agency, Okla.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I desire to announce that the committee appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the House is ready to adjourn unless the President has some further communication to make, have performed that duty.

The President informed us, through his secretary, that he had signed the measures which had been acted upon by the House and were before him, and made no further communication.

Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn sine die.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman moves that the House do now adjourn sine die.

The question being taken; on a division (demanded by Mr. WINGO) there were—ayes 56, noes 5.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 1 minute p. m.) the House adjourned sine die.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a tentative draft of a bill to allow credits and provide relief for certain officers of the Army and others (H. Doc. No. 301); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting supplemental report on the amount of sugar in possession of the War Department (H. Doc. No. 302); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Acting Chief of Engineers, United States Army, together with report of Col. Edward H. Schulz, Corps of Engineers, with map, on a preliminary examination of Pontwater Harbor, Mich. (H. Doc. No. 303); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Acting Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Colorado River, Tex., with a view to devising plans for flood protection and determining the extent to which the United States should cooperate with the States and other communities and interest in carrying out such plans, its share being based on the value of protection to navigation (H. Doc. No. 304); to the Committee on Flood Control and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting annual reports of the Quartermaster General, the Director of Purchase and Storage, the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, the Director of the Tank Corps, the Chief of the Construction Division, the Chief of Coast Artillery, and the Chief of the Real Estate Service (H. Doc. No. 433); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed with accompanying papers.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6134) granting a pension to Elizabeth Crossley; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 10631) granting a pension to Lucy A. Leach; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 10661) granting an increase of pension to James D. Ash; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CHINDBLOM: A bill (H. R. 10674) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Wilmette, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10675) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Lake Forest, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10676) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Highland Park, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10677) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Evanston, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10678) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lake Forest, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10679) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Winnetka, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10680) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Zion, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10681) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Highwood, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10682) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Glenco, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10683) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Grays Lake, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10684) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of North Chicago, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10685) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Wauconda, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10686) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Wilmette, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10687) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Libertyville, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10688) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Waukegan, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10689) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kenilworth, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10690) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Antioch, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10691) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hubbard Woods, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10692) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lake Bluff, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 10693) to amend the revenue act of 1918; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10694) to amend the revenue act of 1918; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAPES: A bill (H. R. 10695) to make the necessary survey and to prepare a plan of a proposed parkway to connect the old Civil War forts in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 10696) making it unlawful to board any passenger, freight, or other railway train used in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 10697) to amend section 165 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, act of July 12, 1870; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 10698) to further protect the property, processes, and governmental agencies of the United States Government from anarchy and Bolshevism; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DENT: A bill (H. R. 10699) to provide for the acquisition of a new site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Montgomery, Ala.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. VOLSTEAD: A bill (H. R. 10700) to authorize the judges of the United States Court of Customs Appeals to be assigned to any district or circuit court of appeals of the United States, and conferring the jurisdiction of said courts upon them while so assigned; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GODWIN of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 10701) granting the consent of Congress to the Whiteville Lumber Co., Goldsboro, N. C., to construct a bridge across the Waccamaw River, in Brunswick County, N. C.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 10702) to amend the revenue act of 1918; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PARRISH: A bill (H. R. 10703) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Wichita Falls, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MADDEN: A bill (H. R. 10704) authorizing the city of Chicago to bring condemnation proceedings against the United States for the purpose of acquiring certain land; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CHINDBLOM: A bill (H. R. 10705) to authorize the Secretary of War to grant a perpetual easement for railroad right of way and a right of way for a public highway over and upon a portion of the military reservation of Fort Sheridan, in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROGERS: A bill (H. R. 10706) to liberalize the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 27, 1918, as amended; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 10707) to revise and amend the white-slave traffic act and to prevent the spread of venereal disease from State to State; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HICKEY: A bill (H. R. 10708) for the relief of contractors and subcontractors, including material men, for construction work under the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 10709) to provide a commission to secure plans and design for an arch to be erected in the city of Washington, D. C., to be known as "a national world war arch of triumph and museum," to commemorate the heroes from all the States, Territories, and possessions of the Union in the World War, the events of the great war, and the freedom of the world; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. VESTAL: A bill (H. R. 10710) to promote Americanization by providing for cooperation with the several States in the education of non-English-speaking persons and the assimilation of foreign-born residents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 10711) to provide for the erection of a public building at Knoxville, Knox County, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 10712) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Ford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10713) granting an increase of pension to David E. Mosholder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10714) granting an increase of pension to Rollin K. Willis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHINDBLOM: A bill (H. R. 10715) granting a pension to Arthur A. Haussner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10716) granting a pension to Lena Derl; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10717) granting an increase of pension to Edwin M. Hultz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10718) granting a pension to Corwin W. Holibaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10719) for the relief of Frank C. Emmes; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10720) granting a pension to Ray H. Schumaker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10721) granting a pension to Robert Leigh Morris; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ELLSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 10722) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Moffitt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 10723) granting a pension to John E. Broyles; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 10724) granting a pension to Eugene P. Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GREENE of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 10725) for the relief of Mary McBride; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KELLEY of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 10726) for the relief of John H. Cowley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: A bill (H. R. 10727) for the relief of J. Henry Miller (Inc.); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. PURNELL: A bill (H. R. 10728) granting a pension to Albert Murray; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10729) granting a pension to Bessie Walsh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 10730) for the relief of Anna W. Newman, widow of Edward Newman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SANDERS of New York: A bill (H. R. 10731) for the relief of James Scroggs; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 10732) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Adare; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 10733) granting a pension to Maratha Hill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TREADWAY: A bill (H. R. 10734) granting a pension to Henry Horton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 10735) granting a pension to Ann C. Bannon; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MURPHY: Resolution (H. Res. 395) providing additional compensation for Thomas M. Holt and James Kenah, majority and minority messengers in charge of telephones; to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. CURRY of California: Resolution of the California Woolgrowers' Association, adopted November 7, 1919, protesting against the enactment of the Kenyon and Kendrick bills designed to regulate the packing industry in the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of La Junta Parlor No. 203, Native Daughters of the Golden West, of St. Helena, Calif., favoring restriction of oriental immigration to the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of the grand lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America for the enlargement of Yellowstone Park; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FOCHT: Evidence in support of House bill 6699, granting a pension to Mary A. Watts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of New York: Petition of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of Albany, N. Y., favoring two years' extension of Government control of railroads; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Detective Endowment Association favoring the passage of House bill 6577 and House bill 6659; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: Petition of Veterans of Foreign Wars and citizens of the State of Rhode Island urging passage of the soldier-bonus bill introduced by Congressman ROYAL C. JOHNSON; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LONERGAN: Resolutions of the Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Association against any program of reduced hours and less production, and for the discarding of daylight saving from the legislative program of America; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Elias Howe, jr., Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Bridgeport, Conn., for increase in pensions for Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN of Illinois: Petition of Mrs. Edith G. Smith and 555 other legal voters and residents of the State of Illinois, favoring the repeal of luxury tax on ladies' corsets of the value of $15 or under; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NOLAN: Petition of the California Civic League, at San Francisco, Calif., favoring the passage of House bill 2492 introduced by Representative Raker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Fruitvale Parlor and Eldorado Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, favoring restriction of oriental immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of Turlock Board of Trade, regarding the Japanese population in California; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of New York State legislative board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, urging the support of the bill known as the two-year extension Government control bill, recently introduced in Congress; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RAKER: Letter and statement from the Public Chauffeurs' Association of the District of Columbia, setting forth their grievances and asking that they be righted; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America, indorsing House bill 1412 and urging protection for the remaining elks; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Sequoia Parlor, No. 160, Native Daughters of the Golden West, of Mokelumne Hill, Calif., and the Plymouth Parlor, No. 48, Native Sons of the Golden West, of Plymouth, Calif., relative to the Japanese immigration question; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, letters of Miss Alice Butler, Mrs. H. E. De Hart, Mrs. H. B. Tilghman, J. M. Brown, John H. Butler, and Mrs. W. A. Butler, of Oakland, Calif., urging congressional investigation of the race riots and lynchings in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED of West Virginia: Petition of Mrs. A. B. Clark, Mrs. J. H. Sharps, M. A. Kirkpatrick, and 15 other citizens of Buckhannon, W. Va., protesting against appropriation to investigate the influenza epidemic; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ROWAN: Petition of Detectives' Endowment Association, of New York, favoring the passage of House bills 6577 and 6659; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

Also, petition of Kaye & Maron, of New York, favoring the passage of Senate bill 3170 and House bill 9778; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Albany, N. Y., favoring two years' extension of Government control of railroads; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SANDERS of New York: Petition of the Rochester Engineering Society, favoring the creation of a national department of public works as proposed by the Jones-Reavis bill, Senate bill 2232, and House bill 6649; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

By Mr. SINCLAIR: Petition of Mouse River Lodge, No. 683, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of Minot, N. Dak., protesting against the Cummins railroad bill as being unfair to the public and to railroad employees' rights as American citizens; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STINESS: Petition of over 1,045 veterans of the World War, residing in the State of Rhode Island, indorsing House bill 7923, introduced by Hon. ROYAL C. JOHNSON, of South Dakota, and providing for additional pay according to length of service for officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota: Resolution of Grand Forks (N. Dak.), Commercial Club indorsing the purposes of the Great Lakes Tidewater Association; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

Government Must Require Unions to Purge Themselves of Socialism, Bolshevism, and Anarchy.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS L. BLANTON,

OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 23, 1919.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, when my good friend from Massachusetts [Mr. DALLINGER] stated that thousands of our soldiers have been held idle in the camps of this country solely because officers afraid of losing their jobs refused to discharge many worthy cases I agreed with him as far as he went, but suggested another reason why they have been held, to wit, that in Texas and elsewhere Mr. Samuel Gompers, the president and master of the American Federation of Labor, stated that he and organized labor would never stand for war-time wage schedules to be reduced one cent, and that Mr. Gompers's opposition to speedy demobilization had greatly influenced the holding of the boys in the camps of this country.

In the closing hours of the Sixty-fifth Congress I called attention to the fact that our labor unions had permitted socialism and Bolshevism to dominate and use them as cat's-paws, and, regardless of how much and often he preached to the contrary, Mr. Gompers allowed such domination to prevail, and has not purged such organizations of such viciousness. I further called attention to the fact of organized labor's partial war record, and stated that the time had come when Congress must decide whether this Government is to be run in the interests equally of the 110,000,000 people of this Republic or whether it is to be selfishly run by Mr. Gompers in the class interest of the 3,000,000 members of labor unions.

In a speech in Texas I repeated such statements, following which, in a published interview, Mr. Gompers, without a single denial, stated that I "confessed an utter incapacity of understanding the plainest proposition of right, justice, freedom, and democracy."

I have therefore obtained this privilege to extend my remarks in order to more fully elucidate the reason I gave to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. DALLINGER].

Comparing Mr. Gompers's democracy with my own, he represents only 3,000,000 people, whose union slogan is "For ourselves only," while I have deeply at heart the welfare and interests equally not only of Mr. Gampers's men but also of the other 107,000,000 people of the United States of America.

The Dallas Central Labor Council, the crafts at Cleburne, Tex., and others have tried to excuse this war record by partial denials, and by calling attention to the fact that some members of unions loyally served in France, and wanting to know where I was, and then asserting that I was busy attending banquets and theater parties.

Union members who during the war profited by raids on the Public Treasury can not hide now behind the patriotism of member soldiers or excuse themselves by beclouding the record. The issue is too vital. The record must be kept straight.

I represent no interests other than the welfare of my constituents generally, and have never received one penny of contribution, campaign or otherwise, from any source. I have many unions in my district, in the cities of Abilene, Baird, Sweetwater, Ballinger, Coleman, Cisco, Ranger, Eastland, Strawn, Mineral Wells, Comanche, Brownwood, Lampasas, Llano, San Saba, Brady, and other places. Nevertheless I have lately paid out of by own pocket nearly a thousand dollars for printing, addressing, and mailing to them these criticisms.

Reared on a farm, having delivered groceries in the back door of practically every home in Austin and, by keeping books at night, earning every dollar expended for five years' training at my State university, I could not be unfriendly to laborers. I heartily favor lawful unions. I heartily favor the labor principles in the peace treaty, namely "Labor is no commodity; association for lawful purposes; adequate wage; 8-hour day and 48-hour week; 1 rest day; abolition of child labor; equal pay for men and women doing work of equal value; equitable economic treatment; and female inspectors." No fair-minded person would demand less or would demand more.

Any system is vicious that destroys individual competitive efficiency and incites lazy, inefficient, indifferent service upheld by force. Every doctor, lawyer, preacher, teacher, farmer, congressman, officer, banker, merchant, and unorganized laborer succeeds only when in honest competition he renders the most efficient service of greatest value to the public. To hold their positions and advance their incomes members of unions have ceased to rely upon individual skill and efficient service, but now collectively depend almost entirely upon Mr. Gompers, force, and anarchy. If unions will abolish strikes, picketing, boycotts, force, disregard of law, and anarchy, I will be their strongest friend, but without such reform I am against them forever and eternally. Now, to correct the record. Unions may boast they have done this or that for the war, but I challenge Mr. Gompers to disprove any of the following well-known facts:

The Railroad Administration certifies that the raises demanded by the four great brotherhoods and granted to the railroad employees by Director McAdoo approximated $754,811,000; that the additional raises later demanded of and granted by Director Hines approximated $67,500,000, aggregating $822,311,000 raises in salaries (during war) to 400,000 employees (far from trenches); that in 1917 passenger conductors received $135 to $165 per month plus overtime, but with the raises they now receive an average of $180 per month plus time and a half for all time they put in over eight hours a day and are granted one day off each week.

Duties of a passenger conductor are not very laborious, unpleasant, or hazardous. Did not the Government require more sacrifice of the soldier to fight on foreign soil, sometimes 24 hours per day in cootie-infested trenches, knee deep in mud, for $33 per month and keep, than it required of the passenger conductor to continue working 8 hours per day 6 days a week during war for $135 to $165, plus overtime, per month? We can not forget the brotherhoods' threat to tie up every railroad in the United States, while in a death struggle we were rescuing the world. No highwayman ever drew a deadlier weapon or made a deadlier threat. No wonder after throwing up his hands and delivering over the $754,811,000 the honest statesman McAdoo resigned. We can not forget the later threat of revolution. No wonder Director Hines handed over the additional $67,500,000. But, alas! this $822,311,000 is paid by the unorganized bleeding public. Has our service improved over 1917? The service is good, bad, or indifferent, just as the employees will it. Employees make the service. Unions furnish the employees. If the service is good, credit unions; if bad, hold unions responsible.

The department certifies that the raises granted to telegraph employees aggregate $3,300,867. Telephone raises are now being determined, yet in Indiana union strikers attempted to chase poor helpless work girls off the roofs of buildings. And telegraphers are now threatening a Nation-wide strike.

While every raise granted to postal employees was justly merited, still could not the demand have waited for peace? Upon criticism being made that it takes an extra day or two longer than necessary for New York mail to reach Washington, Mr. Gompers condemned the whole Postal Service. Who performs the Postal Service? From the time such letters are posted until they are delivered they are handled by members of

unions. They are collected, stamped, distributed, bagged, transported, handled, and delivered by unions. If the service is good, the unions deserve the credit. If the service is bad, the unions should be held responsible for it.

During the war unions have forced wage schedules to a maximum of $1.25 per hour plus time and a half for over eight hours, more than the governor of Texas receives, more than circuit judges in Texas receive. Unions accomplished this by striking 6,000 times during the war, each averaging 18 days. The armistice was signed November 11. This is May. Yet several hundred thousand soldiers have been held idle in camps without excuse. Why? Simply because Mr. Gompers threatened in Texas and elsewhere he would not permit any reduction in war-time wage schedules. With Mr. Gompers against speedy demobilization it is easy to understand why thousands of our soldiers have been held absolutely idle in the camps of this country. He said that he and unions would not stand for any reduction. Speedy demobilization would tend to reduce. Therefore there could be no speedy demobilization without disaster to the Republic, if Mr. Gompers's threat meant anything. Yet one county in my district, Runnels, with many of its boys yet in camps, is begging for 1,000 laborers to harvest the wheat. I introduced on the day this Congress met a bill to promptly discharge from the service upon application every man physically fit whose purpose when enlisting was to serve only for the duration of the war. I hope that it will be promptly passed.

Exclusive of all postal and railroad employees elsewhere provided for, unions demanded a blanket bonus of $120 for each of the 240,000 Government clerks. Congress obeyed and granted the $120 bonus but required such clerks to work eight instead of only seven hours per day. Mr. Gompers said it was "damnable," although the eight-hour day was still a plank in the union platform. He demanded its veto. Unions published threats to march on the Capitol and to cripple the Government by walking out. President Wilson sized up the situation and realized that the peril menaced the whole world, hence vetoed the eight hours. These 240,000 clerks, many occupying positions vacated by soldiers and many industrially exempt, took their $120 bonus and continued to work only seven hours. Without such bonus these clerks drew salaries up to $2,500 per year, paid twice a month. Were unions satisfied? They later demanded a blanket $240 bonus for the next year. Congress promptly granted it, giving to each of these 240,000 clerks a $240 bonus, and they still work seven hours. Many receive large salaries from private concerns for work after 5 p. m. They enjoy all the pleasures of Washington, work in comfortable buildings, with ice water and electric fans, are allowed 30 days' vacation on full pay, 30 days additional on a doctor's certificate with full pay, all 52 Sundays, all legal holidays, half Saturdays in summer, and all special occasions; some drive their own automobiles, wear the finest tailored clothes, and own their own homes. And they are now arranging to demand a still larger bonus when Congress meets.

Yet on April 25, 1919, when Maj. Gerow requested some of the clerks in the Zone Finance Division of the War Department to work a little overtime in order to more promptly mail out the little $60 bonus checks granted to soldiers, some of these clerks struck against their Government and walked out and ceased to function when their Government most needed their services.

Last July Gen. Crowder said it would be unnecessary to draft boys, as he was going to make every man either work or fight. Mr. Gompers defied him, threatening that if the "work-or-fight" order was applied to them, unions would not stand it. Gen. Crowder then requested and Congress drafted 670,000 18-year-old boys, costing millions in educational expenses alone.

The Bolshevik Lenin threatens death to captive Americans unless we release Mooney. Unions threaten disastrous strikes if we do not comply.

With other death threats, Lenin from Russia demands Debs's release. Our unions threaten ruinous strikes unless we comply.

Forty-five States have ratified national prohibition. It is a part of the fundamental law of the land; yet our unions threaten a nation-wide strike against our Constitution. A majority of union members are nonusers, yet unions threaten "no liquor no work." Chicago's 175 unions demand that Congress repeal prohibition.

And to avert direful calamity during his enforced absence in Europe, the President has been influenced to ask that of Congress which Congress will never do—repeal any portion of the prohibition laws, which are the result of 40 years' tireless effort.

The Washington school board lately suspended a teacher for teaching Bolshevism in the public schools. Unions are now demanding her reinstatement. The penalty was light, for the board merely suspended such teacher for a week only. If she was teaching Bolshevism to the children of this Nation's Capital, instead of being suspended she should have been discharged.

Since March 11, 1919, unions have paid a horde of barkers $25 per week to picket the Raleigh Hotel, and they stand at each entrance to this hotel and defiantly insult every man, woman, and child who enters by telling them that they are "not decent," as they are patronizing a "scab" hotel.

[News item, Evening Star, Washington, D. C., Apr. 10, 1919.]

PICKET IS FINED $25 ON WOMAN'S CHARGE—MRS. ROUSE RESENTED REMARKS AS SHE WAS LEAVING HOTEL RALEIGH.

Hugh R. Truelove, a newcomer to Washington, making his home at 929 E Street and employed, he says, by the striking waiters as one of the pickets of that organization fighting the Hotel Raleigh, arrested April 7 and charged with making indecent and threatening remarks to patrons of the hotel, was tried and convicted in the District of Columbia branch of the police court to-day and sentenced by Judge John P. McMahon to pay a fine of $25.

The complainant in the case was Mrs. Ethel Rouse, a member of the College Woman's Community at Lutherville, Md., who testified that she, in company with her husband and two girls associated with her in the community work, went to the Hotel Raleigh for lunch, and when leaving the hotel Truelove insulted her and her party by remarking, "Decent people no longer patronize the Hotel Raleigh. If you were decent you would not patronize the hotel."

Truelove in his defense said that he was employed by the striking waiters at $25 a week to stand at the main entrance of the hotel and make certain stereotyped remarks to all patrons of the hotel entering or leaving the building, among those set remarks being the one he was charged with applying to Mrs. Rouse and her friends.

I am informed that these striking waiters, besides their wages paid and wholesome food furnished them by the hotel, received tips from patrons as high as $6 to $8 per day, and that some of them would hardly notice you if you offered them a tip of less than 50 cents. The following is one of the 16 demands made of the hotel by the union:

Steady and extra waiters shall have at each meal the choice of at least one roast, one entree, with an additional fish entree on fast days, also soup, potatoes, one vegetable, coffee, tea, or milk, bread and butter, and one dessert. A wholesome breakfast shall also be served. No one kind of roast or entree may be served more than once in any four consecutive days.

Every good woman who enters this hotel is subjected to insult by having forced in her hand a vicious cartoon card and told she is entering a scab hotel. Unions here have lately so picketed 23 merchants in Washington. Why? Because Americans in the Capital of the American Republic refused to bow to unreasonable autocratic union demands.

The American Federation of Labor has publicly threatened to put out of Congress every Member who has dared to disobey Mr. Gompers. Because duty impelled, I have taken my life, political and otherwise, in my hands by warning my people of existing facts; the Carmen's District Council of Kansas City notified me April 26 that it was urging the brotherhood for the State of Texas to replace me with a friend to unions.

From the four corners of the United States I have filled my wastebasket with anonymous threats apprising me of the innumerable kinds of deaths that will befall me and my family if I ever again open my mouth against unions. One from Altoona, Pa., advised me that the brotherhood would never let me escape, as I had been marked for special suffering. Another from Altoona, in the name of the 10,000 members of the railroad brotherhood there, calls me "a dirty, low-lived, copperheaded, Confederate dog surviving 61–65." Another from Altoona assures me that next year unions will pick a soldier in my district to use in ridding Congress of me. The Fort Worth Record belittles me with irony and ridicule. In defense of unions the Comanche Enterprise threatens me with political destruction and questions my prohibition record, notwithstanding during 20 years I have made several hundred prohibition speeches, have helped to dry numerous Texas counties, and of the Texas delegation in the Sixty-fifth Congress I was the only Congressman who spoke for national prohibition, and numerous prohibition bills were introduced by me.

I have before me a printed application for membership in the International Typographical Union from an unorganized town. It requires the obligation to be sworn to by the applicant before an officer qualified to administer oaths. I copy from said obligation the following:

That my fidelity to the union and my duty to the members thereof shall in no sense be interfered with by any allegiance that I may now or hereafter owe to any other organization, social, political, or religious, secret or otherwise.

Thus union is placed before God and country.

Lately in New York Dr. Scott Nearing publicly urged a bloody revolution against the United States; 3,000 members of various unions, of the most radical type it is true, applauded.

In the Pythian Temple here in Washington on May-day eve, under the auspices of the Fur Workers Union et al., and with Government officers present, bloody revolution against the United States Government was publicly preached and ap-

plauded, the red-flag anthem was sung, and the following was embraced in resolutions adopted:

Labor now knows its strength. Labor now makes demands. And these demands are heard; they must be heard, for labor, in its might, has learned to achieve for labor, and labor's word is fast becoming law.

And concerning this meeting on May-day eve the Washington Star said:

The spirit of anarchy, nihilism, Bolshevism, sabotage, and defiance of vested power and authority in Government dominated the assembly.

I realize that many, many, honest, upright, loyal, patriotic, deserving citizens in unions do not approve. Yet the vicious element controls unions. Socialism and Bolshevism are making cat's-paws of unions. The revolutionists of Seattle were members of unions. I. W. W.'s are unbridled unionists, even if they are disowned by Mr. Gompers. Several hundred thousand union men are foreigners and can not speak English. Yet when that little fearless giant, Congressman Burnett, proposed a proper immigration measure to keep anarchists in Europe and Asia, he was sent a deadly bomb through the United States mails.

Does the public longer wonder why we Congressmen hesitate to disobey Mr. Gompers? Has the public ever received a death bomb specially prepared and sent to kill a family? Verily, the tail is wagging the dog. Verily, Mr. Gompers has us all buffaloed. Three million union men organized have under duress and are slave-driving the other 107,000,000 unorganized peoples of the United States.

Newspapers are hog-tied. Not a merchant, banker, lawyer, doctor, preacher, or legislator can open his mouth without an attempt to ruin him. What is the remedy? There is only one. The other 107,000,000 people must organize to properly control unions.

The Dallas Council properly asks where I was during the crisis, but unjustly accuses me of being inattentive to duty and "gloriously entertained with banquets and theater parties." Since war began I have devoted to the cause every moment of my time, every dollar of my salary above a meager living, and every dollar I possessed. I have even sacrificed my home. Since the adjournment of Congress, working both a day shift and a night shift, I have put in from 12 to 16 hours per day trying to alleviate the sufferings of the people of my country. Yet when compared with the sacrifice made by our brave soldiers, both in France and in the camps of this country, I have done nothing.

I have followed the President thus far in everything to win this war, but I can not follow him on the prohibition question and on the labor question.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES C. CANTRILL,

OF KENTUCKY,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, May 21, 1919.

Mr. CANTRILL. Mr. Speaker, it gives me genuine pleasure to vote to-day for the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution which, when ratified by three-fourths of the States of the Union, will confer suffrage on the women of the United States.

If patriotism, intelligence, education, service to the Nation in times of both peace and war are considered requisites for the ballot, then the women of the United States have too long been denied the right of suffrage.

There is no standard by which men are to be measured for their fitness for the ballot which places men in a separate class from women. The time has come in this country when no valid argument can be offered for keeping the women of our country disfranchised, and for myself I am tired of being against a proposition against which I can find no argument.

I am frank to say that several years ago I opposed this amendment, but I came to the conclusion that I was wrong. When I am convinced that I hold a wrong position on any public question I am neither ashamed nor afraid to get on the right

Before war was declared I took an open position giving the right of suffrage to women. The magnificent, efficient, and patriotic stand taken by the women of the United States during the Great War has proven to me that I made no mistake.

When this question was before the House in the Sixty-fifth Congress I voted in favor of it. As a member of the Rules Committee in the last Congress it was my privilege and pleasure to make the motion in the Committee on Rules which brought into the House this identical measure. That motion was adopted in committee, and this House in the Sixty-fifth Congress gave exactly the required vote for the passage of the amendment.

I congratulate the majority side that their first act in a legislative way is to indorse the action of the House in the Sixty-fifth Congress on this measure, and my hope is that you will continue to follow this plan of action.

I am indeed glad that so early in the session you are giving strict heed to advice of the President of the United States as set out in his message read to the House yesterday.

Let us hope that another legislative body in this immediate vicinity has by this time caught the spirit of the new democracy and has been awakened, so that it can keep step with the spirit of the times and very shortly concur in the action which we will take here to-day. Let us hope that a certain Tory element in New England, and that an element in the South dreaming of the past, will shake off the shackles that bind them and take a progressive step in this age which is determined to give justice to all citizens regardless of sex.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT C. PELL, JR.,

OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, May 21, 1919,

On the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

Mr. PELL. Mr. Speaker, I am not afraid of woman suffrage. I have only to look at any book of statistics to see that many more girls than boys are getting a reasonable education, and I am sure that the introduction of women voters throughout the country will result in an improved electorate and the more intelligent and serious conduct of politics in the country at large.

The stock argument against woman suffrage has been that it would have an injurious effect on the womanhood of the Nation. I know that politics in New York is conducted on a higher plane than that, and I am certain that American women have sufficient character to preserve their virtue even in the fascinating atmosphere of a polling place. Moreover, the domestic virtues, which the opponents of suffrage extol so highly, will be a great source of strength in the fight against the forces of Bolshevist socialism, which I consider to be the greatest affair of the present moment.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WARREN GARD,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, May 21, 1919,

On the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

Mr. GARD. Mr. Speaker, owing to the parliamentary situation created by the calling up of this resolution (H. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women for consideration on Calendar Wednesday, under the rules of the House of Representatives there was allowed but one hour upon each side of the question for general debate, and therefore I have asked and obtained leave to extend my remarks upon this question in the RECORD to publish my reasons under the law for my vote.

Amendments to our basic charter of government, that great Constitution, in whose light all legislation must be considered, should only be made when it is apparent that a necessity imperative for the general good exists and the balancing of governmental powers be preserved.

To the most important question of extending suffrage to women by amending the Federal Constitution I have given my best efforts in investigation and consideration, and have voted my honest conviction after much study and careful deliberation.

My vote has been cast each time against the proposition of amending the Constitution, although upon each of the several times in which an amendment giving full and complete suffrage to women was submitted to the electors of the State of

Ohio I as an elector in that State have always voted in favor of so extending the privilege of suffrage to the women citizens thereof.

There can be no question but that the framers of this Government, which has now grown to be the greatest and best in all the world, determined that the question of the qualifications of the elector shall be reposed in the several States, as is evidenced by Article I, section 2:

* * * and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

There never has been, and in the good order of things there can never be, what might be called universal suffrage, for that would include all, no matter of what age or intellectual capacity, and in the determination of what the electorate shall consist the time-tried method prescribed by the Constitution has been so beneficial that our country has grown from a handful of States along the eastern seaboard to a great Union of States reaching from ocean to ocean.

Each of these States prescribes in its own wisdom the qualifications of its electors, and in reference to the people of Ohio I have agreed with the proponents of suffrage resolutions, because I believe the women of Ohio are qualified to exercise in the very best way the elective franchise.

But what is true in Ohio might not be true in other States of this Union, and in the wise distribution of power under our system of government it is for them to act upon the things granted for their exclusive determination.

Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, all have problems affecting the electorate which Maine, Mississippi, or Iowa may not have; indeed, in no two States in the American Union would the same problems be presented regarding the qualifications of the electorate.

One of the very recent adjudications of the Supreme Court of the United States upon questions of suffrage is found in a case of Guinn *v.* United States (238 U. S. Repts., p. 347), in which Chief Justice White, in rendering his opinion, on page 362 says:

(a) Beyond doubt the amendment (fifteenth) does not take away from the State governments in a general sense the power over suffrage, which has belonged to those governments from the beginning, and without the possession of which powers the whole fabric upon which the division of State and National authority under the Constitution and the organization of both governments rested, would be without support, and both the authority of the Nation and the State would fall to the ground. In fact, the very command of the amendment recognizes the possession of the general power by the States, since the amendment seeks to regulate its exercise as to the particular object with which it deals.

A most excellent statement concerning suffrage is contained in Jameson on Constitutional Conventions, paragraphs 336 and 337:

Which, then, is the true theory of the suffrage? Is its exercise that of a natural right, or is it merely the performance of a duty resting simply upon positive law? The answer to this question can be based only upon presumptions, and, judging by them, suffrage is not a natural right. In the first place, there is the presumption arising from the fact that no political community has ever existed in which the right to vote has been conceded to be the natural right of all the citizens. * * * In the second place, there never has been an instance, it is believed, in which a State, whatever its theories of the suffrage may have been, has not somewhere drawn a line of exclusion from its actual exercise, and drawn it, too, above the point which marks the extreme limit of practicability. * * * Finally, suffrage, considered as a natural right, would be universal suffrage, and universal suffrage is an utter impracticability.

Suffrage is not a right at all; it is a duty, a trust enjoined upon all committed to some citizens and not to others. The only rights connected with the exercise of the suffrage are first, the right of the Commonwealth, the collective body, to be administered, for good or for evil, by the electors, to determine who those electors shall be; secondly, the right of every citizen, without distinction, derived to him through the Commonwealth, to be fairly and adequately represented by the electors.

The substance of this doctrine is adhered to in a late work of Hoar on The State Convention.

The reservation of powers by the United States over the several States is contained in section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution of the United States:

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened) against domestic violence.

This section has been construed and maintained by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Co. *v.* Oregon (223 U. S., 118).

These legal propositions show the way in which suffrage for women has been established by the electors of the several States within those States, and convince me that it is not wise to so amend the Federal Constitution as to permit it to assume authority over matters committed to the several States, and of which the individual State must be the better judge.

Questions affecting marriage and divorce, the elective franchise, negotiable instruments, control of the public education of children—these and all other matters of local self-government are maintained in the States under "that wholesome distribution of powers established by the Constitution."

Under the present authority there may be established within each State an electorate, male and female, which will acknowledge its duty of service to State and Nation by giving its loyal and intelligent assistance toward the maintenance of our democratic-republican form of representative government.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM C. LANKFORD,

OF GEORGIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, May 21, 1919,

On the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I am not bitterly opposed to woman suffrage. In fact, if I were convinced that the majority of the good women of my State, who constitute our working women, our teachers, our nurses, our sweethearts, our wives, and our mothers, desired the ballot, I would gladly say, "Let them have it." Some of the best women of my State and district want suffrage, but I am persuaded that the majority do not care for it at this time.

It is natural for the human family to want to do something to better itself.

Individuals desire to help their race, their homeland, their families, and themselves.

We all want to leave our imprint for good on the pages of history. We want to leave our footprints on the sands of time, and we desire that those footprints indicate that we were struggling onward in the great battle for the right. We want to do our bit for humanity.

Many women think they can best do this by the ballot. Many believe they can best serve the race in a thousand other ways and do not care for the ballot.

Most of the good women of my State honestly believe that the home is the foundation of civilization and that our Nation can never be greater than our homes. "Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home," and there is no woman so great as the woman who truly graces and makes sweet a home, be that home a palace or a cottage.

The builders of our homes are builders of our Nation. The truly great women of our country are the good women who help build our homes. Ofttimes they live out in the country or in humble homes in the city, wear the good old-fashioned homespun apron and bonnet, and give all that they are or ever hope to be to rearing sons to be good citizens, or, if need be, brave soldiers, and daughters to be good wives and excellent mothers.

Such noble mothers may never be known in society. They may never have their pictures in a Sunday paper or their names mentioned among the fashionable set. What matters that with them? They are the salt of the earth. Without them our Nation would never have been established and without them our civilization would perish from the face of the earth.

Man is not truly great because he votes, gains political prestige, or accumulates wealth; but he is great, if at all, because he renders a service to some one, and no nobler service can be rendered than by rearing a family of noble and sweet daughters to help and bless mankind.

If our Government could only build statues to all the great men and women, living and dead, of our Nation—statues to our noble, sacrificing fathers and mothers—would not this great Nation of ours be a fairyland of most excellent monuments? There would be a statue for every mile of every line of railroad to the men who drive the locomotives, to the men who built them and keep them in repair, to the men who made the track, to the men who operate the trains, to the men who mine the coal, and the men who made the freight hauled along those highways of steel for the good of humanity. There would be a statue in every shop, in every store, in every office, and wherever men labor for wife and children and loved ones. Monuments would beautify every home, every farm, every school yard, and every church.

If we would honor the truly great, we should honor the fathers and mothers of our land who build our homes, preserve our Nation, and save our civilization.

The greatest women of all times and of every country are our mothers, who are willing at all times to make any sacrifice

for their children and their homes. They and theirs have brought about every great reform, have filled every position of trust since the beginning of time, have gained every battle ever won for the right, have caused every joy that humanity has ever felt, have sweetened every smile that ever brightened human countenance, and have made of this earth a heaven. No wonder God built for them and theirs a home—"a house not made with hands eternal and in the heavens."

Why should our mothers want to vote?

I am convinced that in the good old State of Georgia most of them do not.

If the majority of the good women of my State wanted the ballot and the legislature of my State said, "Let them have it," I would not say, "No."

Woman can never by the ballot become purer, sweeter, and nobler than she is. The ballot can never make more honorable the noble work of our pure, sweet women in every walk of life—in shop, in store, in office, in schoolroom, in church, and wherever sympathy, love, and noble work are worth while.

The ballot can never make nobler the sacrifice of our nurses, who in times of peace and war, ofttimes at the risk of their lives, care for the sick and dying.

The ballot can never sweeten a mother's love, for it is perfection itself. It is said that once upon a time an angel came from heaven to earth in quest of things we mortals love. While here he sought for three of the sweetest and most beautiful things of earth to take to heaven. He looked in a garden and saw a beautiful rose, and said, "Surely, this is one of the sweetest and most beautiful of earth's plant life. I will take the rose." He then looked a little farther and saw a beautiful babe in a cradle, and said, "This is the most beautiful of animal life. I will take the innocent babe." He then said, "What shall I take for the third?" But he looked and saw the mother close by the cradle, and saw a mother's love beaming from a mother's face down upon a mother's baby, and then he said, "There is nothing so beautiful and sweet as a mother's love. I will take a mother's love to heaven." So he flew away with the rose, the baby, and a mother's love. When he reached the gates of heaven he paused, before entering, to again look at the rose, the babe, and a mother's love. The rose had withered, died, and fallen to pieces. The babe had died in passing through space, but the mother's love was as pure, as beautiful, and as sweet as ever. So the angel found that a mother's love is the only thing on earth pure enough, beautiful enough, and sweet enough to last from earth to heaven.

The ballot can never make purer, more beautiful, and sweeter a mother's love.

Woman can never, by the ballot, become more than noble, sweet woman, filled with love and sympathy for all that is highest, noblest, and best.

I do not believe the ballot will degrade woman; I know that it can never make her better.

Woman can not get much real happiness out of the ballot. Her mission in life is one of service, of sacrifice, of sympathy, and of love.

The only great joy that comes to any of us is that which comes from sacrifice, from service, and from missions of sympathy and love.

In order that the good ladies may understand what I mean, let them put my idea to the test. When they go to vote let them on their way, either to the balloting place or on their return, go by the home of some poor old man, woman, or crippled child, and render a real service to some one at the house of the suffering, whether that service be a few flowers, a smile and a kind word, or other service, and then tell me from whence comes the greater joy—whether from the exercise of the ballot or by exercising the God-given, God-blessed privilege of service.

Our women will not be able to better themselves much, if any, by the ballot.

The women of my State are absolutely protected by the laws made and administered by their sons, and in the trial of a case in court invariably have decidedly the advantage over a man. All laws and all our manhood stand for their protection.

Sometimes the men of my State and of the South even go so far as to deal out, without trial, summary punishment to the individual who does a serious injury to one of our daughters.

It is true they go beyond the law and become criminals themselves to avenge the wrong. Life becomes unbearable to the man whose daughter or neighbor's daughter has been outraged so long as there breathes the one who wantonly committed the outrage. The father and his neighbors are pushed onward to vengeance by a never-ceasing, ever-increasing, irresistible agony of an outraged love which sweeps everything aside. There is no fear of law or death or hell. Vengeance is theirs, and the outrage of their loved one must be avenged. They are as helpless to turn aside from their mission of dealing out justice, without regard to law and order, as a handful of leaves of the forest would be of themselves to turn aside from the mighty rush of Niagara.

We do not sanction and approve the disregard of law. We must admire the great love of womanhood which prompts and compels the action.

The women of my State, and I believe of all other States, fear no violence unavenged so long as there lives within our bounds the lover of a sweetheart, the brother of a sister, the husband of a wife, the father of a daughter, or the son of a mother.

The ballot will never make woman more secure in the enjoyment of life and property. Her own virtue and the love of man for her are her security.

Woman suffrage is coming, and that speedily. I believe the present measure will pass both Houses of Congress and probably be ratified. I can not vote for it, though, for I believe this question should be settled by each State. Congress should not force this measure on the people of Georgia or any other State. I do not believe a majority of my people are ready for woman suffrage, neither do I believe a majority of the best women of my district and State want it. I believe that the people of my State should settle this question for my State and her people. The people of Georgia should say how her elections shall be held and who shall vote in them. I object to the Federal Government interfering in the matter, and I shall cast no vote to authorize any such interference.

It is dangerous and strikes at the very foundation of the right of the States to manage their own affairs. There is a tendency to centralize everything in Washington and do away with the capitols of our States. The time will come, if the Federal Government continues to encroach on the rights of the States to settle their own affairs, when our States will need no legislatures, for all our laws will be made here and administered in the Federal courts. Our State and county lines are being blotted out. The people of each county are slowly but surely losing their rights. The States are gradually becoming States in name only. For my part I shall oppose the woman-suffrage resolution now pending in Congress, for my people should settle the issue for Georgia and Georgians.

The question should not be settled for my people by people who have never seen Georgia and never will and who are not familiar with conditions existing there.

When the people of my State are ready for woman suffrage and want it, I shall gladly say, "Let them have it," but I can not say so until then.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD S. BROOKS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, May 21, 1919,

On the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

Mr. BROOKS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, each time we amend the Constitution of the United States we sink the ax into the roots of the foundation of the greatest Nation on earth, and I therefore feel that we should hesitate a long time and be fully satisfied that the amendment is necessary. Necessity is the only cause for which this sacred document can be amended; the mere claim that it is wanted by the women or it will be a political advantage is not a lawful reason. What I may think personally is not enough reason.

I have the highest regard for the wishes and welfare of the mothers and daughters of our country. I favor all sound legislation that is helpful to them. To-day they receive the most careful consideration and favor in law and equity cases, and courtesy is always extended to them by gentlemen. We honor them; we respect them; we love them more than we love ourselves, and we sacrifice continually for them. Personally I should be sorry to oblige them to go to the polls, to do jury duty, and the many other things which go with the privilege and duty of suffrage.

The only people in my district who have expressed themselves to me as favoring woman suffrage are the few women who are agitating the question. Many with whom I have spoken on the question are opposed to it, and the others entirely disinterested. But when the people of my district demonstrate to me that they desire woman suffrage, and when I am convinced that woman suffrage is necessary, as the Constitution unmistakably requires, I shall be glad to do my duty to my district and my country by casting my vote in Congress for it.

Woman Suffrage.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ISRAEL M. FOSTER,
OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, May 21, 1919.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, any new Member, I presume, hesitates to remark on even so important a measure as this during his first week in this historic body. I am quite sure I do. Scarcely have I taken the oath of office as Congressman from the famous tenth Ohio district until I am confronted with what I consider the greatest question that will come before this Congress for our consideration. No greater reform has ever been proposed. In Ohio it will right a long-standing wrong done one-half of our entire population. Were it not for the fact that I have availed myself of both the privilege and honor, during three campaigns in Ohio, to urge this reform from the stump as well as by my ballot, I would not presume even to extend these few remarks in the RECORD.

In these days of extreme governmental stress, public servants such as we should be willing to give the reason for the faith that is in us, though in a humble way. I am for this constitutional amendment because it seeks to do but simple justice. It is right. May I be pardoned for saying that I was not a little amazed to hear the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. CLARK], who leads the opposition to this resolution, say that he believed the home the proper place for woman? His statement at once recalled to my mind an incident which happened at an Ohio insane hospital some years ago. A bereaved husband was visiting his demented wife and in talking to her ward physician said, "Doctor, I can not understand how my wife ever went insane, because she has hardly been out of her kitchen for the past seven years."

While woman is properly in the home, how about woman in the public-school room? How about woman in the Sunday-school room? How about woman in the Red Cross? How about woman in the Salvation Army? Are they not proper activities for our mothers, wives, and daughters? Why, gentlemen of the House, we intrust our children to them for educational purposes. We intrust our children to them for moral training. What would happen if the good women of this country should withdraw all their activities from the Sunday school and the church? At my little home town in Ohio, as throughout our land, the good women of the Red Cross are still each day meeting soldier trains with both provisions and cheer. Is it possible that the distinguished gentleman from Florida wishes all of these noble callings abandoned by the women of America in favor of the home alone? Then, if these activities are proper, and the women are properly equipped mentally and morally for them, on what ground shall we strutting men deny them the right to have a part in deciding the problems vitally affecting the home as well as the State? While this very discussion is in progress the good women of the city of Washington are selling Salvation Army doughnuts to further that great cause. In Ohio we are telling our women they may vote for school-board members, but on great problems such as prohibition, food regulation, and child welfare—questions which vitally affect every home—they are denied the ballot. Why do the women of England, Belgium, Sweden, and Denmark have greater voting privileges than the women of Ohio? It is indeed time that we catch the spirit of the times and move ahead.

Athens County, Ohio, honored me for eight years with the office of prosecuting attorney. My experiences in that office taught me that more than 95 per cent of our crime was committed by the men. Yet this criminal-breeding 95 per cent class would deny equal suffrage to the law-abiding 5 per cent class. It is rank inconsistency. It is wrong. We now and here have an opportunity to help correct it. For one I deem it a great honor to be able to assist. There is, in my humble judgment, but one way to right this great wrong. Extend at the earliest possible time equal suffrage to this law-abiding, home-loving, soldier-producing half of our population. This right has already been denied too long. When the right is granted, then it becomes their problem whether they shall vote. When this reform shall have been accomplished, and not until then, can we Americans truthfully say that ours is a country of, by, and for the whole people. In line with the sentiment expressed by the distinguished former Speaker [Mr. CLARK], do we not believe that our mothers, our wives, and our daughters average, in both intelligence and morality, at least as high as the average of our men? I do. It is woman's right to be allowed to help select the officers and help make the laws under which she shall live as an American citizen. Our children and our children's children will wonder with amazement why we so seriously debated this great act of simple justice. Let us do our duty as men. Let us support the resolution. Generations yet unborn will approve the act.

The Woman Suffrage Constitutional Amendment.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY Z. OSBORNE.
OF CALIFORNIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, May 21, 1919.

On the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I shall enter into no argument as to the justice of woman suffrage, as that has been fully covered by preceding speakers. Indeed, I do not recall a single instance in this debate where Members of this House opposing this joint resolution have advanced the theory that it is unjust. The justice of woman suffrage is generally recognized, and no logical argument can be made against it. The only approach to an argument is that which asserts that women can not perform all the duties of citizenship—having reference to the fact that they can not become soldiers. It is assumed that women could possibly vote the country into war, while they would be exempt from military service. The probabilities are strongly against such a theory, it being far more likely that women would vote to avoid war where men would feel that there was sufficient justification for it.

This argument has no more force than one that would disfranchise men who might be over the military age or disqualified for military service on account of physical disability. No one would think of disfranchising men because they were lame or over 45 years of age; yet that would be as reasonable as to disfranchise women because they are disqualified to become soldiers.

The only other argument made against this joint resolution is that the States alone have the right to enfranchise women and the National Government has no rights in connection with the voting franchise. Yet under the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, declaring that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," the black men were enfranchised. The joint resolution here under discussion goes no further for the women of the country than the fifteenth amendment did for our negro citizens.

My purpose is not to argue the merits of the question, but to give some idea of the practical working of woman suffrage in my own State of California, where it has been in operation several years.

It was the idea of many of the opponents of woman suffrage that one of its results would be a general demoralizing of woman, especially those who might take an active part in politics; that it would coarsen them, and a class of women would develop that would take the place, on the feminine side, of the ward politicians and "heelers" and hangers-on around the polls of our large cities. Such anticipations have entirely failed of realization. There are no women "hangers-on" around the polls on election days. The political duties of women are performed in much the same womanly way as they perform other duties. Out of deference to women the polling places are usually more comfortably and attractively located than before; that is, not in livery stables, uncomfortable tents, and so forth. Usually about half the election officers are women, with the result that a wholesome decorum has replaced the loud talk and boisterous conduct which formerly prevailed at the polls. Often men accompany their wives to the polls, and it is not unusual to see a young matron wheel a baby carriage to the polling place and leave it in a shady place outside while she goes in to vote. I do not remember ever having seen a woman "worker" about the polls soliciting votes, though I have occasionally seen women modestly passing out tickets or printed matter for some cause in which they were interested, usually of an improving and reformatory character.

So far as candidates and nominees for office are concerned, I believe that they are called upon to do a little more work than

formerly. Women take their duties as voters seriously, and in order to hear what candidates have to say for themselves and the cause they represent, they arrange "neighborhood meetings" in private houses, where the women gather from a given neighborhood, with a sprinkling of men. These meetings often have quite a festal and social air, with illumination of the grounds and Japanese lanterns hanging from the trees and shrubbery. It tests a candidate's nerve to attend and address a half dozen such meetings of feminine audiences in an evening, with perhaps a meeting or two in purely masculine surroundings "down town." It is not to be supposed that the women who attend these meetings are the severe-faced and blue-stockinged kind usually associated in the uninformed mind with the idea of women interested in politics. On the contrary, they are usually the best of women, wholesome and sweet-minded matrons and young ladies, forming the most attentive and appreciative audiences that a public man could address.

Usually candidates have committees of women to cooperate and assist the regular committees of men. Most of the women members do not take an active part, but permit their names to be used on committees for candidates whom they believe to be specially worthy. This is not always so. Some women take an active and effective part in the campaigns. In my own city of Los Angeles we have a considerable number of able and noble women who take an active and unselfish interest in politics, among whom is scarcely one who has ever been a candidate for public office on her own account. This is not because they are not capable, for they are remarkably so. They would adorn any place in public life to which they might be chosen. Among these splendid California women are Mrs. Clara Shortridge Foltz, an able attorney, the only daughter in a brilliant family of men and a pioneer in the woman-suffrage movement in California; Mrs. Frank A. Gibson, mother of the young diplomat, Hugh S. Gibson, whose work in Belgium is a part of the history of the war; Mrs. Florence Collins Porter, a distinguished writer and publicist; Mrs. Elijah Evans Cowles; Miss Mary Foy; Mrs. O. P. Clark; Mrs. A. S. Lobingier; Mrs. Emma Livingston Reed; Mrs. H. W. R. Strong; Mrs. R. W. Richardson; Mrs. Shelly Tolhurst; Mrs. Willoughby Rodman; Mrs. Alice Moore McComas; and many others of little or no less distinction.

It is a great mistake to suppose that woman suffrage has the effect of depriving womanhood of any of its charms. It brings out many mental qualities in some that might otherwise not have been developed; it brings a decisively human and humane quality into practical politics, and it is an act of elemental justice to one-half the citizenship of the United States.

It is a distinct satisfaction to me to vote the second time for the woman-suffrage constitutional amendment.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RUFUS HARDY,

OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, May 21, 1919.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, heretofore granted, I ask to insert in the RECORD a letter from Mrs. A. C. Sloan and my reply thereto as published in my home paper, the Corsicana Daily Sun, May 15, 1919, as follows:

[From the Corsicana Daily Sun, Thursday, May 15, 1919.]

JUDGE HARDY FOR AMENDMENT—SETS FORTH REASONS IN REPLY TO NOTE FROM MRS. SLOAN.

Just before departing for Washington Judge HARDY received the following:

CORSICANA, *May 10, 1919.*

HON. RUFUS HARDY,
Corsicana, Tex.

DEAR SIR: In asking you some weeks ago to open our campaign for the adoption of the suffrage amendment we had in mind that that phase of our campaign should not be opened until within two weeks of the election. Now that you are soon to leave for Washington, we find it impossible to arrange a date for properly presenting your address to the public. In view of this fact, we feel that you can reach more voters by a written address, which we can scatter over our district and print in the leading Texas papers in this short time, than by a spoken address.

We will appreciate such an article from your pen very much, and thank you in advance for your cooperation and willingness to help us.

Respectfully,

MRS. A. C. SLOAN,
MISS HELEN ROBBINS,
ADELINA STUART WATT,
Committee.

To this Judge HARDY replied as follows:

MRS. A. C. SLOAN,
Corsicana, Tex.

DEAR MRS. SLOAN: I very earnestly thank you for the opportunity which your letter just received gives me to redeem a pledge which I made last summer to help secure the right of suffrage to the women of Texas through the adoption by Texas of an amendment to our State constitution.

If my standing as a Democrat and a lover of my kind and country, my reputation for the sincerity of my public utterances, and the reasons I give for the stand I take on this question shall have any weight with my fellow men I shall be very proud of that fact. You will note that my appeal is to my fellow men to grant a right to women, a right which I know hundreds of thousands of women in Texas are asking to have granted them.

The first question a just man asks himself is, "Is it a right?" It seems so to me:

First. Because a woman pays taxes just as men do.

Second. Because she has the same interest in the welfare of our country that men have.

Third. Because hundreds of thousands of women have more intelligence and more interest and more at stake in our country than hundreds of thousands of men who do vote.

Fourth. Because woman bears as many and as heavy burdens as does the man, though some of his burdens are not hers and some of her burdens are not his. If the man sows and reaps and the woman spins and weaves; if the man bears the musket and the woman bears and nurses the man, whose burden is the heavier?

The ballot in organized society is the weapon of the voter, given him for his protection and security and the preservation of his rights. More and more women are becoming substantial property owners in their own right. They need the ballot for its protection.

More and more women are becoming wage earners. Having the ballot will help them secure equal pay for equal service. Thousands of women must not only, unaided, earn their own living, but must sustain helpless dependents. These women work in the factories, on the farms, in the schools, in offices, in department stores, in Government service. To be frank, if every woman had a good husband or brother or father to protect and shelter and represent her, I would not favor woman suffrage; but I absolutely know there are in the State of Texas thousands upon thousands of such women as I have just described. They are unprotected; they bear burdens; they pay taxes without representation, and their number is increasing every year. We men have failed to furnish the shelter which our proud chivalry once boasted we gave our women. It may not be our fault. Most of us do our best, but the facts remain as I have stated them. And selfish men have always crushed the weak and despoiled the helpless.

Nature made man the stronger and therefore better able to endure hardships, and that seems to me a strong reason for giving to woman at least every weapon we give to man for his protection.

Hon. Carrol D. Wright, national commissioner of labor, has said: "The lack of direct political influence constitutes a powerful reason why women's wages have been kept at a minimum." Low wages is not the only injustice the working women of America suffer. In our large cities they are too often housed in homes that are dangerous fire traps and breeders of disease and crime. I visited once a great plant for the manufacture of men's underwear. The manager told me there were 2,800 workers there, of whom 2,500 were girls and women, and I saw these workers busy. I was told that a city election had just been held and that these women had gone out among the men, having no votes themselves, and helped to defeat a notoriously vicious candidate for city alderman, who was the owner of a great number of these disease-breeding, vice-breeding fire traps in which they were compelled to live. That visit and that story, which I have only hinted at, had much to do in fixing my position on woman suffrage.

For the working women especially, who are numbered now by hundreds of thousands and will soon be numbered by millions, I want Texas to give the ballot to woman for her protection.

The great objection that is raised, that I think I myself have raised in times past, is that we do not want our women folks busying themselves in public affairs and mingling with and arguing with men, trying to persuade them. That argument comes with poor grace now, after we urged them on and praised them in every activity connected with the Great War. From the hospital to the firing line every work of mercy and healing has been woman's. She has mingled with men who were her kindred, men who were her friends, men who were strangers. Where she could serve she has gone, and we are proud of her.

I do not like a ranting woman, seeking the glare of the limelight, but the woman loving her country, studying its welfare, bearing her part of its burdens, sharing more than her part of its sorrows, may be just as gentle, just as sweet, just as pure when she walks to the polls and deposits her ballot as she is when she cares for the sick, when she teaches in our schools, clerks in our stores, toils in our factories and fields, as many of them do, or when she nurses her own little children. More or less, woman has always sought to influence public affairs, sometimes in times past in glittering courts by arts and blandishments not always creditable. The ballot is the most legitimate and clean way, it is the quietest, easiest, and most dignified way, in which she can influence public affairs, and her direct participation in public affairs will make her more broad-minded, and practical, and wiser, and stronger. Certainly her presence at the polls will not lower or harm the man who is there. I am of the old school and believe that woman's greatest beauty and strength lie in her gentleness and purity, but I can not see how my wife's walking with me or with her son to the polling place and casting her ballot can make her less pure or gentle, or how, when I am gone, she will be less a gentlewoman if she walks beside *any gentleman* to the voting place.

I can remember when men and women did not sit together in country churches, and when our women rarely left home except to go to church. That time is past. I have heard speeches that a lady could not hear, but it is many a year since I have heard a candidate for office make a speech he could not make in his mother's presence. Our women now habitually attend political speakings, and the speakers are glad to have them. The simple, plain truth is that no woman will be offended or harmed in any way by visiting the polls and casting her ballot, because gentlemen will not permit her to be harmed or offended. I admit that the intelligent participation of women in public affairs will make them less helpless and dependent. It will broaden their sympathies and vision, give them more strength of character, and make them mothers of stronger, abler men. Weak men and strong men, rich men and poor men, capitalists and laborers vote because they have interests and rights affected, must bear the burdens imposed, and obey the laws made by government, and they are entitled to be represented in the Government. There are several hundred thousand women in Texas who pay taxes, obey laws, and bear burdens without representation.

Ours is a representative Government. Every law-governed person not an idiot, lunatic, or criminal has a right to be represented in lawmaking. Minors are represented by their parents or guardians; men by their votes choose representatives; but law-governed, tax-paying, burden-bearing women are not represented. Antisuffragists claim that women are already represented by their husbands, fathers, and brothers. This so-called representation bears no proportion to number. One man has a wife, a widowed mother, unmarried sisters and daughters. Does his one vote fairly represent him and all these women, while his bachelor friend, without a female relative in the world, casts an equal vote? Moreover, millions of toiling and taxpaying, law-governed women have no father, husband, or brother. If ours is in truth a representative Government, these women must vote.

There is just one more thought I hope my Democratic brethren will bear in mind. This reform is on the way; it is surely coming. Such reasons as I have given have already enlisted the support of the greatest leaders in all parties. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Roosevelt, all supported it. No party in the future which hopes to win will ever name a man for President who opposes it. A reform rooted in justice, fairness, and equity, a reform that grips the hearts of millions and millions more every year of men and women everywhere, heeds no forms and brooks no barriers. If we fail to grant it by State action it will break down the barriers of the States and destroy the strongest safeguard we have of local self-government—the right of the States individually to determine the qualifications of electors. I have anxiously watched the encroachments of the Federal Government upon the reserved rights of the States. I do not want to see Federal inspectors and supervisors holding our State elections or Federal courts deciding them. If the Federal Government shall determine this question of suffrage for the States, who can prophesy what rule or principle may not be invoked hereafter for further encroachment upon the reserved rights and powers of the States?

And then I want the women of Texas when they do vote, as vote they will, to know and feel that it was the love and respect for them of their own sons that gave them the right and not the will of the people beyond our border. The right will be the same, and Texas women will not prize it less because it is the gift of Texas.

Sincerely, yours, RUFUS HARDY.

Our Brave and Gallant American Soldiers Are Justly Entitled to Have the German Cannon Captured by Them on the Battle Fronts of France Donated to Their Home Counties as Permanent Trophies of Their Matchless Prowess.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS L. BLANTON,

OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 30, 1919.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, some newspapers and some citizens unthoughtedly and impulsively have criticized Members of Congress for introducing bills to donate captured German cannon to the home counties of our soldiers. With ridicule some newspapers have asserted that even if such a distribution were considered by Congress, it would be impossible to donate more than a few to each State.

For the information of such newspapers I quote from a letter written on May 26, 1919, by Hon. JULIUS KAHN, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House of Representatives, who has just returned from an extensive inspection of the military situation in Europe, the following:

I have your letter inclosing the copies of the bills referring to the distribution of captured or surrendered German cannon, and shall be glad to take up the matter with the Committee on Military Affairs after the military appropriation bill is out of the way.

I may add that while I was in Europe I found that we hold about 4,000 guns of this character and about 20,000 German machine guns and minnenwerfers.

Of course, the demand for these pieces of ordnance is going to be very great and there will have to be formulated some plan for an equitable distribution. Personally I feel that they should be turned over to the various States and other political divisions of our country.

I believe they will serve to stimulate the patriotic enthusiasm of our people. I am afraid the latter will never fully realize the great heroism of the men who fought in our Army in this war. The presence of these relics in their various communities will have a most beneficial effect, in my opinion, upon our citizens, and I shall certainly favor legislation for the proper distribution of these trophies.

While I have not been able to consult my fellow committeemen, I feel sure that they feel as I do in this matter.

Very sincerely, yours, JULIUS KAHN.

Thus through definite, specific information we see that there will be distributed by Congress 24,000 pieces of this captured or surrendered German ordnance, and if prorated equally to the 48 States would give the State of Texas 500 of such pieces, and if Texas should distribute her 500 pieces equally among the 18 congressional districts the seventeenth congressional district of Texas, which I have the honor to represent, would receive 27 of such captured guns.

Therefore I presume it will no longer be contended that I was either foolish or unreasonable in requesting proper legislation to donate one piece of this captured German ordnance to each of my 19 counties, namely, Nolan, Taylor, Jones, Shackelford, Callahan, Stephens, Palo Pinto, Eastland, Comanche, Brown, Mills, Lampasas, Llano, Burnet, San Saba, McCulloch, Concho, Runnels, and Coleman. Each of these counties had brave sons who sacrificed on the battle fronts of France. Where is the soldier who does not prize highly the captured pistol, bayonet, helmet, gas mask, and other accouterments of war which our Government permits him to proudly carry back with him to his home, to become treasured heirlooms of the family? And so his home county should possess the larger war engines captured through the combined efforts of squads, companies, and regiments.

In the hold of every returning transport, unfitted for use by soldiers, there will be ample room to bring back these guns with only nominal expense, and they can be so distributed with no very great cost to the Government. Would our criticizing newspaper friends have us sell these valuable trophies for a nominal sum as scrap iron? That would be the alternative.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD J. KING,
OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, May 28, 1919.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include some correspondence with Gen. March in reference to demobilization matters of material interest to Members of the House.

The matter above referred to is as follows:

MAY 15, 1919.

Gen. PEYTON C. MARCH,
Chief of Staff United States Army,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR GEN. MARCH: As I am swamped with affidavits, letters, and telegrams in regard to requesting special discharges in France, I appeal to you for assistance.

Would you be kind enough to send me a letter which I can use for publicity purposes, explaining the rapid demobilization of the Army, the rate at which the boys are returning from abroad, the futility of asking releases on minor reasons, and similar subjects?

Literally hundreds of farmers in my district are anxious to have their boys home at once. I appreciate that you are doing the best possible in view of the conditions obtaining and can not be bothered with innumerable discharge cases at present and that the boys will all be home soon. But would you not fix up a statement along that line, as I would be very glad to use it, and know the newspapers will also.

Thanking you for any consideration you may show this request, I am,

Appreciatively, yours,

EDWARD J. KING.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
Washington, May 21, 1919.

Hon. EDWARD J. KING,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. KING: Your letter of May 15th making inquiry concerning the War Department's demobilization policy has been received.

The problem of the demobilization of our temporary army was susceptible of two solutions. Demobilization could take place by military organization or by civilian occupation. After mature consideration a decision was made in favor of demobilization by military units. This decision was influenced by several considerations. Demobilization by civilian occupation would disrupt and cripple units necessary for the proper supply and maintenance of the Army overseas. It would be slower and more costly than demobilization by military units, since it would require regrouping of men, and would seriously impair the efficiency of these units remaining in the service. Moreover, it could never be thoroughly put into effect, since the military situation overseas would not permit of the return of enlisted men to this country by groups according to occupation. On the other hand, it was believed that demobilization by military units, while not open to the criticisms outlined above, would satisfy to a large extent the needs of industry, since the conditions of modern warfare demand that men skilled in numerous and varied occupations be included in practically every unit of the Army.

The plain duty of the War Department in carrying out the demobilization was not only to discharge as rapidly as possible the men enlisted or drafted for the period of the emergency, but also to return them to the localities from which they were drawn, thus accomplishing the even redistribution of these men over the country. To this end certain camps and stations were designated as demobilization centers, and men were sent for discharge to the demobilization centers nearest their places of entry into the service. After their discharge at these centers the men were granted special railroad rates to their places of entry into the service.

This procedure has been changed by the passage of the recent act of Congress which authorized the payment of travel pay at the rate of 5 cents per mile to honorably discharged soldiers from their places of discharge to their places of entry into the service, or to their homes or residences, at their option. The plain desire of Congress in passing this bill was to give the discharged soldier his choice as to whether he would go home or to his place of entry into the service and to provide him the means of carrying out his choice. The instructions relative to demobilization have therefore been modified to permit of the soldier's discharge at the demobilization center nearest his point of entry into the service or at that nearest his home or residence, according as to whether he desires to draw travel pay to his point of entry into the service or to his home.

When the scheme for demobilization was put into effect, it was realized that there would arise in units whose demobilization had not been ordered many cases which would deserve individual attention. To this end, therefore, Circular 77, War Department, 1918, was issued about 10 days after the signing of the armistice. This circular provided for the discharge of men who entered the service for the period of the emergency, in whose families there was need or distress, or whose services were urgently needed by some business or industry, provided they were eligible for discharge and could be spared or replaced. To prevent such cases from being arbitrarily decided by subordinate commanders, with possible injustice to the enlisted men concerned, provision was later made for the review of all such cases by department or camp commanders prior to final decision.

Another phase of the demobilization scheme which was given consideration was the fact that many men would have valid reasons for desiring to receive their discharge at places other than the demobilization centers to which they would ordinarily be sent for discharge under general instructions. For example, it would obviously be a useless waste of time and money to send to another station for discharge a soldier who had married in the vicinity of his present station and intended to return there to live after discharge. Such exceptional cases as these are given consideration under instructions designed to cover them.

Throughout the entire course of demobilization the effort has been made to return the soldier to civil life in a physical condition as good as, or better than, his condition when he entered the service. Where a soldier has suffered physically while in the Army he is not discharged until he is cured or until the point of maximum improvement in his case has been reached.

With reference to the discharge of enlisted men who have not been overseas, the point has now been reached where all units not absolutely essential have been demobilized, and those which can not be spared have been reduced in strength as far as possible. The question of discharges is therefore largely one of the Government's ability to spare or replace the individual man. Instructions have been issued that all men eligible for discharge should be discharged as soon as they can be spared, those men having valid reasons for discharge under the provisions of Circular 77, 1918, being given first consideration.

The most important duty now being performed by emergency men who have not been overseas is that of providing the personnel for the machinery of discharge of the troops now being returned from overseas. Every effort is being made to reduce the number of these men by replacing them by field clerks and men voluntarily enlisted, and also, in certain cases, by civilians.

The problem of deciding which troops should be sent home from overseas for demobilization is one which has been left entirely in the hands of Gen. Pershing. He is responsible for the military situation in Europe and is the man best qualified to decide which troops could best be spared. Gen. Pershing's announced policy has been to return troops to the United States in as near as possible the order in which they arrived in Europe.

It has been necessary to depart from this rule in some instances, and cases have arisen where, due to the military situation, it has been necessary to return troops out of their turn. The policy outlined above is, however, felt to be the most just and is adhered to where possible.

Troops returned from overseas are demobilized as soon as possible after their arrival in this country. On debarkation organizations are broken up into detachments composed of men to be sent to the same demobilization centers for discharge. These detachments leave the ports of embarkation as rapidly as they can be disinfected and transportation can be provided. The standing instructions are that within 48 hours after their arrival at the demobilization center the men will be discharged. Realizing the desire of the people to greet the returning troops, the War Department grants troops the authority to parade in towns visited en route to the demobilization centers wherever this can be done without unduly delaying demobilization.

In order to provide for the return to this country for discharge of men in the Expeditionary Forces whose families are in distress or want, Gen. Pershing has been given authority to send such men to this country as casuals. These men are formed into special casual companies and are given priority over all other troops in return to this country. Men meriting this special treatment can apply for discharge themselves or the application can be instituted by their families by writing to The Adjutant General of the Army.

Replacements of voluntarily enlisted men are now being sent to France in groups of 1,000 men to replace those men returned to this country as casuals for discharge under the conditions outlined above.

The conditions in Siberia are largely similar. The Siberian expedition is a small one, and 8,000 voluntarily enlisted men are being sent to Vladivostok as fast as they can be assembled. It is believed that these 8,000 men will replace almost all men in Siberia who entered the service for the period of the emergency.

Action for the discharge of individuals of the Archangel forces has not been taken, since it is the present intention of the department to withdraw that entire force as soon as navigation becomes practicable.

Since the signing of the armistice 2,160,514 officers and men have been discharged and 1,080,871 have sailed from Europe. Barring men now being demobilized in this country and those still at sea, all men included in the latter figure who are eligible for discharge have been discharged and are included in the first figures quoted above.

From now on the rate of discharge will be, of course, largely dependent upon the rate of return of troops from overseas. This is in turn dependent upon the number of transports available and the military situation. However, if conditions remain as they are at present, it is believed that the monthly rate of return will be about 300,000 officers and men.

The War Department appreciates this opportunity to lay before you a detailed statement of the demobilization policy. If you have in mind any phase of the situation not covered here, I shall be glad to advise you further.

Sincerely, yours,

PEYTON C. MARCH,
General, Chief of Staff.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN M. BAER,
OF NORTH DAKOTA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 30, 1919.

Mr. BAER. Mr. Speaker, Memorial Day has always been a sacred and significant day for me. The patriotic exercises and stirring addresses I have heard on this day of dedication have left a deep impression in my mind which time can never erase. I am glad that in these busy days Congress can set aside a day for eulogies to our noble dead.

On this day, I am proud to say, I could decorate the graves of direct ancestors each of whom died in some war for American liberty. I count as my choicest inheritance the spirit of patriotism and loyalty bequeathed to me through a long line of ancestors in America. That we should enjoy the blessings that we have to-day hosts have toiled, suffered, and died. Our heritage of religious, intellectual, and political liberty was made possible only by their self-sacrifice. The greater freedom that we desire to give to all the people of the world and bequeath to

future generations can be made possible only by our taking up the burdens of self-sacrifice of former generations. In doing so we will have richly earned the blessings of posterity, as those who struggled for us have merited our undying gratitude.

There are superior advantages in a democracy, but great responsibilities go with them. All would have been lost if the dark forces of autocracy had prevailed. Their idea was that people exist for the government. Our idea is that governments exist for the people. It is for this idea that our soldiers and sailors fought. It is to sustain this idea that our people will go to any length of exertion or suffering. Any American who does not respond to this inspiration will be guilty of faithlessness to all who have died for it in bygone years.

For thousands of years before the establishment of our Republic no form of government was devised that could secure for its people any one of the great fundamental privileges for which our Republic was primarily organized. In that vast period of time there was no government that secured for its people religious freedom. This is the liberty which gives every man the right to serve God according to the dictates of his conscience. No nation had secured for its people the freedom of speech, freedom of the press, security of individual rights, popular education, and universal franchise. It is a startling statement, but in reviewing all those centuries prior to the founding of our Republic no people enjoyed these great advantages. Furthermore, no historian can point to any form of government in that long period and truthfully say, "Here is an ideal government, and one that works well." Not until our forefathers, with their farsighted vision, practical wisdom, and moral courage, formed the United States of America was there one successful government.

On my father's side my forefather landed in America in 1742. He fought in the Revolution to create the United States. My ancestors fought in 1812, the Mexican War of 1848, and my grandfather fought in the Civil War. My father, Capt. John M. Baer, still living, was wounded twice in the Civil War. This is the record of our grandparents on my mother's side also.

In the Spanish-American War my brother was the first to die in his company, and the Spanish-American War Veterans named the Charles O. Baer Camp in honor of his supreme sacrifice. To-day the soldiers of three wars are holding exercises at his grave.

After the death of my brother my mother wrote a book which she dedicated to him. I am going to place in the RECORD some of these stanzas, which may be a slight consolation to some of the heartbroken mothers bereft of sons in the recent war with imperial Germany. These poems come from the heart of one who has suffered, the best mother in the world—my mother.

My heart goes out in deepest sympathy to the noble parents who gave their sons in this war. This Nation owes them a debt of undying gratitude which can never be repaid. Words are a mere mockery when one attempts to express his feelings. May we all be better by living up to the ideals for which our gallant soldiers, sailors, and marines fought and died. We can only pause for a moment and think of the immortal ground, made glorious by the supreme sacrifice of these slumbering heroes across the sea, for whom so many tears are shed this day. And then, realizing their consecration, can we not see a new glory in "Old Glory" to-day?

OUR HEROES.

We honor those whose valor made
Them heroes, we say ours;
"Our" living heroes and "our" dead
Whose graves we strew with flowers.

Our veterans come with martial tread,
Each May, ranks thinner grown;
Whilst in the "City of the Dead,"
Flags are more thickly sown.

Between two phantom armies cast,
This remnant of the blue,
How loyal they unto the past,
And each to each how true.

The "last one" shall not shrink with fear,
But bravely close his eyes,
As muffled drums are drawing near,
His escort to the skies.

When through the mist he sees the host,
Then God be glorified!
He there shall find not one is lost
Who for his country died.

—

OUR FLAG.

I care not by whom, or when, or where,
Was designed our glorious flag so fair,
'Twas patriot's heart by brave deeds fired,
A poet's soul by Heaven inspired.
And be it night or be it morn,
Our flag, our flag was Heaven born!

Methinks he roamed at twilight hour,
When rainbow tinted, bathed with dew,
Bloomed many a fair and fragrant flower,
Whose perfume whispered, "Where may you
Find brighter hues in all the world
To bedeck the flag as yet unfurled?"

But mused he still, with head bowed low,
On many a soul-inspiring scene—
The lofty mountains capped with snow,
The silver lake, the river's sheen;
The golden mist of fair sunrise
In far-famed Italy's azure skies.

Enraptured still, he sees beyond
The flash of bright and cooling wings,
Where palm tree lifts its stately frond
Above the lucid, sparkling springs;
Where gold and crimson fruit abound,
And flowers of every hue are found.

The setting sun, his cloak of gold
Doth cast upon the verge of night,
Where waves of purple, fold on fold
Reflect the glory of his flight.
Then steal soft rays of moon afar,
Enamored love's fair avatar.

Musing he said: "What colors true
May grandly represent this theme
Which fills my heart. Ah! heaven's blue—
Nor mortals ken how high its gleam,
Nor sound its depths within the sea,
Blue, for the flag of liberty!

Enraptured still his dreamy eyes
That roving sought but sought in vain
The earth's remotest boundaries,
Are upward turned to heaven again;
From fleecy clouds with silver wrought,
His soul hath inspiration caught.

Ay, white shall mingle with the blue,
White emblem is of purity;
White erst the shroud of brave and true
Who made freedom a surety;
White speaks the coming of the dawn,
White for the infant nation, born.

Then as his step he homeward turned,
And downward swooped the wings of night,
Afar—afar a red light burned,
From distant home a welcome sight.
"Ah! Many a sailor lost would be
Save for the beacon light," said he.

'Tis hope's red star above the gloom;
And red hath stained the battle field
Where traitors met a traitor's doom.
For freedom's sons will never yield.
Red, White, and Blue the colors be
That make the flag of liberty.

—

SACRIFICE OF THE FLOWERS.

The winter with snow had covered the earth,
Protecting the germs to which spring giveth birth;
Fair April, their nurse, with sunshine and rain
Hath nurtured and coaxed them to blossom again.
Her mission now finished, she gives them to May,
Who consecrates them to Memorial Day.
(Refrain:)

Oh, flowers, sweet semblance of life and decay,
What emblem more fitting Memorial Day;
From graves the green altar of our sacrifice
Like incense the perfume of blossoms arise.

They're coming—the veterans aged and gray,
They're coming—the children, patriots, they,
With hearts full of love, arms laden with flowers,
To place on the graves of these heroes of ours.
With praise and with song repeating the story
Of valorous deeds, of death and of glory.
(Refrain.)

The army divided grows less on this side;
One after another they cross the dark tide;
The last of the veterans soon will have found
The end of the march on the last camping ground.
But lessons they taught and Memorial Day
Shall live while the blossoms return to the May.
(Refrain.)

—

MEMORIAL DAY THOUGHTS.

Think of it! Think of it! Think how they died!
Dead in their manhood, their vigor, their pride;
Strength for the marches and strength for the fray,
Mortally wounded, their strength ebbed away.
Shattered and dying, they lay on the plain—
Thirst, with its cravings, to madden the pain.
Think of it! Think of it! Think how they died!
Dead in their manhood, their vigor, their pride.

Think of it! Think of it! Day after day,
Slowly and surely their lives ebbed away;
Sick unto death in the hospital's gloom,
Drifting in dreams to a white-curtained room;
Drifting away from the pain and the strife,
Under their roof tree with mother—or wife;
Like transient visions, as light of the day
Wanes in the darkness, their souls passed away.

Think of it! Think of it! Shuddering when
Fancy doth lead to the foul prison pen.
God! O my country! If could be erased
Memory's pictures by horror defaced;
Eyes of our loved ones, by hunger made wild,
Gaunt forms of father, of husband or child,
Coming at night from the caves of the dead,
Begging for water, for air and for bread!

Thing of it! Think of it! Widows whose years
Led through the valley of anguish and tears;
Children who, fatherless, never may know
Counsel and care which kind fathers bestow.
Life and its pleasures for death and the grave!
Giving it freely, his country to save.
Think of it! Think of it! Christlike to give
All, that his people might prosper and live.

Think of it! Think of it! Coming to-day
Laden with sweet-scented blossoms of May.
Tenderly place them where grasses have grown,
Over their faces, and o'er the "unknown."
Bend in deep reverence over each grave,
Kissed by God's sunshine or hid by his wave.
We loyally love them, and claim them as "ours,"
With thoughts of remembrance as sweet as the flowers.

IN MEMORIAM.

Oh, winds that moan above the mound,
And shift the clouds in circling skies—
Nowhere so sad, so weird the sound
As where my martyred hero lies.

OUR BOY—OUR HERO.

I.

OUR BOY.

On the threshold of his manhood, with his clear and earnest eye,
Doth he scan the purple distance where his aspirations lie;
With no blight upon the budding of his youth so pure and fair,
With a mind whose high attainments are in one so young, so rare;
With his health of mind and body, why may he not attain
All that honest, brave endeavor in recompense may gain?
Oh, dear eyes with steadfast purpose gazing where the shadows rest,
Is not wealth and honor waiting, love to nestle in thy breast?
There is need of thy strong manhood in the world of struggling men,
For thy counsel is worth having, if by word or if by pen.
There is need of thy true friendship and full many know its worth,
There is need, God knows, of more like thee, the flower of all the earth.

II.

OUR HERO.

Was it God that sent the message with its meaning sealed by fate?
Would no hand stretch forth to bring him back before it was too late?
Question not His plan and purpose—but the instruments are we
In His hands to serve the ages; life is price of liberty!
God doth heal the heart that's broken, and the rain of bitter tears
Bringeth forth the grain that's golden garnered for the future years.
Life is not in living longest, and the heights which some attain
Are not reached by great endeavor, but by one swift span of pain.
Lived "our hero" in the moments more than some may live in years,
In the glory of that living find we balm for all our tears.
And remembrance brings us ever not a word or deed that mars
All the glory of his living in the life beyond the stars!

EXTRACTS FROM POEMS.

O flag, from out thy folds I see
The face of one that died for thee;
Lest I might hate thee, tenderly
I fold thee to my heart, ah! me,
With anguished cry, "it must not be."
Thank God! Tho' heart and home's bereft,
I still have love of country left.

* * * * *

God of the land and of the sea,
Thou witnessed all, to thee I cry;
And must our best and purest die
To set the suffering millions free?

* * * * *

O blessed dead! And for the soul
Of him who for his country dies,
O, Lord, is there a higher goal
Than that won by his sacrifice?

* * * * *

To sleep and sleep, forever sleep;
No more to wake, no more to weep;
To sleep and sleep through all the years,
Oblivious to life's joys and tears;
To miss the joy—to miss the pain,
To miss the loss—to miss the gain;
When life is young, nor troubles deep
Were it not best to sleep, and sleep?

* * * * *

If not a drop of blood were spilled
For thee, proud land, nor life were given,
Our hearts were not one-half so filled
With love of flag, or home, or heaven.

* * * * *

No sound shall stir the slumbering breast
Of him who found this silent rest;
He gave his life—he won the fame
That hallows each dead hero's name.

* * * * *

The sun sinks low, the dying flowers
Are passing with the dying hours.
The night is here, the night is long,
Gone is life's light, gone is life's song.
Death is but night, when passed away,
Then dawns the light of eternal day.

LIFE'S BATTLE.

Over all the desolation of a heart in
Sorrow's throes,
Comes a ray, its light unbroken,
Like a rainbow, radiant token,
Like a flash of sunshine gleaming
On the meadow's level snows.

Every night must have its ending in
A dawn of tender light;
There's a joy for every sorrow,
Tears to-day and smiles to-morrow;
There's an answer to the prayer of him
Who battles for the right.

IN THE LAND OF FANCY.

Never a cloud to darken the blue,
Never a flower to lose its hue,
Never a friend to prove untrue
In the beautiful land of fancy.

Never a joy to turn to pain,
Never a hope to die or wane,
Never a boon we may not gain
In the beautiful land of fancy.

Never a heart turns false or cold,
Never a face grows gray or old,
Never a love we may not hold
In the beautiful land of fancy.

All of life that we crave or miss
(The world denies us half its bliss),
Free, untrammeled, we have in this—
In the beautiful land of fancy.

President Wilson's Memorial Day Address Yesterday at Suresnes Cemetery, Near Paris.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHAMP CLARK,

OF MISSOURI,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, May 31, 1919.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include President Wilson's Memorial Day address yesterday at Suresnes Cemetery, near Paris, in France.

The address is as follows:

"Mr. Ambassador, ladies and gentlemen, fellow countrymen, no one with a heart in his breast, no American, no lover of humanity, can stand in the presence of these graves without the most profound emotion. These men who lie here are men of unique breed. Their like has not been seen since the far days of crusades. Never before have men crossed the seas to a foreign land to fight for a cause of humanity which they did not pretend was particularly their own but knew was the cause of humanity and of mankind. And when they came they found comrades for their courage and their devotion. They found armies of liberty already in the field—men who, though they had gone through three years of fiery trial, seemed only to be just discovering, not for a moment losing, the high temper of the great affair, men seasoned in the bloody service of liberty. Joining hands with these, the men of America gave that greatest of all gifts, the gift of life and the gift of spirit.

THEIR COURAGE AND ARDOR.

"It will always be a treasured memory on the part of those who knew and loved these men that the testimony of everybody who saw them in the field of action was their unflinching courage, their ardor to the point of audacity, their full consciousness of the high cause they had come to serve, and their constant vision of the issue. It is delightful to learn from those who saw these men fight and saw them waiting in the trenches for the summons to the fight that they had a thought of the spirit as well as a physical might, and those of us who know and love America know that they were discovering to the whole world the true spirit and devotion to their motherland. It was America who came in the person of these men and who will forever be grateful that she was so represented.

SLEEPING WITH KINDRED SPIRITS.

"And it is the more delightful to entertain these thoughts because we know that these men, though buried in a foreign land, are not buried in an alien soil. They are at home, sleeping with the spirits of those who thought the same thoughts and entertained the same aspirations. The noble women of Suresnes have given evidence of the loving sense with which they received these dead as their own, for they have cared for their graves, they have made it their interest, their loving interest,

to see that there was no hour of neglect, and that constantly through all the months that have gone by the mothers at home should know that there were mothers here who remembered and honored their dead.

"You have just heard in the beautiful letter from M. Clemenceau what I believe to be the real message of France to us on a day like this, a message of genuine comradeship, a message of genuine sympathy, and I have no doubt that if our British comrades were here they would speak in the same spirit and in the same language. For the beauty of this war is that it has brought a new partnership and a new comradeship and a new understanding into the field of the effort of the Nation.

LESSON TAUGHT BY THE DEAD.

"But it would be no profit to us to eulogize these illustrious dead if we did not take to heart the lesson which they have taught us. They are dead; they have done their utmost to show their devotion to a great cause, and they have left us to see to it that that cause shall not be betrayed, whether in war or peace. It is our privilege and our high duty to consecrate ourselves afresh on a day like this to the objects for which they fought. It is not necessary that I should rehearse to you what these objects were. These men did not come across the sea merely to defeat Germany and her associated powers in the war. They came to defeat forever the things for which the Central Powers stood, the sort of power they meant to assert in the world, the arrogant, selfish domination which they meant to establish, and they came, moreover, to see to it that there should never be a war like this again. It is for us, particularly for us who are civilized, to use our proper weapons of counsel and agreement to see to it that there never is such a war again. The nation that should now fling out of this common concord of counsel would betray the human race.

"So it is our duty to take and maintain the safeguards which will see to it that the mothers of America and the mothers of France and England and Italy and Belgium and all other suffering nations should never be called upon for this sacrifice again. This can be done. It must be done, and it will be done. The things that these men left us, though they did not in their councils conceive it, is the great instrument which we have just erected in the league of nations. The league of nations is the covenant of governments that these men shall not have died in vain. I like to think that the dust of those sons of America who were privileged to be buried in their mother country will mingle with the dust of the men who fought for the preservation of the Union, and that, as those men gave their lives in order that America might be united, these men have given their lives in order that the world might be united. Those men gave their lives in order to secure the freedom of mankind, and I look forward to an age when it will be just as impossible to regret the results of their labor as it is now impossible to regret the result of the labor of those men who fought for the union of the States. I look for the time when every man who now puts his counsel against the united service of mankind under the league of nations will be just as ashamed of it as he is who regretted the union of the States.

OLD STANDARDS SURGING FORTH.

"You are aware, as I am aware, that the airs of an older day are beginning to stir again, that the standards of an old order are trying to assert themselves again. There is here and there an attempt to insert into the counsel of statesmen the old reckoning of selfishness and bargaining, and national advantage, which were the roots of this war, and any man who counsels these things advocates a renewal of the sacrifice which these men have made; for if this is not the final battle for right there will be another that will be final. Let these gentlemen who suppose that it is possible for them to accomplish this return to an order of which we are ashamed and that we are ready to forget realize they can not accomplish it. The peoples of the world are awake and the peoples of the world are in the saddle. Private counsels of statesmen can not now and can not hereafter determine the destinies of nations. If we are not the servants of the opinion of mankind, we are of all men the littlest, the most contemptible, the least gifted with vision. If we do not know courage, we can not accomplish our purpose, and this age is an age which looks forward, not backward; which rejects the standard of national selfishness that once governed the counsels of nations and demands that they shall give way to a new order of things in which only the questions will be, 'Is it right?' 'Is it just?' 'Is it in the interest of mankind?'

STATESMEN UNITED FOR LEAGUE.

"This is a challenge that no previous generation ever dared to give ear to. So many things have happened so fast in the last four years that I do not think many of us realize what it is that has happened. Think how impossible it would have been to get a body of responsible statesmen seriously to entertain the idea of the organization of a league of nations four years ago! And think of the change that has taken place! I was told before I came to France that there would be confusion of counsels about this thing, and I found unity of counsel. I was told that there would be opposition, and I found union of action. I found the statesmen with whom I was about to deal united in the idea that we must have a league of nations; that we could not merely make a peace settlement and then leave it to make itself effectual, but that we must conceive some common organization by which we should give our common faith that this peace would be maintained and the conclusions at which we had arrived should be made as secure as the united counsels of all the great nations that fought against Germany could make them. We have listened to the challenge, and that is the proof that there shall never be a war like this again.

"Ladies and gentlemen, we all believe, I hope, that the spirits of these men are not buried with their bones. Their spirits live. I hope—I believe—that their spirits are present with us at this hour. I hope that I feel the compulsion of their presence. I hope that I realize the significance of their presence. Think, soldiers, of those comrades of yours who are gone. If they were here, what would they say? They would not remember what you are talking about to-day. They would remember America, which they left with their high hope and purpose. They would remember the terrible field of battle. They would remember what they constantly recalled in times of danger, what they had come for, and how worth while it was to give their lives for it. And they would say, 'Forget all the little circumstances of the day. Be ashamed of the jealousies that divide you. We command you in the name of those who, like ourselves, have died to bring the counsels of men together, and we remind you what America said she was born for. She was born, she said, to show mankind the way to liberty. She was born to make this great gift a common gift. She was born to show men the way of experience by which they might realize this gift and maintain it, and we abjure you in the name of all the great traditions of America to make yourselves soldiers now once for all in this common cause, where we need wear no uniform except the uniform of the heart, clothing ourselves with the principles of right, and saying to me everywhere, "You are our brothers, and we invite you into the comradeship of liberty and of peace."' Let us go away hearing these unspoken mandates of our dead comrades.

HIS PERSONAL CONSECRATION.

"If I may speak a personal word, I beg you to realize the compulsion that I myself feel that I am under. By the Constitution of our great country, I was the Commander in Chief of these men. I advised the Congress to declare that a state of war existed. I sent these lads over here to die. Shall I—can I—ever speak a word of counsel which is inconsistent with the assurances I gave them when they came over? It is inconceivable. There is something better, if possible, that a man can give than his life, and that is his living spirit to a service that is not easy, to resist counsels that are hard to resist, to stand against purposes that are difficult to stand against, and to say, 'Here I stand, consecrated in spirit of the men who were once my comrades, and who are now gone, and who left me under eternal bonds of fidelity.'"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM B. McKINLEY,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 30, 1919.

Mr. McKINLEY. Mr. Speaker, we pause to-day in our legislative work to honor those whose work is done. With filling eyes and proud and throbbing hearts we pause to review the glorious army of the immortal dead.

Yet they are not dead. They only sleep beneath the poppies of war-torn, blood-sprinkled France. Their spirits live, and woe to us when we shall let those heroic spirits die. They are our proudest heritage. When we lose them we lose all, and this Nation will fade away into the dead leaves of history.

To-day we stand with the spirits of Washington and Lincoln to review the last recruits of the Grand Army of this Republic. We see the immortals of Valley Forge and Appomattox wheel into line with the heroes of Chateau-Thierry and St. Mihiel. There mingle the spirits of those who died that this Nation might be born, of those who fell that this Nation might be saved,

and of those who made that final splendid sacrifice that the flag of our fathers might float unsullied and unashamed in the sun of justice and of right. They fought for no conquest and for no revenge. They gave their lives that mankind might live, and we are here to pledge to them that their sacrifices have not been made in vain.

In honoring those who died we pay the highest tribute to those who live. They risked their lives as their comrades did, and with thankful hearts we welcome home their returning legions—welcome them home to the tasks of peace. For their work is not done. While they have been away new and insidious dangers have sprung up within the gates of this Republic. New perils menace it. Only the courage and the devotion to high ideals and to our country's honor can safeguard that honor against the threats of anarchy, disruption, and decay.

If they would let that dishonor stand unchallenged, they would be false to the men who fell at their sides in that hell of war overseas. They would betray, as we would betray if we stood by in silence, the heroes whose spirits should guide us to-day with a truer and nobler courage to stand as soldiers should stand in this battle for the preservation of our liberties. Theirs is the task to stand unflinching that this country may live a flaming beacon light that will guide the weakened nations of the world through the dark hours still to come before peace and good will have been reestablished in this world.

America's Soldiery.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SCOTT FERRIS,

OF OKLAHOMA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 30, 1919.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, this is Decoration Day. The chosen representatives of the people in the Congress of the United States have assembled on this day to pay a mark of respect to America's soldiery.

The 110,000,000 people of the Republic and those across the sea are meeting and planting a lily and a rose on some solitary mound where tears of consecration and devotion have been shed.

Seventy thousand of our dead sleep in France, 210,000 bear wounds that will follow them through life, more than $30,000,000,000 have been expended from our Treasury, the armistice has been signed, the fighting has stopped, the battle has been won, the peace protocol is in process of completion. Our boys are coming home at the rate of 300,000 per month.

Through all these two years of strife our fields have fed the world. Our resources and our Treasury have financed the world. Our soldiery has saved the world from an outlaw nation and the tyrant's heel. These, and ah! many times more, are the incidents of importance that might be referred to.

To-day let us pause and do all honor to our soldiers and ask the God of the universe to cast His richest blessings upon them. They are our soldiers.

When Congress declared war, on April 6, 1917, it was on the lips of all the world, "Will a Republic free from militarism fight?" "Will a Nation governed by the consent of the governed defend her undoubted rights?" "Can a real army be quickly raised?" "Will they send across 3,000 miles of surging sea an army to fight in a foreign land?" "Can government of the people, by the people, and for the people resolve itself into a fighting force?" "Can they reach Europe with forces sufficient to stem the onrushing tide of the German hordes?" "Can a Nation where the citizen and not the soldier makes the State stand erect and combat a military power like Germany?" "Can a great peace-loving Nation bent on building fortunes, homes, hospitals, and the glories of peace resolve itself into a war machine with efficacy, force, and power?"

These, and ah! many times more, are some of the questions that were asked; these, and ah! many times more, are some of the problems that confronted a great, drowsy, sleeping monster Republic, who had given all her sustenance for peace and the good of the world, and little, if any, of her thoughts and sustenance for war-making purposes.

America's answer came when the drowsy Republic, roused to full stature, rubbed her sleepy, drowsy eyes. Then the answer came—America will defend her citizenship on land and sea, wherever they may be—America will defend her liberty and her honor and her traditions to the last dollar of wealth and to the last life, if need be—America from her fields will feed the world—America from her resources and Treasury will finance the world—America will raise an army overnight that will stand every test—America will build a merchant marine to bridge the Atlantic—America will put 2,000,000 men across the sea—America will defend the flag and its costly folds—America will turn the tide of an outlaw nation—America will repel invasion and turn it into one of retreat and surrender—America will depose monarchs and monarchies and in their stead implant in office the servants of the people and republics ruled by the consent of the governed—America will fight unselfishly—America will not come back until it's over over there. American made good every promise, stood every test, true and helpful to the end!

America will not stop when the fight is over and the battle is won; but America will play her full part in seeing to it that these brave boys did not die in vain. America will see to it that as a result of their labors, their sufferings, and their sacrifice there shall spring from it a protocol of peace—a league of peace; a league of nations, made up of the nations who love peace and hate war; made up of nations who believe in spending their sustenance for the good of the world instead of for the destruction of the world; made up of a group of nations that believe in free men and free governments.

To me these 70,000 soldiers who made the last offering for their country; to me these 210,000 wounded soldiers; to me these 4,000,000 boys who entered the service and have made the heroic self-sacrifice, rendered this dangerous service—something must be achieved in their name, something must be achieved for the sacrifice made.

To me that something is to make it certain that hereafter there shall be no more wars like this one; to me that something is to bind together with iron bands the nations who desire to keep the peace and stand in solid phalanx against those nations who desire to break it; to me that something is to strive for the peace of the world and obstruct in every way the disturbers of the peace of the world; to me that means reduction of armaments; strong arbitration treaties as a condition precedent to all war and total abolition of secret treaties; to remove the profit, control, and distribution from private hands to governmental hands of all war-making material. The great league of nations now in process of making in Versailles contains these very far-reaching and most important features. To me that great document is an open, honest effort toward a lasting peace. It is an obstruction to future wars.

Its adoption means the boys did not die in vain; it means the peace of the world will be safer after it is adopted and approved than it was before.

The 70,000 American soldiers who sleep under the lilies and poppies of France offered their country all they had—their lives. Under the necessities of the hour our Government, seeking to maintain the liberty and peace of the world, accepted the sacrifice thus offered. Standing in the Congress of the United States this day, allowing our thoughts and hearts to reach across 3,000 miles of sea to these 70,000 newly constructed mounds that are to be the last resting places of these brave boys—pausing again with bowed-down heads and thinking of the heavy hearts of the mothers that gave these boys, we ask, Is there no better way to solve the problems between nations? Is there no better way than this one? Is there no better plan to lift aloft the standard of civilization? Is there no way to conclude differences other than by the sword? With a country teeming in science, intelligence, civilization, and patriotism, with 6,000 years of recorded history behind us and steadfastly gazing into the future, is it not time to think of a better plan, to arrive at a better plan, to adopt a better plan?

To me that better plan is the league of nations, almost ready for submission to the Senate of the United States for approval. Critics have and will pick flaws in it; critics have and will oppose it; we have had critics with us from the beginning; we have had obstructors with us from the beginning; they will be with us until the end.

Let me urge on the living, both in and out of Congress, both in and out of the service, to study carefully this great peace document before giving approval to its rejection and lending obstruction to its advancement.

Who are there among us on this bright Decoration Day, set apart for decoration and dedication of America's dead, who have not thought of the all-absorbing subject, Is there no meeting place for the dead? What shall become of our 70,000 soldier boys who in the springtime of life offered their country all and had their offering accepted? What shall become of

our own dead, both in battle and in peace? This is life's hardest and most difficult problem; it is as perplexing to-day as it was at the beginning. The mystery of human life has not clarified, has not simplified. It is as mysterious and difficult of solution to-day as it was at the beginning. The answer, and the only answer, is the self-satisfying one found in the Book of Books, that gives the sweet assurance that the grave is not the end. Everything about us fortifies and confirms this statement, this theory, this belief.

To me it shall ever be that our soldiery has passed through the blood-soaked trenches of the world's greatest war into the summerland of hope, peace, and life—to me they have journeyed to a land where the din of battle never sounds, to a land where there is less of sorrow and more of rejoicing, more of meeting and less of parting, and where the heroes of yesterday and of preceding wars will come in solid phalanx to meet the soldiers of to-day, with trumpets blowing, with banners flying, with bands playing, to welcome them, to aid them, to lift them aloft amidst chanting music to the land of our hopes, to the land of our dreams, to that beautiful land of somewhere, to the land of eternal day.

To me it shall be a land with less war, and more of peace; more of plenty, and less of want. To me they shall be our heroes; to me their spirits will live on among us as the spirit of Washington and Lincoln live to-day—their spirits shall live on among us, their names will adorn the pages of history. They are our soldiers who offered all; they are our soldiers who gave all. May the God of the universe protect them; may the God of the universe hold their destiny in the hollow of His hand until they have crossed safely the other side; may the future be all we have hoped it would be.

Soldiers of the living, when America entered the war two years ago she committed to your keeping the flag of the Republic. You have kept it, you did not lower it; you have honored it, you did not dishonor it. You have made America proud; you have made the world proud; you have made your parents proud; you have earned your night's repose.

Soldiers, sailors, and marines, both living and dead, the American Congress this day with uncovered heads makes grateful acknowledgment for a grateful Nation of your task well done.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GILBERT N. HAUGEN,

OF IOWA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, June 4, 1919.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, in response to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL] in reference to the status of the Federal road act, I desire to submit a communication, accompanied by a memorandum prepared by the Chief of the Bureau of Roads, from Mr. Harrison, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. This memorandum gives the information requested:

Here is a statement, prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads, regarding the status of the Federal aid road act. I think it will give you the information you desire. I am sorry that we could not get the memorandum to you before 12 o'clock. You will note that it shows the immense amount of preliminary work that has been necessary to get the act into operation. It seems to me that if the statement is to go into the RECORD it should be printed in full in order that the complete story will be available.

Very truly, yours,

F. R. HARRISON,
Assistant to the Secretary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS,
Washington, D. C., June 4, 1919.

MEMORANDUM AS TO STATUS OF FEDERAL AID ROAD WORK.

The Federal aid road act was approved July 11, 1916, but under the terms of the act an immense amount of preliminary work was necessary.

First, the Secretary of Agriculture was required to apportion the Federal funds for the first fiscal year to all of the States, and in doing this it was necessary to ascertain from the Postmaster General the mileage of rural delivery and star routes, as the apportionment had to be made on the basis of area, population, and the mileage of rural delivery and star mail routes. The certificate of apportionment for the first fiscal year was issued on July 21, 1916, 10 days after the act was approved.

Next, the act required that the Secretary of Agriculture prescribe rules and regulations for its administration, which were prepared after a conference held in Washington with the several State highway department officials, and were issued on September 1, 1916. It was also necessary to ascertain which of the States were equipped with highway departments within the meaning of the act, as cooperation could be only with States so equipped. This latter requirement necessitated an exhaustive investigation of the State highway department laws and a great deal of correspondence with State highway officials. When the investigation was completed it was found that 11 States were not equipped with highway departments, and that the status of five others was doubtful. New basic legislation, therefore, was necessary in 16 States, while in many of the other States cooperation was impracticable without the passage of enabling State laws, since in some States direct supervision could not be exercised by the highway department, and in others the requisite funds to meet the Federal funds were not available, nor could adequate maintenance assurances be given. In all of the States assent by the legislature was essential, except that the governor might assent, pending the adjournment of the first regular session of the legislature held after the passage of the Federal act. During the year 1917, 43 State legislatures were in session and enacted the necessary legislation to enable cooperation with their respective States.

It was apparent, therefore, that actual road construction could hardly have begun under the most favorable condition before the opening of the construction season of 1917.

However, early in April, 1917, Congress declared war, and in connection with the prosecution of the war various restrictive measures operated to retard or prevent road-construction work. For instance, the Secretary of the Treasury requested that the disbursement of the Federal aid funds in the several States be withheld in so far as might be found practicable. The War Industries Board, the Fuel Administration, and the Railroad Administration placed such restrictions on the use and transportation of road materials as to prevent construction work proceeding on most of the projects that were ready for construction. In addition, the price of labor and materials advanced so that contractors in bidding on work made their bids so high as to be prohibitive, numerous instances occurring where projects repeatedly advertised either received no bids or the bids were so high that they were rejected. These conditions resulted in a total or partial suspension of construction work by the States until after the armistice was signed, when preparations were made to resume work.

Up to and including May 31, 1919, there had been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture project statements for 1,188 projects, involving the improvement of 11,350.10 miles of road, at a total estimated cost of $108,295,329.05, and on which Federal aid in the amount of $43,076,176.63 was requested. Construction of the above roads is in the hands of the several State highway departments, and on May 31, 1919, 813 miles had been completed. The cost of the completed work has been $6,870,451.57, of which $2,692,491.34 was paid in the form of Federal aid by the United States Government. The cost of administration per mile of road approved by the Secretary of Agriculture as suitable to receive Federal aid has been $30.40, including expenditures both in Washington and in the field. In connection with the field expenses 10 district offices were organized, equipped, and maintained with the necessary force for carrying on the work connected with each district. In the Washington office there were unusual organization expenses incident to meeting the requirements of a legal nature preliminary to cooperation with the several States. The Federal aid road act limits the administrative expenditures to not exceeding 3 per cent of the Federal appropriation, and it also limits the amount of Federal funds that may be paid on a project not to exceed 50 per cent of the total cost, so that the maximum of Federal funds that can be paid for administrative purposes can not exceed 1½ per cent of the total actual cost of projects; but since the amount of Federal aid requested on projects for which project statements have been approved is only about 40 per cent of the total estimated cost, it follows that the maximum administrative expenses can not exceed 1.2 per cent.

To summarize, it may be said that the Federal aid road building program is now getting under way for the first time under conditions approaching anything like normal. The progress that will be made in the prosecution of this program of work in the future can in no way be judged by the progress heretofore made under the many adverse conditions that had to be met.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WELLS GOODYKOONTZ,

OF WEST VIRGINIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, June 3, 1919.

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. Mr. Speaker, on last Friday the House had under consideration House joint resolution 67, extending the thanks of Congress to those who served in the armed forces of the United States in the war against Germany. On the day mentioned—Memorial Day—I delivered a public address in the national cemetery at the city of Grafton, in West Virginia. Since the subject of that address is germane to the resolution I subjoin the same as an extension of my remarks.

If I were required to state the subject of the address I have engaged to deliver I should entitle it:

"A LESSON FROM THE DEAD."

The National Congress and the State legislatures acted in wisdom when they decreed that the 30th day of May in each year be set apart as a legal holiday and known as Memorial Day.

The statutory enactments I have mentioned were but the crystallization of a highly intelligent public opinion reflected by the advanced standards of our modern civilization and enlightenment; or rather, stating the proposition in different words, the surest test of a high order of human society consists in a profound reverence for the memory of the dead.

Show me a land where the story of great deeds and of wonderful achievements by those dead and gone is preserved in the annals of the people;

Show me a land where the stirring events and memorable scenes in which great men, since gathered to their fathers, figured, by the deft hand of the painter have been depicted on canvas or by the sculptor's chisel delineated in bronze and in marble;

Show me a land where the graves of the departed, from the humblest citizen to the loftiest of soldiers and statesmen, are visited, watched over, and cared for, by being kept green and by the planting of shrubbery and by the placing of flowers and by the erection of suitable headstones and monuments;

Show me these things, which indicate a reverence for the dead, and I will show you a land dedicated to liberty, guarded by law.

And so it is that we, sharing the sentiments I have mentioned and in accordance with the spirit and purpose of the law, have assembled on this day of memory in a national cemetery to engage in suitable exercises respecting the memory of the dead.

When the soul of man has departed, there remains not much of him. When the organic matter of his body has been resolved into the inorganic, the chemist may find among his ashes some lime and iron, a little sulphur and phosphorus—the mineral salts of that body—but the manly form that once flowered in the image of his God has been reconverted into its original constituent elements and is "returned unto dust."

I purpose not to enter the fields of speculation concerning the mysteries of birth and death, for we know as a matter of human experience that man is born but to die. I may add—and truthfully, I can say—that each year of my life has been happier than the year that went before it; yet there still remains one cloud upon the horizon, and that cloud is, I have got to die; and so, in the course of nature, must we all die and enter into our "dwellings of rest." As of this we have been told, in a sad but philosophic poem, written by William Knox, that—

> The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
> Be scattered around, and together be laid;
> As the young and the old, the low and the high,
> Shall crumble to dust and together shall lie.

By this melancholy verse we are reminded that death is no respecter of persons; that the child, the mother, the husband, the maid, the king, the priest, and the sage, sooner or later must be "hidden and lost in the depths of the grave," and that the peasant, the herdsman, and the beggar have "faded away like the grass that we tread"; and that the saint and the sinner, the wise and the foolish, "have quietly mingled their bones with the dust." The author then proceeds to tell us how all these loved and scorned, grieved and joyed, but in their case, as in ours, that "hope and despondency, pleasure and pain, are mingled together in sunshine and rain," and that "the smile and the tear, the song and the dirge, still follow each other like surge upon surge."

In this silent city of the dead lie resting from their labors many of those who fought to preserve and perpetuate the Union of States that had been established in consequence of the devotion of the Revolutionary fathers to the cause of human freedom; others—many of them, perhaps—also lie sleeping here, but what we say they can not hear, for—

> Can storied urn or animated bust
> Back to its mansions call the fleeting breath?
> Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust
> Or flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death?

So that, after all, what is said here to-day, although uttered out of respect for and as an inspiration from the dead, can serve only as a lesson for the living.

Then what is that lesson that we are to learn from the lives of these noble dead? The subject of the lesson might be entitled "Devotion to constitutional government."

Your grandsires, cherishing a fond love for liberty, at Lexington and Bunker Hill and Valley Forge suffered and died in order that the great fundamental instrument, the Constitution, might be established; and your sires, believing that this great organic law had been "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal," weltered in their own blood in order that free government might not perish and by their martial achievements preserved for posterity what had been fought for and won by our Revolutionary fathers.

And now your sons and your grandsons, emulating the example and fired by the same spirit of liberty that raged in the bosoms of their ancestors and inspired them to action in the War of the Revolution and in the Civil War, have gone forth, even to lands beyond the seas, and by their intelligence, courage, and patriotism, and by their suffering and death, have demonstrated to all mankind that the Declaration and the Constitution were not mere formulæ declaring and purporting to safeguard, respectively, the inalienable rights of man, but were living, breathing realities, and that their integrity would be maintained in order that the glory of America might not depart.

The cost of American life and limb—treasure not considered—in this war has been terrific. The Casualty Division of the War Department advised me that of our soldiers and airmen—sailors not included—who lost their lives, 32,981 were killed in action, 13,520 died from wounds, 33,159 died from disease, 4,655 died as the result of accident or from other cause, 3,232 were missing in action, or a total of 87,547 fatalities; and there were wounded 204,992.

These figures do not include the vast number of those who died in the cantonments and camps. The Surgeon General's office has informed me that there have died in Army camps, from September 1, 1917, to May 2, 1919, 34,729 men. The Secretary of the Navy has indicated to me that in his department the casualties are as follows: Killed in action, 724; by accident and other causes, 1,018; died of disease, 5,567.

If those figures are authentic, there are of the wounded 204,992 and of the dead 129,685, or a grand total of 334,677.

This is the price we have paid so far, and so far only, as involves the suffering and death of our soldiers. The mental suffering of their loved ones, the economic loss to the State and Nation, and the tremendous monetary expense of conducting the war are not considered.

To me the saddest circumstance of all is the one that tells us that in a foreign but friendly land—in France, awaiting that great day, the day of judgment, the day of resurrection—lie sleeping of our boys 87,547 and in our own native land have died and are buried 34,729. Further, those of our sons who entered the Navy and are now dead must be considered. These have been buried, some on land, but many at sea.

I am informed that it is the purpose of the War Department that of the 87,547 men whose lives were lost in Europe to assemble as many of their bodies as may be recovered in two American cemeteries now being established in France. One of these cemeteries has been located at a place called Romaigne, where 26,000 American soldiers are to be buried. Many of these soldiers have already been removed, for the trenches in the cemetery to receive their bodies were dug some time ago.

In this war soldiers were buried, generally, where they fell, on the roadside, in the fields, in the woods, wherever they went down. At one place is one grave, at another two or three graves, and at still another perhaps a hundred graves. The bodies of those soldiers were not scientifically prepared for burial, and they were not placed in coffins nor caskets, but were buried, wrapped in their uniforms, in shallow graves. Their bodies are now being disinterred for final burial in the cemeteries to be owned by the Nation.

A distinguished Member of Congress—Mr. MADDEN—who has been in France, advises that these bodies when disinterred are very heavy, "so heavy, on account of their clothing being saturated with rain, that four husky soldiers were required, while they were carrying a single body on a stretcher, to rest every 25 feet."

The War Department in due time will, upon the request of the proper relative, cause to be returned to America the body of a soldier, but in the great—I should say very great—majority of cases no such request will be made, and consequently there will repose in the bosom of France, awaiting the final resurrection, over 50,000 of American boys. Some one has estimated that if these soldiers were living and were to march 25 abreast in solid column it would take them four hours to pass a given point. This is a part—only a part—of the price of liberty—the cost of maintaining constitutional government. Here at home "democracy of the world" sounds well, "universal freedom" is also pleasing to the ear, but to my mind no greater task now confronts the American people than the care of their own people. The father looks to the welfare of his own family first. The Constitution must be preserved. Those who tinker with it by attempting reforms and making additions by amendments, although in some cases such amendments are justified and some I have sanctioned, may in the course of time undermine that great structure framed by the fathers and cause it to collapse, break down, and fail. In closing this address I would be derelict did I not express in my poor way our recognition of deepest obligation to the sons of West Virginia who registered for military service. Those who were successful in getting overseas were perhaps more fortunate than those who were left behind. All were willing. All were patriotic and wanted to go. All were our boys. Each and all of them, whether unscathed, or wounded, or dead, have our everlasting gratitude.

Now, thanking you for the privilege of speaking in this public way, in the only national cemetery in West Virginia, and with fond hopes, I wish you Godspeed and good-by.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN B. JOHNSTON,
OF NEW YORK,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, June 3, 1919.

Mr. JOHNSTON of New York. Mr. Speaker: Last Friday the House had under consideration House joint resolution 67, extending the thanks of Congress to those who served in the armed forces of the United States in the war against the Imperial German Government. On the day mentioned—Memorial Day—I delivered a public address at Greenwood Baptist Church, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, at a service of remembrance and honor to our G. A. R. and also the gallant soldiers and sailors of the recent great war. In this service several of the churches of the Park Slope section of Brooklyn united. Since the subject of that address is pertinent to the resolution, I add same as an extension of my remarks.

Days particularly set apart for ceremonies in honor of the dead are not uncommon to mankind. They are, in fact, almost as old as history itself. The ancient Greeks performed impressive rites at each new grave. The Romans selected a week, called the Parenthalia, when they gathered at the tombs of their departed and decorated them with wreaths and flowers. Our early ancestors, the Druids, celebrated their memorial day every autumn, usually in November, on the eve of their festival of thanksgiving. Christians from the earliest times had a day of prayer for their dead; hence the church holiday known as All Saints' Day. Our Memorial Day has been aptly described as a secular All Souls' Day.

There is a very general but erroneous impression that Decoration Day, as it was formerly known, or Memorial Day, as it is now called, was a day originally designated by legislative act or executive decree, in order to pay tribute to our martyred dead. It may not, therefore, be amiss at this time to point out just how Memorial Day became a holiday. Shortly after the close of the Civil War, the widows, mothers, and children of the Confederate dead went out and strewed their graves with flowers. They scattered them impartially, not only over the graves of their own loved ones but over the unknown and unmarked resting places of Union soldiers. As soon as the news of this touching tribute by the women of the South was flashed over the North, it allayed as nothing else could have done sectional prejudice and passion, and aroused national amity and love. This incident, however, produced no practical results till May, 1868, when Gen. Logan, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an order designating May 30, 1868, "for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late Rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet churchyard in the land." The idea spread rapidly, until the holiday has become a legal one in all but six States of the Union. And every year since people have gathered all over the country to pay truthful and sincere tribute to the heroism of the living and the martyrdom of the dead, who sacrificed, suffered, and endured so much that the Union may remain one and inseparable then, now, and forever.

As this is not only a holiday but a holy day, there is and could be no more fitting place for a meeting of this character than here in this beautiful edifice, dedicated to the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

It is always an inspiring and ennobling occasion when men and women gather to pay respect and homage to those who have passed to the great beyond, and who during their transitory existence here have led a life of service and unselfishness. To die in defense of one's country is only a little less glorious than to die for love of one's God.

This war which during the last four years has wrought more desolation and destruction to life and property than all other wars combined has just been brought to a successful and triumphant conclusion through the intervention of this country under the leadership of President Wilson and the brave and heroic acts of the boys in blue under Admiral Sims and the boys in khaki under Gen. Pershing.

We did not enter this war to satisfy a selfish motive or to gratify a sordid purpose. We sought no territorial expansion, nor did we covet dominion. We did not wish conquest or to conquer. We entered it only when our property was destroyed, our ships sunk, and our citizens killed, and to remain out of it longer would have been falling short of our duty to ourselves and to the civilization of which we are a part. We did not wish to ruin a nation but to destroy a military system, the most vicious that ever afflicted a people or threatened the peace of the world; a system the authors of which respected none of the chivalrous traditions of the warriors of old but destroyed churches, polluted their sacred vessels, and outraged their virtuous women who had consecrated their lives to work of charity and service to God; a system which made war on noncombatants, maimed and killed children, ravished the women of Belgium and France and consigned them to a fate worse than death itself, which slaughtered babies at their mothers' breasts, and committed atrocities and barbarities without parallel or precedent in the whole history of human experience.

It was to destroy the fiends who, intoxicated with power and authority, had committed these monstrous acts and many others which can not be described or even mentioned before an audience of this character that 4,000,000 brave lads responded to their country's call and their President's summons, offered their services willingly and cheerfully to go they knew not where, to do they feared not what, to suffer tortures and torments akin to hell itself, and if need be forfeit their lives that you and your children and all the children of men might possess and enjoy the benefits and blessings of liberty and democracy.

Before we entered this war success was doubtful, after we entered it victory was certain. Two years ago the message of these young men to their sorely pressed and tired Allies on the western front was "Hold the fort for we are coming, five times five hundred thousand strong," and they came from every quarter and every section of the country, from every station in life, and from every field of endeavor. The factory hand competing with his fellow in the busy life of the throbbing metropolis, together with the cotillion leader from the Fifth Avenue drawing room; the sturdy woodsman from Maine and the hardy farmer from Iowa; the cowboy from the western prairie, where he basks in the sunlight of free life and fresh air, and the miner from Pennsylvania, who toils in the dark and dismal recesses of the bowels of the earth—all responded and departed, and they all approached the shores of France with impatience, but with a resolution and enthusiasm characteristic of the crusaders of old who fought in a holy cause and whose motto was, "Do or die." And after they arrived they not only succeeded in checking the Hun invasion, but in hurling the invaders back at every point—at San Quentin, where so many of the dauntless lads of our own Twenty-third gave up their lives, at Chateau-Thierry, where the brave boys of the gallant Sixty-ninth won fame and glory which will be imperishable. They pierced the Hindenburg line at so many points that it resembled a chain broken at every link, and they crowded the Germans through it out of France and Belgium, and sent them on their way back to Berlin, where they found their Kaiser, who had just lost his crown, wondering when he was to lose his head, and they saw the whole system of the Hohenzollerns trembling, tottering, and crumbling in ruins at their feet, autocracy destroyed, and the world made safe for democracy.

There are some among us, patriots as well as partisans, who fear, now that victory in battle is an accomplished fact, that we may be cheated, by domestic disturbance or disorder, out of the fruits of that victory so dearly won; that Bolshevism is more dangerous than Kaiserism. Dr. Harper, who has just returned from France, where he rendered conspicuous and distinguished service, referred to the growth of Bolshevism here and the evils it portends. Bolshevism has become dominant only in those countries like Russia, where the laws have been powerless and the rulers reluctant to give to their people even a small part of that to which they were entitled and which their Creator intended to be the heritage of every man, as priceless as life itself. And these thoughtless and misguided Bolshevists, in their mad rush to secure justice for themselves, have done injustice to others, including themselves.

But here on this continent 143 years ago our forefathers established a Nation of freedom for freemen. They planted the seed of a Government destined to be permanent, because they fashioned and patterned after the faith which they professed. Democracy's cardinal principle that all men are equal in the eye of the law is based on Christianity's cardinal principal that all men are equal in the sight of God. And this country, which has successively withstood invasion from without and insurrection from within, will survive this dreadful conflict, and its people will emerge from it stronger, bigger, better men and women because of the service they have rendered and the sacrifice they have made, and they will enjoy a progress and prosperity greater than they have even realized—far greater than they have ever dreamed.

And when we recount the achievements of our heroes is it any wonder that men and women everywhere are gathering as

we are to-night to pay tribute to those to whom we owe so much and who are not returning? And it is not alone fitting but commendable that we should pause and think of those who contributed most, those who have already "gone west," those young men, the very flower of American manhood, who to-night lie "in Flanders fields, where poppies blow," tens of thousands of whom sleep under soil 3,000 miles removed from home and family; their graves are not strewn with fragrant flowers to be moistened by a mother's tears or sweetened by a sweetheart's kiss; their only tombstone is a small wooden cross, the symbol of justice and the emblem of Christianity, which indicates that under ground consecrated by the blood of a million heroes there lie the sacred bones of an American warrior, an American patriot, and an American martyr. And the only comfort and solace which their loved ones can have, apart from the pride which they must feel in their patriotism and the sacrifice they have made, is the knowledge that when they rise, as rise they will, they will be permitted to join in the chorus of the angels when they sing—

In the beauty of the lilies, Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that transfigured you and me;
As He died to make men holy, so we died to make men free.

Memorial Day.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES B. TIMBERLAKE,

OF COLORADO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 30, 1919,

On the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 67) tendering the thanks of Congress to those who served or gave others to the service of the country in the Great War.

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed fitting on this Memorial Day—which for 50 years has been patriotically observed by a grateful people—to commemorate the sacrifices of those who fell in defense of freedom and liberty, that to-day in this Hall of our National Congress, as Representatives of the entire people of our loved land, we meet to do honor to our brave boys who have fallen while fighting our country's battles. To-day and here we pay homage to them with full hearts—to the heroes of 1776, of 1812, of 1861, and with a fresher sorrow, untamed by time's softening power, the brave band we so recently gathered together to combat civilization's foe and banish from a fevered brain the ill-conceived dream of a "one world empire." Upon attempt of the realization of this mad desire the ancient Persians wrecked their fortunes, and on down through history to the sad hour when the house of Hohenzollern heard the stroke of the clock that bade their hordes march forth to the same defeat that met other dynasties possessed of this wild dream of world power.

And this was the mission of the millions of America's youth enrolled in one vast Army for the defense of the freedom of the world—to stop the onrushing tide of Prussian tyranny—and how they strengthened the lines of defense and turned the fortunes of war into victory for the Allies is known to all men.

To-day we honor every American who wore the soldier's garb, carried his country's colors, and marched to its martial airs, whether in the training camp or at the battle front. We welcome the returning soldier host with love and cheers, and for their companions who return not our hearts are heavy, our heads are bowed. As a Nation we sorrow for our dead, and as citizens we sympathize with the bereaved fathers, mothers, wives, and widowed brides of our land. To-day our millions turn aside from the busy cares of life to hold sacred communion with our brave dead, to contemplate their deeds of valor, and, so far as words have power, to commemorate their sacrifice. But not in words, but deeds, can we in the future prove our appreciation of the laying down of life of more than 100,000 of the flower of the manhood of our country. Of these about 33,000 were killed in action—a magnificent array of sterling manhood. Decoration Day takes on a deeper meaning because of these new-made graves. This is the saddest 30th day of May we have ever known. The dread scourge that during the past winter visited our camps, the unavoidable accidents and illness incident to gathering great groups of men together, largely swelled the number of our dead. All this added to the toll of battle has drawn heavily upon our man power and to-day as heavily upon our sympathies. But why recount all this bloodshed, sacrifice, and sorrow? Why? "Lest we forget" the obligation bequeathed by the dead to the living. The dead are heroic; may the living be noble.

May we as Americans, in whatever station of life we find ourselves, jealously guard that which we asked them, with their lives, to defend.

Here in this Hall may we stand bravely by our guns in the front-line trenches, and send, as did they, the message along the line back to the people, "We hold."

Joining with us in the years that have passed have been the brave soldiers spared to us from the contest from 1861 to 1865. We have been pained to note from year to year the rapidly diminishing number of the surviving veterans of that great war taking part in these memorials, and soon the last of them will have crossed the divide, to join their comrades in the great beyond.

This is the day sacredly set apart for honoring our heroic dead. Whether they fell at Yorktown, Gettysburg, or on the fields of France and Flanders, at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, Soissons, or on the bloody field of the Argonne, in the camps of training for their country's service—they are alike deserving of our honor and homage, and, as I say, it is most fitting that we commemorate their valor and sacrifice in this manner.

When in France and Belgium I saw along the battle front the devastation wrought by the cruel war which had been waged by the foe against which we contended. I saw the marked graves of brave soldiers who had fallen in singles and in groups along the entire battle line from the Marne to Calais, and I never failed to bow my head and salute this resting place, for, whether he was American, French, British, Italian, Australian, or Canadian, I recognized he had made the supreme sacrifice that "liberty shall not perish from the earth."

Memorial Day.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENIGNO C. HERNANDEZ,

OF NEW MEXICO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 30, 1919.

Mr. HERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, we paused to-day in our legislative labors to do honor to those whose work is done. I have listened with a good deal of attention and care to the eloquent addresses made by several distinguished Members of this House. It has left a lasting impression upon me, and naturally my thoughts take me back to the part that New Mexico played in this awful tragedy from which we have just emerged. This is the greatest Memorial Day that our country has ever known. For more than half a century this day has been sacred in our annals. Annually we have paid homage to the brave men of the Rebellion. For the past 20 years we have added to their number the departed of the Spanish-American War, and to-day, grouped with all these heroes, whose number of dead is increased as the years roll by, we add nearly 80,000 of our citizens who have made the supreme sacrifice during the World War. The resolution, which I know will be adopted by unanimous vote, includes all these heroes, and besides it tends to console mothers, fathers, wives, and relatives of those who sacrificed their lives that victory might be attained. All over our country tributes of all kinds have been extended to our returning soldiers. The courage displayed by these soldiers in battle represents the character and courage of the people at home. The sons of New Mexico responded patriotically to the call, remembering the deeds of their forefathers, who always fought the battles of liberty. Approximately 5,000 men from that State voluntarily enlisted in all branches of the Army and Navy. Approximately 15,000 or more were drafted under the provisions of the selective-service law.

For centuries the people of New Mexico have demonstrated that they are a liberty-loving people. Under the most trying circumstances the sons of New Mexico have shown themselves courageous, thrown against the savages and all other enemies. During the Rebellion 6,000 men volunteered under the Union flag, and history tells us how they behaved themselves during that awful crisis. During the Spanish-American War about one-fourth of the regiment known in history as the Rough Riders were from New Mexico. Approximately eleven hundred

casualties marked the price paid by sons of our State in the World War. Of these, 435 gave their lives so that our institutions might be made safe and permanent and insure the world's freedom. We beheld them as they kissed their wives, mothers, sisters, and their children good-by, leaving their usual occupations and homes to go and fight the battles of their country. We beheld them as we saw them entrain at the various stations amid the cheers of their fellow citizens. We behold them upon the glorious battle fields of the World War. We are with them at Chateau-Thierry, Vaux, Belleau Wood, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne Forest. We know how they behaved on these battle fields—without complaining or asking any questions. New Mexico took an active part in all of the war activities, oversubscribed all the war loans. Its legislators, in extraordinary session held during the first two weeks of May, 1917, placed at the disposition of the governor and State council of defense three-fourths of a million dollars for the purpose of aiding the Federal Government in winning the war—an enormous amount, taking into consideration that we are a struggling Commonwealth. The reason for this action on the part of the legislative assembly in our State was that we wanted to be sure that the false promises made by the Kaiser and his cohorts should not be carried out. Immediately upon the declaration of war the governor of our State mobilized our National Guard at the expense of the State, an organization composed of eighteen hundred men, every one a soldier, and many of them had seen active service on the Mexican border. Our machine-gun battalion, composed of men picked from our National Guard, has seen active service overseas and is considered one of the most efficient units in the American Expeditionary Forces. In one word, in the great drama of the war the illustrious sons of New Mexico played their part with marked courage and bravery, thus reflecting credit upon our Commonwealth, and their deeds shed luster upon the deeds of our forefathers. We are proud of them; and now, when we are paying tribute to our heroes, let us not forget the mothers, the widows, and their orphans and show our gratitude in a substantial manner by providing for them and caring for those of our heroes who are maimed and who are to-day carrying painful wounds and broken in health as a result of their heroic deeds. Our heartfelt gratitude to the living and the dead and our sympathy for their mothers, fathers, and relatives whose sons lost their lives in the awful tragedy. Render our profoundest thanks to our Almighty God that He brought us through the bloody conflict safe and strong and powerful for the future of our country and the whole world.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MARION E. RHODES.

OF MISSOURI.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 30, 1919.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, by proclamation of Gen. John A. Logan, when commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the year 1868, Memorial Day was first established, the object being to decorate the graves of our fallen heroes of the Civil War. Hence it is appropriate in our observance of this great day of both sadness and gladness to pause sufficiently long to first pay special tribute to those who gave their lives that the Nation might live. All honor to the great name of him who originated this beautiful Memorial Day custom, and his comrades in arms. If their work had failed, this Republic would not occupy its present exalted position among the powers of the earth. With each passing year since that eventful surrender at Appomattox, the American people have been brought to a gradual realization of the importance of the preservation of the Federal Union. The significance of this fact was first emphasized in our war with Spain. But we never fully appreciated the consequences of that triumph until we found ourselves in the throes of the recent World War. I confess it was not until I saw the grandsons of those who wore the blue and the grandsons of those who wore the gray march away side by side through the streets of my own little city in the autumn of 1917, in answer to their country's call, that I appreciated in the fullest measure the achievements of those heroes of the Civil War whose graves have annually been decorated since the establishment of Memorial Day. Indeed, on that occasion I felt my heart so strangely warmed that the recollection thereof seems but the memory of yesterday.

On the present occasion we find ourselves engaged in an exercise having for its object not only honoring the memory of those who fell in battle in the great Civil War, but to do equal honor to the Nation's soldier dead, whether they fell at Lexington or Yorktown, at Saratoga or New Orleans, at Sumter or Appomattox, in Cuba or at Manila Bay, at the Marne or the Argonne. To-day the hearts of 100,000,000 people, without regard to section, creed, or political affiliation, are united as never before in the history of the American Republic on a Memorial Day occasion.

We can all recite Wilbur Nesbit's tribute to the flag with greater fervor than ever before:

Your flag and my flag!
And how it flies to-day
In your land and my land
And half a world away!
Rose red and blood red,
The stripes forever gleam;
Snow white and soul white—
The good forefathers' dream.
Sky blue and true blue, with stars to gleam aright—
The glorious guidon by day; a shelter through the night.

Your flag and my flag!
To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat,
And fifers shrilly pipe!
Your flag and my flag—
A blessing in the sky;
Your hope and my hope—
It never hid a lie!
Homeland and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!

Your flag and my flag!
And, oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—
Secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart
Beat quicker at the sight;
Sun kissed and wind tossed—
Red and blue and white.
The one flag, the great flag, the flag for me and you,
Glorifies all else beside—the red and white and blue!

In addressing myself particularly to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] I desire to say, as all have said, I most heartily approve the resolution. For Congress to extend its thanks to those who served in the armed forces of the United States in the recent world conflict, and to honor them on this occasion for their patriotic sacrifice and brilliant achievements, is eminently appropriate. That Congress also extend thanks to those who served on selective-service boards and on other auxiliary relief committees is likewise fitting and proper. While we extend our heartfelt thanks, as above stated, yet on this occasion we wish to do more. We wish to express deepest sympathy for fathers, mothers, wives, kindred, and friends whose dear ones made the supreme sacrifice. We honor the memories of those whose gallant deeds are recorded among the world's greatest heroes. Every man who gave his life in support of his country was such a hero. If our information is correct, the master stroke of Alexander the Great, who conquered the world 325 years before Christ; the victories of Cæsar over the legions of Gaul 50 years before Christ; which cost him 1,000,000 men; the triumph of William the Conqueror in the year 1066, which determined on whose brow the English crown of royalty should rest for 1,000 years; and the fall of Napoleon at Waterloo 103 years ago—while these constitute the high points in the world's military achievements, yet they were but miniature affairs as compared with the great military tragedy recently enacted across the sea, in which our heroes played so brilliant a part. The earth, from center to circumference, was shaken as never before by the terror of a multitude of battles from the Marne to Sedan. It was our own brave soldiers who, just one year ago to-day, by their splendid valor stopped the advance of the mighty Prussian Army in its mad drive on Paris at Chateau-Thierry. In that memorable struggle our losses were 5,000 men, killed and wounded, and in my opinion future historians will agree that Chateau-Thierry was the turning point of the war. But we shall never forget those awful days preceding, as well as those following, that great battle. In fact, it was hard for our people to understand what was actually going on over there. Never did we realize the sad plight of our Allies until Sir Douglass Haig sent forth his far-away cry of distress, in which he said, "We need men and munitions of war; we must have help and have it quickly. We are fighting as though our backs were against the wall." In response to this call the American heart went freely and fully into the war. The crisis was past. The light of hope was soon radiant everywhere. The beginning of the end was in sight. Soon after the abandonment of the attempt to reach Paris the German battle line took definite form between Lens and Laon, later extending north to the North Sea and south to Metz. Then for weeks and months the titanic struggle was on, the line of

battle vibrating like a great pendulum, gradually receding toward the east, with the glorious victory achieved November 11, 1918. Not until then did the sigh of relief fully come. But it came—came to the great joy of 100,000,000 people on this side and to our Allies abroad. Our returning braves we hail with delight to-day, and in tender memory of their fallen comrades recite the lines of Annette Kohn:

In Flanders fields, where poppies blow,
In France, where beauteous roses grow,
There let them rest—forever sleep—
While we eternal vigil keep
With our hearts love, with our souls' prayer,
For all our fallen "over there."
The morning sun will gild with light,
The stars keep holy watch at night,
The winter spread soft pall of snow,
The summer flowers about them grow,
The birds sing their sweet springtime call—
God's love and mercy guard them all.

In conclusion let me pay tribute to the men from my own State, who with Kansas, Nebraska, and other western and southwestern troops largely formed the glorious Thirty-fifth and Eighty-ninth Divisions. I do this with special pride because many of my personal friends from my congressional district were in these divisions. It is said upon good authority the Eighty-ninth Division was under shell fire continuously for 93 days, going over the top at St. Mihiel and other places, eight men of this division winning the congressional medal of honor for acts of personal bravery and 55 the croix de guerre. Likewise did our Missouri troops in the Thirty-fifth Division win honor and distinction on a hundred battle fields, as well as many others who had been transferred to other units after enlistment. We are proud of them all. As we pass from the dark clouds of war that hung so heavily over our heads the past two years and enter the glorious realm of peace, we are reminded of the prophetic wisdom of Webster when he said:

Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable.

He spoke more wisely than he knew. Let the American people continue in the light of his admonition.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. AUGUSTINE LONERGAN,
OF CONNECTICUT,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, June 6, 1919.

Mr. LONERGAN. Mr. Speaker, to-day is the one hundred and sixty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Nathan Hale, Connecticut's noblest son, martyr, and patriot, whose one regret, when about to make the great sacrifice for his native land, was that he had "but one life to give" for it.

A year ago the anniversary fell when Connecticut's troops were fighting with the French and British along the Vesle River, at Jaulgonne, having already blazed the way to victory at Cantigny. Since that time the Stars and Stripes have been carried to complete triumph, and, with the tricolor of France, the standards of England, Belgium, Italy, and Serbia, have swept imperial Germany from her haughty pinnacle to defeat and dismay.

It is well to pause to-day and realize that the spirit of the American troops, out of which came victory, is the spirit that animated Nathan Hale in those days when the fight was to establish the freedom of America.

And the same pride and sorrow that Connecticut kept in her heart for Nathan Hale she keeps to-day for her young sons who went out across the plains of Picardy and France to death or down to the sea in ships, never to return, sealing with their life blood the freedom of our Nation.

When the declaration of war against the Imperial German Government was proclaimed it found Connecticut ready with her troops, and 6,755 members of her National Guard were soon under Federal authority, as well as more than 500 of her Naval Militia. Later more than 35,000 went under the selective-service regulations, which recognized neither money nor position nor religion nor blood, but sent the rich man's son to war shoulder to shoulder with the poor man; sent the man whose ancestors were at Concord and Lexington alongside of the man whose ancestors learned liberty in a foreign land at the knees of Kossuth or Schurz or Daniel O'Connell; sent the sons of men who held high places in the land along with the sons of humble citizens.

When the record is completed it will show that Connecticut furnished nearly 50,000 men for the active fighting forces and that thousands more of her sons and daughters devoted all their energies to auxiliary war work, looking to the alleviation of the wounds of the injured, the improvement of the surroundings of the troops, or the reinforcement of their minds.

Mr. Speaker, Connecticut does not feel that she was alone in thus being willing to sacrifice all for the common good, but she does feel that in so doing she acted as her noblest figure in history, Nathan Hale, would himself act and would have her act. Then, too, there were represented by the names of those Connecticut sent to the great conflict nearly all the nations of the world, including the English, the Irish, the French, the Italians, the Poles, the Lithuanians, the Hebrews, the Slovaks, the Swedes, the Russians.

It was a cosmopolitan army she sent to the great struggle, but the spirit with which they went was one with that of Nathan Hale.

Hale, who gave all to his country, was a son of Yale, the university which sent forth thousands of her men in the recent war. If we find within the Nation those who would plan against it, we would fail to show proper regard for the heritage from our forefathers if we permit the disloyal to continue membership in our national family.

There is, Mr. Speaker, pending before the present Congress a bill, which I have the honor to have introduced, providing for the erection in Washington, D. C., of a monument to Nathan Hale.

I trust that it will be speedily enacted into law, that thereby the State of Connecticut and the memory of her favorite son may be honored, and that those who pass by may be inspired by the man who regretted that he had but one life to give for his country.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY I. EMERSON,
OF OHIO,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, June 16, 1919.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am strongly in favor of doing justice to the soldiers, sailors, and marines who have won this war.

I have introduced an amendment to the Army appropriation bill and to the naval appropriation bill giving them $300 bonus in addition to the $60 received.

This is simple justice. We have authorized the expenditure of millions of dollars to settle war claims and uncompleted contracts. Why should we not pay the soldier a small part of what we owe him on a completed contract?

I attach hereto a letter written me by my friend I. A. Waynich, of Cleveland, Ohio:

[The Soldiers-Sailors-Marines National Weekly News, Washington, D. C., branch office, 1003–1005 Schofield Building, Cleveland, Ohio.]

JUNE 6, 1919.

Mr. H. I. EMERSON,
Member of Congress.

DEAR SIR: With my great pleasure I take the liberty to note you a sincere thanks on introducing the bill for one year's pay to every honorable discharged soldier, soldier, marine.

In regard the subject that I was talk to you some time in March, I wish that you do me a little favor; go to the Soldiers-Sailors-Marines National Weekly News, 510 Continental Trust Building, Washington, D. C., and try to investigate the place and proposition.

Also to notify you that I inclose a clip from the paper where you are represented on introducing the bill there, you will find some misunderstanding, as they were published that the World War Veterans are a branch of the American Legion.

We remain,
Yours, very truly, and with sincere thanks,
THE SOLDIERS-SAILORS-MARINES NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWS,
BRANCH OFFICE IN CLEVELAND, OHIO,
I. A. WAYNICH, *Manager.*

I am also in favor of granting a bonus to those who enlisted in the United States Shipping Board. They rendered service to their country, for which they should be justly compensated. I am attaching a letter from Ben B. Rosenfeld, of Cleveland, Ohio, that explains the situation better than I am able to explain it:

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *June 11, 1919.*

Hon. HENRY I. EMERSON,
Congressman Twenty-second District of Ohio,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

In re Simon Posner v. United States of America.

DEAR SIR: My advice has been sought in this matter, and believing it proper that it should be brought to the attention of our diligent, ever vigilant Representative in Congress, I take the liberty to submit to you the inclosed papers, which I certify are correct and exact copies of the originals, having been carefully compared by me.

Mr. Posner is only one of many other young men in this district who elected to do their "bit" by joining the merchant marine, going through the drudgery of scrubbing, kitchen work, and other menial

chores, in the belief they were contributing fully as much toward the success of the war as were any of their brothers in any of the branches of the Army and Navy. When they were honorably discharged they were put to expense and loss by reason of having to refit themselves with civilian outfits, just the same as Army and Navy men. They gave up remunerative occupations which, in a good many instances, they could not recover and had to accept positions with smaller pay.

In the case of Mr. Posner, I know it to be a fact, he was without employment for two months after his return from the service, during which time he was forced to live on the bounty of his folks, who themselves are people in poor circumstances.

It is my belief, Mr. EMERSON, that these boys should be treated just as liberally as the Army and Navy boys in the matter of the extra $60 bounty, or is it the intention of a parental Government that future service in the merchant marine shall be looked upon "askance" and so far beneath the average intelligent man as to become a thing of detestation?

I believe, Mr. EMERSON, you will bring this to the attention of the proper committee and that your success in the matter will earn for you the gratitude of hundreds of boys in this district and, for that matter, throughout the land.

Thanking you for the time you have expended in the perusal of this communication, also hoping to have your early report, and permit me to wish you well-deserved success in all your undertakings.

Very truly, yours,

BEN B. ROSENFELD.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD,
RECRUITING SERVICE,
Cleveland, Ohio, December 18, 1918.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that the bearer, Simon Posner, has been granted an indefinite furlough by the United States Shipping Board Recruiting Service without pay and that this will act as his honorable discharge from said service in the event that a peace treaty is signed as a result of the present armistice.

This is to further certify that in the event that hostilities should be resumed after the ending of the present armistice that the bearer will be again subject to call into active service, but in that event only.

(Signed) IRVING L. EVANS,
Supervisor Sea Training, Great Lakes Station.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD,
Washington, April 23, 1919.

Mr. SIMON POSNER,
19220 Kempton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of March 11 requesting the payment of a $60 bonus.

The appropriation under which the bonus of $60 is authorized to be paid to members of the Army and Navy did not include persons who served with the merchant marine under the Shipping Board, and I regret to advise you, therefore, that there is no authority by which this bonus can be paid to you.

I am returning herewith your discharge paper.

Yours, very truly,

(Signed) JAMES V. COWERSE,
Assistant Secretary.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *May 20, 1919.*

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 23d ultimo, wherein you returned to me my discharge papers, with a refusal of the $60 bonus, came to me in the nature of a surprise as well as a distinct disappointment.

When I joined the merchant marine I did so in the consciousness and belief that I was contributing just as much toward the proper maintenance and early termination of the war as any other young man who enlisted in any of the various branches of the Army or Navy, and with that belief strengthening and fortifying my heart, I willingly underwent all of the lowly and menial duties and hardships delegated to a new man in the merchant marine. I forsook a good and remunerative position in order to do my bit, went to the expense of buying and paying for part of my uniform in this service, though I could ill afford it, as I left behind parents and minor brothers and sisters who were dependent upon my part support.

When I was honorably discharged from the merchant marine I was obliged to outfit myself with civilian clothing, etc.; was out of work for several months, all due to my fervent desire to do "my bit." Now a grateful Government does not even rate me as high as a "S. A. T. C." who never even left their home city, and in a good many instances their own home, and who yet are entitled to the bonus of $60.

Sixty dollars may neither make me rich nor poor, but I protest against your unfair and unjust ruling on this question most emphatically. Permit me to remark, your expressed interpretation degrades this particular service of the merchant marine and will surely have no tendency to induce an intelligent and self-respecting man to enter it.

Very respectfully,

My number 188. Entered port of Cleveland, training ship *Missouri.*

MAY 26, 1919.

Mr. SIMON POSNER,
19220 Kempton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 20th instant, in which you strenuously protest against the failure to include persons who served in the merchant marine under the Shipping Board in the appropriation under which the bonus of $60 is authorized to be paid to members of the Army and Navy.

I trust you will not regret having served in the merchant marine, because I firmly believe that every member of that branch of the service braved the same dangers as their brothers in the armed forces of the United States, and contributed in a great measure to the early and successful termination of the war in our struggle for democracy.

The appropriation under which the bonus of $60 is authorized to be paid to members of the Army and Navy was passed by an act of Congress, and I feel reasonably certain that you will not hold this board responsible for its lack of authority to pay this bonus.

Yours, very truly,

JAMES V. COWERSE,
Assistant Secretary.

Memorial Day.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ADDISON T. SMITH,
OF IDAHO.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 30, 1919.

On the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 67) tendering the thanks of Congress to those who served or gave others to the service of the country in the Great War.

Resolved, etc., That the thanks of Congress are hereby extended to those who served in the armed forces of the United States in the war against the Imperial German Government and who, through their patriotic sacrifice, steadfast fidelity, brilliant strategy, and courageous service, secured a victorious peace, gave to the world a new insight into the high ideals and lofty purposes of America, and left to future generations a splendid heritage of heroic achievement and noble devotion to duty.

That the thanks of Congress are hereby extended to those who served on the selective-service boards in the various auxiliary forces, whose patriotic, humane, and benevolent work at home and on the field of battle contributed so greatly to the organization, comfort, and support of our valiant warriors.

That the thanks of Congress are hereby extended to the mothers, wives, and relatives who, patriotic and uncomplaining, gave their nearest and their dearest in the hour of the Nation's need, and its deep and heartfelt sympathy is extended to those whose kindred fell, or were permanently disabled in the great struggle.

That Congress reverently expresses its profound appreciation of the sublime act of those who made the supreme sacrifice by giving their lives for their country and their country's cause.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, I am most heartily in favor of the pending resolution, and I am certain that every loyal citizen in this country will approve our action here to-day in expressing officially the appreciation of Congress of the splendid service which has been rendered by our brave boys and the other patriots mentioned in the resolution whose cooperation aided so materially in the glorious and righteous victory over which the people of the allied powers are constantly rejoicing.

On a visit to Boston after the Battle of Bunker Hill, Gen. Washington inquired of one of his officers, who had been in that bloody engagement, "Did the militia fight?" "They did," was the reply. "Then the country is saved," said Washington. Yes; the citizen soldier both in the Army and the Navy fought nobly, manfully, gallantly, stubbornly, with ever-increasing bravery, through all the wars of our country, upholding the splendid traditions of the Stars and Stripes, defending our firesides and our homes against any and all who would wrest from us that precious liberty vouchsafed to us by the blood of our forefathers and dedicated forever to the sacred principles of justice, equality, and humanity. They likewise fought in the War of 1848 and kept the invader from our fair land; they fought and died in the Civil War to forever preserve the Union, that "this Nation under God should have a new birth of freedom" and "that government of the people, by the people, for the people" should forever live.

In 1898 they fought on land and sea to free from the yoke of tyranny and oppression that fair isle of Cuba, and by their sacrifices, by their daring, by their unselfish devotion to the splendid ideals of this land of the free and home of the oppressed of all climes they lifted up from the mire of desolation and despair that little island in the sea, taught her to govern herself and to take her place among the free nations of the earth.

There hovered over the world during the succeeding years the blackest cataclysm that since the dawn of time had ever threatened a peaceful civilization. The storm broke in all its fury in 1914. Little did we realize then, living in peace and plenty by our own happy firesides, that our citizen soldiery would be again called upon to perform the most stupendous task ever allotted to manly men in the tide of time.

It is unnecessary to go into the details of what happened from the time the brutal autocracy of Germany invaded peaceful, friendly Belgium to date April 6, 1917, when the Congress of the United States, aroused to the grave danger that threatened this fair land, declared that a state of war existed between our Government and the then Imperial Government of Germany. We were poorly prepared even to defend ourselves upon our own shores, much less to fight a foe beyond the trackless ocean 3,000 miles away. But America was never known to flinch, never known to show the "white feather," when our Nation's life was exposed to danger or our national rights imperiled.

Certainly, Mr. Speaker, the achievements of our forces make a glorious record for the American soldiers and marines, who fought side by side through sunshine and rain, through flame

and gas, through bitter days and nights of shock and shell, through cold and muddy trenches, through barbed-wire entanglements, uncomplainingly, bravely, willing at all times, if necessary, to lay upon the altar of freedom even their lives; and they will continue to fight on for God, for country, and for home before they would yield up the liberty won by our forefathers in the War of the Revolution. When the crucial test came, when we must fight or perish, we had only a very small Army, our Navy was negligible, and our Government was confronted by a stupendous problem.

I shall not cite statistical data except to say that our expenditures during the period of the war just ended—something over 18 months—amounted to over thirty-one billions, while the cost of running the National Government during the first 143 years of our history amounted to about $25,000,000,000. Immediately when war was declared a spirit of patriotism ran riot throughout the land, and the minds and hearts of patriots were firmly fixed upon the determination to save our country from a merciless foe ere it be too late.

Throughout all the States of the Union the people gladly and willingly heard the call to arms and responded ungrudgingly with men and money; they denied themselves many necessary things that they might subscribe to Liberty bonds; they made numerous and many sacrifices that they might give; and they gave willingly and gladly to the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and other noble kindred war activities for the comfort of their boys. Time and again, and again, and again, throughout the land, the people were asked to give and give and give, and give they did, and gladly; their one and only thought being to back our boys "over there" who composed the iron wall that kept the barbarous hordes of Huns from invading our shores, destroying our cities, murdering our women and children, and bringing upon us the woe and desolation they had visited upon Belgium, fair France, and other countries of blood-soaked Europe. Millions of boys answered the call to arms and registered to serve their country. Fathers, mothers, sweethearts, sisters, wives, although it cut deep into their hearts to do it, urged the boys to go. But, thank God, there were but few instances where any urging was needed.

The anguish the relatives and friends of these boys endured through the long months of separation, knowing their dear ones were exposed to the deadly gas, the bursting shrapnel, the stinging machine-gun bullets, and the pestilence of disease is well described by the poet:

A FATHER'S PRAYER.

By K. G. Duffield.

I ain't been much on prayin', God,
  Er goin' t' church;
I've tried t' do what I thought wuz right,
A-helpin' my friends an' treatin' em white.
I may be sharp on a business deal,
I haven't lied an' I wouldn't steal.
An' so I'm askin' you, God, to-night:
Watch over Bill when we start t' fight.

I know you've a lot uv work t' do
  Way over there,
A-watchin' th' Hun at his hellish play,
An' countin' the souls ez they fly away.
Bill's only a boy, but he had t' go,
With mother an' me a-lovin' him so.
An' so we pray, dear God, to-night:
Watch over Bill when we start t' fight.

We're lonely, God, an' want our boy,
  Across th' sea.
All we can do is wait an' pray;
It's hard t' bear with him away.
Oh, keep him clean an' brave an' true;
He's fightin' fer mother an' me an' You.
So hear me, God, ez I pray to-night:
Watch over Bill when we start t' fight.

We know it will end somehow, some day,
  Ez all things do.
Th' dead will sleep in th' madman's track,
An' only th' strong come marchin' back.
We'll count it lost if th' fight is won,
Th' price uv success—our only son.
An' so I pray, dear God, to-night:
Watch over Bill when we start t' fight.

In a short time we had nearly 4,500,000 men enlisted in the Army and Navy and Marine Corps. We promised the Allies that on the 1st of July, 1918, we would send them 600,000 fighting men. As a matter of fact, we had nearly 2,000,000 over there by that time. Back of these, in the various training camps throughout our land, we had another 2,000,000 ready at the call of our Government to cross the seas in defense of liberty. Back of these 2,000,000 there were four or five millions more brave, splendid young Americans classified and waiting, eagerly waiting, to be called if Old Glory said "Come." But whether in the cantonments of America or upon the battle fields of France, they are all entitled to that homage and praise befitting true Americans. They were just listening for the call of Uncle Sam to go, and they would have gone, gladly, joyously, to the fields of honor and glory, and, if need be, to the silence of the grave, to uphold as deathless a cause as ever inspired the patriots of old.

The National Guard of the various States—how like the Minute Men of Lexington and Concord! How each heart swelled with pride at the opportunity of fighting for this glorious land! Every one of them had the spirit of Nathan Hale, the Continental soldier and American spy, who, when caught by the enemy, before his execution was asked if he had anything to say, replied, "My only regret is that I have but one life to give to my country." That is the spirit which animated our boys, and it is admitted by all the world's great commanders everywhere that our troops were the finest body of men that ever trod upon the shores of Europe. The record of their heroic deeds will live unblemished throughout the ages. Seventy thousand of our boys are sleeping in the fields of Flanders and France and on the shell-riven fields of Belgium. A most beautiful tribute has been paid these brave men by Edith Wharton, which well expresses the affection in which they are held by a grateful people.

YOU AND YOU.

Every one of you won the war—
You and you and you—
Each one knowing what it was for
And what was his job to do.

Every one of you won the war,
Obedient, unwearied, unknown;
Dung in the trenches, drift on the shore,
Dust to the world's end blown;
Every one of you, steady and true,
You and you and you—
Down in the pit or up in the blue,
Whether you crawled or sailed or flew,
Whether your closest comrade knew,
Or you bore the brunt alone—

All of you, all of you, name after name,
Jones and Robinson, Smith and Brown,
You from the piping prairie town,
You from the Fundy fogs that came,
You from the city's roaring blocks,
You from the bleak New England rocks,
With the shingled roof in the apple boughs;
You from the brown adobe house,
You from the Rockies, you from the coast,
You from the burning frontier post,
And you from the Klondike's frozen flanks;
You from the cedar swamps, you from the pine,
You from the cotton and you from the vine,
You from the rice and the sugar brakes,
You from the rivers and you from the lakes,
You from the creeks and you from the licks,
And you from the brown bayou—
You and you and you—
You from the pulpit, you from the mine,
You from the factories, you from the banks,
Closer and closer, ranks on ranks,
Airplanes and cannon, and rifles and tanks,
Smith and Robinson, Brown and Jones,
Ruddy faces or bleaching bones,
After the turmoil and blood and pain,
Swinging home to the folks again
Or sleeping alone in the fine French rain—
Every one of you won the war.
Every one of you won the war—
You and you and you—
Pressing and pouring forth, more and more,
Toiling and straining from shore to shore
To reach the flaming edge of the dark,
Where man in his millions went up like a spark,
You, in your thousands and millions coming,
All the sea plowed with you, all the air humming,
All the land loud with you,
All our hearts proud with you,
All our souls bowed with the awe of your coming!

Where's the Arch high enough,
Lads, to receive you,
Where's the eye dry enough,
Dears, to perceive you,
When at last and at last in your glory you come
Tramping home?

Every one of you won the war—
You and you and you—
You that carry an unscathed head,
You that halt with a broken tread,
And oh, most of all, you Dead, you Dead!

Lift up the Gates for these that are last,
That are last in the great Procession.
Let the living pour in, take possession,
Flood back to the city, the ranch, the farm,
The church, and the college and mill;
Back to the office, the store, the exchange;
Back to the wife, with the babe on her arm;
Back to the mother that waits on the sill,
And the supper that's hot on the range.

And now, when the last of them all are by,
Be the Gates lifted up on high
To let those Others in,
Those Others, their brothers, that softly tread;
That come so thick, yet take no ground;
That are so many, yet make no sound;
Our Dead, our Dead, our Dead!

O silent and secretly moving throng,
In your fifty thousand strong,
Coming at dusk when the wreaths have dropt,
And streets are empty and music stopt:
Silently coming to hearts that wait
Dumb in the door and dumb at the gate,
And hear your step and fly to your call—
Every one of you won the war,
But you, you Dead, most of all!

It was recently my privilege to visit the battle fields of France and to meet and talk with the soldiers, sailors, and marines from every section of the Union and to learn something by observation of the hardships they endured and the dangers they encountered. I stood by many a lonely grave of our boys who had given their young lives for their country's honor. I returned to America a more devoted lover of my country and more proud of being an American citizen than ever before. My heart swelled with pride when I realized more than ever that the history of the armies of the world shows no parallel with the American soldiers in excellence of physique, in high ideals, in chivalry, in splendid morals, in courage, in daring, in savage intensity when fighting, and in kindness and forbearance to the vanquished. They fought, not for money, not for glory, not for power, but for those precious ideals forever enshrined in the hearts of all true Americans, which have made this country the foremost Nation of the world.

THEY'RE COMING HOME.

They hurried on from Portland, Maine,
And Portland, Oregon,
From lake and gulf and hill and plain,
The blue and drab to don.

They left the office and the mill,
The shop, the school, the bank;
Each with a single heart and will,
Each one a fighting Yank.

Onward! Their only battle cry;
Forward! To win or die;
And victory has gone their way
In every chapter of the fray,
Till love and longing now can say,
"The Yanks are coming home."

From flame and gas and bitter days
And nights of shock and shell
They're coming home in peaceful ways
Once more with us to dwell.

And hats are in the air,
And drums roll out and trumpets blare,
Their work well done, in triumph come,
Our boys from "over there."

Hark! As the chorus swells the cry
Triumphant from on high,
The heavens sing for you and me,
The ocean's safe, the land is free,
The world throughout knows liberty!
"The Yanks are coming home."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAIME C. DE VEYRA.
OF THE PHILIPPINES,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, June 11, 1919.

Mr. DE VEYRA. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include a memorial from the Commissioners from the Philippines to the joint commission of the House and Senate.

The memorial is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, members of the Philippine mission, pursuant to the instructions received from the Philippine Legislature and in accordance with the wishes of the Filipino people, beg to submit hereby to the Congress of the United States of America a formal petition that the independence of the Philippine Islands be granted at this time.

It is confidently hoped and believed that the Congress will not suffer this opportunity to pass by at a time when the whole world is so anxious to see international relations established upon newer and more solid foundations of universal justice and liberty.

America has constituted herself and has justly been recognized as the champion of the rights of humanity in the last World War, and due in a great measure to her heroic efforts and generous aid mankind has been saved from the thraldom of greed and oppression, and the rights of small and weaker nations to exist side by side with the great powers vindicated.

The recognition of the independence of the Philippines at this time will constitute an object lesson to the whole world in respect of the lofty and altruistic aims which have prompted America to take part in the Great War, for it will furnish a parctical application of her doctrine of self-determination.

For the first time in the history of colonial relations a subject and alien race comes to ask the severance of their political connection with the sovereign nation without recounting any act of injustice, but rather with a feeling of gratitude and affection. Our plea for independence is based not on the injustice which might be found in the forcible subjection of the Filipinos, but on the justice of our claim that the national sovereignty of our people be fully recognized, in order that we may freely fulfill our own mission and contribute to the spread and establishment of democracy and Christian institutions in the Far East.

With this end in view, we respectfully submit the following propositions:

1. That as defined and established in the act of Congress of August 29, 1916, the purpose of the Government of the United States is to withdraw its sovereignty over the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established therein.

2. That in accordance with the terms and provisions of said law the people of the Philippines have organized a government that has been in operation for nearly three years and which has offered complete evidence that conditions are ripe for the establishment of an independent government that will be fully capable of maintaining law and order, administer justice, promote the welfare of all the inhabitants of the islands, and discharge as well its international obligations.

3. That the Filipino people desire their independence at this time, and along with that independence they confidently hope to preserve the bonds of good understanding and friendship which bind them to the United States, and to foster the free development of commercial relations between the two countries.

I.

The act of Congress of August 29, 1916, entitled "An act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands," said in its preamble:

Whereas it was never the intention of the people of the United States in the incipiency of the War with Spain to make it a war of conquest or for territorial aggrandizement; and
Whereas it is, as it has always been, the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein; and
Whereas for the speedy accomplishment of such purpose it is desirable to place in the hands of the people of the Philippines as large a control of their domestic affairs as can be given them without, in the meantime, impairing the exercise of the rights of sovereignty by the people of the United States in order that, by the use and exercise of popular franchise and governmental powers, they may be the better prepared to fully assume the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence, etc.

The statements contained in the above preamble have had the effect of ratifying and giving concrete form to the declarations which, ever since the advent of American sovereignty in the Philippines up to the enactment of said law, the Presidents of the United States and their representatives have been making concerning America's aim and policy in the islands.

President McKinley, at the beginning of the Spanish-American War, said:

Forcible annexation can not be thought of; that, according to the American code of morals, is criminal aggression.

In President McKinley's instructions to the first Philippine Commission, on the 20th of January, 1899, he expressed the hope that these commissioners would be received as bearers of "the richest blessings of a liberating rather than a conquering Nation."

In his message to Congess in the same year, among other things concerning the Philippines, he said:

We shall continue, as we have begun, to open the schools and the churches, to set the courts in operation, to foster industry and trade and agriculture, and in every way in our power to make these people whom Providence has brought within our jurisdiction feel that it is their liberty and not our power, their welfare and not our gain, we are seeking to enhance.

And again he said:

The Philippines are ours, not to exploit but to develop, to civilize, to educate, to train in the science of self-government. This is the path of duty which we must follow or be recreant to a mighty trust committed to us.

Upon another occasion he said:

We accepted the Philippines from high duty in the interest of their inhabitants, and for humanity and civilization. Our sacrifices were with this high motive. We want to improve the condition of the inhabitants, securing them peace, liberty, and the pursuit of their highest good.

In his message to Congress in the following year he said:

The fortune of war has thrown upon this Nation an unsought trust which should be unselfishly discharged, and devolved upon this Government a moral as well as material responsibility toward those millions whom we have freed from an oppressive yoke.

I have on another occasion called the Filipinos "the wards of the Nation." Our obligation as guardian was not lightly assumed; it must not be otherwise than honestly fulfilled, aiming, first of all, to benefit those who have come under our fostering care. It is our duty so to treat them that our flag may be no less beloved in the mountains of Luzon and the fertile zones of Mindanao and Negros than it is at home; that here, as here, it shall be the revered symbol of liberty, enlightenment, and progress in every avenue of development.

The Filipinos are a race quick to learn and to profit by knowledge.

In his instructions to the second Philippine commission he made the following observations:

In all the forms of Government and administrative provisions which they are authorized to prescribe, the commission should bear in mind that the Government which they are establishing is designed not for our satisfaction or for the expression of our theoretical views but for the happiness, peace, and prosperity of the people of the Philippine Islands.

President Taft, while Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, on the 17th of December, 1903, said:

From the beginning to the end of the State papers which were circulated in these islands as authoritative expressions of the Executive, the motto that "the Philippines are for the Filipinos," and that the Government of the United States is here for the purpose of preserving the "Philippines for the Filipinos" for their benefit, for their elevation, for their civilization, again and again and again appear.

And upon the same occasion, and in response to a particularly vicious newspaper attack which was then being made upon him by the American papers published in the islands, he said:

Some of our young lions of the local press have spoken of the "childish slogan," "The Philippines for the Filipinos." It is unnecessary to comment on the adjective used, but it is sufficient to say that, whether childish or not, the principle makes up the web and woof of the policy of the United States with respect to these islands, as it has been authoritatively declared by two Presidents of the United States—for President Roosevelt has followed sedulously the policy of President McKinley—and by the interpretation of the supreme popular will, the Congress of the United States.

He points out that the actions of the President, as well as his instructions, have been expressly approved and ratified by an act of Congress.

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress of December 6, 1904, said:

We are endeavoring to develop the natives themselves so that they shall take an ever-increasing share in their own government, and as far as is prudent we are already admitting their representatives to a governmental equality with our own. * * * If they show that they are capable of electing a legislature which in its turn is capable of taking a sane and efficient part in the actual work of government, they can rest assured that a full and increasing measure of recognition will be given them.

And in 1906 he said:

We are constantly increasing the measure of liberty accorded the islanders, and next spring, if conditions warrant, we shall take a great stride forward in testing their capacity for self-government by summoning the first Filipino legislative assembly; and the way in which they stand this test will largely determine whether the self-government thus granted will be increased or decreased; for if we have erred at all in the Philippines it has been in proceeding too rapidly in the direction of granting a large measure of self-government.

When Mr. Taft was Secretary of War, in the course of a special report upon the Philippines, he said:

When they have learned the principles of successful popular self-government from a gradually enlarged experience therein we can discuss the question whether independence is what they desire and grant it or whether they prefer the retention of a closer association with the country which, by its guidance, has unselfishly led them on to better conditions.

In a special report made by Secretary Taft on the Philippines and their political future, with special reference to the policy which had been pursued there, he said:

The conditions in the islands to-day vindicate and justify that policy. It necessarily involves in its ultimate conclusion as the steps toward self-government become greater and greater the ultimate independence of the islands, although, of course, if both the United States and the islands were to continue a governmental relation between them like that between England and Australia, there would be nothing inconsistent with the present policy in such a result.

Further on he says:

Thus far the policy of the Philippines has worked. It has been attacked on the ground that we have gone too fast, that we have given the natives too much power. The meeting of the assembly and the conservative tone of that body thus far disclosed makes for our view rather than that of our opponents.

In 1908, after the inauguration of the Philippine Assembly, President Roosevelt in his message to Congress said:

Real progress toward self-government is being made in the Philippine Islands.

And in referring to the Philippine Assembly, he said:

Hitherto this Philippine Legislature has acted with moderation and self-restraint, and has seemed in practical fashion to realize the eternal truth that there must always be government, and that the only way in which any body of individuals can escape the necessity of being governed by outsiders is to show that they are able to restrain themselves, to keep down wrongdoing and disorder. The Filipino people, through their officials, are therefore making real steps in the direction of self-government. I hope and believe that these steps mark the beginning of a course which will continue till the Filipinos become fit to decide for themselves whether they desire to be an independent nation.

In a special message to Congress on January 27, 1908, transmitting a special report made by Secretary Taft on the Philippines, he said:

But no great civilized power has ever managed with such wisdom and disinterestedness the affairs of a people committed by the accident of war to its hands. Save only our attitude toward Cuba, I question whether there is a brighter page in the annals of international dealings between the strong and the weak than the page which tells of our doings in the Philippines.

Further on he says:

The islanders have made real advances in a hopeful direction, and they have opened well with the new Philippine Assembly; they have yet a long way to travel before they will be fit for complete self-government, and for deciding, as it will then be their duty to do, whether this self-government shall be accompanied by complete independence.

Former Governor General James F. Smith, in an article entitled "The Philippines as I saw them," published in the Sunset Magazine of December, 1911, said:

The holding of the Philippines, not for selfish exploitation but as a sacred trust for the benefit of those residing in them, the establishment of a government, not for our satisfaction or for the expression of our theoretical views but for the happiness, peace, and prosperity of the Filipino people, the evolution of a government by Americans assisted by Filipinos, into a government of Filipinos assisted by Americans, and the education and preparation of the people for popular self-government was the broad policy of President McKinley, of President Roosevelt, of Governor Taft, of Governor General Wright, of Governor General Ide, and of all their successors. It is the policy to-day, and its continuance will, I believe, bring the Filipino race happy and contented to the realization of its hopes and ideal rarely attained, rarely enjoyed, save through blood and tears.

After Secretary Taft was elected President, in a message to Congress, delivered on December 6, 1912, he said:

We should * * * endeavor to secure for the Filipinos economic independence and to fit them for complete self-government, with the power to decide eventually, according to their own largest good, whether such self-government shall be accompanied by independence.

Secretary Stimson, in his annual report of 1912, said:

The policy of the United States was definitely and materially declared in the instructions of President McKinley to the Philippine Commission of April 7, 1900, and it has never been departed from since. It is contained in every step of the consistent progress of our insular government. President McKinley's statement was expressly and affirmatively confirmed by the Congress of the United States in the organic act for the Philippine Government of July 1, 1902. Briefly, this policy may be expressed as having for its sole object the preparation of the Philippine people for popular self-government in their own interest and in the interest of the United States * * *.

The postponement of the question of independence for the islands has been deliberately made, not for promoting our interests, but solely in order to enable that momentous question to be determined intelligently by the Philippine people in the light of their own highest interest.

On the 1st of March, 1913, President Taft adverted to the Democratic platform with reference to the Philippines and quoted that portion of it which referred to the purpose of the United States to "recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established, and said that this was "an affirmation of policy only slightly differing from that repeatedly announced by this and preceding Republican administrations."

Governor General W. Cameron Forbes, in his farewell speech before leaving the islands, made the statement "that the platforms of both parties reached the same general conclusion in regard to the granting of independence when a stable government should be established." He subsequently, in a published speech in this country, corrected this statement to the extent of substituting the word "policies" for the word "platforms."

Upon the present administration coming into authority here, the President authorized Governor General Harrison, in his opening address, to make the following statement:

We regard ourselves as trustees, acting, not for the advantage of the United States but for the benefit of the people of the Philippine Islands. Every step we take will be taken with a view to the ultimate independence of the islands and as a preparation for that independence, and we hope to move toward that end as rapidly as the safety and the permanent interests of the islands will permit. After each step taken experience will guide us to the next. The administration will take one step at once, and it will give to the native citizens of the islands a majority in the appointive commission, and thus in the upper as well as in the lower house of the legislature a majority representation will be secured to them. We do this in the confident hope and expectation that immediate proof will be given in the action of the commission under the new arrangement of the political capacity of those native citizens who have already come forward to represent and to lead their people in affairs.

President Wilson, in his message to Congress delivered on December 2, 1913, said:

* * * Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines are ours, indeed, but not ours to do what we please with. Such territories, once regarded as mere possessions, are no longer to be selfishly exploited; they are part of the domain of public conscience and of serviceable and enlightened statesmanship. We must administer them for the people who live in them and with the same sense of responsibility to them as toward our own people in our domestic affairs. No doubt we shall successfully enough bind Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands to ourselves by ties of justice and interest and affection, but the performance of our duty

toward the Philippines is a more difficult and debatable matter. We can satisfy the obligations of generous justice toward the people of Porto Rico by giving them the ample and familiar rights and privileges accorded our own citizens in our own Territories and our obligations toward the people of Hawaii by perfecting the provisions for self-government already granted them, but in the Philippines we must go further. We must hold steadily in view their ultimate independence, and we must move toward the time of that independence as steadily as the way can be cleared and the foundations thoughtfully and permanently laid.

Acting under the authority conferred upon the President by Congress, I have already accorded the people of the islands a majority in both houses of their legislative body by appointing five instead of four native citizens to the membership of the commission. I believe that in this way we shall make proof of their capacity in counsel and their sense of responsibility in the exercise of political power, and that the success of this step will be sure to clear our view for the steps which are to follow. Step by step we should extend and perfect the system of self-government in the islands, making test of them and modifying them as experience discloses their successes and their failures; so that we should more and more put under the control of the native citizens of the archipelago the essential instruments of their life, their local instrumentalities of government, their schools, all the common interests of their communities, and so by counsel and experience set up a government which all the world will see to be suitable to a people whose affairs are under their control. At last, I hope and believe, we are beginning to gain the confidence of the Filipino people. By their counsel and experience, rather than by our own, we shall learn how best to serve them and how soon it will be possible and wise to withdraw our supervision. Let us once find the path and set out with firm and confident tread upon it and we shall not wander from it nor linger upon it.

In another message to Congress, delivered on December 8, 1914, he said:

There is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the Senate: I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self-government to the people of the Philippines. How better, in this time of anxious questioning and perplexed policy, could we show our confidence in the principles of liberty as the source as well as the expression of life, how better could we demonstrate our own self-possession and steadfastness in the courses of justice and disinterestedness than by thus going calmly forward to fulfill our promises to a dependent people, who will now look more anxiously than ever to see whether we have indeed the liberality, the unselfishness, the courage, the faith we have boasted and professed. I can not believe that the Senate will let this great measure of constructive justice await the action of another Congress. Its passage would nobly crown the record of these two years of memorable labor.

And in his message to Congress delivered on December 7, 1915, he said:

There is another matter which seems to me to be very intimately associated with the question of national safety and preparation for defense. That is our policy toward the Philippines and the people of Porto Rico. Our treatment of them and their attitude toward us are manifestly of the first consequence in the development of our duties in the world and in getting a free hand to perform those duties. We must be free from every unnecessary burden or embarrassment, and there is no better way to be clear of embarrassment than to fulfill our promises and promote the interests of those dependent on us to the utmost. Bills for the alteration and reform of the government of the Philippines and for rendering fuller political justice to the people of Porto Rico were submitted to the Sixty-third Congress. They will be submitted also to you. I need not particularize their details. You are most of you already familiar with them. But I do recommend them to your early adoption with the sincere conviction that there are few measures you could adopt which would more serviceably clear the way for the great policies by which we wish to make good, now and always, our right to lead in enterprises of peace and good will and economic and political freedom.

In the January, 1915, number of Everybody's Magazine ex-President Roosevelt indorsed this contention, and said:

If we act so that the natives understand us to have made a definite promise, then we should live up to that promise. The Philippines, from a military standpoint, are a source of weakness to us. The present administration has promised explicitly to let them go, and by its action has rendered it difficult to hold them against any serious foreign foe. These being the circumstances, the islands should at an early moment be given their independence, without any guaranty whatever by us and without our retaining any foothold in them.

As stated at the outset, all of the preceding statements were finally adopted or ratified by the Congress by the passage on August 29, 1916, of the law generally known as the Jones law.

In view of the documents above quoted, of the official statements made by the constitutional representatives of the American people, and of the steps taken in accordance with those statements, the policy of the United States in the Philippines appears to be clearly defined, namely, that it has never been nor is it the purpose of the United States to retain possession of the Philippine Islands for exploitation and self-aggrandizement, but rather for the welfare, education, and liberty of their inhabitants; that the government therein established is designed not for the satisfaction or for the expression of the theoretical views of the American people, but the training of the Filipinos in the science of self-government by means of gradual participation in the administration of their own affairs; that when the Filipinos shall have learned the principles of popular self-government, then it is for them to decide whether they should be independent or remain under the sovereignty of the United States; and, finally, that it is the purpose of the Government of the United States to grant the Filipinos their complete independence as soon as a stable government can be established in the islands.

As has been indicated, President McKinley originally outlined this policy, which Mr. Taft so happily summed up in his immortal phrase, "the Philippines for the Filipinos." Such a policy has been faithfully observed by his successors in office and carried on by the present administration to such an extent that the Filipinos have been afforded an opportunity to show that they are in fact able to exercise the duties and powers of a popular, complete self-government.

In view of the foregoing considerations there remains nothing to be determined, in accordance with the avowed policy of the United States above adverted to, but the following points:

1. Whether the Filipinos have met the requirements prescribed in the act of Congress of August 29, 1916; that is to say, whether they have shown that they are sufficiently prepared to establish an independent, stable government.

2. Whether the Filipinos prefer independence to any other political status or condition.

II.

This chapter is devoted to an account of the work done by the Filipinos ever since they have been allowed to take an active part in the affairs of their government, and particularly after the establishment of the autonomous government authorized by the Jones law, with a view of showing that conditions in the islands are ripe for the establishment of a stable, independent government.

For a better understanding of the subject, it will be necessary to divide this chapter into various sections and to limit ourselves to the treatment of those fundamental elements which constitute the foundation of a popular self-government and insure its stability and development.

REORGANIZATION OF THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT.

The enactment of the Jones law, in so far as it gave the Filipinos a greater autonomy in the administration of their public affairs, has put to a test the degree of political training acquired by the Filipinos under American methods as well as their ability in the organization of an efficient national government. From a study of the manner in which the Filipinos effected the reorganization of the insular government previously existing, the principles followed by them, the difficulties which they had to overcome, and the results aimed at and attained by such reorganization, we may form an adequate judgment as to whether they possess or not the required capacity for independence.

This was not the first time in which the Filipinos attempted the establishment of a national government. They have had experience along that line when the revolutionary congress at Malolos drafted a constitution for the short-lived Philippine Republic under the leadership of Aguinaldo and proceeded to establish a government in accordance with the terms of that constitution. We find, however, this difference: Whereas at that time they had complete freedom of action and could adopt a model which seemed to them most satisfactory, in the reorganization of the insular government their action was circumscribed by the fundamental rules prescribed by the Jones law. This law is, in fact, a constitution granted by an alien people for the government of another of different race and with different civilization, inhabiting a territory 10,000 miles away. Notwithstanding the difficulties which thus obtained and the restrictions to which they were subjected, the Filipinos faced the task with courage, and reorganized the central government in such a way that it resulted, not in a mere copy of the presidential form of government of the United States but in a system more in harmony with the tendencies and reforms advocated by eminent American authorities on constitutional systems.

Under the system adopted by the Filipinos, the members of the cabinet are responsible for their official conduct, not only to the Governor General but also to the Philippine Legislature.

The reorganization act provides that the secretaries of department may be called upon by any of the two houses of the legislature concerning any matter affecting their respective departments, and they are legally bound to appear before such houses for the purpose of giving such information as may be required of them whenever the nature of the matter permits it and the Governor General consents thereto. They are also entitled to be heard by either of the two houses of the legislature for the purpose of reporting on matters pertaining to their departments. In this manner it was made possible not only to impose upon the members of the executive department a certain degree of responsibility to the popular branch of the government and, indirectly, to the people, but also a greater harmony was thereby established between those two branches of the government. In this manner also the Governor General, who is an American, and is the person authorized by law to appoint

the members of the cabinet and other higher officers of the government, finds it necessary to consult the representatives of the people with regard to the appointments made by him. The consent of the senate, therefore, is a real check to any arbitrary act of the executive.

In order to insure better harmony between the executive and the legislative departments of the government, there has also been created a body known as the council of state, the duties of which are to aid and advise the governor general on public matters. This body is composed of the Governor General, the presidents of both houses of the legislature, the members of the cabinet, and such other members as the Governor General may appoint. The constitution of the council of state promises to solve the problem of responsible leadership in our government. It may not only avoid violent conflicts which might occur between the executive and the legislative branches of the government, but it also enables the people to fix the responsibility for the conduct and administration of public affairs. The council of state has also the advantage of permitting the Governor General to look to it for counsel concerning local and international matters of vital importance to the country. There can be no question as to the usefulness of the council of state, and the rôle which it plays in matters concerning the government gives to the latter that unity of action which is at once harmonious, effective, and responsible—an element so necessary and essential to the regular and orderly course of public affairs.

Among the reforms made by the legislature after the passage of the Jones law was the adoption of a budget system in the financial operations of the government. The adoption of this system has cured the deficiencies arising out of a lack of a systematic plan in the expenditure of public funds. Under the former system, which was quite analogous to the one still obtaining in the United States, there was no fixed responsibility for the preparation and submission of appropriation bills. Each bureau of the government prepared its estimates and sent the same to the legislature through the executive secretary. The executive secretary had neither the power of revision nor of coordination, but his task was confined to the compilation of all the estimates, and to the transmission of the same in their original form to the legislature. Under such a system each bureau, without taking into account the needs of the other bureaus, merely tried to ask for and obtain the most it could possibly obtain, and its success or lack of success in this respect depended on whether or not it had the sympathy of, or could exercise a greater or less influence on, the members of the legislature. The result of this system was a costly bureaucracy and an unnecessary duplication in the work and activities of the government. All of these deficiencies were cured by the introduction of the budget system, and its results have more than justified its adoption.

The secretary of finance is charged with the duty of preparing the budget after the estimates have been approved by the different secretaries of department. The budget is then submitted to the cabinet for discussion and adoption, and once approved it is ordered printed and then submitted to the legislature for its action. Under this system it is not only possible to know and carry out a systematic plan in the expenditure of public funds, but effective and united action on the part of the cabinet is also insured. The expenses of the different departments are coordinated and simplified and a proper distribution of appropriations among them is effected. Through this system the public enjoys the unusual advantage of knowing in whole and in detail the different purposes to which the money which they pay in taxes and imposts is devoted. In practice the system has resulted in materially reducing the number of appropriation bills for each year, which, in 1916, when the former system was in vogue, amounted to 37 laws.

It is generally admitted that the adoption of the budget system marks a decided improvement over the old system and is considered as one of the greatest achievements of the Filipino people. It has placed the Philippines, to use the words of Governor General Harrison, "among the foremost progressive nations in fiscal legislation."

The speaker of the house of representatives, Hon. Sergio Osmena, has clearly explained the scope and object of the reorganization of the insular government in the following terms:

This legislature, the first organized under the auspices of the new law and inaugurated on October 16, 1916, is imbued jointly with the new impulses of liberty and democracy, with the highest sense of order and responsibility. Thus it has respected established institutions and retained government practice in so far as compatible with the changes necessary. It has equally shunned the influence of unsafe reforms adopted in a foolhardy manner and the puerile timidity that hinders all constructive work, and the country has assumed the plenitude of the powers recognized by law. The examination of the structure of the government authorized by the Jones act has been calm and minute. It has been compared with that of the governments of other countries. Entering without hesitancy upon the vast field of theory and practice of the best governments of the world, the Filipino Nation has had an opportunity to make new use of its old maturity of judgment, of its acknowledged self-control, adjusting the flights of its mind anxious of innovations to the constitutional limitations and the real needs of our own life and conditions.

One of the points brought up concerned the relations of the executive to the legislature. The scope of these relations under the presidential régime and of those generally found under the parliamentary system has been investigated.

Neither of these two systems has been adopted definitely; but though recognizing that the organic law retains certain notable features of the presidential régime, the Filipinos have not given up the idea of improving and perfecting the system implanted by the law referred to. Within the bounds of the existing constitutional limitations certain touches have been given to our political institutions which give them a character all their own.

In the first place, the executive departments have been reorganized. In lieu of the system of indefinite tenure of the departmental officers formerly in vogue, the theory of periodical changes has been adopted. Every three years the atmosphere of the executive department is to be renewed at the same time when the personnel of the legislature changes in accordance with the results of the last general election. And once the democratic influence of the government is thus assured, the legislature throws its doors open to the department secretaries who, instead of privately going to the office of the various committees, may if they so prefer demand the right to be heard publicly in the session hall of either house.

This first step has not been taken without a conscientious consideration of the basic principles of the American Government system upon which the United States Congress has modeled ours. Ostensibly the Philippine Legislature, which has approved the departmental reorganization law, has started out with the purpose of coordinating and harmonizing the powers of the State, instead of separating and scattering them.

In speaking of the budget system, he further says:

It inaugurates a régime of publicity and places each power of the State within its own sphere of responsibility. It puts the finances of the government on an approved commercial basis and joins the direct examination of the necessities of the country with the authority and duty to disburse the public funds in an economic and efficient manner. It makes the department heads more responsible to the legislature and the people. It frustrates any attempt to establish a vicious kind of legislation not demanded by public interest known elsewhere as log-rolling and pork barrel. It maintains the legislature in a sphere of dignity and control, while it stays the hand of an arbitrary chief executive ready to make improper use of the veto power. But what is more important than all this, it preserves fresh and pure the constitutional intelligence between the several powers of the State and between the government and the people; it prevents the useless expenditure of energy by disagreement and friction, preserves stability, and prepares the organs of the government to be constantly ready for orderly, prompt, and efficient action.

THE PROGRESS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

The municipal and provincial governments, constituting as they do political units of the Philippine Government, furnish positive proofs of the political capacity of the Filipino people, inasmuch as these governments, the success of which is manifest, are controlled by Filipinos. From the beginning it was deemed advisable to place the management of municipal affairs in the hands of officials chosen by the people of the municipalities concerned. The growing notable success of local governments has made imperative the adoption of all measures which safeguard and increase the autonomy exercised by such governments. Provincial officers, which were originally appointive, were made elective. The provincial board, which constitutes the legislative body of the Province, was formerly composed of an elective provincial governor, an appointive provincial treasurer, and an elective third member. By virtue of act No. 2501 of the Philippine Legislature, approved February 5, 1915, the provincial treasurer ceased to be a member of the provincial board, and the Governor General was authorized to appoint a new member from among the municipal presidents in the Province. Inasmuch as municipal presidents are elected by popular vote, it is clear that the object of this law was to grant greater autonomy to provincial governments by eliminating from the provincial board the only nonelective member. Act No. 2586 of the Philippine Legislature, approved February, 1916, went even further in the extension of popular control over provincial governments by providing that the appointive members of the provincial board shall be elected by popular vote. These liberal reforms have reached not only the regularly organized Provinces but also the few so-called special Provinces. In 1915 the office of the third member of the provincial boards of Mindoro, Palawan, and Batanes was made elective, and in 1916 the office of the provincial governor of Mindoro was likewise made elective. This year a law was passed by the Philippine Legislature making elective the office of the provincial governor of Palawan.

Inasmuch as all of the important offices of the municipal and provincial governments are elective, and the higher and direct supervision of the same is wholly intrusted to Filipino officials, the orderly and progressive march of such governments constitutes a practical demonstration of the capacity and efficiency of the government established by the Filipino people in accordance with the Jones law.

At the present time all of the provincial governors, who are the chief executives of the Provinces, are Filipinos, except the

governors of the Provinces of Cotabato, Lanao, and Sulu, in the department of Mindanao and Sulu. Of the 46 provincial treasurers, who are the chief financial officers, 38 are Filipinos, and only 1 is American. There are 30 Filipino district engineers and 13 Americans. In the municipalities, with the exception of 16 American ex-officio justices of the peace, the local administration of justice is entirely intrusted to the Filipinos. The supervision and control over the Provinces and municipalities formerly exercised by the Governor General, through the executive secretary, has now passed to the secretary of the interior, who acts in that respect through the chief of the executive bureau. Both officers are Filipinos.

In order to promote the free and ample exercise of local autonomy, the secretary of the interior and the executive bureau have adopted the policy of not interfering with the affairs of local governments, except in cases where such intervention is made absolutely necessary.

Nor has progress been made along political lines alone; but Provinces and municipalities also have improved economically. In 1913 the revenues of the municipalities, towns, and settlements amounted to 7,152,541 pesos; in 1917 these revenues went up to 11,401,983 pesos. In 1913 the total expenses of operation of all municipalities, towns, and settlements aggregated 5,869,454 pesos, while in 1917 the amount totaled 8,696,535 pesos.

As the result of the great progress attained by the municipalities along political and economic lines, there have been constructed great public improvements, such as roads, provincial and municipal buildings, school buildings, bridges, and so forth. The Provinces and municipalities have also effectively contributed to the organization of a system of provincial and municipal sanitation, the construction of wharves, docks, piers, artesian wells, parks, monuments, and so forth.

PUBLIC LAW AND ORDER.

The first natural requisite of every well-organized political society is the maintenance of public law and order. Ever since the establishment of the Philippine Assembly the general condition of order and peace throughout the Philippines has continually been improving to the extent that it can now be safely stated that the Philippines is one of those countries of the world where life and liberty are enjoyed with the greatest order and safety. By temperment the Filipino people are peaceful and abhor tumult and disorder.

Perfect order and peace prevail throughout the Archipelago, including the Territory of Mindanao and Sulu. The maintenance of public order in territories inhabited by Moros has always been a problem of grave concern to many. When for the first time an attempt was made to place a person from civil life at the head of the government of Mindanao and Sulu it was believed that public order would be endangered. No disturbance has, however, occurred, and the normal life of the inhabitants was not altered. Moros and Christians came into a more friendly union than ever before and realized better than at any other time the ties which united them as countrymen. Thanks to this good understanding, it was possible and easy to withdraw the American troops in 1917, when the United States found it necessary to take part in the Great War. American soldiers were replaced by Filipino soldiers of the Philippine Constabulary, the latter even less in number, without producing the least disorder.

Col. Ole Woloe, chief of constabulary of the department of Mindanao and Sulu, in a memorandum submitted to the Secretary of the Interior under date of November 23, 1918, says, among other things:

> For the last four years the number of grave crimes occurring in the Province of Zamboanga have been less than those in the department's most advanced Christian Province for the same period.
>
> For the years 1908–9, 37 outlaws were reported killed, captured, and wounded; for 1910–11, 28; for 1912–13, 40; for 1914, 23; for 1915, 1; and for 1916–17, none. This great change from a spirit of outlawry and piracy, coming down from the Spanish régime, to peace and industry was brought about almost entirely by the sympathetic attitude and friendly interest of the department government toward the Moros and Pagan tribes of the Province. Force without limit had been used for 300 years, but apparently with little, if any, permanent results.
>
> The Moro is no more the blood-thirsty, religious fanatic of a few years ago, but is aiding us to a remarkable degree in maintaining law and order. In fact, our success in dealing with Moro outlaws has been due almost entirely to the loyal support and aid we have received from the great majority of the inhabitants of the districts affected. The Moro is industrious and a good farmer to the extent of his agricultural knowledge. He is beginning to see the advantages of education, to have respect for his Christian brother, and be more tolerant in his religious views. He is, however, proud of his history and loyal to his religion, but commerce and education are rapidly widening his horizon.
>
> Contrary to the prediction of the calamity howlers, the Christian Filipino officers of the constabulary have succeeded completely in winning the respect and confidence of the Moro.

This testimony of an American officer is an eloquent proof of the success of our policy with regard to the non-Christian tribes.

As to the rest of the islands an even more perfect peace prevails. When we bear in mind that the world was in a state of war and what an auspicious occasion such a condition offers to agitations of all kinds, the fact that peace and order remained undisturbed in the islands is certainly indicative of the peaceful and loyal spirit of the Filipino people.

The Filipinos did not only place all their modest energies and resources at the service of America, but with the spirit of a real and active community of ideals and interests they resolutely assumed the international responsibilities of that Nation in the Philippines. It may not be out of place to state here that the American flag during all that period of world crisis and commotion waived peacefully over the Philippines, not because it was supported by a military power, for that was withdrawn, but because of the loyal and vigilant attitude of the Filipinos. No longer is any band of outlaws found in any part of the Archipelago. Neither is it easy for such a band to organize without being detected by the Philippine constabulary and immediately suppressed. The development of agriculture and commerce will naturally induce every citizen to devote himself to a legitimate occupation, instead of indulging in the dangerous pursuits of outlawry and pillage.

From the experience of these years and the naturally orderly and peaceful temperament of the Filipinos everything points to the belief that the maintenance of public order will be insured in the Philippines and that a change of sovereignty will even more firmly impress on the minds of the Filipino the necessity for such an orderly existence.

EDUCATION.

From the beginning of American occupation of the islands the question of popular education has commanded special attention. It was not, however, until after the establishment of the Philippine Assembly that education received the greatest impulse and development, for the first law approved by the assembly was one appropriating the sum of ₱1,000,000 for school buildings in the different barrios, while the law authorizing the establishment of the University of the Philippines was among the first to be enacted.

The policy of aiding and promoting by all possible means the education of every citizen has been constantly adhered to ever since that time, and now there is hardly a barrio of any importance having a sufficient number of school children but has a primary school. Liberal appropriations have always been made for the bureau of education and the University of the Philippines.

It remained, however, for the present legislature, composed of two elective houses, to finally solve and satisfactorily settle the question of giving primary education to all children of school age, a question which for many years had been pending of solution. On December 8, 1918, a law was passed appropriating the sum of ₱30,000,000, in addition to the regular annual appropriations for the bureau of education, in order that within the period of five years the plan of giving free primary education to all citizens of the Philippine Islands of school age could be carried out.

From 1912 to 1918 the total number of children in the schools increased from 440,000 to 675,000, an increase of 54 per cent. The number of schools was 3,000 in 1912 and increased to 4,700 in 1918. During the same period the number of pupils in the intermediate schools went up to 67,000, an increase of 160 per cent. The number of high-school students came up to 16,000, an increase of 220 per cent. Voluntary contributions for the maintenance of schools and salary of teachers in those municipalities having insufficient funds for the purpose have increased from ₱198,000 in 1912 to ₱468,000 in 1917.

Such an improvement in the system of popular education, both as to quantity and quality, came hand in hand with the assumption of greater responsibilities by the Filipinos. From the beginning the Filipino teachers have had charge of primary education, and they now constitute 98 per cent of the teaching force in the intermediate schools and 44 per cent of the teaching force in the secondary schools. They have also been given access to higher administrative positions. Of the 350 supervising teachers 86 per cent are Filipinos and the majority of the academic and industrial supervisors are also Filipinos. There are six Filipino division superintendents of schools, and both the second assistant director of education and the undersecretary of public instruction are Filipinos.

The University of the Philippines has kept abreast with the spirit and development of our public system. It was opened in 1908 with but four colleges, namely, the colleges of agriculture, veterinary science, law, and the school of fine arts. Later the School of Medicine of the Government, which was previously established, became a part of the university. Then came the establishment of the colleges of liberal arts, engineering, pharmacy, and education. The plan of study followed by the university is of the most modern and may be favorably compared with that of the best universities of the world.

The following table of enrollment of students in the university shows clearly the rapid growth of that institution:

Year:	Number of students.
1911–12	1,400
1912–13	1,398
1913–14	1,503
1914–15	2,075
1915–16	2,401
1916–17	2,975
1917–18	2,871
1918–19	3,081

The spirit which has guided the Filipinos in the adoption of all manner of measures for the education of the masses of people is sufficiently indicative of the fact that the Filipinos fully realize that popular education is the real basis of all democratic governments. They are determined by all means not only to maintain the present school system but also to develop it to the highest possible degree in order that the people may exert the power of an intelligent public opinion in the running of the affairs of their government.

There are positive proofs to warrant the belief that the question of popular education will be adequately safeguarded under a Philippine independent government. The people themselves are clamoring for education and there is no need of compulsory education laws, with the possible exception in the case of primitive communities of non-Christian tribes. The University of the Philippines has already trained a nucleus of sufficient number of young men in the different branches of learning, many of whom are now holding responsible positions in public administration.

In this connection it may not be amiss to advert to the policy adopted by the government several years ago, and ever since followed, of sending young men, graduates of the University of the Philippines and other educational institutions in the islands, to the different centers of learning in America, Europe, and other foreign countries, for the purpose of furthering their studies and thereafter serve the government for the same number of years in which they have enjoyed government scholarship. This policy has been recently extended to those employees of government offices who have demonstrated unusual talent and efficiency in the performance of their official duties, thus enabling them to make a special study in connection with their respective work.

It is thus seen that the Government has spared neither efforts nor money in the preparation of a competent personnel to take the place of the American experts who are leaving the public service. It is hoped that in this way it will be possible not only to maintain but to lift up, if possible, the high standards of public service in the country.

SANITATION.

The sanitation of the islands has been greatly improved. In 1914 the Philippine Legislature reorganized the health service in order to insure greater efficiency and the cooperation of the Provinces and municipalities in matters of public health.

Under the old system the salaries of municipal health officers were paid by the municipalities, and only those which could afford to pay obtained the services of physicians. Such as could not afford to pay employed sanitary inspectors, who frequently did not have medical knowledge. Thus many towns were without the services of a qualified physician. Again, under that system there were no differences of rank in the service and health officers remained in the service without any chance of promotion. There was no law compelling the municipalities to devote a part of their funds to sanitation. For these reasons it was deemed necessary to reorganize the old bureau of health and convert it into the Philippine Health Service.

This service is somewhat similar to the Public Health Service of the United States, in that a physician must pass an examination before being appointed to the service, and after a certain number of years he is given another examination for the purpose of promotion. The positions in the service are graded. A physician who starts as assistant surgeon is promoted, first, to the grade of junior surgeon, then to that of senior surgeon, medical inspector, and chief of division. The work of the central office is distributed among the director of the health service and the chiefs of divisions. There is an assistant director, who is at the same time a chief of division. There are three divisions—one for the provincial service, another for the hospital service, and still another for the health service of the city of Manila.

In order that each and every municipality may have the benefit of the services of a physician, the different Provinces combine two or more small municipalities and place them under the care of a municipal physician. These groups of municipalities are called sanitary districts. The municipal physician is required to distribute his time among the different towns in making inspection and receiving consultations; but even with such an arrangement some of the most remote places in the Mountain and Moro Provinces could not have obtained the service of a physician if, in order to supply this deficiency, dispensaries were not opened under the care of competent persons, where the public may obtain medicine and receive medical treatment. At the present time even the most remote places have health facilities which they could not obtain 10 years ago.

Manila may be said to be the most sanitary city in the Far East and will bear comparison with many of the cities of the United States and Europe. The streets have been widened and improved and the majority of them have asphalt pavement. The danger of smallpox, the terror of oriental countries, which previously has been menacing the islands with regular frequency, has been reduced to an insignificant degree. Since 1902 no cholera epidemic has attained any serious proportion. Malaria is now unknown in Manila. Many of the swamp districts have been filled up.

Quite a number of municipalities have followed the example of Manila, and there are now at least 10 cities which have modern water systems. In those towns where the construction of reservoirs has been found impracticable artesian wells were drilled in order to supply the public with pure water.

Charitable activities, such as the organization of antituberculosis societies and societies for the protection of children, have acquired new vigor during the last few years. There is now in the islands the public welfare board, subsidized by the Government, the duty of which is to coordinate the work of charitable institutions and to contribute to their funds for the accomplishment of their purposes. The sum of ₱1,000,000 has been appropriated in order to help the municipalities in the establishment of associations for the protection of children.

The Culion leper colony has been maintained and liberally supplied with funds. The opposition on the part of those who suffer from the disease and their families to the confinement of the former to the colony has disappeared, and now many a diseased person voluntarily presents himself to be taken to the colony.

The quarantine service has also been maintained not only with efficiency, but has been supplied with modern equipments.

Hospital service has undergone great improvement. The Philippine General Hospital at Manila is one of the best hospitals in the Orient. The Filipinization of its personnel was effected without impairing its efficiency. Schools for nurses of both sexes are maintained both in this hospital and in that of Cebu, which has been recently opened.

It would not be too much to say that the sanitation of the Philippines will be as well taken care of by the Filipinos as formerly, and the Filipino health officers, possessing as they do a better knowledge of the peculiar habits and needs of their own people, will be able to perform their duties both with efficiency and credit, not only to themselves but also to those who have helped them in preparing for greater responsibilities.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

The passage of the Jones law has given rise to the belief on the part of some people that the material progress of the islands would suffer a setback. Facts have shown just the contrary. The declaration of the purpose of the United States to grant the Philippines its independence as soon as a stable government shall have been organized therein, and the practically complete control of public affairs given to the Filipinos, have not only not caused any economic crisis but have gone far toward placing the economic life of the country on stronger foundations. The last five years have witnessed the greatest prosperity and the highest economic development the islands ever had. Of the total foreign trade in the Philippines in 1918, which amounted to ₱468,563,496, as against ₱215,391,484 in 1913, 63.4 per cent was with the United States, as against 42.65 per cent in 1913. This fact goes to show that the establishment of an autonomous Philippine government preparatory to independence has served to strengthen the commercial bonds between the United States and the Philippines. Mutual confidence and understanding has brought about greater economic relations, just as in the past distrust and misunderstanding has had the tendency of disturbing these relations.

Another theory which has been exploded is that economic independence should come before political independence and that, therefore, the people should not ask for political freedom before securing their economic independence. Our experience during the last five years has demonstrated the contrary; that is to say, that no country can expect to prosper in a material way before having in its hands the political agencies and instrumentalities essential thereto; in short, the most effective instrumentality for economic progress is political autonomy. Before the establishment of Philippine autonomy Filipino merchants and manufacturers could not compete with foreigners for lack of credit and banking facilities, which were controlled by the latter. But the organization of an autonomous Philippine Government has paved the way for a phenomenal develop-

ment of the commercial activities of the people. The Government created the Philippine National Bank, whose resources amounted only to ₱20,000,000 in 1916, which increased to more than ₱230,000,000 in 1918. This success has probably very few precedents in the world's history of banking.

The total foreign trade of the islands in 1913 was ₱215,391,484, with a balance against the islands of ₱11,000,000, while last year, 1918, our foreign trade amounted to ₱468,563,494, with a balance in our favor of ₱74,196,648, which means an increase of ₱253,172,010, or 129 per cent, in 1918 over 1913.

Our money circulation has increased also, for in 1913 we had ₱50,697,282, or ₱5.52 per capita, while at present we have in circulation ₱132,602,968, or ₱13.68 per capita.

Taxation in the Philippines was ₱4.28 per capita in 1913, compared with ₱5.36 per capita in 1917.

Another eloquent proof of the remarkable development of the islands is the fact that during the last few years 3,065 domestic corporations and firms were organized, with a capital of ₱452,192,197, to say nothing of 95 large firms, American and foreign, of world-wide reputation and with enormous capital, which have their branches in the Philippines.

PUBLIC WORKS AND PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Our economic prosperity thus far obtained is undoubtedly due in large measure to the policy steadily pursued by the Government of devoting every year considerable sums of money to the promotion and extension of public works and permanent improvements. Roads have therefore been built everywhere, thus putting in communication with the outside world places hitherto inaccessible, and through an excellent system of maintenance we have been able to prevent the destruction of these roads and get the greatest benefit possible from the money invested. Shipping has been likewise fostered with the construction of piers and wharves, the dredging of rivers, and the making of other improvements in many ports. The lighthouse system has been improved, and the work of coast survey continued. The mileage of our railroads has been increased, post and telegraph offices have been opened in many municipalities, public markets—substantial as well as hygienic—have been built, waterworks systems have been installed; in brief, a broad policy of public works and permanent improvements in all the Provinces has been worked out, yielding the quickest and most beneficial results. The following figures show the progress of road building in the islands:

Roads in existence from 1908 to 1918.

Year.	First-class road.	Second-class road.	Third-class road.	Total.	Total expenditure for roads.
	Km.	*Km.*	*Km.*	*Km.*	
1908	397.0	(1)	(1)	397.0	(1)
1909	553.5	(1)	(1)	553.5	(1)
1910	1,230.2	1,031.3	3,337.6	5,599.1	(1)
1911	1,587.6	1,068.9	2,956.8	5,613.3	₱5,671,436.56
1912	1,839.6	2,159.9	3,216.8	7,216.3	5,961,858.67
1913	2,097.3	2,034.6	3,118.1	7,250.0	6,949,596.39
1913 [2]	2,233.8	2,024.6	3,138.7	7,397.1	3,680,435.09
1914	2,564.0	2,024.3	2,875.7	7,464.0	7,201,190.79
1915	3,067.7	2,032.2	3,051.7	8,201.6	7,699,097.86
1916	3,439.6	2,045.8	3,440.7	8,926.1	8,035,141.05
1917	3,738.7	2,056.6	3,348.4	9,188.9	8,852,360.05
1918 [3]	3,936.0	2,019.9	3,294.8	9,250.7	5,744,839.52

[1] Data not available. [2] July 1 to Dec. 31, 1913. [3] Jan. 1 to June 30 only.

INCOME AND EXPENSES.

The following figures show the progress made in the finances of the government during the last three years:

Financial condition of the insular government during the last three years.

Items of revenue and expenditure.	1915	1916	1917	Increase or decrease 1916-17.
Source of revenue:				
Revenue from taxation	₱25,769,492.78	₱27,957,308.95	₱35,448,412.30	₱7,491,103.35
Incidental revenue	1,191,204.53	1,664,392.05	2,296,270.32	631,878.27
Revenue from commercial and industrial units	8,479,212.96	9,326,810.77	11,832,921.62	2,506,110.85
Other income of operating units	80,720.73	175,262.89	52,626.02	*122,636.87*
Dividends on bank stocks		157,526.05	314,786.78	157,260.73
Income from United States Army Transport Service		125,315.10	337,470.62	212,155.52
Other revenues	3,927,589.70	6,298,239.88	4,498,753.78	*1,799,486.10*
Total revenue	39,448,220.70	45,704,855.69	54,781,241.44	9,076,385.75

Financial condition of the insular government, etc.—Continued.

Items of revenue and expenditure.	1915	1916	1917	Increase or decrease 1916-17.
Expenditures:				
General administration	₱26,558,476.16	₱25,384,849.41	₱29,437,890.53	₱4,053,041.12
Expenditures of operation of industrial and commercial units, etc.	7,182,996.20	7,623,904.40	9,063,829.24	1,439,924.84
Interest on public debt	972,193.75	1,000,117.30	1,289,822.62	289,705.32
Sinking funds	982,786.63	686,873.14	855,639.49	168,766.35
Repayment of loans		22,500.00	22,500.00	
Gratuities		99,476.30	584,353.28	484,876.98
Outlays and investments	2,065,496.60	6,042,123.53	3,992,291.45	*2,049,832.00*
Other expenditures	335,251.25	46,969.05	162,391.13	115,422.00
Total expenditures	₱38,097,200.59	₱40,906,813.13	₱45,408,717.74	₱4,501,904.61
Current surplus for the year	₱1,351,020.11	₱4,798,042.56	₱9,372,523.70	₱4,574,481.14
Current surplus at the beginning of the year.	8,883,096.66	10,234,116.77	15,032,159.33	4,798,042.56
Current surplus at the end of the year	₱10,234,116.77	₱15,032,159.33	₱24,404,683.03	₱9,372,523.70

NOTE.—Figures in italics indicate decreases.

THE NONCHRISTIAN TRIBES.

Before President Wilson decided in 1913 to appoint a Filipino majority to the Philippine Commission, the control over the so-called non-Christian tribes was entirely in the hands of Americans. It was not until that year that the Filipinos assumed the responsibility for these tribes. Both the Philippine Commission with Filipino majority and the Philippine Legislature have expressed in unequivocal terms, through legislative acts, a liberal and altruistic policy looking to the welfare and betterment of these primitive people.

The act organizing the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, in 1914, was passed with the object of carrying out this policy, and of furnishing said territory with a central organization and with officials who could more directly look after the welfare of the inhabitants. Later the legislature established the bureau of non-Christian tribes, provided for in section 22 of the Jones law, and set forth the duties of the same in the following words:

To foster through all adequate means and in a systematic, rapid, and thorough manner the material, moral, economic, social, and political development of the regions inhabited by non-Christian Filipinos, always having in view the permanent mutual understanding and complete fusion of the Christian and non-Christian elements living in the Provinces of the archipelago.

To insure the success of this policy the organization and extension of public schools in all the non-Christian territory has been the object of special care. Since 1903 primary schools in Mindanao and Sulu, where the Arabic and English languages were taught, have been organized. However, in view of the novelty of the plan and the distrust on the part of the Moros and other non-Christians, the success of the public schools was very little. Toward the end of the school year 1914 the attendance of these schools was 4,535. During the last five years, when the Filipinos shaped the legislative policy toward the Moros, progress in education has been tremendous. The following figures show the average daily attendance and the expenses incurred from 1912 to the present time:

Fiscal year.	Average daily attendance.	Expenses.
1912	3,807	₱93,987
1913	4,535	137,069
1918 (calculated)	16,114	650,000

A clearer idea of the progress of education amongst the non-Christians will be given by the following data: The number of teachers in the Mountain Province in 1912 was 93; to-day there are 251. In 1912 there were 64 teachers in the Province of Nueva Viscaya; at present there are 67. In the whole Department of Mindanao and Sulu there were only 99 teachers in 1912, whereas to-day there are 783. The splendid spirit demonstrated by these teachers by leaving their homes to go out to the non-Christian provinces is going to be a strong factor for the unification and naturalization of the different elements of the country.

Side by side with the extension of public schools the public health service has also progressed. In 1914 the school and health authorities in charge of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu established a combined plan of schools and public dispensaries, of which 17 are already in operation at central points. Approximately 30,000 patients receive treatment in these dis-

pensaries every year. Besides these school dispensaries, there are 9 special ones under the control of the health service.

No less important than the health work is the extension of public works to all the regions inhabited by the non-Christians. Special attention has been devoted to the construction and maintenance of roads, the improvement of ports and landings, the extension and maintenance of telephone lines, waterworks, and the construction of public buildings, especially schools and hospitals.

But this is not all that has been done. The non-Christians are also taught how to get the best results from the natural resources of their soil. Every year a considerable number of graduates from the College of Agriculture are sent to the non-Christian provinces, to the end that they may teach the inhabitants the modern methods of cultivation. Interisland migration has been fostered by the government's help to those who establish themselves on Mindanao and Sulu lands for the purpose of cultivating them and of living with their non-Christian brothers. In 1917 the Philippine Legislature appropriated the sum of ₱100,000 for this purpose, which amount was increased to ₱250,000 last year.

By virtue of the Jones law the non-Christian tribes were for the first time granted representation in the national legislature. Three prominent and representative Moros and two pagans have been appointed members of the senate and of the house of representatives. The Moro senator and representatives have been given the special privilege of taking the oath of office in accordance with the rites prescribed by the Koran. This step was looked upon by the Mohammedans as a proof of religious tolerance and respect for Mohammedan beliefs on the part of the Christian Filipinos.

At the time of the inauguration of the Philippine Legislature important memorials were presented expressing the feelings of confidence and affection of the Moros toward their Christian brothers. These memorials were sent to both houses of the legislature and were signed by the Sultan of Sulu and by the most influential datos of the different provinces of the department. In them they express their gratitude for the material benefits received and the political privileges granted them during the last three years, and also for the liberal appropriations for public works, health service, and schools, and for the representation allowed them in the Philippine Legislature in accordance with the new organic law of the Philippine Islands. In these memorials the hope is also expressed that the administration will continue making closer the present relations among the inhabitants of the Philippines. Most of the data referred to has been taken from a recent official report submitted by Gov. Frank W. Carpenter, of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, who is at the same time chief of the bureau of non-Christian tribes.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

It can be asserted without dispute that the English language serves at the present time as a common medium of communication among the islanders who still speak their own dialects. The progress of the English language has been the result of the splendid work done by the public schools, and to-day English is the language most widely spoken in the whole Archipelago. Business between the central government and most of the Provinces and municipalities is transacted in English. True, the proceedings of the Philippine Legislature are still in Spanish, but the acts are translated into English. The English language prevails in the commercial transactions of the islands.

We will not have to wait very long before the English language is the official language even in the courts, and the language most generally used in private life. The present leaders of the people have a working knowledge of the language and many of them read and write it fairly, if they do not speak it, with few difficulties in their official conversations. The younger generation has a thorough knowledge of the language and speaks and writes it in most cases.

The spread of this language as the common language of the inhabitants of the Archipelago is assured, not only because it is the basis of instruction in the public schools, but also because it is essential to the best interests and the future of the people. Once the plan is carried out of giving primary instruction to every child of school age there is no doubt that the generations to come will speak English, which will certainly obtain a firm foothold among the people.

It is not only the public schools that teach English; the private schools do so likewise. The law requires the Department of Public Instruction to grant licenses for private schools and to exercise supervision over private schools and colleges of all kinds, with the power to approve their courses of study and to revoke their licenses if the conditions established by the Government are not fulfilled. For a long time now these colleges and schools have been ordered to make English one of the required subjects, and their instruction has steadily improved.

It is inconceivable that the Filipino people, when they shall have become independent, would take any step other than that of continuing this policy. It would be unreasonable to undo what has been done without mentioning the great expense which such change of policy would involve. We therefore venture to assert that the predominance of English is assured.

REQUISITES FOR A STABLE GOVERNMENT.

The phrase "stable government" has a definite meaning in the foreign relations of the United States, especially in connection with its dealings with the weak countries that have fought for their independence. This is not the first time that the American Government has made use of this phrase as regards the recognization of new States.

The conditions required by the United States before granting such recognition are merely conditions of fact; that is to say, where a government de facto is established and whether such government has conditions of stability. In 1875 there was considerable agitation in the United States for the recognition of Cuban independence, and President Grant in his message to Congress expressed the idea that recognition would not be possible until the Cuban people could establish a government possessing elements of stability. Quoting his words:

> Where a considerable body of people, who have attempted to free themselves of the control of the superior government, have reached such point in occupation of territory, in power, and in general organization as to constitute in face a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of the elements of stability, and equipped with the machinery for the administration of internal policy and the execution of its laws, prepared and able to administer justice at home, as well as in its dealing with other powers, it is within the province of those other powers to recognize its existence as a new and independent nation.

Dwelling further on what he thought a stable government was, he said:

> To establish the condition of things essential to the recognition of this fact, there must be a people occupying a known territory, united under some known and defined form of government, acknowledged by those subject thereto, in which the functions of government are administered by usual methods, competent to mete out justice to citizens and strangers, to afford remedies for public and private wrongs, and able to assume the correlative international obligations and capable of performing the corresponding international duties resulting from its acquisition of the rights of sovereignty.

President McKinley, in discussing the recognition of the independence of Cuba, quoted the words of President Grant, saying:

> The United States, in addition to the test imposed by public law as the condition of the recognition of independence by a neutral State (to wit, that the revolted State shall "constitute in fact a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of all the elements of stability," and forming de facto, "if left to itself, a State among the nations, reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a State"), has imposed for its own government in dealing with cases like these the further condition that recognition of independent statehood is not due to a revolted dependency until the danger of its being again subjugated by the parent State has entirely passed away.

As a result of the war, Spain had to withdraw her sovereignty from Cuba. The American Government temporarily occupied the islands and proceeded to organize a stable government. The first measure was the taking of a census which would show the degree of political capacity of the people. In this way it was found that 66 per cent of the inhabitants of the island could neither read nor write—a percentage greater than in the Philippines, where illiteracy is 30 per cent—and limited suffrage was established, based more or less on the same conditions now required in the Philippines. After the census the military governor, Gen. Wood, promulgated a law which provided for the holding of provincial and municipal elections. Thereafter the same voters who took part in these elections were qualified to choose the members of the constitutional convention which drafted the constitution of Cuba. The military governor inaugurated the convention, and by order of the Secretary of War said, among other things:

> It will be your duty, first, to frame and adopt a constitution of Cuba * * * adequate to secure a stable, orderly, and free government.

The constitution adopted by the Cuban people was not entirely satisfactory to Secretary Root, but being the result of conscientious deliberations by the representatives of the people of Cuba, it was accepted. On December 31, 1901, the people of Cuba chose their provincial governors, their councilors, and members of the house of representatives, and the presidential and senatorial electors. These last met on February 24, 1902, in order to choose the president, vice president, and senators. After the election of these officials the American

Government made ready to transfer to their hands the reins of government. The condition of stability had been fulfilled, and on May 20, 1902, the military governor, on behalf of the President of the United States, read the memorable document which transferred to "the duly elected representatives of the people of Cuba the government and control of the islands," and declared "the occupation of Cuba by the United States and the military government of the islands" to be ended.

A "stable government" has, therefore, been construed to mean, in the case of Cuba, a government duly chosen by the people. This was the clear interpretation adopted by the American Government.

It is evident that this is the same interpretation given to the phrase "stable government" as used in the preamble of the Jones law.

That the Filipinos now have a government of this sort, a government constituted by the people, able to preserve order and to comply with its international obligations, can not be denied by any fair-minded man who knows the conditions of the country. Our present government is a government based on the peaceful suffrage of the people, representing the whole country, deriving their powers from the people and subject to the limitations and safeguards which the experience of constitutional government has shown to be essential to the maintenance and protection of individual rights.

Our central, provincial, and municipal governments rest upon the peaceful suffrage of the Filipino people. The insular government has at its disposal a complete governmental machinery recognized and supported by the people. The guiding part of this machinery is already in the hands of the Filipinos. There is a Philippine Legislature whose members are elected by the qualified voters of the islands, which legislative body is invested with general legisative powers within the limitations laid down by the Jones law. In said legislature the non-Christian element is represented by nine members appointed by the Governor General. We have also a judicial system based upon the American principle of independence of the judicial department. Our laws and our courts are of the modern type, like those of the most progressive nations of the west. Our codes are based on Spanish and American jurisprudence, taking from the Spanish substantive laws, their conciseness, symmetry, and philospohy, and from the American laws of procedure their facility, common sense, and efficiency. The limitations and safeguards for the protection of individual rights are thoroughly ingrained in the political life of the Filipino people and no political change that might take place would in any way impair them.

We have, therefore, a stable government in the Philippines which fulfills all the conditions required by the United States in other cases of recognition of new States, especially in the case of Cuba, and this government is now in operation and is practically controlled and directed by the Filipinos themselves. If the Governor and Vice Governor General of the Philippine Islands were to be suddenly withdrawn from the archipelago and in their place Filipinos were appointed, no part of the governmental machinery would suffer thereby and every piece thereof would move as regularly and as orderly as at present.

The testimony of the representatives of the American Government in the islands during all the time that the Philippine Government was in the hands of the Filipinos bears out the assertion which we made in regard to the conditions of stability of the Philippine Government.

Says Governor Harrison:

There are about 1,000 municipalities in the Philippines, all of which are governed by elective Filipino officials. There are about 42 Provinces in the islands likewise governed by Filipinos. There are two elective houses of the legislature composed entirely of Filipinos. Out of seven members in the cabinet six are Filipinos, and most of the heads of the executive departments of the government are Filipinos to-day. It is true that there are still some 700 Americans in the Philippines, but for the most part they are teachers, professors, and scientists, and to my mind a class of men who would be desired by the Filipinos even if they had complete independence.

That presents a picture of practical autonomy. It has been going on for the last two and a half years, or ever since the recent charter has been given us by Congress, and in my opinion, during those two and a half years the Filipinos, having been given an opportunity, have satisfactorily demonstrated the fact that they have already established and are maintaining the stable form of government which is prescribed in the preamble to the Jones bill as a prerequisite to their independence.

On another occasion he said:

By temperament, by experience, by financial ability, in every way the 10,000,000 Filipinos are entitled to be free from every government.

Vice Gov. Charles E. Yeater, in an official telegram to the Secretary of War, reports:

The capacity for initiative and the constructive spirit evidenced by the legislature, the first organized under the Jones law, is worthy of great commendation. Its capacity to investigate government problems and to act expeditiously but with due caution is certainly unprecedented in history, considering that for three centuries this people had practically no political rights and were debarred from the benefits of education. American legislative practice and procedure has always been examined, and with few exceptions followed. As indicative, however, of their independent frame of mind it may be noted that a single legislative committee has had charge of both appropriations and ways and means since 1907, and under the provisions of the Jones law has adopted substantially the basic principles of the English budget system instead of maintaining a rigorous application of the theory of the separation of governmental powers as far as the legislative and executive departments are concerned, the latter directed by an American. This legislature has given to the secretaries of the various departments the right to appear before either house to defend publicly the measures proposed by the executive or to oppose measures originated in such houses. Finally, as one of the representatives in these islands of the United States Government, I wish to attest the patriotism of the Filipinos and their loyal attachment to the United States Government. This legislature which has just terminated its sessions has acted with judgment and prudence and in what it has done and left undone during its term now drawing to a close, and should be credited for the wisdom with which it has guided and directed the Filipino people in the paths of order and tranquility during these recent years of almost universal turmoil and unrest. Perfect peace has prevailed here and all provincial and municipal government instrumentalities of force have had no function to perform.

In regard to honesty and efficiency, the Philippine government can be favorably compared to the best in the world. No charge of bribery has been made against any high official. Cases of misappropriation of public funds have been exceptionally few, and only subordinate officials were involved. The offending parties have been discharged from the service, and whenever sufficient evidence for conviction was available they were prosecuted.

Efficiency in the civil service has been maintained at a high standard. Appointments of chiefs and assistant chiefs of division have been based strictly on merit and not political considerations. In most cases men who had served for a long time have been promoted to these positions with a view to the efficiency of the service.

Every citizen has enjoyed civil and political rights without hindrance and amid public peace and safety. Religious tolerance has grown to such an extent that all Christian denominations are working in perfect harmony; Mohammedans and Christians in Mindanao and Sulu respect each other's religious practices. Moral campaigns have been carried on at all times, with appreciable results in the uplift of the people.

The progress made along material and economic lines in recent years shows the entire confidence of all the residents of the Philippines in the orderly and stable conditions of the country.

III.

It would seem to be entirely unnecessary to discuss the question of whether or not the Filipinos desire to be independent at this time, but some doubt being entertained by a number of American citizens as to whether the Filipinos, after being given the opportunity to manage their domestic affairs, would not prefer, for their best interest, to continue certain relations of political dependence with the United States, we have decided to devote this chapter to a treatment of the present aspirations of the people in relation to the independence problem.

If the historical events in the Philippines in 1896 and 1898 are studied, it will be seen that the longing for independence was the most powerful sentiment behind the revolution against Spain the latter year. With the breaking out of hostilities between the United States and Spain the Filipinos saw their chance to destroy Spanish dominion and to declare their independence. They turned a deaf ear to the alluring promises made by the Spanish authorities, and, with the moral and material support of the Americans, they—the Filipinos—were fortunately able to defeat the Spanish forces and to seize practically all of the territory of the islands. Then the Filipinos organized a government under Aguinaldo, whose authority spread throughout the islands and received the approbation and consent of the people.

This aspiration for independence was the thing that moved the Filipinos to go through the sufferings and sacrifices of another war against the Americans in 1899, in spite of the fact that they knew beforehand the weakness of their forces and the certainty of their defeat in the face of the formidable power and the unlimited resources of the people of the United States. It has frequently been said that the war against the Americans was but the work of a group of Tagals, but the extent and duration of the military operations carried on by the American forces and the unanimous resistance with which they met everywhere prove that the national sentiment of the Filipinos was opposed to a new domination.

The Filipinos accepted peace, not for the purpose of giving up their aspirations for independence, but only to change their method of obtaining them. They were willing to go through the training in self-government which was required of them in the hope that they would thus secure their independence sooner. They were convinced of their own capacity, and therefore instead of obstructing the work of reconstruction and progress inaugurated by the American Government, they heartily lent their

cooperation, at the same time bending every energy to secure larger opportunities to show in actual practice and in the exercise of great responsibilities what they could do in governmental affairs.

The history of the last 10 years, from the organization of the Philippine Assembly, when for the first time the people were permitted to express their opinion in regard to their political future, proves beyond doubt the firm and unswerving determination of the Filipinos to obtain a full recognition of their international sovereignty.

Speaker Osmena, in a speech delivered at the close of the legislative session on June 19, 1908, made the following utterances:

Through all the vicissitudes, difficulties, and reverses the ideal of the Filipino people has remained unalterable. The adverse fortune of Filipino arms has not shaken the aspirations of the people, neither has the false hope so often held out in the midst of people's misfortunes, of the possibility of the Philippines being made a State of the great American Union ever made them hesitate in the least. The Filipino people accepted peace, principally because they expected justice from the American people. Far from holding aloof from or making difficult the work of the Government in its implantation, they did everything they could to promote and improve it. They went to the polls when the municipal government was established; they also willingly took part in the government of the Provinces when amid countless difficulties, and when the ruins of the revolution still loomed grim and terrible they were called upon to do so; and they chose their representatives when the solemn hour came for the most difficult test of their capacity to manage their own destiny. But neither before nor after did they yield to promise or fear; before and after they aspired for their national independence, both when they cast their vote in favor of a free and independent life and when yesterday on the battle field they offered the lives of their best sons for the sake of our country and of her ideals. We must thus speak clearly in this august place, where fallacy does not lurk, where deceit has no place, and where truth finds its seat, and where justice presents itself with all of its lofty attributes; we must speak thus in this place where we feel with full sense of responsibility our love, our most legitimate veneration for the Philippines.

The Filipino people aspire to-day, as before taking up arms for the second time against Spain, as thereafter in the din of arms, and then in peace, for their national independence.

Allow me, gentlemen of the house, following the dictates of my conscience as a delegate, as a representative of the country, under my responsibility as speaker of this house, to declare solemnly, as I do now before God and before the world, that we believe that our people aspire for their independence; that our people consider themselves capable of leading an orderly life, efficient for themselves and for others, in the concert of free and civilized nations; and that we believe that if the people of the United States were to decide at this moment the Philippine cause in favor of the Filipinos the latter could, in assuming the consequent responsibility, comply with their duties to themselves and to others without detriment to liberty, to justice, and to right.

At the close of the legislative session on May 20, 1909, the following resolution was passed by the Philippine Assembly:

Whereas at the meeting of June 19, 1908, the assembly approved and adopted the following words of the speaker, to wit:

"Allow me, gentlemen of the house, following the dictates of my conscience as a delegate, as a representative of the country, under my responsibility as speaker of this house, to declare solemnly, as I do now before God and before the world, that we believe that our people aspire for their independence; that our people consider themselves capable of leading an orderly life, efficient for themselves and for others, in the concert of free and civilized nations; and that we believe that if the people of the United States were to decide at this moment the Philippine cause in favor of the Filipinos, the latter could, in assuming the consequent responsibility, comply with their duties to themselves and to others, without detriment to liberty, to justice, and to right."

Whereas the Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, delegate from Tayabas, attended said meeting and voted in favor of said resolution, and said Hon. Manuel L. Quezon is now elected Resident Commissioner of the Philippine Islands in the United States: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this house state to the Resident Commissioner elect, Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, that the members thereof would be highly satisfied if, upon his appearance before the Congress of the United States and when he finds opportunity therefor, he should make known to said Congress our aspiration for independence as expressed at the meeting of the assembly on June 19, 1908.

Resident Commissioner Quezon, in fulfilling the instructions contained in the above resolution, delivered a speech in the House of Representatives on May 14, 1910, in the course of which he said:

Mr. Chairman, from what I have said it can be seen that the affairs of the islands are not in a very encouraging state; rather, that the outlook is depressing. The Filipinos, however, are patiently and hopefully looking forward to brighter days. We are aware that you have not gone to those islands for your own profit; we are aware that you have not gone there to subjugate us, but to emancipate us. The lesson of your history—the most brilliant history of all the nations of the world—is inconsistent with any other motive in your dealings with the Filipinos than that of making them free. This great Republic, founded and reared by liberty-loving people, can not undertake any task not in keeping with right, justice, happiness, and liberty for all mankind. We have an unshaken faith in the future destiny of our beloved fatherland, since its fate was committed to your care. We firmly believe and sincerely trust that the day will soon come when this Congress, composed of the representatives of a God-fearing people, will generously give to us the blessings of that freedom which has made you so happy, so prosperous, and so great, and which is, after all, the keynote of the happiness and prosperity of every people. When that time comes—and let us hope that it may happen to-morrow—the day when was raised in the Philippines the ever-glorious Stars and Stripes will eternally be the best celebrated day of our national life.

In a memorial submitted to the then Secretary of War, Mr. Dickinson, by the Nacionalista Party on September 1, 1910, the following was said:

These facts are mentioned with the object of showing that the persistency of the Filipinos in being independent is bound up in the recollections of that short period of their past in which, associated with the Americans, they threw down the secular power of a sovereignty and experienced the satisfaction and happiness of governing themselves, their interests, and their future. Then, they understood how satisfactory and sweet to the citizens is the yoke imposed by the power of its own laws and the government by men of its own race, and how close and loyal is the cooperation which exists between people and government to better the interests of the country and to enter resolutely and without embarrassment into the wide ways of human progress. Then the Filipinos abandoned all the vicious practices which the former sovereignty had extended over all the masses and recovered the good qualities which people free from all yoke possessed. This moved the Filipinos to resist with all their force the new American domination, and to submit to it only when they fully understood that they might be independent in a more or less short period. The efforts of the Filipinos in defense of that government, the blood which its soldiers shed, and the money which was employed in the service of the Filipino flag, recalls to them constantly that short period of its happiness and makes them consider the present as a temporary situation which they desire to abbreviate as much as possible in order to acquire the satisfaction of their national ambitions and their intentions of elevation and enrichment of the country.

On February 3, 1911, the Philippine Assembly passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the assembly ask, as it hereby does ask, the Congress of the United States immediately to recognize the independence of the Filipino people in the form expressed in the memorial of the Nacionalista Party, dated September 1, 1910;

Resolved further, That the assembly adopt each and every conclusion and proposition contained in said memorial; and

Resolved further, That this resolution be transmitted by cable to the Congress of the United States and to the Resident Commissioners of the Philippine Islands, suggesting that they present and support the same in Congress before the termination of the present session of said Congress.

On February 1, 1912, the Philippine Assembly reiterated its petition in the following terms:

Resolved, That the Philippine Assembly reiterate, as it hereby does reiterate, the petition for immediate independence of the Philippines to the Congress of the United States.

Resolved further, That this resolution be transmitted by cable to the Resident Commissioners, in Washington, recommending that the same be conveyed to and supported in said Congress.

On February 11, 1913, in view of the change of administration in the United States, Speaker Osmena, in his speech at the close of the legislative session, made the following declarations:

There in America another party now comes to power—the Democratic Party. Old in history, new in victory, this party has been unceasingly fighting for the ideals of the Filipino people for more than a decade. It stated in a solemn manner before all the nations in its Baltimore platform the following:

"We reaffirm the position thrice announced by the Democracy in national convention assembled against a policy of imperialism and colonial exploitation in the Philippines or elsewhere. We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder, which has involved us in enormous expenses, brought us weakness instead of strength, and laid our Nation open to the charge of abandonment of the fundamental doctrine of self-government. We favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers.

"In recognizing the independence of the Philippines our Government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases."

We trust that the meaning of these words, which are clear and unmistakable, will be transmuted into reality. I believe and hope that this will be done, because the American people are just. The die is cast, and God, who has never failed the other people, will not fail ours. In the meantime let us remain quiet; let everyone stay in his rank, fighting as he can; let us carry on our campaigns with courage and disinterestedness, and either we are entirely mistaken or the days to come will be to the Filipino people, who have struggled so much and suffered so much, days of vindication, days of liberty.

On October 16, 1913, the Philippine Assembly passed the following:

Resolution sending to the President of the United States of America through the Governor General of the Philippines a message from the Philippines Assembly in the name of the Filipino people.

Whereas the President of the United States has sent through the Governor General, the Hon. Francis Burton Harrison, as message to the people of the Philippines, and said message was duly delivered on the 16th day of October, 1913, its text being as follows:

"We regard ourselves as trustees, acting not for the advantage of the United States, but for the benefit of the people of the Philippine Islands.

"Every step we take will be taken with a view to the ultimate independence of the islands and as a preparation for that independence. And we hope to move toward that end as rapidly as the safety and the permanent interests of the islands will permit. After each step taken experience will guide us to the next.

"The administration will take one step at once, and will give to the native citizens of the islands a majority in the appointive commission, and thus in the upper as well as in the lower house of the legislature a majority representation will be secured.

"We do this in the confident hope and expectation that immediate proof will be given in the action of the commission under the new arrangement of the political capacity of those native citizens who have already come forward to represent and to lead their people in affairs."

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Philippine Assembly, in the name of the people of the Philippines, pray, as it hereby prays, the chief executive thereof to kindly forward to the President of the United States the following message in reply:

We, the representatives of the Filipino people, constituting the Philippine Assembly, do solemly declare—

That the right of the Filipino people to be free and independent is evident to us, so that pursuing the line of progress for themselves, theirs is the responsibility to labor for their prosperity in all lines and direct their own destinies. This was the aspiration of the people in entering into the contest with Spain, and the presence of the American flag in Manila Bay first and later in the interior of the Archipelago did not modify but rather it affirmed that aspiration in spite of reverses in war and difficulties in peace. The people, when called upon to deposit their ballots, ratified once for all this aspiration, and the national representation since the inauguration of the assembly has but acted in harmony with the popular will. So, in the midst of the most adverse conditions, the ideal of the people has not faltered, and it is so stated respectfully and frankly on this occasion to the authorities of the United States.

On the other hand, our faith in the justice of the American people has been as great and as persistent as our ideal. We have waited patiently, confident that sooner or later mistakes and injustice would be corrected. The message of the President of the United States to the Filipino people tells eloquently that we have not waited in vain.

We accept this message with love and gratitude, and we consider it a definite statement of the purpose of the American Nation to recognize the independence of the islands. The immediate step to concede us a majority on the commission puts into our hands the instruments of power and of responsibility for the institution by ourselves of a stable Philippine government. We fully recognize and we are grateful from the bottom of our hearts for the confidence placed in us by the Government of the United States. We appreciate the appointment of the Hon. Francis Burton Harrison as governor general, considering it the unequivocal announcement of the new era, wherein we expect that the attitude of the people be one of decided cooperation and support. We believe that the experiments of imperialism have ended, and that the policy of colonial exploitation has passed into history. The time for suspicions has passed, and upon the opening of the doors of opportunity to Filipinos the weight of responsibility is made to rest upon them, which it were inexcusable cowardice to evade or refuse. Hence in a few days good understanding has been arrived at between Americans and Filipinos which in the past 13 years could not take root. We are convinced that each step taken, while relieving the American Government of its responsibilities in the islands, will fully demonstrate as in the past, the actual ability of the Filipino people to establish self-government, and under such government guarantee permanently the life, the property, and the liberty of the residents of the islands, whether native or foreign. We do not mean by this that there will be no difficulties or hindrances. We do not even hope that the campaign, open or secret, of the enemies of the Philippines cause will quickly end, but we feel sure that through the use of the faculties intrusted to us the Filipino people, by the grace of God and the help of America, will proudly emerge from the test, however difficult it be; and

Resolved further, That a committee of seven be appointed by the speaker of the assembly to go to the office of the Governor General and deliver to him this resolution duly certified.

At the last meeting of the session ending February 28, 1914, Speaker Osmena submitted, before closing his speech, the following declaration, which was unanimously adopted:

We, the representatives of the Filipino people, constituting the Philippine Assembly, solemnly make the following

DECLARATION.

In ratifying, as we do hereby ratify, the national aspiration to independence so often expressed by this assembly in previous sessions, especially in that of the 3d of February, 1911, we ratify our faith in the immortal principles of the Declaration of Independence made by the American people in 1776. This declaration, though written by Jefferson, belongs to humanity and yet holds good. Above the egoism of peoples clothed at times in the dazzling mantle of a feigned generosity and the pride of nations obsessed by the fleeting triumphs of an imperialism ambitious and aggressive, the history of many years tells us that the advancement and greatness of a nation may be firmly established without abandoning the fundamental principles of self-government, and that this doctrine may be preserved with loyalty and love through all changes and through the passing of many generations.

We consider the policy of the present President of the United States, and of his representative in the Philippines, the Governor General, as rightfully inspired by the principles of that declaration. Hence, in contrast to the previous administration, which, actuated by the idea of colonial expansion, could find but vague and indecisive words in tracing its line of conduct in the Philippines, the present administration from the first moment found within its sphere of action categoric and definite declarations as to what in its judgment should be the future of a Christian people of 8,000,000 placed merely by the chances of war in the hands of the United States.

These forceful declarations were made despite the persistent and apparently organized efforts principally of those who, being responsible for having established a government by force yesterday, are attempting now, under the specious pretext of subserving the interest of the Filipino, to keep the people of the United States by every possible means from doing justice to the Filipinos. The President of the United States, as leader of the party in power, and as the exponent of the ideas of its people in vogue now, has already started to rectify erroneous theories in respect to the Philippines, exemplified in 15 years of imperialistic administration. It is now within the constitutional authority of Congress to definitely decide the insistent demands submitted to it, with honor for the Americans and with justice for the Filipinos. Besides the basic principles of government established since remote ages, after the long sufferings and weariness borne by those who, like us, were oppressed and sought liberty, Congress has the good fortune to possess another specific rule, and ultimately solemnly adopted in three national conventions, and one of which, after ratification in Baltimore, won the campaign that culminated in the election of the present majority in Congress. We earnestly and respectfully urge the early adoption by Congress of those legislative measures that in its wisdom it believes should be adopted to make the promises of independence to the Philippines immediately effective.

Respecting ourselves, the Filipinos, we regard the early adoption of such legislation essential to our life as a people. Not only because we are contending with strong adversaries many miles away, far from our soil and our environment, and that we are destitute of the power of the ballot, but because it is fundamental for the permanent effectiveness of our efforts in behalf of the progress and welfare of our people that we have in our hands the guarantees of our future. In insisting on the immediate control of our affairs we are not actuated by the single desire to burden ourselves with the heavy weight of new responsibilities, but because we wish right now to establish the permanent bases of our political nationality, and, step by step, with confidence and assurance, to move forward, so that without unnecessary and sudden changes we may build with our own hands, piece by piece, and following the pattern which popular conscience advises us to be the best, the governmental structure, having as its main duty the promotion of happiness, the preservation of peace, and the protection of life and property of the natives and of the foreigners of good will who may live and settle in our Philippine territory.

On February 16, 1915, the Philippine Commission and the Philippine Assembly approved the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Philippine Commission and the Philippine Assembly in joint session assembled, in the Marble Hall of the Ayuntamiento Building in Manila, That the Governor General be, and he is hereby, requested to send the following message from the Philippine Legislature to the President of the United States:

"We express our deep gratitude for the unwavering interest shown by the President in behalf of the people of the Philippine Islands. This reiteration of intention to support the Filipino people in their petition for an independent government shows the sincerity and perseverance with which the administration proposes to carry out the plan for the independence of the Philippines, and that this intention is the same as that communicated to the people of the Philippine Islands in so solemn a manner on the 6th of October, 1913, and afterwards ratified by the President in his subsequent messages to Congress.

"For our part, we again reiterate, in the name of the Filipino people, the national desire and purpose set forth on many former occasions. We have already made such substantial progress in local government that it has been deemed wise and desirable to give to the people the practical management of their affairs, both municipal and provincial. The result of the reform extending popular control in provincial government has demonstrated that the hopes of success of those responsible for this measure, adopted because of full confidence in the capacity of the people, has justified the action. The confidence of the Government of the United States has been also fully justified by the result of extending Filipino control in the insular government. Notwithstanding that the tumult of the world's greatest war still continues and that everywhere the effect has been felt in financial and economic crises, yet in spite of the limited resources of our government and the continuing limitations of our commerce, the government of the Philippine Islands has successfully met its every necessary expenditure without resort to additional loans either from the United States or foreign Governments.

"But, living not alone for the present, our foresight goes far beyond, and we wish to assure a stable future for our people. We desire an increase of the elements of our national life and progress. We ask yet more, and for that reason in reiterating, as we hereby do reiterate, our urgent petitions for liberty and independence for the people of the Philippine Islands we, the elected representatives of the Filipino people, express our confidence that the efforts of the President of the United States to secure the fulfillment of his promises and the realization of our lawful hopes will obtain early and complete success."

On February 4, 1916, the Philippine Assembly unanimously approved the following political declaration:

It has always been customary with the Philippine Assembly at every session before adjournment to ratify its faith in the principles of liberty and independence of the Filipino people, not because such principles need be repeated each time in order to find a firm lodgment in the heart of the popular chamber; no; but to demonstrate to the world that neither time nor circumstances, often disheartening, has succeeded in diverting the representatives of the people from the line of conduct mapped out since the beginning of their public life. During that period of our struggle against dominant imperialism we felt it our duty to face the fact, and, despite the precarious situation and the timidity of a few people, frankly to state to our sovereign, the American people, the sole ambition of our existence. And so we did. At the dawn of a new era for the Philippines those sacred principles which heretofore were abhorred by some now find the doors of hope opened, so that all, without any exception, may freely enter and receive a hearty welcome.

The news coming from the Senate of the United States would indicate that the final hour has struck. In the acts of the insular administration here, as well as in those of the United States Government, the most sincere intentions to do us full justice are apparent. For this reason the Philippine Assembly, the depositary of popular aspirations, can not but see with satisfaction that its long and persevering efforts and its insistent and fervid demands are upon the point of being crystallized into material and tangible form. On the eve of such transcendent events, after the uncertainty and struggles of the past, and in the midst of our hopes for speedy emancipation, we, the representatives assembled, turn our eyes now to the Capitol of the United States and once more await with persistence and faith the enactment of the pending measure. The tenacity, efforts, activities, and sacrifices shown by our Resident Commissioners have been no small factor in the struggle now about to effect this happy consummation. They have been, and are, the guiding spirits of this great campaign. We applaud their splendid and patriotic work, and we recognize that no one could have done within so short a time what they have done in behalf of this country. We expect that as Members of the House of Representatives they will lose no opportunity to move the patriotism of the American people and appeal to the sentiments of humanity and justice of their Representatives. Our fervant desire is that the longed-for measure be not delayed in its passage. We Filipinos earnestly desire it. Once again we are one in this plea, as we were in the revolution. We feel confident that Divine Justice will grant us in peace what it could not grant us in time of war.

On October 16, 1917, the same Philippine Legislature approved another joint resolution, which says:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines, in joint session assembled in the Marble Hall of the Ayuntamiento, That the Governor General be, and hereby is, requested to send the following message to the President of the United States:

"The Philippine Legislature deems it a duty incumbent upon it to voice the unequivocal expressions of the loyalty of the people of these islands to the cause of the United States of America in the present war and in this solemn manner to ratify and transmit the same to the American people. We realize that in this war there are being tried in the balance the greatest principles of humanity and right which in future will be the foundation of the stability, peace, and security of all nations, whether they be great or small or belong to one race or another.

"Our loyalty to the cause is based on the evident justice of the enforced intervention of the American people in this war, in which they have been guided solely by the supreme interest of defending universal democracy and upholding the right of small nations to live in confidence and security under their own governments, safe from the threats and perils of autocracy and imperialism.

"We firmly believe that the final triumph of democracy, in securing for the world the principle of nationality for the benefit of the small nations, will finally enable our people to attain the ideals for which we have always struggled, namely, our constitution into a free and independent nation, with a democratic government of law and order, ready to be another instrument of democracy and universal progress."

On November 20, 1918, upon receipt of official notification of the signing of the armistice, the Philippine Legislature approved the following message to the President of the United States:

Whereas the Chief Executive has just informed the legislature that it may take official cognizance of the termination of hostilities in Europe under the terms of the armistice laid down by the United States and her associated Governments; and

Whereas said terms of the armistice are such as to insure the advent of peace: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines, assembled in joint session in the Marble Hall of the Ayuntamiento, That a message of the most heartfelt congratulations be sent to the President of the United States for the brilliant success obtained by the United States in the terrible war just ended, together with the expressions of the confident expectation of the Filipino people that this victory of power shall be converted into the victory of right by the glorious realization of the great ideals of humanity, justice, and liberty and self-government enunciated and reiterated by President Wilson;

Be it further resolved, That this body express, and does hereby express, the gratitude of the Filipino people to the United States for the part they were allowed to take in the most far-reaching enterprise ever undertaken by democracy, the first part of which, fought in the field of arms, has successfully ended;

Be it finally resolved, That the Filipino people, which have unqualifiedly sided with the United States when the war was thrust upon her, hereby renew their adherence to the noble purposes sought in the war, and they place themselves again, as heretofore, at the pleasure of the American people, ready to contribute their modest but cordial and determined service in the forthcoming task of reconstruction and peace. The Filipino people believe that Providence, in choosing the American people as the leaders in this stupendous and immortal enterprise, has ordained in His high designs that through the complete development and application to all peoples of the principles which have given birth to the United States the fruit of victory, gained at the cost of untold sacrifices, shall not have come to naught; that the world be made safe for democracy; that the rights and liberties of the small nations be forever secured and guaranteed; that the people desiring to be free be liberated and allowed to establish, without fear or hindrance, a government of their own choosing, and change it at will, when so demanded by their best interests; that the weak be not at the mercy of the strong; and that the spirit of selfishness and domination be destroyed, and established in its place among all free men of the world, a new kingdom of constructive and equal justice, based upon foundations that will make it universal, secure, and permanent. And when all these things shall have been accomplished the universal belief shall have been confirmed, that the war which has happily ended has been fought in the interest of free humanity and the everlasting peace of the world.

In each and every one of these documents the sentiment of the Filipinos for their independence, a living sentiment, constant and ever-growing, is reflected. Neither the years that have passed nor the benefits received from the American Government have in any manner changed this sentiment. The Filipinos to-day, more than ever, believe that the time has come when the political relations between the two countries should be settled and adjusted with a view to a final solution. It is for this reason that the legislature enacted a law creating a committee on independence, charged with the duty of studying the means of and taking the necessary steps for negotiating with the Government of the United States the terms of the independence of the Philippines. This committee has deemed it necessary to send to the United States a special mission, which is not a political body. The economic interests of the country predominate in it. Out of the 26 full-fledged members, 14 have no official connections, are not in active politics; 4 officially represent agricultural interests; 2 represent industrial interests; 4 represent commercial interests; 1 represents the Catholics of the country; 1 represents the laborers; 1, formerly a Resident Commissioner in Washington, is now a business man; and 1 represents the medical profession. These 14 men have official representation of the economic forces of the country, and they are all for the immediate independence of the Philippines.

Nothing could better explain the present attitude of the Filipinos and their determination to obtain their independence from the Government and people of the United States than the documents hereto appended, where the legislature defines the powers of the Philippine mission and states its duties. (See Appendices "A" and "B.")

Respectfully submitted.

Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, chairman; Rafael Palma, secretary of the interior and senator fourth district (Manila), vice chairman; Dionisio Jakosalem, secretary of commerce and communications, member; Pedro M. Sison, senator second district (Pangasinan), member; V. Singson Encarnacion, senator first district (Ilocos), member; Rafael Aluman, representative (Occidental Negros), majority floor leader, member; Emiliano Tria Tirona, representative (Cavite), minority floor leader, member; Gregorio Nieva, representative (Tayabas), member; Mariano Escueta, representative (Bulacan), member; Manuel Escudero, representative (Sorsogon), member; Pedro Aunario, representative (Mountain Province), member; Pablo Ocampo, former Resident Commissioner from the Philippines to the United States (1907–1909), member; Filemon Perez, former representative (Tayabas), representing agricultural interests, member; Jose Reyes, former governor of Misamis, representing agricultural interests, member; Delfin Mahinay, former representative (Occidental Negros), representing agricultural interests, member; Ceferino de Leon, former representative (Bulacan), representing agricultural interests, member; Jorge Bocobo, dean college of law, University of the Philippines, member; Tomas Earnshaw, representing industrial interests, member; Pedro Gil, representing industrial interests, member; Mauro Prieto, representing commercial interests, member; Juan B. Alegre, representing commercial interests, member; Carlos Cuyugan, representing commercial interests, member; Marcos Roces, representing commercial interests, member; Gregorio Singian, physician and surgeon, member; Gabriel La O, lawyer, member; Crisanto Evangelista, labor representative, member; Jaime C. de Veyra, Resident Commissioner from the Philippines in the United States, member ex officio; Teodoro R. Yangco, Resident Commissioner from the Philippines in the United States, member ex officio; Quintin Paredes, attorney general of the Philippine Islands, technical adviser; Conrado Benitez, dean college of liberal arts, University of the Philippines, technical adviser; Enrique Altavas, chief of land registration office, technical adviser; Camilo Osias, assistant director of education, technical adviser; Jose A. Santos, assistant attorney general, technical adviser; Jorge B. Vargas, major, Philippine National Guard, aid; Arsenio N. Luz, editor El Ideal; Francisco Varona, associate editor El Debate; Maximo M. Kalaw, assistant professor, University of the Philippines, secretary.

APPENDIX A.

Fourth Philippine Legislature, special session of 1919.

Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines, in joint session assembled, adopting a declaration of purposes for the guidance of the commission of independence.

Whereas the commission of independence has informed the Philippine Legislature that it is ready to receive from it instructions or declarations for its future guidance, in order to insure the best possible performance of the duties of the commission: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines, in joint session assembled in the Marble Hall of the Ayuntamiento, That the following declaration of purposes be, and the same hereby is, adopted, to wit:

DECLARATION OF PURPOSES.

The Philippine question has reached such a stage that a full and final exchange of views between the United States of America and the Philippine Islands has become necessary. We need not repeat the declarations respecting the national aspirations of the Filipino people. Such declarations have been made from time to time in the most frank and solemn manner by the constitutional representatives of the Philippine nation and are a matter of permanent record in public documents covering more than a decade of persistent efforts, particularly during the last three years. America, on her part, has been sufficiently explicit in her purposes from the beginning of her occupation of the Philippines. It is true that the treaty of Paris, whereby the sovereignty formerly exercised by Spain passed to the United States, was negotiated and concluded without the intervention or consent of the Filipinos, and that the United States of America did not occupy the Philippine Archipelago upon a previous categorical declaration like that formulated and made public before the occupation of Cuba. But, aside from certain differences in the details of both occupations which, not having been fore-

seen upon the declaration of war between the United States and Spain, subsequently gave rise to debate and differences of opinion regarding procedure, it is an incontrovertible fact that the definite purpose of the United States in both cases was the same: The disinterested liberation of the peoples subjugated by Spain. The American flag that waved over Cuba for lofty reasons of humanity and justice, scrupulously observed and respected after the victory, is the same flag which, when the war spread to this part of the globe, extended its protecting folds over another people anxious for justice and liberty. And that American flag could not stand for emancipation in Cuba and at the same time for forcible subjugation in the Philippines. The difference, if such ever existed, consisted only in matters of detail not in the affirmative and observance of the cardinal principles. In one case, owing to the proximity of Cuba to the American shores, the terms of the problem were known at the outset and provisions had been made for its solution. In the other, the lack of adequate information in the United States as to the true conditions of the Philippine problem, aggravated by long distance, momentarily obscured the question and naturally gave rise to a less determined and speedy procedure. Thus while Cuba became free and independent after scarcely four years of American occupation, the Philippines, which professed the same ideals as their sister of the Antilles, continue in a state of dependency after more than 20 years of such occupation.

In submitting the Philippine question to the Government and people of the United States, the commission of independence will find it unnecessary to refer to the natural acerbity of the situation or to the anxiety of our people which two decades of occupation have only served to accentuate. The steadfastness of our position is not due to mere sentiment but to the justice of our cause, sanctified by the laws of God and nature not only but admitted in the promises solemnly made by the United States and accepted by the Philippines. Although attention should respectfully be invited to the fact that the Filipino people have never renounced their independence, not even in the moments of the greatest adversity brought about by the enforced or voluntary submission of their own leaders, yet the commission of independence in dwelling upon the promises made will unreservedly and with the deepest gratitude recognize that they were made freely and generously to a small and powerless people after they had suffered defeat in the field of battle. The deliberate attitude of our country in reposing confidence in those promises and laboring peacefully in pursuance thereof must also be asserted. Thus, after the rupture of relations occasioned by three years of war, during which the right of the Filipinos to their independence was disputed, unsuccessfully so far as they were concerned, violence gave way to harmony and hostility to cooperation; and thanks to the growing influence of the new conditions of peace, Americans and Filipinos who a short time ago fought each other and stained the Philippine soil with blood, undertook jointly together, on the basis of a friendly undertaking, a magnificent labor which has been carried on with the orderly progress of liberty and self-government.

The commission must not lose sight of the fact that the altruistic ideals and the wise and efficient aid of America in peace justly won for her our confidence and gratitude. Far from allowing a policy of selfish exploitation to direct the destinies of these islands, America proclaimed and insisted that the interest and welfare of the Philippines were to be considered a sacred trust confided to the people of the United States. Instead of the national spirit being stifled, it was announced from the outset that the natural development of self-government would be promoted. The total surrender of the government of the municipalities to popular control, the constant increase in the measure of self-government in the administration of the Provinces, and the growing participation of the people in the management of the central government and of national affairs; the plan of a general free elementary education conceived from the start; the establishment of the national assembly, with the subsequent addition of an elective senate, and, finally, the acceptance of the offers of adhesion and aid of the Philippines to the cause of America in the recent war, based on the principles of justice and self-government, liberty and security for small nations, as proclaimed by the Government of the United States, are fundamental facts of the policy of America in these islands which have appealed to the heart and brightened the hopes of the Filipino people. President Roosevelt, proudly contemplating, rather than the initial results of the work, the loftiness and purity of the principles enunciated, said with good reason that "No great civilized power has ever handled with such wisdom and disinterestedness the affairs of a people committed by the accident of war to its hands." "Save only our attitude towards Cuba," Mr. Roosevelt continued, "I question whether there is a brighter page in the annals of international dealing between the strong and the weak than the page which tells of our doings in the Philippines." (Jan. 27, 1908.) And subsequently he proclaimed in a message to Congress that "the Filipino people, through their officials, are therefore making real steps in the direction of self-government" and that he hoped and trusted that these steps would mark "the beginning of a course which will continue till the Filipinos become fit to decide for themselves whether they desire to be an independent nation." (Dec. 8, 1908.) In the opinion of William H. Taft, who implanted our civil régime, the national policy with regard to the Philippines contemplated a gradual and constant extension of popular control, and making a logical deduction, he said, "When the Filipino people as a whole, show themselves reasonably fit to conduct a popular self-government, maintaining law and order and offering equal protection of the laws and civil rights to rich and poor, and desire complete independence of the United States, they shall be given it." (Jan. 23, 1908.) These statements of Mr. Taft, made while he was Secretary of War, were confirmed by him when, as President of the United States, he said in a message to Congress: "We should endeavor to secure for the Filipinos economic independence and to fit them for complete self-government, with the power to decide eventually, according to their own largest good, whether such self-government shall be accompanied by independence." (Dec. 6, 1912.)

On March 4, 1913, there was a change in the administration of the United States, and the power passed from the Republicans to the Democrats. Seven months later Hon. Francis Burton Harrison, the new Governor General, communicated to the Filipino people the following message from President Wilson:

"We regard ourselves as trustees, acting not for the advantage of the United States, but for the benefit of the people of the Philippine Islands. Every step we take will be taken with a view to the ultimate independence of the islands and as a preparation for that independence. And we hope to move toward that end as rapidly as the safety and the permament interests of the islands will permit. After each step taken experience will guide us to the next." (Oct. 6, 1913.)

On the occasion of the change in the Philippine Commission, which acted as the upper house of the legislature, the Filipinos were given an effective majority in both houses, and in accordance with the new policy, that in the administration of affairs in the Philippines America desired not her own counsel, but the counsel of the Filipinos, the Filipinization of the service was accelerated and other administrative measures were adopted to extend the popular control in the government. Finally, maintaining all the progress made and emphasizing the steps toward independence, frankly announced by President Wilson, the Congress of the United States approved the new organic law for the Philippines of August 29, 1916, which formally promises the Filipinos their independence and grants them a more autonomous government. Thus the burden of the international responsibilities assumed by the United States by virtue of the treaty of Paris passed in effect to the hands of the Filipino people, and a pact was virtually consummated between America and the Philippines, analogous to that established between America and Cuba by the passage of the Teller resolution, which led to the war between America and Spain and publicly defined America's purpose at that time.

During this period of confident waiting, when our attitude was one of mere cooperation as well as when we assumed the new powers conferred by the Jones law, the commission of independence will find throughout the entire record of over 20 years positive facts demonstrating our full capacity for national independence and self-government. In the plan of a general free education and of sanitary improvements; in the vast public-works program with respect to roads and bridges, public buildings, and irrigation systems; in the fostering of agriculture, industry, and commerce, including the provision of banking facilities, port improvements, and an adequate system of transportation by land and sea; in the establishment of an efficient civil service and an independent judiciary; in the constant development of self-government in the local organizations and the central government and in the adoption of measures for the free and orderly exercise of the popular suffrage; in the exercise, in fine, of all the political powers intrusted to us no effort has been spared to promote the public good. Any unprejudiced critic will find after an impartial examination that we have successfully created a condition which demonstrates that the Filipino people, in managing their own affairs, can maintain law and order and afford equal protection to all, whether foreigners or nationals.

Despite the party struggles that precede the elections, particularly those that attended the first general election held on the occasion of the inauguration of the Philippine Assembly, the work of that body and that of the present purely elective legislature which succeeded it show that there exists in these islands a strong and complete national unity which places general interests above petty local partisanships. In our budget system, successfully implanted since both houses became elective, no costly extravagance, local selfishness, or "log-rolling" and "pork-barrel" practices find any place. Our financial system and the appearance of cabinet members before the houses of the legislature have effected a coordination of forces and leadership which has promoted the efficiency of the administration and assured its responsibility to the people. The stability of the present Government, managed almost entirely by Filipinos, has been put to a test not only by the extension of its authority to all the remote districts of the islands inhabitated by Mohammedans and other non-Christian Filipinos, where, as in the rest of the country, there now reigns perfect order maintained by civil officers, but also by the uninterrupted maintenance of a complete state of peace, order, and security during the recent war which devastated the fields of Europe and sowed the seed of restlessness and discontent throughout the world.

As an evidence of the appreciation of the high purposes and disinterested work of the Americans who have aided the Filipinos, all useful public institutions in existence at the inauguration of the Philippine Assembly in 1907 have been preserved and perfected. Notwithstanding the policy of Filipinization implanted by President McKinley, no American employee in sympathy with this country and with the common work carried on has been retired from the service against his will and without an equitable compensation. It must be a source of legitimate pride and satisfaction to every American to know that the noble and humanitarian purposes expressed by President McKinley and his successors in their instructions, messages, and other official documents as the reason for American occupation has been successfully attained by the united and harmonious effort of Americans and Filipinos.

Now, in applying the principles enunciated in documents and utterances on the Philippines to the conditions now existing in the islands, the independence mission will find the following facts:

That there exist at present in the Philippine Islands the conditions of order and government which America has for nearly a century and a half required in all cases in which she has recognized the independence of a country or the establishment of a new government, not even excepting the case of the government of Gen. Huerta in Mexico, which she refused to recognize because it was stained with blood and established through intrigue, deceit, and crime.

That there exist likewise in the Philippines all the conditions of stability and guaranties for law and order that Cuba had to establish to the satisfaction of America in order to obtain her independence, or to preserve it, during the military occupation of 1898–1902 and during the intervention of 1906–1909, respectively.

That the "preparation for independence" and the "stable government" required by President Wilson and the Congress of the United States, respectively, contain no new requisite not included in any of the cases above cited.

That these prerequisites for Philippine independence are the same as those virtually or expressly established by the Republican administrations that preceded President Wilson's administration.

That during the entire time that the Filipino people have been with America they have been living in the confidence that the American occupation was only temporary, and that its final aim was not aggrandizement or conquest, but the peace, welfare, and liberty of the Filipino people.

That this faith in the promises of America was a cardinal factor, not only in the cooperation between Americans and Filipinos during the years of peace but also in the cooperation between Americans and Filipinos during the late war;

That the condition of thorough development of the internal affairs of the country and the present international atmosphere of justice, liberty, and security for all peoples are the most propitious for the fulfillment by America of her promises and for her redemption of the pledges she has made before the world.

In the light of these facts and considerations the Filipino people are confident that it will be possible to arrive at a satisfactory final decision, as we deal no longer with a disputed question but are merely endeavoring to agree upon the final adjustment of a matter with regard to which, according to President Wilson's words, there exists, so far as fundamentals are concerned, "a perfect harmony of ideals and feelings" between the Governments of the United States and of the Philippine Islands, which harmony has brought about "that real friendship

and mutual support which is the foundation of all sound political policy." (Nov. 29, 1918.)

Therefore, so far as it is humanly possible to judge and say, we can see only one aim for the commission of independence: Independence; and we can give only one instruction: To get it. Thus America, in adding another glory to her banner by establishing the first really democratic republic in the East, will apply a second time, generously and freely, the same measure of humanity and justice that she applied in the case of Cuba, which is but a logical and natural sequence of the immortal principles of the Declaration of Independence. This declaration, which belongs to all humanity, has now as much force as it had in the days when America proclaimed it. America will thus vindicate the memory of President McKinley, to whom the "forcible annexation" of peoples meant "criminal aggression," and who upon taking over the Philippines "for high duty in the interest of their inhabitants and for humanity and civilization," solemnly said: "Our sacrifices were with this high motive. We want to improve the condition of the inhabitants, securing them peace, liberty, and the pursuit of their highest good."

Thus finally America will carry out the efforts and assurances of President Wilson when, upon the signing of the armistice, he said to the Filipinos: "I hope and believe that the future holds brighter hope for the States which have heretofore been the prey of great powers and will realize for all the world the offers of justice and peace which have prompted the magnificent cooperation of the present war" (Nov. 29, 1918).

The Filipinos will thus have a better opportunity to demonstrate how deeply rooted is their gratitude for America when, after her voluntary withdrawal from these islands, we preserve here the immortal spirit of her democratic institutions and associate with her in her future enterprises of justice and peace in carrying to the darkest corners of the earth, which lack happiness because their people do not control their own destinies, the quickening flame of justice, democracy, and liberty.

APPENDIX B.

Instructions from the Commission of Independence to the Philippine Mission.

MANILA, P. I., *March 17, 1919.*

By authority of the Philippine Legislature, and acting under its instructions, the Commission of Independence has resolved that the following statement be sent to the Philippine Mission:

The Philippine Mission will please convey to the Government of the United States the frankest assurance of the good will, friendship, and gratitude of the Filipino people, and submit with as much respect as confidence the question of Philippine independence, with a view to its final settlement. The attention of the Government of the United States is respectfully invited to the summary of facts and propositions considered in the declaration of purposes approved by the Philippine Legislature on March 8, 1919.

It is singularly fortunate for the Philippine nation that there seems to be no controversy concerning either the pertinent principles or the capital facts of the matter. The Filipinos venture to believe that all that is necessary is a frank exchange of views in order to arrive in a prompt and satisfactory manner at a definite adjustment of details which will result in the complete and final execution of the plans outlined in accordance with the principles already established and agreed upon.

It is well known that these principles are so old that many of them, and one may even say all of them, already found faithful expression in the immortal days of 1776, when in the New World a people smaller and with less resources than the Filipino people entered upon the fearless undertaking of establishing a new government founded upon the proposition that its just powers were derived not from the will of monarchs but from the consent of the governed. It was not the first time that a people threw off the yoke of a foreign Government, but it was the first case in which a people dissatisfied with the political bonds which had connected them with their former sovereign, invoking the laws of God and nature, established the principles of liberty and justice not only for themselves but also for the other subject peoples of the world.

Having lived for over two decades side by side with the people of the United States, the Filipino people have become convinced that those principles are now as real and powerful as in the days when they were enunciated. Although it has not been possible to avoid certain isolated expressions made in apparent violation of those principles, yet it can not be denied that the only authorized declarations regarding the American policy in these islands have been specific and definite, and having been reiterated from time to time have led the Filipino people to believe, as they have with good reason believed, that the purposes of America were not of domination or self-aggrandizement, but of altruism, humanity, and liberty.

On the basis of this understanding the attitude of the Filipinos has been one of confident waiting. Busily engaged in the reconstruction that necessarily followed the war, as well as in the reaffirmation of their personality, the Filipino people have successfully exercised the political powers conferred upon them, first giving their loyal and peaceful cooperation, and subsequently assuming an almost complete control of their internal affairs. Their national record of over 20 years, from the first day of American occupation until the present, is an open book, and is now unhesitatingly submitted to the examination and criticism of the world.

Moreover, the triumph of democracy in the moral and political evolution of human institutions through the recent war has infused new life into the principles enunciated in 1776, and in fact has confirmed and ratified the promises of 1916. The Filipino people, seeing their own cause involved in the cause of the United States in that war, gave their support to the same. They not only placed all their modest energies and resources at the service of Ameria, but in the spirit of a real and active community of ideals and interests they resolutely assumed the international responsibilities of that country in the Philippines. It will not be amis to say now that during all that time of commotion and restlessness the public order was maintained here as perfectly as in the preceding years, and the American flag continued to float undisturbed, not because it was supported by a military force, of which there was hardly any, but because of the loyal and vigilant allegiance of the Filipinos.

Now that the war is over and the world is engaged in the application of the principles that have come out triumphant from it; now that the Filipino people have met the tests to which their capacity has been submitted, can it be deemed inopportune or ill-advised for them to submit the pending question to the United States or to any other competent tribunal of the world for its final adjustment? The problem being so varied in its aspects, the Filipino people will welcome an opportunity to discuss the terms of the concession of independence and the scope of the covenants necessary for the guaranty, safety, and stability of the new State and for the establishment and maintenance of such external relations, especially with America, as may be equitable and beneficial and as the circumstances may demand. In this respect they are guided by the spirit of the steps previously taken with the Government of the United States, especially by reason of the mutual understanding and benefit that were taken into account when the independence bill of 1914 was drafted. Inasmuch as the situation of the international affairs has been altered by the irresistible force of the principles consecrated by the recent war, it is evident that the plan contained in that bill can not be carried into effect without certain suitable revisions. One of them is that, inasmuch as the Filipino people believe in the efficacy of a general concert of responsible powers established for the common cause of justice and the preservation of the peace of the world, they would be ready to agree to any arrangement by which the Philippines would be enabled to participate in the concert as soon as possible.

The Filipino people would not be just to themselves if at this moment, when their political separation from the sovereign country is being urged, they should fail to express in the clearest and most definite manner the sentiments and purposes that inspire their action. They therefore deem it their duty to affirm: That independence, instead of destroying or weakening, will strengthen the bonds of friendship and appreciation arising from the gratitude of the Filipino people not only for the final measure of complete justice and humanity that they confidently expect, but for all the previous disinterested work so splendidly performed for the benefit of the Philippines by so many faithful sons and daughters of America; that this gratitude will be the fundamental factor in the future relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands; that in the present state of the international affairs the Filipino people merely aspire to become another conscious and direct instrument for the progress of liberty and civilization; that in the tranquil course of their years of constitutional development they will maintain for all people inhabiting their hospitable land the essence and benefit of democratic institutions; that they will continue to associate, in so far as this will be acceptable and their strength will permit, in the work of reconstruction, justice, and peace carried on by the United States in continuation of those other undertakings, the high purpose of which was the cause, according to President Wilson, "of the magnificent cooperation during the war" between the American and Filipino peoples; and, finally, that in thus preserving their best traditions and institutions in the new situation which will strengthen and perfect them, the Filipino people will continue to make this country, as heretofore, a place of law and order, justice and liberty, where Americans and foreigners, as well as nationals, may live peacefully in the pursuit of happiness and prosperity and safe in the enjoyment of their property as well as of their rights and their liberty.

SERGIO OSMENA,
Speaker House of Representatives.
ESPIRIDION GUANCO,
Acting President Philippine Senate.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JULIUS KAHN,

OF CALIFORNIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, June 9, 1919.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, I herewith append the "Summary of the Conditions of Peace" for printing in the RECORD, according to the leave to print accorded me to-day. It is as follows:

SUMMARY OF THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE AS PRESENTED TO THE GERMAN PLENIPOTENTIARIES AT VERSAILLES MAY 7, 1919.

The treaty of peace between the 27 allied and associated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles to-day.

It is the longest treaty ever drawn. It totals about 80,000 words, divided into 15 main sections, and represents the combined product of over a thousand experts working continually through a series of commissions for the three and a half months since January 18. The treaty is printed in parallel pages of English and French, which are recognized as having equal validity. It does not deal with questions affecting Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey, except in so far as binding Germany to accept any agreement reached with those former allies.

Following the preamble and deposition of powers comes the covenant of the league of nations as the first section of the treaty. The frontiers of Germany in Europe are defined in the second section; European political clauses given in the third; and extra-European political clauses in the fourth. Next are the military, naval, and air terms as the fifth section, followed by a section on prisoners of war and military graves, and a seventh on responsibilities. Reparations, financial terms, and economic terms are covered in sections 8 to 10. Then comes the aeronautic section, ports, waterways, and railways section, the labor covenant, the section on guarantees, and the final clauses.

Germany, by the terms of the treaty, restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, accepts the internationalization of the Saar Basin temporarily and of Danzig permanently, agrees to territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark and in East Prussia, cedes most of Upper Silesia to Poland, and renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe, as to her own or her allies' territories, and especially as to Morocco, Egypt, Siam,

Liberia, and Shantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Tchecho-Slovakia, and Poland.

Her army is reduced to 100,000 men, including officers; conscription within her territories is abolished; all forts 50 kilometers east of the Rhine razed; and all importation, exportation, and nearly all production of war material stopped. Allied occupation of parts of Germany will continue till reparation is made, but will be reduced at the end of each of three five-year periods if Germany is fulfilling her obligations. Any violation by Germany of the conditions as to the zone 50 kilometers east of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war.

The German Navy is reduced to 6 battleships, 6 light cruisers, and 12 torpedo boats, without submarines and a personnel of not over 15,000. All other vessels must be surrendered or destroyed. Germany is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic, must demolish Heligoland, open the Kiel Canal to all nations, and surrender her 14 submarine cables. She may have no military or naval air forces, except 100 unarmed seaplanes until October 1 to detect mines, and may manufacture no aviation material for six months.

Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to allied and associated Governments and nationals, and agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages, beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks, subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the Reparation Commission. Germany is to pay shipping damage on a ton-for-ton basis by cession of a large part of her merchant, coasting, and river fleets, and by new construction; and to devote her economic resources to the rebuilding of the devastated regions.

She agrees to return to the 1914 most-favored-nation tariffs, without discrimination of any sort; to allow allied and associated nationals freedom of transit through her territories, and to accept highly detailed provisions as to prewar debts, unfair competition, internationalization of railroads and rivers, and other economic and financial clauses. She also agrees to the trial of the ex-Kaiser by an international high court for a supreme offense against international morality, and of other nationals for violation of the laws and customs of war, Holland to be asked to extradite the former and Germany being responsible for delivering the latter.

The league of nations is accepted by the allied and associated powers as operative upon ratification of the treaty and by Germany in principle but without membership. Similarly an international labor body is brought into being, with a permanent office and an annual convention. A great number of international bodies of different kinds and for different purposes are created, some under the league of nations, some to execute the peace treaty. Among the former is the commission to govern the Saar Basin until a plebiscite is held 15 years hence; the internationalized free city of Danzig guaranteed by the league and under a high commissioner appointed by it; and various commissions for plebiscites in Malmedy, Schleswig, and East Prussia. Among those to carry out the peace treaty are the reparations, military, naval, air, financial, and economic commissions, the international high court and military tribunals to fix responsibilities, and a series of bodies for the control of international rivers.

Certain problems are left for solution between the allied and associated powers, notably details of the disposition of the German fleet and cables, the former German colonies, and the values paid in reparation. Certain other problems, such as the laws of the air and the opium, arms, and liquor traffic, are either agreed to in detail or set for early international action.

PREAMBLE.

The preamble names as parties of the one part the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, described as the five allied and associated powers, and Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, the Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Siam, Tchecho-Slovakia, and Urnguay, who, with the five above, are described as the allied and associated powers, and on the other part, Germany.

It states that: "Bearing in mind that on the request of the then Imperial German Government an armistice was granted on November 11, 1918, by the five allied and associated powers, in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded with her, and whereas the allied and associated powers being equally desirous that the war in which they were successively involved directly or indirectly and which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on July 28, 1914, against Serbia, the declaration of war by Germany against Russia on August 1, 1914, and against France on August 3, 1914, and in the invasion of Belgium, should be replaced by a firm, just, and durable peace," the plenipotentiaries, "having communicated their full powers found in good and due form have agreed as follows:

"From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate. From that moment and subject to the provisions of this treaty official relations with Germany, and with each of the German States, will be resumed by the allied and associated powers."

SECTION I.—LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The covenant of the league of nations constitutes Section I of the peace treaty, which places upon the league many specific in addition to its general duties. It may question Germany at any time for a violation of the neutralized zone east of the Rhine as a threat against the world's peace. It will appoint three of the five members of the Saar Commission, oversee its régime, and carry out the plebiscite. It will appoint the high commissioner of Danzig, guarantee the independence of the free city, arrange for treaties between Danzig and Germany and Poland, and be the final authority on any alienating of the independence of German-Austria. It will work out the mandatory system to be applied to the former German colonies, and act as a final court in part of the plebiscites on the Belgian-German frontier, and in disputes as to the Kiel Canal, and decide certain of the economic and financial problems. An international conference on labor is to be held in October under its direction, and another on the international control of ports, waterways, and railways is foreshadowed.

MEMBERSHIP.

The members of the league will be the signatories of the covenant and other States invited to accede, who must lodge a declaration of accession without reservation within two months. Any State, Dominion, or colony may be admitted, provided its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the assembly. A State may withdraw upon giving two years' notice, if it has fulfilled all its international obligations.

SECRETARIAT.

A permanent secretariat will be established at the seat of the league, which will be at Geneva.

ASSEMBLY.

The assembly will consist of representatives of the members of the league, and will meet at stated intervals. Voting will be by States. Each member will have one vote and not more than three representatives.

COUNCIL.

The council will consist of representatives of the five great allied powers, together with representatives of four other members selected by the assembly from time to time; it may coopt additional States, and will meet at least once a year. Members not represented will be invited to send a representative when questions affecting their interests are discussed. Voting will be by States. Each State will have one vote and not more than one representative. Decisions taken by the assembly and council must be unanimous, except in regard to procedure, and in certain cases specified in the covenant and in the treaty, where decisions will be by a majority.

ARMAMENTS.

The council will formulate plans for a reduction of armaments for consideration and adoption. These plans will be revised every 10 years. Once they are adopted, no member must exceed the armaments fixed without the concurrence of the council. All members will exchange full information as to armaments and programs, and a permanent commission will advise the council on military and naval questions.

PREVENTION OF WAR.

Upon any war, or threat of war, the council will meet to consider what common action shall be taken. Members are pledged to submit matters of dispute to arbitration or inquiry, and not to resort to war until three months after the award. Members agree to carry out an arbitral award, and not to go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with it; if a member fails to carry out the award, the council will propose the necessary measures. The council will formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice to determine international disputes or to give advisory opinions. Members who do not submit their case to arbitration must accept the jurisdiction of the council or the assembly. If the council, less the parties to the dispute, is unanimously agreed upon the rights of it, the members agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with its recommendations. In this case a recommendation by the assembly concurred in by all its members represented on the council and a simple majority of the rest, less the parties to the dispute, will have the force of a unanimous recommendation by the council. In either case, if the necessary agreement can not be secured, the members reserve the right to take such action as may be necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. Members resorting to war in disregard of the covenant will immediately be debarred from

all intercourse with other members. The council will in such cases consider what military or naval action can be taken by the league collectively for the protection of the covenants, and will afford facilities to members cooperating in this enterprise.

VALIDITY OF TREATIES.

All treaties or international engagements concluded after the institution of the league will be registered with the secretariat and published. The assembly may from time to time advise members to reconsider treaties which have become inapplicable or involve danger to peace. The covenant abrogates all obligations between members inconsistent with its terms, but nothing in it shall affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace.

THE MANDATORY SYSTEM.

The tutelage of nations not yet able to stand by themselves will be intrusted to advanced nations who are best fitted to undertake it. The covenant recognizes three different stages of development requiring different kinds of mandates:

(a) Communities like those belonging to the Turkish Empire, which can be provisionally recognized as independent, subject to advice and assistance from a mandatory in whose selection they should be allowed to vote.

(b) Communities like those of Central Africa, to be administered by the mandatory under conditions generally approved by the league, where equal opportunities for trade will be allowed to all members; certain abuses, such as trade in slaves, arms, and liquor, will be prohibited, and the construction of military and naval bases and the introduction of compulsory military training will be disallowed.

(c) Other communities, such as Southwest Africa and the South Pacific Islands, best administered under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory.

In every case the mandatory will render an annual report, and the degree of its authority will be defined.

GENERAL INTERNATIONAL PROVISIONS.

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the members of the league will in general endeavor, through the international organization established by the labor convention, to secure and maintain fair conditions of labor for men, women, and children in their own countries and other countries, and undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control; they will intrust the league with the general supervision over the execution of agreements of the suppression of traffic in women and children, etc., and the control of the trade in arms and ammunition with countries in which control is necessary; they will make provision for freedom of communications and transit and equitable treatment for commerce of all members of the league, with special reference to the necessities of regions devastated during the war; and they will endeavor to take steps for international prevention and control of disease.

International bureaus and commissions already established will be placed under the league, as will all those to be established in the future.

AMENDMENTS TO THE COVENANT.

Amendments to the covenant will take effect when ratified by the council and a majority of the assembly.

SECTION II.—BOUNDARIES OF GERMANY.

Germany cedes to France Alsace-Lorraine, 5,600 square miles, in the southwest, and to Belgium two small districts between Luxembourg and Holland, totaling 382 square miles. She also cedes to Poland the southeastern tip of Silesia beyond and including Oppeln, most of Posen, and West Prussia, 21,686 square miles, East Prussia being isolated from the main body by a part of Poland. She loses sovereignty over the northeastmost tip of East Prussia, 40 square miles north of the River Memel, and the internationalized areas about Danzig, 729 square miles, and the basin of the Saar, 738 square miles, between the western border of the Rhenish Palatine of Bavaria and the southeast corner of Luxemburg. The Danzig area consists of the "V" between the Nogat and Vistula Rivers made a "W" by the addition of a similar "V" on the west, including the city of Danzig. The southeastern third of East Prussia and the area between East Prussia and the Vistula north of latitude 53° 30′ is to have its nationality determined by popular vote, 5,788 square miles, as is to be the case in part of Sleswig, 2,787 square miles.

BELGIUM.

Germany is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839 by which Belgium was established as a neutral State, and to agree in advance to any convention with which the allied and associated powers may determine to replace them. She is to recognize the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moresnet and over part of Prussian Moresnet, and to renounce in favor of Belgium all rights over the circles of Eupen and Malmedy, the inhabitants of which are to be entitled within six months to protest against this change of sovereignty either in whole or in part, the final decision to be reserved to the league of nations. A commission is to settle the details of the frontier, and various regulations for change of nationality are laid down.

LUXEMBOURG.

Germany renounces her various treaties and conventions with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, recognizes that it ceased to be a part of the German Zollverein from January 1, last, renounces all rights of exploitation of its railways, adheres to the abrogation of its neutrality, and accepts in advance any international agreement as to it, reached by the allied and associated powers.

LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE.

As provided in the military clauses, Germany will not maintain any fortifications or armed forces less than 50 kilometers to the east of the Rhine, hold any maneuvers, nor maintain any works to facilitate mobilization. In case of violation, "she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the powers who sign the present treaty, and as intending to disturb the peace of the world." "By virtue of the present treaty, Germany shall be bound to respond to any request for an explanation which the council of the league of nations may think it necessary to address to her."

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

After recognition of the moral obligation to repair the wrong done in 1871 by Germany to France and the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the territories ceded to Germany by the treaty of Frankfort are restored to France, with their frontiers as before 1871, to date from the signing of the armistice, and to be free of all public debts.

Citizenship is regulated by detailed provisions distinguishing those who are immediately restored to full French citizenship, those who have to make a formal application therefor, and those for whom naturalization is open after three years. The last-named class includes German residents in Alsace-Lorraine, as distinguished from those who acquire the position of Alsace-Lorrainers as defined in the treaty.

All public property and all private property of German ex-sovereigns passes to France without payment or credit. France is substituted for Germany as regards ownership of the railroads and rights over concessions of tramways. The Rhine bridges pass to France, with the obligation for their upkeep.

For five years manufactured products of Alsace-Lorraine will be admitted to Germany free of duty to a total amount not exceeding in any year the average of the three years preceding the war, and textile materials may be imported from Germany to Alsace-Lorraine and reexported free of duty. Contracts for electric power from the right bank must be continued for 10 years.

For 7 years, with possible extension to 10, the ports of Kehl and Strasbourg shall be administered as a single unit by a French administrator, appointed and supervised by the Central Rhine Commission. Property rights will be safeguarded in both ports, and equality of treatment as respects traffic assured the nationals, vessels, and goods of every country.

Contracts between Alsace-Lorrainers and Germans are maintained, save for France's right to annul on grounds of public interest. Judgments of courts hold in certain classes of cases, while in other a judicial exeuatur is first required. Political condemnations during the war are null and void, and the obligations to repay war fines is established as in other parts of allied territory.

Various clauses adjust the general provisions of the treaty to the special conditions of Alsace-Lorraine, certain matters of execution being left to conventions to be made between France and Germany.

THE SAAR.

In compensation for the destruction of coal mines in northern France, and as payment on account of reparation, Germany cedes to France full ownership of the coal mines of the Saar Basin, with their subsidiaries, accessories, and facilities. Their value will be estimated by the Reparation Commission and credited against that account. The French rights will be governed by German law in force at the armistice, excepting war legislation, France replacing the present owners, whom Germany undertakes to indemnify. France will continue to furnish the present proportion of coal for local needs and contribute in just proportion to local taxes. The basin extends from the frontier of Lorraine, as reannexed to France, north as far as St. Wendel, including on the west the valley of the Saar as far as Saarholzbach, and on the east the town of Homburg.

In order to secure the rights and welfare of the population and guarantee to France entire freedom in working the mines, the territory will be governed by a commission appointed by the league of nations, and consisting of five members, one French, one a native of the Saar, and three representing three different countries other than France and Germany. The league will appoint a member of the commission as chairman, to act as executive of the commission. The commission will have all powers of government formerly belonging to the German Empire, Prussia, and Bavaria; will administer the railroads and other public services, and have full power to interpret the treaty clauses. The local courts will continue, but subject to the commission. Existing German legislation will remain the basis of law, but the commission may make modifications after consulting a local representative assembly, which it will organize. It will have the taxing power, but for local purposes only; new taxes must be approved by this assembly. Labor legislation will consider the wishes of the local labor organizations and the labor program of the league. French and other labor may be freely utilized, the former being free to belong to French unions. All rights acquired as to pensions and social insurance will be maintained by Germany and the Saar Commission. There will be no military service but only a local gendarmerie to preserve order. The people will preserve their local assemblies, religious liberties, schools, and language, but may vote only for local assemblies. They will keep their present nationality, except so far as individuals may change it. Those wishing to leave will have every facility with respect to their property. The territory will form part of the French customs system, with no export tax on coal and metallurgical products going to Germany, nor on German products entering the basin, and for five years no import duties on products of the basin going to Germany or German products coming into the basin for local consumption. French money may circulate without restriction.

After 15 years a plebiscite will be held by communes to ascertain the desires of the population as to continuance of the existing régime under the league of nations, union with France, or union with Germany. The right to vote will belong to all inhabitants over 20 resident therein at the signature. Taking into account the opinions thus expressed, the league will decide the ultimate sovereignty. In any portion restored to Germany the German Government must buy out the French mines at an appraised valuation; if the price is not paid within six months thereafter, this portion passes finally to France. If Germany buys back the mines, the league will determine how much of the coal shall be annually sold to France.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

Germany recognizes the independence of German-Austria as inalienable except by consent of the league of nations.

TCHECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Germany recognizes the entire independence of the Tchecho-Slovak State, including the autonomous territory of the Ruthenians south of the Carpathians, and accepts the frontiers of this State as to be determined, which in the case of the German frontier shall follow the frontier of Bohemia in 1914. The usual stipulations as to acquisition and change of nationality follow.

POLAND.

Germany cedes to Poland the greater part of Upper Silesia, Posen, and the province of West Prussia on the left bank of the Vistula. A field boundary commission of seven, five representing the allied and associated powers and one each representing Poland and Germany, shall be constituted within 15 days of the peace to delimit this boundary. Such special provisions as are necessary to protect racial, linguistic, or religious minorities, and to assure freedom of transit and equitable treatment of commerce of other nations, shall be laid down in a subsequent treaty between the five allied and associated powers and Poland.

EAST PRUSSIA.

The southern and the eastern frontier of East Prussia as facing Poland is to be fixed by plebiscites, the first in the Regency of Allenstein, between the southern frontier of East Prussia and the northern frontier of Regierungsbesirk Allenstein, from where it meets the boundary between East and West Prussia, to its junction with the boundary between the circles of Oletsko and Augersburg, thence the northern boundary of Oletsko to its junction with the present frontier, and the second in the area comprising the circles of Stuhn and Rosenburg and the parts of the circles of Marienburg and Marienwerder east of the Vistula.

In each case German troops and authorities will move out within 15 days of the peace, and the territories be placed under an international commission of five members appointed by the five allied and associated powers, with the particular duty of arranging for a free, fair, and secret vote. The commission will report the results of the plebiscites to the five powers, with a recommendation for the boundary, and will terminate its work as soon as the boundary has been laid down and the new authorities set up.

The five allied and associated powers will draw up regulations assuring East Prussia full and equitable access to and use of the Vistula. A subsequent convention, of which the terms will be fixed by the five allied and associated powers, will be entered into between Poland, Germany, and Danzig, to assure suitable railroad communication across German territory on the right bank of the Vistula between Poland and Danzig, while Poland shall grant free passage from East Prussia to Germany.

The northeastern corner of East Prussia about Memel is to be ceded by Germany to the associated powers, the former agreeing to accept the settlement made, especially as regards the nationality of the inhabitants.

DANZIG.

Danzig and the district immediately about it is to be constituted into the "Free City of Danzig" under the guarantee of the league of nations. A high commissioner appointed by the league of nations, and resident at Danzig, shall draw up a constitution in agreement with the duly appointed representatives of the city, and shall deal in the first instance with all differences arising between the city and Poland. The actual boundaries of the city shall be delimited by a commission appointed within six months from the peace, and to include three representatives chosen by the allied and associated powers, and one each by Germany and Poland.

A convention, the terms of which shall be fixed by the five allied and associated powers, shall be concluded between Poland and Danzig which shall include Danzig within the Polish customs frontiers, though with a free area in the port; insure to Poland the free use of all the city's waterways, docks, and other port facilities, the control and administration of the Vistula, and the whole through railway system within the city, and postal, telegraphic, and telephonic communication between Poland and Danzig; provide against discrimination against Poles within the city, and place its foreign relations and the diplomatic protection of its citizens abroad in charge of Poland.

DENMARK.

The frontier between Germany and Denmark will be fixed in accordance with the wishes of the population. Ten days from the peace, German troops and authorities shall evacuate the region north of the line running from the mouth of the Schlei, south of Kappel, Schleswig, and Friedrichstadt along the Eider to the North Sea south of Tonning; the workmen's and soldiers' councils shall be dissolved; and the territory administered by an international commission of five, of whom Norway and Sweden shall be invited to name two.

The commission shall insure a free and secret vote in three zones. That between the German-Danish frontier and a line running south of the island of Alsen, north of Flensburg and south of Tondern to the North Sea north of the island of Sylt will vote as a unit within three weeks after the evacuation. Within five weeks after this vote the second zone, whose southern boundary runs from the North Sea south of the island of Fehr to the Baltic south of Sygum, will vote by communes. Two weeks after that vote the third zone running to the limit of evacuation will also vote by communes. The international commission will then draw a new frontier on the basis of these plebiscites, and with due regard for geographical and economic conditions. Germany will renounce all sovereignty over territories north of this line in favor of the associated Governments, who will hand them over to Denmark.

HELIGOLAND.

The fortifications, military establishments, and harbors of the islands of Heligoland and Dune are to be destroyed under the supervision of the allies by German labor, and at Germany's expense. They may not be reconstructed, nor any similar works built in the future.

RUSSIA.

Germany agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independence of all territories which were part of the former Russian Empire, to accept the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk and other treaties entered into with the Maximalist Government of Russia, to recognize the full force of all treaties entered into by the allied and associated powers with States which were a part of the former Russian Empire, and to recognize the frontiers as determined thereon. The allied and associated powers formally reserve the right of Russia to obtain restitution and reparation on the principles of the present treaty.

SECTION IV.—GERMAN RIGHTS OUTSIDE EUROPE.

Outside Europe, Germany renounces all rights, titles, and privileges as to her own or her allies' territories to all the allied and associated powers, and undertakes to accept whatever measures are taken by the five allied powers in relation thereto.

COLONIES AND OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS.

Germany renounces in favor of the allied and associated powers her oversea possessions, with all rights and titles therein. All movable and immovable property belonging to the German Empire or to any German State shall pass to the Government exercising authority therein. These Governments may make whatever provisions seem suitable for the repatriation of German nationals, and as to the conditions on which German subjects of European origin shall reside, hold property, or carry on business. Germany undertakes to pay reparation for damage suffered by French nationals in the Cameroons or its frontier zone through the acts of German civil and military authorities and of individual Germans from 1st January, 1900, to 1st August, 1914. Germany renounces all rights under the convention of 4th November, 1911, and 28th September, 1912, and undertakes to pay to France in accordance with an estimate presented and approved by the Reparation Commission all deposits, credits, advances, etc., thereby secured. Germany undertakes to accept and observe any provisions by the allied and associated powers as to the trade in arms and spirits in Africa, as well as to the general act of Berlin, 1885, and the general act of Brussels of 1890. Diplomatic protection to the inhabitants of former German colonies is to be given by the Governments exercising authority.

CHINA.

Germany renounces in favor of China all privileges and indemnities resulting from the Boxer Protocol of 1901, and all buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, munitions of war, ships, wireless plants, and other public property, except diplomatic or consular establishments, in the German concessions of Tientsin and Hankow, and in other Chinese territory except Kiao-Chow, and agrees to return to China at her own expense all the astronomical instruments seized in 1900 and 1901. China will, however, take no measures for disposal of German property in the legation quarter at Pekin without the consent of the powers signatory to the Boxer Protocol.

Germany accepts the abrogation of the concessions at Hankow and Tientsin, China agreeing to open them to international use. Germany renounces all claims against China or any allied and associated Government for the internment or repatriation of her citizens in China, and for the seizure or liquidation of German interests there since August 14, 1917. She renounces in favor of Great Britain her State property in the British concession at Canton, and of France and China jointly of the property of the German school in the French concession at Shanghai.

SIAM.

Germany recognizes that all agreements between herself and Siam, including the right of extraterritoriality, ceased July 22, 1917. All German public property, except consular and diplomatic premises, passes without compensation to Siam, German private property to be dealt with in accordance with the economic clauses. Germany waives all claims against Siam for the seizure and condemnation of her ships, liquidation of her property, or internment of her nationals.

LIBERIA.

Germany renounces all rights under the international arrangements of 1911-1912 regarding Liberia, more particularly the right to nominate a receiver of the customs, and disinterests herself in any further negotiations for the rehabilitation of Liberia. She regards as abrogated all commercial treaties and agreements between herself and Liberia, and recognizes Liberia's right to determine the status and condition of the reestablishment of Germans in Liberia.

MOROCCO.

Germany renounces all her rights, titles, and privileges under the act of Algeciras and the Franco-German agreements of 1909 and 1911, and under all treaties and arrangements with the Sherifian Empire. She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations as to Morocco between France and other powers, accepts all the consequences of the French protectorate there, and renounces the capitulations. The Sherifian Government shall have complete liberty of action in regard to German nationals, and all German protected persons shall be subject to the common law. All movable and immovable German property, including mining rights, may be sold at public auction, the proceeds to be paid to the Sherifian Government and deducted from the reparation account. Germany is also required to relinquish her interests in the State Bank of Morocco. All Moroccan goods entering Germany shall have the same privilege as French goods.

EGYPT.

Germany recognizes the British protectorate over Egypt declared on December 18, 1914, and renounces as from August 4, 1914, the capitulations and all the treaties, agreements, etc., concluded by her with Egypt. She undertakes not to intervene in any negotiations about Egypt between Great Britain and other powers. There are provisions for jurisdiction over German nationals and property, and for German consent to any changes which may be made in relation to the Commission of Public Debt. Germany consents to the transfer to Great Britain of the powers given to the late Sultan of Turkey for securing the free navigation of the Suez Canal. Arrangements for property belonging to German nationals in Egypt are made similar to those in the case of Morocco and other countries. Anglo-Egyptian goods entering Germany shall enjoy the same treatment as British goods.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Germany accepts all arrangements which the allied and associated powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, privileges, or interests claimed in those countries by Germany or her nationals and not dealt with elsewhere.

SHANTUNG.

Germany cedes to Japan all rights, titles, and privileges, notably as to Kiao-Chow, and the railroads, mines, and cables acquired by her treaty with China of March 6, 1898, and by other agreements as to Shantung. All German rights to the railroad from Tsingtao to Tsinanfu, including all facilities and mining rights and rights of exploitation, pass equally to Japan, and the cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and Chefoo, the cables free of all charges. All German State property, movable and immovable, in Kiao-Chow, is acquired by Japan free of all charges.

SECTION V.—MILITARY, NAVAL, AND AIR.

"In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes directly to observe the military, naval, and air clauses which follow."

MILITARY FORCES.

The demobilization of the German Army must take place within two months of the peace. Its strength may not exceed 100,000, including 4,000 officers, with not over seven divisions of infantry and three of cavalry, and to be devoted exclusively to maintenance of internal order and control of frontiers. Divisions may not be grouped under more than two army corps headquarters staffs.

The great German general staff is abolished. The army administrative service, consisting of civilian personnel not included in the number of effectives, is reduced to one-tenth the total in the 1913 budget. Employees of the German States, such as customs officers, forest guards, and coast guards, may not exceed the number in 1913. Gendarmes and local police may be increased only in accordance with the growth of population. None of these may be assembled for military training.

ARMAMENTS.

All establishments for the manufacture, preparation, storage, or design of arms and munitions of war, except those specifically excepted, must be closed within three months of the peace and their personnel dismissed. The exact amount of armament and munitions allowed Germany is laid down in detailed tables, all in excess to be surrendered or rendered useless. The manufacture or importation of asphyxiating, poisonous, or other gases, and all analogous liquids is forbidden, as well as the importation of arms, munitions, and war materials. Germany may not manufacture such materials for foreign Governments.

CONSCRIPTION.

Conscription is abolished in Germany. The enlisted personnel must be maintained by voluntary enlistments for terms of 12 consecutive years, the number of discharges before the expiration of that term not in any year to exceed 5 per cent of the total effectives. Officers remaining in the service must agree to serve to the age of 45 years, and newly appointed officers must agree to serve actively for 25 years.

No military schools except those absolutely indispensable for the units allowed shall exist in Germany two months after the peace. No associations, such as societies of discharged soldiers, shooting or touring clubs, educational establishments, or universities may occupy themselves with military matters. All measures of mobilization are forbidden.

FORTRESSES.

All fortified works, fortresses, and field works situated in German territory within a zone 50 kilometers east of the Rhine will be dismantled within three months. The construction of any new fortifications there is forbidden. The fortified works on the southern and eastern frontiers, however, may remain.

CONTROL.

Interallied commissions of control will see to the execution of the provisions for which a time limit is set, the maximum named being three months. They may establish headquarters at the German seat of government and go to any part of Germany

desired. Germany must give them complete facilities, pay their expenses, and also the expenses of execution of the treaty, including the labor and material necessary in demolition, destruction or surrender of war equipment.

NAVAL.

The German Navy must be demobilized within a period of two months after the peace.

She will be allowed 6 small battleships, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, and no submarines, either military or commercial, with a personnel of 15,000 men, including officers, and no reserve force of any character. Conscription is abolished, only voluntary service being permitted, with a minimum period of 25 years' service for officers and 12 for men. No member of the German mercantile marine will be permitted any naval training.

All German vessels of war in foreign ports, and the German high-sea fleet interned at Scapa Flow, will be surrendered, the final disposition of these ships to be decided upon by the allied and associated powers. Germany must surrender 42 modern destroyers, 50 modern torpedo boats, and all submarines, with their salvage vessels. All war vessels under construction, including submarines, must be broken up. War vessels not otherwise provided for are to be placed in reserve or used for commercial purposes. Replacement of ships except those lost can take place only at the end of 20 years for battleships and 15 years for destroyers. The largest armored ship Germany will be permitted will be 10,000 tons.

Germany is required to sweep up the mines in the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, as decided upon by the allies. All German fortifications in the Baltic defending the passages through the Belts must be demolished. Other coast defenses are permitted, but the number and caliber of the guns must not be increased.

During a period of three months after the peace, German high-power wireless stations at Nauen, Hanover, and Berlin will not be permitted to send any messages except for commercial purposes, and under supervision of the allied and associated Governments, nor may any more be constructed.

Germany will be allowed to repair German submarine cables which have been cut, but are not being utilized by the allied powers, and also portions of cables which, after having been cut, have been removed, or are, at any rate, not being utilized by any one of the allied and associated powers. In such cases the cables, or portions of cables, removed or utilized remain the property of the allied and associated powers, and accordingly 14 cables or parts of cables are specified which will not be restored to Germany.

AIR.

The armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces except for not over 100 unarmed seaplanes to be retained till October 1 to search for submarine mines. No dirigibles shall be kept. The entire air personnel is men retained till October. No aviation grounds or dirigible to be demobilized within two months, except for 1,000 officers, and sheds are to be allowed within 150 kilometers of the Rhine or the eastern or southern frontiers, existing installations within these limits to be destroyed. The manufacture of aircraft and parts of aircraft is forbidden for six months. All military and naval aeronautical material under a most exhaustive definition must be surrendered within three months, except for the hundred seaplanes already specified.

SECTION VI.—PRISONERS OF WAR.

The repatriation of German prisoners and interned civilians is to be carried out without delay and at Germany's expense by a commission composed of representatives of the allies and Germany. Those under sentence for offenses against discipline are to be repatriated without regard to the completion of their sentence. Until Germany has surrendered persons guilty of offenses against the laws and customs of war, the allies have the right to retain selected German officers. The allies may deal at their own discretion with German nationals who do not desire to be repatriated, all repatriation being conditional on the immediate release of any allied subjects still in Germany. Germany is to accord facilities to commissions of inquiry in collecting information in regard to missing prisoners of war and in imposing penalties on German officials who have concealed allied nationals. Germany is to restore all property belonging to allied prisoners. There is to be a reciprocal exchange of information as to dead prisoners and their graves.

GRAVES.

Both parties will respect and maintain the graves of soldiers and sailors buried on their territories, agree to recognize and assist any commission charged by any allied or associated Government with identifying, registering, maintaining, or erecting suitable monuments over the graves, and to afford to each other all facilities for the repatriation of the remains of their soldiers.

SECTION VII.—RESPONSIBILITIES.

"The allied and associated powers publicly arraign William II of Hohenzollern, formerly German Emperor, for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties."

The ex-Emperor's surrender is to be requested of Holland, and a special tribunal set up, composed of one judge from each of the five great powers, with full guarantees of the right of defense. It is to be guided "by the highest motives of international policy, with a view of vindicating the solemn obligations of international undertakings and the validity of international morality," and will fix the punishment it feels should be imposed.

Persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war are to be tried and punished by military tribunals under military law. If the charges affect nationals of only one State, they will be tried before a tribunal of that State; if they affect nationals of several States, they will be tried before joint tribunals of the States concerned. Germany shall hand over to the associated Governments, either jointly or severally, all persons so accused, and all documents and information necessary to insure full knowledge of the incriminating acts, the discovery of the offenders, and the just appreciation of the responsibility. The accused will be entitled to name his own counsel.

SECTION VIII.—REPARATION.

"The allied and associated Governments affirm, and Germany accepts, the responsibility of herself and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the allied and associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies."

The total obligation of Germany to pay, as defined in the category of damages, is to be determined and notified to her after a fair hearing and not later than May 1, 1921, by an interallied reparation commission. At the same time a schedule of payments to discharge the obligation within 30 years shall be presented. These payments are subject to postponement in certain contingencies. Germany irrevocably recognizes the full authority of this commission, agrees to supply it with all the necessary information, and to pass legislation to effectuate its findings. She further agrees to restore to the allies cash and certain articles which can be identified.

As an immediate step toward restoration, Germany shall pay within two years 20,000,000,000 marks in either gold, goods, ships, or other specific forms of payment, with the understanding that certain expenses such as those of the armies of occupation and payments for food and raw materials may be deducted at the discretion of the allies.

Germany further binds herself to repay all sums borrowed by Belgium from the allies as a result of Germany's violation of the treaty of 1839 up to November 11, 1918, and for this purpose will issue at once and hand over to the Reparation Commission 5 per cent gold bonds falling due in 1926.

While the allied and associated Governments recognize that the resources of Germany are not adequate after taking into account permanent diminution of such resources resulting from the treaty, they require, and Germany undertakes, that she will make compensation for all damages caused to civilians under seven main categories:

(a) Damages by personal injury to civilians caused by acts of war, directly or indirectly.

(b) Damage caused to civilians, including exposure to the sea, resulting from acts of cruelty ordered by the enemy, and to civilians in the occupied territories.

(c) Damages caused by maltreatment of prisoners.

(d) Damages to the allied peoples represented by pensions and separation allowances, capitalized at the signature of this treaty.

(e) Damages to property other than naval or military materials.

(f) Damage to civilians by being forced to labor.

(g) Damages in the form of levies of fines imposed by the enemy.

"In periodically estimating Germany's capacity to pay, the Reparation Commission shall examine the German system of taxation, first, to the end that the sums for reparation which Germany is required to pay shall become a charge upon all her revenues, prior to that for the service or discharge of any domestic loan, and secondary, so as to satisfy itself that, in general, the German scheme of taxation is fully as heavy proportionately as that of any of the powers represented on the commission."

"The measures which the allied and associated powers shall have the right to take, in case of voluntary default by Germany, and which Germany agrees not to regard as acts of war, may include economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals and in

general such other measures as the respective Governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances."

The commission shall consist of one representative each of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium, and, in certain cases, of Japan and Servia, with all other allied powers entitled, when their claims are under consideration, to the right of representation without voting power. It shall permit Germany to give evidence regarding her capacity to pay, and shall assure her a just opportunity to be heard. It shall make its headquarters at Paris; establish its own procedure and personnel; have general control of the whole reparation problem; and become the exclusive agency of the allies for receiving, holding, selling, and distributing reparation payments. Majority vote shall prevail, except that unanimity is required on questions involving the sovereignty of any of the allies, the cancellation of all or part of Germany's obligations, the time and manner of selling, distributing, and negotiating bonds issued by Germany, any postponement between 1921 and 1926 of annual payments beyond 1930 and any postponement after 1926 for a period of more than three years, the application of a different method of measuring damage than in a similar former case, and the interpretation of provisions. Withdrawal from representation is permitted on 12 months' notice.

The commission may require Germany to give from time to time, by way of guaranty, issues of bonds or other obligations to cover such claims as are not otherwise satisfied. In this connection and on account of the total amount of claims, bond issues are presently to be required of Germany in acknowledgment of its debt as follows: Twenty billion marks gold, payable not later than May 1, 1921, without interest; 40,000,000,000 marks gold, bearing 2½ per cent interest, between 1921 and 1926, and thereafter 5 per cent, with a 1 per cent sinking fund payment beginning in 1926; and an undertaking to deliver 40,000,000,000 marks gold bonds, bearing interest at 5 per cent, under terms to be fixed by the commission.

Interest on Germany's debt will be 5 per cent, unless otherwise determined by the commission in the future, and payments that are not made in gold may "be accepted by the commission in the form of properties, commodities, businesses, rights, concessions, etc." Certificates of beneficial interest representing either bonds or goods delivered by Germany may be issued by the commission to the interested power, no power being entitled, however, to have its certificates divided into more than five pieces. As bonds are distributed and pass from the control of the commission, an amount of Germany's debt equivalent to their par value is to be considered as liquidated.

SHIPPING.

The German Government recognizes the right of the allies to the replacement, ton for ton and class for class, of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged owing to the war, and agrees to cede to the allies all German merchant ships of 1,600 tons gross and upwards; one-half of her ships between 1,600 and 1,000 tons gross and one-quarter of her steam trawlers and other fishing boats. These ships are to be delivered within two months to the Reparation Commission, together with documents of title evidencing the transfer of the ships free from encumbrance.

"As an additional part of reparation," the German Government further agrees to build merchant ships for the account of the allies to the amount of not exceeding 200,000 tons gross annually during the next five years.

All ships used for inland navigation taken by Germany from the allies are to be restored within two months, the amount of loss not covered by such restitution to be made up by the cession of the German river fleet up to 20 per cent thereof.

In order to effect payment by deliveries in kind, Germany is required, for a limited number of years, varying in the case of each commodity, to deliver coal, coal-tar products, dyestuff, and chemical drugs in specific amounts to the Reparation Commission. The commission may so modify the conditions of delivery as not to interfere unduly with Germany's industrial requirements. The deliveries of coal are based largely upon the principle of making good diminutions in the production of the allied countries resulting from the war.

DEVASTATED AREAS.

Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas. The Reparation Commission is authorized to require Germany to replace the destroyed articles by the delivery of animals, machinery, etc., existing in Germany, and to manufacture materials required for reconstruction purposes; all with due consideration for Germany's essential domestic requirements.

As reparation for the destruction of the library of Louvain, Germany is to hand over manuscripts, early printed books, prints, et cetera, to the equivalent of those destroyed.

In addition to the above, Germany is to hand over to Belgium wings now at Berlin belonging to the altarpiece of the Adoration of the Lamb, by Hubert and Jan van Eyck, the center of which is now in the Church of St. Bavo at Ghent, and the wings, now at Berlin and Munich, of the altarpiece of the Last Supper, by Dirk Bouts, the center of which belongs to the Church of St. Peter at Louvain.

Germany is to restore within six months the Koran of the Caliph Othman, formerly at Medina, to the King of the Hedjaz, and the skull of the Sultan Mkwawa, formerly in German East Africa, to His Britannic Majesty's Government.

The German Government is also to restore to the French Government certain papers taken by the German authorities in 1870, belonging then to M. Rouher, and to restore the French flags taken during the war of 1870-71.

COAL, ET CETERA.

Germany is to deliver annually for 10 years to France coal equivalent to the difference between annual prewar output of Nord and Pas de Calais mines and annual production during the above 10 years. Germany further gives options over 10 years for delivery of 7,000,000 tons of coal per year to France, in addition to the above of 8,000,000 tons of Belgium, and of an amount rising from 4,500,000 tons in 1919 to 1920 8,500,000 tons in 1923 to 1924 to Italy at prices to be fixed as prescribed in the treaty. Coke may be taken in place of coal in ratio of 3 tons to 4. Provision is also made for delivery to France over three years of benzol coal tar and sulphate of ammonia. The commission has powers to postpone or annul the above deliveries should they interfere unduly with industrial requirements of Germany.

DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICAL DRUGS.

Germany accords option to the commission on dyestuffs and chemical drugs, including quinine, up to 50 per cent of total stock in Germany at the time the treaty comes into force, and similar option during each six months to end of 1924 up to 25 per cent of previous six months' output.

CABLES.

Germany renounces all title to specified cables, value of such as were privately owned being credited to her against reparation indebtedness.

SECTION IX.—FINANCE.

Powers to which German territory is ceded will assume a certain portion of the German prewar debt, the amount to be fixed by the Reparation Commission on the basis of the ratio between the revenues of the ceded territory and Germany's total revenues for the three years preceding the war. In view, however, of the special circumstances under which Alsace-Lorraine was separated from France in 1871, when Germany refused to accept any part of the French public debt, France will not assume any part of Germany's prewar debt there, nor will Poland share in certain German debts incurred for the oppression of Poland. If the value of the German public property in ceded territory exceeds the amount of debt assumed, the States to which property is ceded give credit on reparation for the excess, with the exception of Alsace-Lorraine. Mandatory powers will not assume any German debts or give any credit for German Government property. Germany renounces all right of representation on, or control of, State banks, commissions, or other similar international financial and economic organizations.

Germany is required to pay the total cost of the armies of occupation from the date of the armistice as long as they are maintained in German territory, this cost to be a first charge on her resources. The cost of reparation is the next charge, after making such provisions for payments for imports as the allies may deem necessay.

Germany is to deliver to the allied and associated powers all sums deposited in Germany by Turkey and Austria-Hungary in connection with the financial support extended by her to them during the war, and to transfer to the allies all claims against Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey in connection with agreements made during the war. Germany confirms the renunciation of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk.

On the request of the Reparation Commission, Germany will expropriate any rights or interests of her nationals in public utilities in ceded territories or those administered by mandatories, and in Turkey, China, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria, and transfer them to the Reparation Commission, which will credit her with their value. Germany guarantees to repay to Brazil the fund arising from the sale of Sao Paulo coffee which she refused to allow Brazil to withdraw from Germany.

SECTION X.—ECONOMIC CLAUSES.

CUSTOMS.

For a period of six months, Germany shall impose no tariff duties higher than the lowest in force in 1914, and for certain

agricultural products, wines, vegetable oils, artificial silk, and washed or scoured wool, this restriction obtains for two and a half years more. For five years, unless further extended by the league of nations, Germany must give most-favored-nation treatment to the allied and associated powers. She shall impose no customs tariff for five years on goods originating in Alsace-Lorraine and for three years on goods originating in former German territory ceded to Poland, with the right of reservation of a similar exception for Luxembourg.

SHIPPING.

Ships of the allied and associated powers shall for five years and thereafter under condition of reciprocity, unless the league of nations otherwise decides, enjoy the same rights in German ports as German vessels and have most-favored-nation treatment in fishing, coasting trade, and tonnage, even in territorial waters. Ships of a country having no seacoast may be registered at some one place within its territory.

UNFAIR COMPETITION.

Germany undertakes to give the trade of the allied and associated powers adequate safeguards against unfair competition, and in particular to suppress the use of false wrappings and markings, and on condition of reciprocity to respect the laws and judicial decisions of allied and associated States in respect of regional appellations of wines and spirits.

TREATMENT OF NATIONALS.

Germany shall impose no exceptional taxes or restrictions upon the nationals of allied and associated States for a period of five years, and unless the league of nations acts for an additional five years. German nationality shall not continue to attach to a person who has become a national of an allied or associated State.

MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS.

Some 40 multilateral conventions are renewed between Germany and the allied and associated powers, but special conditions are attached to Germany's readmission to several. As to postal and telegraphic conventions, Germany must not refuse to make reciprocal agreements with the new States. She must agree as respects the radio-telegraphic convention to provisional rules to be communicated to her and adhere to the new convention when formulated; in the North Sea fisheries and North Sea liquor traffic conventions, rights of inspection and police over associated fishing boats shall be exercised for at least five years only by vessels of these powers; as to the International Railway Union, she shall adhere to the new convention when formulated. China, as to the Chinese customs tariff arrangement, the arrangement of 1905 regarding Whang-Poo, and the Boxer indemnity of 1901; France, Portugal, and Roumania as to The Hague convention of 1903, relating to civil procedure; and Great Britain and the United States as to article 3 of the Samoan treaty of 1899, are relieved of all obligation toward Germany.

BILATERAL TREATIES.

Each allied and associated State may renew any treaty with Germany in so far as consistent with the peace treaty by giving notice within six months. Treaties entered into by Germany since August 1, 1914, with other enemy States, and before or since that date with Roumania, Russia, and Governments representing parts of Russia, are abrogated, and concessions granted under pressure by Russia to German subjects annulled. The allied and associated States are to enjoy most-favored-nation treatment under treaties entered into by Germany and other enemy States before August 1, 1914, and under treaties entered into by Germany and neutral States during the war.

PREWAR DEBTS.

A system of clearing houses is to be created within three months, one in Germany and one in each allied and associated State which adopts the plan, for the payment of prewar debts, including those arising from contracts suspended by the war; for the adjustment of the proceeds of the liquidation of enemy property, and the settlement of other obligations. Each participating State assumes responsibility for the payment of all debts owing by its nationals to nationals of the enemy States except in cases of prewar insolvency of the debtor. The proceeds of the sale of private enemy property in each participating State may be used to pay the debts owed to the nationals of that State, direct payment from debtor to creditor, and all communications relating thereto being prohibited. Disputes may be settled by arbitration, by the courts of the debtor country, or by the mixed arbitral tribunal. Any allied or associated power may, however, decline to participate in this system by giving Germany six months' notice.

ENEMY PROPERTY.

Germany shall restore or pay for all private enemy property seized or damaged by her, the amount of damages to be fixed by the mixed arbitral tribunal. The allied and associated States may liquidate German private property within their territories as compensation for property of their nationals not restored or paid for by Germany, for debts owed to their nationals by German nationals, and for other claims against Germany. Germany is to compensate its nationals for such losses, and to deliver within six months all documents relating to property held by its nationals in allied and associated States. All war legislation as to enemy property, rights, and interests is confirmed, and all claims by Germany against the allied or associated Governments for acts under exceptional war measures abandoned.

CONTRACTS.

Prewar contracts between allied and associated nationals, excepting the United States, Japan, and Brazil, and German nationals, are canceled, except for debts for acts already performed, agreements for the transfer of property where the property had already passed, leases of land and houses, contracts of mortgage, pledge or lien, mining concessions, contracts with Governments, and insurance contracts. Mixed arbitral tribunals shall be established of three members, one chosen by Germany, one by the associated State, and the third by agreement, or, failing which, by the present President of Switzerland. They shall have jurisdiction over all disputes as to contracts concluded before the present peace treaty.

Fire insurance contracts are not considered dissolved by the war, even if premiums have not been paid, but lapse at the date of the first annual premium falling due three months after the peace. Life insurance contracts may be restored by payments of accumulated premiums with interest, sums falling due on such contracts during the war to be recoverable with interest. Marine insurance contracts are dissolved by the outbreak of war, except where the risk insured against had already been incurred. Where the risk had not attached, premiums paid are recoverable; otherwise premiums due and sums due on losses are recoverable. Reinsurance treaties are abrogated unless invasion has made it impossible for the reinsured to find another reinsurer. Any allied or associated power, however, may cancel all the contracts running between its nationals and a German life insurance company, the latter being obligated to hand over the proportion of its assets attributal to such policies.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.

Property rights as to industrial, literary, and artistic property are reestablished, the special war measures of the allied and associated powers are ratified; and the right reserved to impose conditions on the use of German patents and copyrights when in the public interest. Except as between the United States and Germany, prewar licenses and rights to sue for infringements committed during the war are canceled.

OPIUM.

The contracting powers agree, whether or not they have signed and ratified the opium convention of January 23, 1912, or signed the special protocol opened at The Hague in accordance with resolutions adopted by the third opium conference in 1914, to bring the said convention into force by enacting within 12 months of the peace the necessary legislation.

RELIGIOUS MISSIONS.

The allied and associated powers agree that the properties of religious missions in territories belonging or ceded to them shall continue in their work under the control of the powers, Germany renouncing all claims in their behalf.

SECTION XI.—AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Aircraft of the allied and associated powers shall have full liberty of passage and landing over and in German territory, equal treatment with German planes as to use of German airdomes, and with most-favored-nation planes as to internal commercial traffic in Germany. Germany agrees to accept allied certificates of nationality, airworthiness or competency, and licenses, and to apply the convention relative to aerial navigation concluded between the Allies and associated powers to her own aircraft over her own territory. These conditions apply until 1923, unless Germany has since been admitted to the league of nations or to the above convention.

SECTION XII.—FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.

Germany must grant freedom of transit through her territories by rail or water to persons, goods, ships, carriages, and mails from or to any of the allied or associated powers, without customs or transit duties, undue delays, restrictions, or discriminations based on nationality, means of transport, or place of entry or departure. Goods in transit shall be assured all possible speed of journey, especially perishable goods. Germany may not divert traffic from its normal course in favor of her own transport routes or maintain "control stations" in connection with transmigration traffic. She may not establish any taxes discriminating against the ports of allied or associated powers; must grant the latter's seaports all favors and reduced tariffs

granted her own or other nationals, and afford the allied and associated powers equal rights with those of her own nationals in her ports and waterways, save that she is free to open or close her maritime coasting trade.

FREE ZONES IN PORT.

Free zones existing in German ports on August 1, 1914, must be maintained with due facilities as to warehouses, packing, and unpacking, without discrimination, and without charges except for expenses of administration and use. Goods leaving the free zones for consumption in Germany and goods brought into the free zones from Germany shall be subject to the ordinary import and export taxes.

The Elbe from the junction of the Vltava, the Vltava from Prague, the Oder from Oppa, the Nieman from Grodno, and the Danube from Ulm are declared international, together with their connections. The riparian States must insure good conditions of navigation within their territories unless a special organization exists therefor. Otherwise appeal may be had to a special tribunal of the league of nations, which also may arrange for a general international waterways convention.

INTERNATIONAL RIVERS.

The Elbe and the Oder are to be placed under international commissions to meet within three months, that for the Elbe composed of four representatives of Germany, two from Tchecho-Slovakia, and one each from Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium; and that for the Oder composed of one each from Poland, Prussia, Tchecho-Slovakia, Great Britain, France, Denmark, and Sweden. If any riparian State on the Niemen should so request of the league of nations, a similar commission shall be established there. These commissions shall upon request of any riparian State meet within three months to revise existing international agreements.

THE DANUBE.

The European Danube Commission reassumes its prewar powers, but for the time being with representatives of only Great Britain, France, Italy, and Roumania. The Upper Danube is to be administered by a new international commission until a definitive statute be drawn up at a conference of the powers nominated by the allied and associated Governments within one year after the peace. The enemy Governments shall make full reparations for all war damages caused to the European commission; shall cede their river facilities in surrendered territory, and give Tchecho-Slovakia, Serbia, and Roumania any rights necessary on their shores for carrying out improvements in navigation.

THE RHINE AND THE MOSELLE.

The Rhine is placed under the central commission, to meet at Strasbourg within six months after the peace, and to be composed of four representatives of France, which shall, in addition, select the president, four of Germany, and two each of Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. Germany must give France on the course of the Rhine included between the two extreme points of her frontiers all rights to take water to feed canals, while herself agreeing not to make canals on the right bank opposite France. She must also hand over to France all her drafts and designs for this part of the river. Belgium is to be permitted to build a deep draft Rhine-Meuse canal if she so desires within 25 years, in which case Germany must construct the part within her territory on plans drawn by Belgium. Similarly the interested allied Governments may construct a Rhine-Danube canal, both, if constructed, to come under the competent international commission. Germany may not object if the central Rhine commission desires to extend its jurisdiction over the Lower Moselle, the Upper Rhine, or lateral canals.

Germany must cede to the allied and associated Governments certain tugs, vessels, and facilities for navigation on all these rivers, the specific details to be established by an arbiter named by the United States. Decision will be based on the legitimate needs of the parties concerned. and on the shipping traffic during the five years before the war. The value will be included in the regular reparation account. In the case of the Rhine shares in the German navigation companies and property, such as wharves and warehouses held by Germany in Rotterdam at the outbreak of the war, must be handed over.

RAILWAYS.

Germany, in addition to most-favored-nation treatment on her railways, agrees to cooperate in the establishment of through-ticket services for passengers and baggage; to insure communication by rail between the allied, associated, and other States; to allow the construction or improvement within 25 years of such lines as necessary; and to conform her rolling stock to enable its incorporation in trains of the allied or associated powers. She also agrees to accept the denunciation of the St. Gothard convention if Switzerland and Italy so request, and temporarily to execute instructions as to the transport of troops and supplies and the establishment of postal and telegraphic service, as provided.

TCHECHO-SLOVAKIA.

To assure Tchecho-Slovakia access to the sea, special rights are given her, both north and south. Toward the Adriatic, she is permitted to run her own through trains to Fiume and Trieste. To the north, Germany is to lease her for 99 years spaces in Hamburg and Stettin, the details to be worked out by a commission of three representing Tchecho-Slovakia, Germany, and Great Britain.

THE KIEL CANAL.

The Kiel Canal is to remain free and open to war and merchant ships of all nations at peace with Germany. Subjects, goods, and ships of all States are to be treated on terms of absolute equality, and no taxes to be imposed beyond those necessary for upkeep and improvement, for which Germany is to be responsible. In case of violation of or disagreement as to these provisions, any State may appeal to the league of nations, and may demand the appointment of an international commission. For preliminary hearing of complaints, Germany shall establish a local authority at Kiel.

SECTION XIII.—INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION.

Members of the league of nations agree to establish a permanent organization to promote international adjustment of labor conditions, to consist of an annual international labor conference and an international labor office.

The former is composed of four representatives of each State, two from the Government and one each from the employers and the employed; each of them may vote individually. It will be a deliberative legislation body, its measures taking the form of draft conventions or recommendations for legislation, which, if passed by two-thirds vote, must be submitted to the law-making authority in every State participating. Each Government may either enact the terms into law; approve the principle but modify them to local needs; leave the actual legislation in case of a federal State to local legislatures; or reject the convention altogether without further obligation.

The international labor office is established at the seat of the league of nations as part of its organization. It is to collect and distribute information on labor throughout the world and prepare agenda for the conference. It will publish a periodical in French and English, and possibly in other languages. Each State agrees to make to it for presentation to the conference an annual report of measures taken to execute accepted conventions. The governing body is its executive. It consists of 24 members, 12 representing the Governments, 6 the employers, and 6 the employees, to serve for three years.

On complaint that any Government has failed to carry out a convention to which it is a party, the governing body may make inquiries directly to that Government, and in case the reply is unsatisfactory, may publish the complaint with comment. A complaint by one Government against another may be referred by the governing body to a commission of inquiry nominated by the secretary general of the league. If the commission's report fails to bring satisfactory action, the matter may be taken to a permanent court of international justice for final decision. The chief reliance for securing enforcement of the law will be publicity, with a possibility of economic action in the background.

The first meeting of the conference will take place in October, 1919, at Washington, to discuss the 8-hour day or 48-hour week; prevention of unemployment; extension and application of the international conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 prohibiting night work for women, and the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches; and employment of women and children at night or in unhealthy work, of women before and after childbirth, including maternity benefit, and of children as regards minimum age.

LABOR CLAUSES.

Nine principles of labor conditions are recognized, on the ground that "the well-being, physical, and moral, of the industrial wage earners is of supreme international importance." With exceptions necessitated by differences of climate, habits, and economic development, they include: The guiding principle that labor should not be regarded merely as a commodity or article of commerce; right of association of employers and employees; a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life; the 8-hour day or 48-hour week; a weekly rest of at least 24 hours, which should include Sunday wherever practicable; abolition of child labor and assurance of the continuation of the education and proper physical development of children; equal pay for equal work as between men and women; equitable treatment of all workers, including foreigners; and a system of inspection, in which women should take part.

SECTION XIV.—GUARANTEES.

WESTERN EUROPE.

As a guarantee for the execution of the treaty, German territory to the west of the Rhine, together with the bridgeheads, will be occupied by allied and associated troops for 15 years. If the conditions are faithfully carried out by Germany, certain districts, including the bridgehead of Cologne, will be evacuated at the expiration of five years; certain other districts, including the bridgehead of Coblentz, and the territories nearest the Belgian frontier, will be evacuated after 10 years, and the remainder, including the bridgehead of Mainz, will be evacuated after 15 years. In case the interallied reparation commission finds that Germany has failed to observe the whole or part of her obligations, either during the occupation or after the 15 years have expired, the whole or part of the areas specified will be reoccupied immediately. If before the expiration of the 15 years Germany complies with all the treaty undertakings, the occupying forces will be withdrawn immediately.

EASTERN EUROPE.

All German troops at present in territories to the east of the new frontier shall return as soon as the allied and associated Governments deem wise. They are to abstain from all requisitions, and are in no way to interfere with measures for national defense taken by the Governments concerned.

All questions regarding occupation not provided for by the treaty will be regulated by a subsequent convention or conventions which will have similar force and effect.

SECTION XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Germany agrees to recognize the full validity of the treaties of peace and additional conventions to be concluded by the allied and associated powers with the powers allied with Germany, to agree to the decisions to be taken as to the territories of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, and to recognize the new States in the frontiers to be fixed for them.

Germany agrees not to put forward any pecuniary claims against any allied or associated power signing the present treaty based on events previous to the coming into force of the treaty.

Germany accepts all decrees as to German ships and goods made by any allied or associated prize court. The allies reserve the right to examine all decisions of German prize courts.

The present treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be ratified and the dispositions of ratification made in Paris as soon as possible. The treaty is to become effective in all respects for each power on the date of deposition of its ratification.

Naval Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HERBERT C. PELL, JR.,
OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, June 16, 1919.

Mr. PELL. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me to be a very serious thing for us to make a cut in the naval estimates this year.

We may take Dewey's action at Manila to be the first serious fight of modern navies. There, you recollect, the American squadron annihilated the Spanish without losing a man. At Santiago our fleet completely destroyed Cervera's, and had only one man killed. At Tsu Shima Togo beat Rojestvensky almost without loss.

In this war the Germans finished an English squadron without suffering any harm themselves off Coronal; and these same Germans, in their turn, were shattered by Sturdee's fleet at the Falkland Islands. In every one of these battles the defeated side was completely annihilated and the victor suffered practically no loss at all. If there is one thing made more clear than another by this war, it is that the second best navy is about as good as the second best poker hand—a bad thing to bet on, and you are ruined if you are called.

Both in England and here magnificent armies have been raised from the people, but fleets can not be extemporized. In any war we must stand to win or lose with what we have in the beginning. The command of the sea means to-day, as it has always meant, the command of the world, and no nation will willingly give it up without a struggle. It is now England's, but if we start now we can take it, and keep it, and leave the dominance of the world to Americans of all future generations. It is a great opportunity, and one not lightly to be put aside.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FELIX CORDOVA DAVILA,
OF PORTO RICO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, June 12, 1919.

Mr. DAVILA. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include a memorial addressed to me by the Chamber of Commerce of Porto Rico, dealing with the matter of the improvement of harbors in the island.

The memorial is as follows:

CAMARA INSULAR DE COMERCIO,
SECCION DE PONCE,
Ponce, P. R., May 26, 1919.

To the Hon. FELIX CORDOVA DAVILA,
Resident Commissioner of Porto Rico, Washington, D. C.

SIR: This branch of the insular chamber of commerce has resolved to raise this memorial and petition through you to Congress on behalf of the port of Ponce.

The port of Ponce, being the second in Porto Rico in commercial activities, has never undergone any improvements, exception being made of the municipal pier constructed five years ago.

We all recognize that the natural conditions of the port are not the best fitted for the protection of vessels, it being an open roadstead; but in spite of its unfavorable nature, it handles such an extensive volume of business and serves as a distributing center for such a large surrounding district and commands such an enviable position on the Caribbean Sea, looking to Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Santo Domingo, Cuba, Jamaica, and the Lesser Antilles, that its future development and importance are of such a promise as to attract the attention of reflexive and enterprising men to the need of artificial betterments that would place this port on a proper level to fulfill its rôle in the interchange of commodities and in the facilities to navigation around this portion of the American Hemisphere.

Harbor conditions in Porto Rico are very similar to those in the Territory of Hawaii a few years ago, and it is convenient to refer you on this point to the official mission which went to those islands to study and report on the problem of harbors. Representative J. HAMPTON MOORE, of Pennsylvania, who recently visited us, was a member of the mission sent over to Hawaii, where they found that only one port was developed to a satisfactory degree, just as it is happening in Porto Rico that, outside of San Juan, there is no other harbor that seems worth the consideration of the Federal Government.

Furthermore, in relation to Federal assistance in Hawaiian harbors, we are pleased to cite the following from the report of the governor of those islands for 1915: "The United States engineering officer in Honolulu is in charge of the harbor work under the Federal Government. On the island of Ohau the redredging of the entrance channel to Honolulu Harbor was completed to project dimensions. * * * On the island of Maui the end of the breakwater at Kahului Harbor was injured during a storm and repaired. * * * On the island of Hawaii, at Hilo Harbor, no new work was done on the breakwater. The contractor has built a breakwater at Waipio, on the same island, installed his working plant, and is now in a position to commence work on the Hilo Breakwater." From which we infer that the Federal Government has rendered important improvements in several Hawaiian harbors, so that after the commission was sent over, it is not Honolulu the only harbor in which dredging and construction of breakwaters has been undertaken.

It would be of great value and serve as an initial impulse to have a survey made of the port of Ponce, and, thereupon, to report all available technical data, thus making of this survey the foundation for the proper action by Congress. It will be pertinent to remind you now of a survey taken of this port on or about 1906 by initiative of Mr. Alejandro Albizu, then a deputy collector in this port. In the report of which, submitted to the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, by Maj. C. C. Flager, this engineer was of the opinion that the "harbor was not worthy of improvement by the United States under the present existing conditions."

Since then, circumstances have changed materially and variedly, as we will endeavor to demonstrate further on. The Panama Canal has been open to international commerce; naval bases have been established in Guantanamo, Cuba, and in all probabilities will be established on the Virgin Islands, acquired lately by the United States; commerce with Santo Domingo has grown largely, due to the American guaranty there, and to the hundreds of Porto Ricans that flock over to the sugar plantations and centrals in the sister Antille; the municipal pier has been built, but is insufficient to clear one-third of the tonnage exchanged through this port; crude petroleum tanks have been erected; and as soon as peace turns the situation normal there might be coal warehouses for bunkering steamers in this port.

Now, we are pleased to call your particular attention to the comparative information given below, so that you will be in a position to analyze and infer the changes effected since 1906, and to judge the legitimate right of this community to ask for harbor improvements in accordance with actual conditions and future prospects.

First, let us compare the exportations and importations through Ponce from 1906 to 1917:

Value of goods shipped to the United States.

Port.	1906	1907	1908	1909
San Juan	$7,193,140	$9,421,708	$11,296,141	$9,977,084
Ponce	4,645,451	4,858,548	5,448,681	5,469,143
Mayaguez	1,152,149	1,237,469	1,709,800	1,340,094

Port.	1910	1911	1912	1913
San Juan	$12,647,041	$15,349,853	$18,905,206	$19,501,107
Ponce	6,043,751	2,509,499	3,254,427	2,492,419
Mayaguez	1,695,262	2,005,888	2,590,481	1,854,689
Guanica	.....	3,513,614	4,887,686	4,295,893

Value of goods shipped to the United States—Continued.

Port.	1914	1915	1916	1917
San Juan	$19,053,569	$23,793,946	$31,408,509	
Ponce	1,979,159	3,352,797	4,455,707	$5,132,309
Mayaguez	2,092,090	2,063,184	4,120,486	
Guanica	3,905,576	4,762,724	7,490,440	

The port of Guanica was included in the port of Ponce before 1911.

Value of goods shipped to foreign countries.

Port.	1906	1907	1908	1909
San Juan	$911,922	$853,465	$923,720	$630,435
Ponce	1,068,218	1,601,805	1,287,412	1,394,044
Mayaguez	1,103,277	1,421,292	1,576,179	1,050,784
Guanica				

Port.	1910	1911	1912	1913
San Juan	$600,771	$679,645	$841,250	$1,004,439
Ponce	2,187,288	2,315,034	2,775,434	3,565,018
Mayaguez	1,854,921	1,203,472	1,440,248	1,771,881
Guanica		369	106	2,547

Port.	1914	1915	1916	1917
San Juan	$2,077,351	$3,659,853	$1,694,921	
Ponce	3,725,862	2,223,593	2,670,889	$2,597,800
Mayaguez	1,521,885	839,046	738,616	
Guanica	11,502	5,205	6,611	

Let us point out further that, should the conditions of the port of Ponce be bettered, there would be every chance to secure through it the shipment of all the sugar manufactured in the neighboring sugar estates, such as Central Rufina, Central San Francisco, Central Cortada, etc.

And such betterment of port conditions would lead also to the coming to Ponce for shipment of several products from other towns which are at present sent to San Juan at an increased cost.

On the other hand, improvements in the port of Ponce will be of great advantage for the American merchant marine, as it would afford safe protection against storms and similar sea risks. The same argument may be advanced as to what concern the American Navy.

Value of goods received from foreign countries.

Port.	1906	1907	1908	1909
San Juan	$1,488,358	$1,945,653	$1,807,141	$1,647,217
Ponce	789,672	1,199,932	824,699	839,291
Mayaguez	219,441	275,731	350,368	303,963
Guanica				

Port.	1910	1911	1912	1913
San Juan	$2,060,256	$2,221,482	$2,402,762	$1,951,438
Ponce	978,948	1,256,622	1,220,136	1,102,889
Mayaguez	270,523	319,587	373,092	367,632
Guanica		57,473	161,343	110,913

Port.	1914	1915	1916	1917
San Juan	$1,797,137	$1,359,835	$1,256,561	
Ponce	1,142,567	848,569	1,061,105	$594,900
Mayaguez	383,527	236,784	232,318	
Guanica	260,526	334,753	417,344	

This gradual increase in the foreign importations through Guanica is due to the importation of sugar cane from Santo Domingo during the grinding season. It will not continue any longer as soon as the Central Romana is completed on the other island.

Value of the trade of Porto Rico with the United States and of Porto Rico with foreign countries.

	United States.		Foreign countries.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1906	$19,224,881	$19,142,461	$2,602,784	$4,115,669
1907	25,686,285	22,070,133	3,580,887	4,926,167
1908	22,677,376	25,891,281	3,148,289	4,753,209
1909	23,681,854	26,394,312	2,925,781	3,996,913
1910	27,097,654	32,095,645	3,537,201	5,864,574
1911	34,671,958	34,765,409	4,115,039	5,182,958
1912	38,470,963	42,873,401	4,511,928	6,832,012
1913	33,155,005	40,538,625	3,745,057	8,564,942
1914	32,568,368	34,423,180	3,838,419	8,679,582
1915	30,929,831	42,311,920	2,554,465	7,044,987
1916	35,892,515	60,952,768	3,058,641	5,778,805
1917	49,539,249	73,115,224	4,005,524	7,855,693

From the above tables it will be seen that, on the average, Ponce handles 10 per cent of the value shipped to the United States, 40 per cent of the value exported to foreign countries, and about 30 per cent of the value imported from foreign countries. So a conclusion is easily drawn that the Ponce Harbor clears over 25 per cent of the commerce in Porto Rico, exception being made of importations from the mainland which are not accounted for by ports.

The chief foreign exportation of Ponce is coffee. In fact, the great war practically cut off our European markets for this bean, excepting to Spain.

Coffee exported from Porto Rico and Ponce, and proportion, from 1914 to 1917 (war period).

Year.	Porto Rico.		Ponce.		Per cent of value.
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	
1914-15	50,211,947	$8,193,500	16,370,200	$2,328,400	30
1915-16	51,125,620	7,082,790	15,702,700	2,550,500	33
1916-17	32,144,283	5,049,283	16,599,400	2,485,600	50
1917 (one-half year)	19,807,573	2,946,040	6,249,700	927,100	31

In normal times, previous to the war, Ponce exported not less than one-half of all the coffee in Porto Rico to Spain, Italy, France, Austria, Germany, and Cuba, as this harbor is the natural outlet for the coffee raised in the neighboring municipalities of Yauco, Coamo, Villalba, Juana Diaz, Adjuntas, Jayuya, Guayanilla, Barros, Barranquitas, and Penuelas.

In table below you will appreciate, as indicated in the headings, the region for which Ponce is the distributing market on the southern part of the island.

Municipality.	Real property.	Personal property.	Value of coffee acreage.	Population, 1910.
Ponce	$15,005,305	$4,712,622	$781,685	63,444
Yauco	2,808,055	470,867	600,095	31,504
Coamo	1,670,960	228,910	245,300	17,129
Villalba	769,116	94,384	219,046	29,157
Juana Diaz	3,974,233	312,500	179,125	
Adjuntas	2,009,400	143,990	1,032,915	16,954
Guayanilla	1,812,840	227,025	231,355	10,354
Peñuelas	1,330,454	128,550	199,835	11,991
Jayuya	1,333,260	90,540	695,890	9,297
Barros	1,023,200	63,790	248,100	15,028
Barranquitas	622,530	44,720	45,780	10,503
Total	32,359,353	6,517,898	4,479,126	215,361

This population, 215,361, of course, is to-day over 245,000 inhabitants, which represents one-fifth of the entire population of the island of Porto Rico. The value of the coffee acreage is 32 per cent of the whole acreage dedicated to this cultivation, which totalizes 47,057 acres.

Sugar is another of the principal exports to be accredited to this port. Practically all shipments are to the mainland. A table follows:

Sugar shipped to the United States through Ponce.

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1914-15	38,747,500	$1,792,600
1915-16	71,724,500	3,557,900
1916-17	61,859,600	3,342,200
1917 (one-half year)	11,132,400	736,600

Cigars come next in importance. The amounts shown in this table represent, more or less, 15 per cent of the total shipped by Porto Rico:

Cigars shipped to the United States through Ponce.

Year.	Milliards.	Value.
1914-15	13,821	$506,900
1915-16	12,563	410,700
1916-17	26,670	981,000

Oranges also are exported through Ponce, and during the year 1916-17, $233,000 worth of that fruit was shipped, which is about one-fourth of what the island shipped in that year.

As to tonnage movement in this harbor we had a yearly prewar average and a war average as follows:

Tonnage.

	Foreign.		Coastwise	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
	Tons net.	*Tons net.*	*Tons net.*	*Tons net.*
Prewar	181,145	179,002	329,249	320,899
War	123,087	124,631	375,452	360,334

These averages are based upon the years 1911 to 1918, and do not include small sailing craft plying between ports of Porto Rico.

A table of customs receipts for a number of years will convey another idea of the comparative importance inherent to the port of Ponce:

Port.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
San Juan	$503,467	$697,533	$645,940	$523,167	$579,457	$665,396
Ponce	209,867	396,805	271,530	248,246	291,646	344,340
Mayaguez	83,454	110,658	127,013	107,325	86,420	117,018
Guanica						20,480

Port.	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
San Juan	$731,761	$652,375	$424,783	$263,487	$218,383
Ponce	353,579	303,040	220,525	111,441	102,829
Mayaguez	126,992	128,385	92,596	37,355	29,544
Guanica	30,680	22,413	37,787	44,800	53,259

The above proportions represent for Ponce 27 per cent of collections for the whole district, about 50 per cent of the receipts for San Juan, and three times as much as Mayaguez or Guanica.

To manipulate the volume of commerce implied in the above tables and statements Ponce has only 1 pier and some 50 lighters; the bay has no protection against rough weather; therefore, at first glance, anybody may appreciate that it is an obvious necessity to construct breakwaters and to dredge the port. These improvements would constitute extremely fair attraction and security to shipping, merchants, and nagivators, as well as it will make of the port of Ponce what it has a perfect right to be—the second harbor in the island and the first on the southern side.

It would be proper here to quote a paragraph from the pamplet entitled "Soil Survey from Arecibo to Ponce," by C. W. Dorsey and others, survey made in 1902: "Transportation facilities are limited within the area surveyed. Ponce and Arecibo possess harbors, or, rather, open roadsteads, where steamships call and receive cargoes of sugar, coffe, rum, and tobacco; but on account of the poor harbor facilities it is necessary for the large vessels to anchor offshore at both of these ports, and the cargoes are carried to the vessels in lighters."

If you consider the facts stated in this memorial in the light of justice and from a commercial angle, we do not doubt the least that the improvements for the Ponce Harbor will be made patent to your mind.

Therefore, resuming the aforesaid, we firmly and respectfully believe that prompt attention must be extended by the Federal Government to the Ponce Harbor with a view to construct breakwaters and to dredge the bay in so far as it will be in accordance with present conditions.

We remain, sir, with high consideration, your fellow citizens.

INSULAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, PONCE BRANCH,
By PETER F. ARMSTRONG, *President.*

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROYAL C. JOHNSON,

OF SOUTH DAKOTA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, June 18, 1919.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, it is my intention to-day to call attention to some of the activities of the Bureau of Military Intelligence, which I do not believe will merit the approval of American citizens.

On June 12, last, former Sergt. Hugh Jeffries of the 23d Engineers, who was wounded and gassed in the Argonne battle, went to Camp Devens to see his comrades of the late war. Without notice and, as I believe, without authority of law, he was summarily arrested, searched, and his private papers were confiscated. If this can be done in a free country, to a free American citizen, who at the beginning of the war voluntarily left his wife and four children to fight in France with the American Army, it is apparent to me that there is an assumption of authority which we can not endure. I take no serious exception to the actions of the officers referred to, personally, because they were but carrying out orders, and working on the plan and along the lines that were adopted by the American Army in France. It is the system and not the individual to which I call attention. This happens to be the United States of America and not Europe; and we will permit of no assumption of authority in this country. I have no personal interest in connection with the episode. I am not a member of the organization of which Sergt. Jeffries is the president, although I agree with much of its platform; and I have not contributed nor can I contribute in any way to it; but I do take an interest in him as a citizen of the United States and as a returned soldier.

When the time comes that speeches delivered by Senator CHAMBERLAIN and myself on the floor of the House and Senate can be seized by the Bureau of Military Intelligence as inimical to the country's welfare, or the copy of a bill designed to reform the injustices of the court-martial procedure can be seized by that bureau without objection on my part, I shall be ready to surrender my American citizenship. We have a right in the United States to a free press and to free speech so long as that right is not used against organized Government and against the rules of civilized society. Those who can not abide by these rules should be deported from the country. If I had my way about it, I would deport or imprison every anarchist, every I. W. W., and every man who will not abide by the rules of society or advocates a change in them except by the use of the ballot. But procedure such as that to which I refer only fans the discontent of these insane, disloyal, or criminal agitators. May I suggest that the Bureau of Military Intelligence might reform itself from the inside.

Following is a letter I have received from Sergt. Jeffries relative to this matter:

JUNE 14, 1919.

Hon. ROYAL C. JOHNSON, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Having learned through a friend in Washington who has a son in the regiment, that the 23d Engineers, of which I was a member, had landed at Boston on June 9, and that they were to be dispersed from Camp Devens, I went up to meet them, arriving at Camp Devens on the morning of June 12. As they are Regular Army men, though all volunteers and enlisted only for the duration of the war, and from every State of the Union, there was no "Welcome home" for them. They just came home like so many cattle—units of human material, each unit carrying a number on an aluminum dog tag—and this is the last time this grand organization will ever be together, so I was very anxious to see them again.

I had been gassed in the Argonne, and when I left the company to go to the hospital I promised every man that if I got home before the company did I would come to Washington and do everything in my power to secure the release of John F. Hinkley, a man in our company who, having committed no crime except that of offending a brutal and cowardly commanding officer by asking for a pass to go to another detachment to see a friend from the same town in the States, had been sentenced to dishonorable discharge from the Army, forfeiture of all pay and allowances due and to become due, and confinement at hard labor for a period of three years at Fort Jay, N. Y. This man was a fine, big, patriotic, skilled worker, a volunteer, and he left a wife and five children in Kingston, N. Y., who were absolutely dependent on the allotment and allowance, amounting to $62.50 per month, which was canceled by this court-martial sentence. This happened in July of 1918, while we were on the Lorraine front in France, and Jack was still in a prison camp in France.

I came to Washington immediately after getting my discharge—April 4, 1919—and began work on this case. Then I went to my home at Danbury, Wis., to see my own wife and four children for the first time in 17 months, from whom I had not been able to hear a word in any way for more than six months previous to my landing at Philadelphia. After remaining at home for 10 days I returned to Washington to take up this case again, and had been very actively engaged on it up until a few days before the regiment came home.

After a series of heartbreaking delays and disappointments I secured a copy of the court-martial record, which shows, on the face of it, that an outrage had been perpetrated; but before the authorities would give me a copy, although I had secured an order from the Secretary of War for it, they considered the case in private, not giving me a chance to appear and represent this man, and ordered the unexecuted portion of the sentence remitted and that he be restored to duty, so that when I met the boys at Camp Devens Jack was there.

In France and then on this side I found a great many of the soldiers had had like experiences in their companies. At St. Aignan, France, where I was sent from the hospital early in January, there were thousands of soldiers, and among them were over 2,000 noncommissioned officers who had been selected from the ranks of the various divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces and placed in officers' training camps. At the signing of the armistice they were thrown out of the camps to avoid the danger of promotion which might crowd out some of the more fortunate ones who had been advanced through other means than sheer ability demonstrated on the field of battle. We had hundreds of discussions and conferences while waiting in the mud and filth there, and decided that to secure the reliefs and reforms to which we and the American people as a whole were entitled an organization was necessary, so we all agreed to stand behind the five purposes which are set forth in the pamphlet which I inclose, and to me came the honor of being selected by those incomparable men to carry out the initial work of promulgating this organization, which I have done to the best of my ability. The organization was legally perfected on June 11 in Washington, D. C., and I took with me some of these pamphlets when I went to meet my old outfit.

Before I had been at Camp Devens an hour I was quite rudely jerked up by a captain and a lieutenant while sitting talking to the members of my old company, Company L, and accused of spreading illegal propaganda. My personal effects were searched and I was questioned, very rudely, as to my past life and present intentions. The men all ganged around and vouched for me in no uncertain tone of voice, claiming me as their own, and this saved me from violence and from restraint for the time being. Later on in the day, just as I was about to say good-bye to the men—to many of them for the last time, perhaps—I was seized in a dramatic manner, calculated, I presume, to impress the soldiers, and whirled away in a car driven by a colonel, with other officers assisting.

They took me to an office in the camp. My portfolio and hand bag were taken from me and I was subjected to an inquiry lasting about two hours, the record being kept by a stenographer. The camp intelligence officer did most of the questioning, but the colonel took a hand quite frequently, and they seemed to be sure that they had caught a red-handed Bolshevik. Among my papers they found copies of speeches which you had made in Congress on the court-martial, with certain passages marked in lead pencil, also a CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with some of the speeches of Senator CHAMBERLAIN marked, and a copy of an address which Lieut. Col. Ansell delivered a short time ago at the commencement exercises in his old home town in North Carolina, and a copy of House bill 367, entitled "A bill to establish military justice," which was introduced by you, I believe; and this seemed to them to be convicting, prima facie, as it were, so they took from me this stuff and other personal papers, including an original signed and acknowledged copy of the articles of association of the American Military Reform Association, of which I am president. They asked me if I was not intelligent enough to know that such literature as this was demoralizing to soldiers and would tend to weaken the morale of the Army, incite to

trouble, etc. I assured them that it was my belief that only the men who stood for these things could regain the confidence of the soldier, who had fought and won this war under such a terrible handicap, and who had almost lost confidence in humanity in general as a result of the injustices to which he has been subjected under this military tyranny. That it is these men, who are standing for these high principles in Congress, who give the soldier reason to believe that we will yet get the reform and the relief and the justice which we are going to require, through appropriate legislation and without violence or coercion being necessary. That it is very unsafe to make the soldiers who are returning from overseas now believe that they are not going to be allowed to exercise the right of free speech, the right of petition, the right of a free press, and the right to organize for high and honorable purposes, just because it may spell calamity for a comparative few who are now occupying high positions, who are the selfish and inefficient beneficiaries of this war, as against the great majority of the soldiers and their people who made a sacrifice—an investment—through their service to their country and their flag.

These officers gave me a receipt for the papers they took from me, and they promised that they would return them to me not later than the morning of June 14. This is the evening of June 14, and the papers have not been returned yet. I want them, and I also want a copy of the proceedings, as this will save me the necessity of ever writing an autobiography, for they made me reveal the innermost secrets of my life and account for all the time I have spent in and out of the Army.

I would take it as a great favor, sir, if you can assist me to secure a return of these papers, and the speeches in particular, as I had marked the passages which we want to feature in the first issue of our magazine, the American Sentry, which is due to appear soon.

Respectfully,

(Signed) HUGH JEFFRIES,
Formerly Sergeant, L Company, Twenty-third Engineers, American Expeditionary Forces.

Upon receipt of this letter I wrote the Secretary of War as follows:

On Thursday, June 12, former Sergt. Hugh Jeffries, of Company L, Twenty-third Engineers, went to Camp Devens to meet the men with whom he served in France. While there he took a few subscriptions for a magazine of which he intends to soon start the publication. While sitting in the barracks with members of his former company he was examined by a captain and a lieutenant, who questioned his authority for being there. They also searched a portfolio which he was carrying with him, and he was instructed to take no further subscriptions to his magazine. Later, at about 7 p. m., he was suddenly arrested by a colonel and a lieutenant, taken to the provost marshal's office, and subjected to a thorough examination in the presence of a stenographer, his testimony taken, and his effects thoroughly searched again.

Taken from Mr. Jeffries at the time were the following:

One copy Searchlight with contents, consisting of personal papers and manuscript.

Twelve copies of the American Military Reform Association. Articles of association of the American Military Reform Association.

Three receipt books.

One copy H. R. 367

Receipt for these articles was signed by Royal H. Place, first lieutenant, Infantry, Thirty-sixth Infantry, camp intelligence officer.

I respectfully request immediate return of the articles taken from Mr. Jeffries, which may be addressed to him at my office in the House Office Building, together with a copy of the transcript of the proceedings, which will be furnished the Military Intelligence Bureau at Washington, and the findings thereon.

Respectfully, yours,

(Signed) ROYAL C. JOHNSON.

In conclusion I wish to insert copy of the pamphlet referred to in Sergt. Jeffries's letter setting forth the purposes of the American Military Reform Association, to which apparently exception has been taken:

The American Military Reform Association, Washington, D. C.,
Hugh Jeffries, president.

The American Military Reform Association is the outgrowth of many conferences of soldiers and citizens in the United States and in the A. E. F. camps in France. It is primarily a citizens' organization, with certain well-defined purposes, and is in no way opposed to the American Legion, which is a soldiers' organization, nonpartisan and nonpolitical.

PURPOSE.

The object of this association shall be to secure, by appropriate National and State legislation, certain reforms in our military laws and policies which appear to be necessary and to be the inevitable outcome of the experience gained in the World War.

The policy of the association shall be at all times to discountenance any sentiment or action which is aimed in any way to attack, undermine, or discredit the Constitution of the United States, the established law of the land, or legally constituted authority. The association is opposed to the principles proposed by the Bolshevists, the I. W. W.'s, and any and all organized efforts wherein reform or revolution is sought to be brought about through violence or coercive measures, for the reason that it is recognized by this association that under the Constitution and the laws of the United States all reforms which are deemed necessary by the sovereign people can be brought about in an orderly, peaceable manner through the rights of free speech, the free press, petition, and exercise of suffrage, and that the present established machinery of government, if availed of, is fully sufficient for the carrying out of the will of the people in matters of reform which shall appear to them to be necessary from time to time.

The purpose of this association is to assist in every honorable and legitimate manner in the securing, through appropriate legislation and through cooperative effort and assistance, of the following reliefs and reforms:

1. Immediate and unconditional abolition of all forms of censorship of letters and publications.

2. Complete restoration of the rights of free speech and a free press, including the right to criticise the Government, the Army and the Navy, and officials, both civil and military.

3. An immediate reform of the court-martial system along the lines proposed and recommended in Senate bill No. 64 introduced by Senator CHAMBERLAIN, and House bill No. 367 by Representative JOHNSON, of South Dakota, in the first session of the Sixty-sixth Congress, in the interests of justice, humanity, and efficiency, as opposed to despotic, tyrannical personal authority and so-called expediency.

4. An immediate review of all courts-martial cases by an unprejudiced judicial tribunal, vested with full powers and jurisdiction, to the end that in so far as may now be possible justice may be done in all cases where sentences have been illegally imposed or appear to be of undue severity.

5. A change in our national military system wherein all despotic, autocratic, arbitrary authority now held by officers is entirely removed; wherein the line of demarcation in our Army which separates the enlisted men from the officers' personnel under the assumption that the enlisted man has neither honor, intelligence, nor ability, and that the officer is possessed of all these qualifications, but to a degree only commensurate with his rank, is entirely effaced, and wherein all to whom authority may be delegated shall be accountable for the proper exercise of that authority to those over whom the authority is exercised and to the sovereign people, instead of only to those of higher rank.

A system based on the good American principles of justice, humanity, and efficiency, which will, in so far as is humanly possible, make the most effective use of our man power and our material resources in our preparations for national defense and in case of war, and under which our Army, in times of peace, may be employed in the great work of national improvements such as construction and improvement of highways, railways, and waterways, and in the development of natural resources, with 100 per cent efficiency as the goal.

A system wherein promotions come only as a reward of real merit and wherein the enlisted man is guaranteed an honest opportunity to gain advancement through ability and application, up to the highest rank in the Army, based on the sound principles and practices which have been developed and proven out in the development of the great business and industrial organizations of the United States.

A system wherein the pay of officers and enlisted men shall approximate the pay of men of like ability employed in similar work in our civil life; wherein the requirements as to application and production shall equal or excel those of our business and industrial institutions, and wherein the opportunity for individual initiative and progress shall receive the fullest consideration.

An honest, four-square, democratic, American-made military system in place of the old, despotic, inefficient, unjust, wasteful, caste-breeding system which has come down to us from the old-time military establishments of England and Germany, and which is unnecessary and wholly unbearable to a liberty-loving, brave, and intelligent people.

MEMBERSHIP.

Membership in the association is open to all citizens and residents of the United States or its dependencies who believe in its purposes and on the following terms, payable in advance, by personal check, draft, money order, or currency:

Annual membership, $1 annually.
Sentry membership, $2 annually.
Contributing membership, $5 annually.
Sustaining membership, $10 annually.
Life membership, $50, one payment.
Patron membership, $100, one payment.

NOTE.—All memberships except the $1 annual membership include a year's subscription to the American Sentry.

Send in your name and address and fee for the class of membership you desire. Ask for information as to the forming of local chapters. Organizers wanted in every locality to further the purposes of the association. An attractive proposition will be offered those who wish to help.

The American Sentry, to be published semimonthly by the association, will carry a great deal of very interesting reading material prepared by some of the best writers in the world, and it will also afford the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces a chance to tell the truth about their Army Experiences in this country and in France and Germany.

Address:

THE AMERICAN MILITARY REFORM ASSOCIATION,
HUGH JEFFRIES, *President, Washington, D. C.*

Army Appropriation Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, June 12, 1919.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday we passed the railroad appropriation bill giving the sum of $750,000,000 to the Railroad Administration for the operation of the railroads. The Secretary of the Treasury said that $1,200,000,000 would be required and asked Congress to appropriate that amount. After careful consideration of the request of the Secretary of the Treasury the Committee on Appropriations decided that $750,000,000 would be sufficient, and the House supported the committee in its recommendation, thus saving to the Treasury and to the taxpayers the sum of $450,000,000 on the one item of operating expenses of the railroads.

Now comes the annual appropriation bill for the support of the Military Establishment for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1919, and ending June 30, 1920. The War Department submitted estimates asking for $1,117,289,488.50. This amount would support an average army of 509,909 enlisted men and 28,140 officers. This was the sum carried in the bill reported

to the House last February and which failed of passage in the Senate in the closing days of the last session. The present bill as amended provides for an average army for the coming year of 300,000 men and 16,000 officers, and carries an appropriation of $718,654,591, being a saving over the amount requested by the Secretary of War of $398,634,897.50. This added to the amount saved by the reduced appropriation to the Railroad Administration makes a total of $848,634,897.50. I submit this is a good start on the program of economy and retrenchment in the expenditures of the public funds promised the American people by the Republican majority of this House. The saving of a billion dollars in these two appropriation bills vindicates the wisdom of the people in electing a Republican Congress last fall and abundantly justifies the so-called "filibuster" in the closing days of the last Congress that prevented the passage of these and other supply bills and compelled the President, much against his will, to call the new Congress in extra session.

While the War Department urgently requested a larger sum than is carried in the present bill I have no doubt it is amply sufficient in every way to meet the legitimate requirements of the Army for the coming fiscal year. It is a much larger amount than would have been necessary if the War Department had demobilized the Army as promptly as it could have done and as promptly as the American people desired after the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918. There is no reason why our Army should not have been reduced to a peace basis by the middle of July.

When the armistice was signed everyone knew the war was over so far as America was concerned. The enemy had surrendered unconditionally and lay broken and prostrate, unable to renew the struggle. Our soldiers had been called to the colors to fight the war to a victorious conclusion, and when that purpose was accomplished they were entitled to be discharged and returned to their homes just as rapidly as it was physically possible to release them. That was not done.

When the armistice came there were 1,700,000 soldiers in the training camps in the country. It was known that they would not be sent overseas. They were not needed in the Army on this side. These men should have been released just as fast as their discharges could be written out and sent home as fast as the trains could carry them. The Government had no further use for them as soldiers and they were entitled to immediate discharge. But this was not done. For months it was almost impossible to get these boys out of the camps. Members of Congress were deluged with letters and telegrams from the parents and relatives of soldiers asking why they could not be discharged and demanding an explanation why it was that after the war was over and the Government had no further need of them in the Army they were being held when they were so badly needed at home.

Members of Congress were not able to give any satisfactory answer to these questions from anxious fathers and mothers—none could be given. More than a million of these boys were held in camps month after month following the armistice at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars to the Government. This money should have been saved. A speedy demobilization of the troops in home camps at the conclusion of the war would have saved the Government many times the amount required to support the Army the coming year on a peace basis. The refusal of the War Department to release these soldiers was not only an act of rank injustice to the soldiers and their families but it was also a most unjustifiable and unnecessary waste of the people's money.

We had overseas at the close of the war about 2,000,000 men. They were entitled to be returned home at the earliest possible moment. It has not been done. On May 1 we still had in Europe 1,200,000 of these soldiers, over one-half of the total number there at the time of the armistice. This number has been reduced to about 700,000 at the present time.

Why have they been kept there all these months? We were able to send them over at the rate of 300,000 per month when the war closed. Could they not have been returned at the same rate? We sent them over amidst the greatest dangers and difficulties, through seas infested with submarines and floating mines. Could they not be returned as rapidly in times of peace, when the deadly submarine menace had been removed and danger no longer lurked in the highways of the sea? It can not be said this delay was caused because of the lack of shipping, because more ships are now available than when we were sending them over, and the tremendous tonnage then necessary to send over munitions and war supplies is no longer required. To say they have been returned home as rapidly as possible is to confess that our great Government can transport its soldiers away from home overseas, when death lurks on every hand, to foreign battle fields to die in battle more speedily than it can return them to their homes in times of peace. We will not make this confession, because it is not true. They have not been sent home as speedily as possible or as they should have been.

Why were they unnecessarily detained there? I know it is not the wish of Congress nor of the American people that our soldiers should be held for a single day to police any of the occupied territory of Europe. As was said the other day by the gentleman from California [Mr. KAHN], we have no tangible interests in Europe that require the presence of our troops there.

I hope our good President, before he comes home again, will perfect arrangements for the early return of every American soldier now in Europe. I hope if he does not do this that Congress will without delay find some way to see that it is done.

We have about 225,000 troops in occupied portions of Germany. They should be immediately taken out of there and brought home. Why are they held there? We have exacted no indemnity from Germany that requires the use of our troops to collect. If standing armies are required in Europe to maintain the new boundary lines now being established between nations or to collect indemnities levied against defeated nations, let those who are interested and who are profiting thereby furnish the soldiers required and pay the expenses necessary to such undertakings. We all know that England, France, Italy, and Japan emerge from this war with large territorial gains. They have each enormously extended their possessions and brought millions of people under their flags who before the war lived under other sovereigntics. They are the nations benefited by maintaining the integrity of the new map of the world. We come out of the war without indemnities or increased possessions and should not be called upon to furnish either men or money to safeguard the gains of other nations.

American soldiers should not be used to police any part of the world or to build up any of the devastated portions of countries engaged in the recent war. That was no part of the duties for which they were called to the colors and should not be made their duty now.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS M. BELL,
OF GEORGIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, June 18, 1919.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I take pleasure in registering my approval of the immediate repeal of the so-called daylight-saving act. This act is supposed to have been a "war measure," and, if so, now that the war is over, it evidently has served its purpose. If any of the people of this great country have been benefited by this law, they are the people living in the great cities; and I am willing to grant this as being true; yet, at the same time, it has been a great inconvenience to the millions of farming people, upon whom we all depend.

It is urged, and it is true, that we now need more producers if the high cost of living is to be reduced, and we should make the hours of labor as pleasant, convenient, and attractive as possible for the great mass of people who are now relied upon for so much. I am, therefore, ready to vote for the repeal in toto of this law. I am sure that a large majority if not the whole people of my district desire its repeal.

It is true that no law of this character could be enacted that would meet the convenience of everyone, but if we are called upon to legislate at all in this way it is our duty to consider the convenience of those who are most needed in bringing back to this country normal times, so that we may as much as possible be relieved of many annoyances which follow the wake of war.

Our President, Commander in Chief of our forces engaged in the European war, favored this daylight-saving law during the war activities, feeling and believing that coal, food, and fuel would thereby be saved and that "war gardens" would be made which otherwise would not be, but the President no doubt now realizes, as we do, that there is no longer any reason for the continuance of this measure.

The debate upon the floor to-day for and against the repeal of this law calls to my mind a colloquy that occurred in my district between two negroes who felt they were equal to any emergency as representatives of their race. One said, in the discussion of the greatest men, living or dead, that Joshua was

the greatest man who ever lived. The other, in response to this statement, asked: "Why do you say that Joshua was the greatest man who ever lived," He said, "'Cause Joshua stopped the sun for one hour so he could fight a battle." The other said, "I agree that Joshua did stop the sun for one hour so that he might have daytime in order to fight a battle and that Joshua was a very great man, but, in my humble judgment, he was not the greatest man who ever lived, but that Woodrow Wilson is the greatest man living or dead." The first speaker said, "Why do you say that Woodrow Wilson is the greatest man?" "'Cause Woodrow Wilson ran the sun up one hour, licked the devil out of the Germans, and there's where he skint Joshua."

Mr. Speaker, we did lick the Germans, and now that the war is over let us get back to the normal time and put the sun back where Joshua left it. Let us not only get back to normal times so far as daylight saving is concerned, but we should employ every intelligent method by which we may reduce the high cost of living, reduce the taxes as much as possible which have been imposed upon the people, allow the farmer a price for his products commensurate with that which he has to buy, encourage by wholesome legislation the soldier boys who have and will return from the battle fields of Europe to go back to their homes satisfied with the great work they have accomplished, where they can live happily with their fathers and mothers and wives, and feel that their Government is the greatest on the earth, and that much depends upon them as individuals and citizens to bring about normal conditions, progress, and development in the land we love so well.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. C. BASCOM SLEMP,

OF VIRGINIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, June 18, 1919.

Mr. SLEMP. Mr. Speaker, the daylight-saving law is before the House for consideration and I desire to express my own attitude concerning it. So far as I am personally concerned, and having regard only to my personal habits, the daylight-saving law has operated most satisfactorily. I feel that in some way or other I have had one more hour's time at my disposal than hitherto and I have accomplished that much more on account of it. But, Mr. Speaker, when I learned that the subject of the repeal of this legislation would be brought before Congress, I wired to prominent men in various counties in the district I have the honor to represent and I am convinced that the majority of the people of the district favor the repeal of this law.

While a Member of Congress desires to act in accordance with the wishes of his constituents on all subjects of legislation, yet a matter of this kind, which is really personal to every individual, offers an especial appeal to a Member to vote as his district wants. The gentlemen whom I consulted are men in whose judgment I have every confidence. Some are farmers, one is a member of a labor union, two are manufacturers, three are coal operators, one a lumber operator, one an honored judge on the bench, one a popular clerk of the county court, another a lawyer, and others of general activities. Some are pleased with the law, others, and I think undoubtedly the majority, favor its repeal, and I therefore ask to be recorded in favor of a repeal of the law.

I submit my own telegram and the answers thereto, omitting names:

Telegram I sent, as follows:

Bill to repeal daylight-saving law will be up Monday. Please advise me how this law has operated generally with the people.

C. B. SLEMP.

—

BIG STONE GAP, VA., *June 9, 1919.*

C. B. SLEMP,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.:

Ninth district practically all on eastern time and normally 25 to 30 minutes ahead of sun. Daylight-saving law shuts district 1 hour and 30 minutes ahead of sun Hours worked in practically all industries have been reduced recently from 10 to 8. Daylight saving causes work to commence too early and leaves too much daylight after work stops. Would therefore favor its repeal.

—

TAZEWELL, VA., *June 9, 1919.*

Hon. C. B. SLEMP,
Washington, D. C.:

Town people favor bill; country people indifferent.

CHILHOWIE, VA., *June 9, 1919.*

C. B. SLEMP, *Washington, D. C.:*

Daylight-saving law unsatisfactory with vast majority of our people and they want it repealed.

—

WISE, VA., *June 9, 1919.*

Hon. C. B. SLEMP, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.:

Have investigated the people this section. Unanimous opinion the bill should be repealed.

—

CLINTWOOD, VA., *June 9, 1919.*

Hon. C. B. SLEMP, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your telegram daylight-saving law unpopular with our people. Vote for the repeal.

—

SALTVILLE, VA., *June 9, 1919.*

Hon. C. B. SLEMP, *Washington:*

Answering telegram seventh to W. D. Mount, people here indifferent. Law satisfactory in general.

—

PULASKI, VA., *June 9, 1919.*

C. B. SLEMP,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.:

Present law satisfactory except to small per cent of farmers.

—

TAZEWELL, VA., *June 9, 1919.*

C. B. SLEMP,
Washington, D. C.:

Daylight law works fine; has served its purpose; should be repealed to take effect this fall.

—

WYTHEVILLE, VA., *June 9, 1919.*

Hon. C. B. SLEMP,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Farmers almost unanimous for repeal; business men divided.

—

GATE CITY, VA., *June 9, 1919.*

Hon. C. B. SLEMP,
Washington:

Believe majority favor repeal daylight law.

—

GATE CITY, VA., *June 9, 1919.*

Hon. C. B. SLEMP,
Washington, D. C.:

Change everything back to prewar condition.

—

GRAHAM, VA., *June 8, 1919.*

Hon. C. B. SLEMP,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.:

Our people would consider repeal of daylight-saving law national calamity. No one behind agitation except a few mossbacks, hayseeds, and night riders, and none such in this district.

—

PULASKI, VA., *June 8, 1919.*

Hon. C. BASCOM SLEMP,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.:

Pulaski people pleased with daylight-saving law. Kindly use your influence to have same continued.

—

ABINGDON, VA., *June 8, 1919.*

Hon. C. B. SLEMP,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.:

Message received. The law now in operation has proven satisfactory, especially with the working people. No serious complaints from others.

—

PEARISBURG, VA., *June 8, 1919.*

Hon. C. B. SLEMP,
Washington, D. C.:

I think present daylight-saving law satisfactory in this section.

—

PULASKI, VA., *June 8, 1919.*

Hon. C. B. SLEMP,
United States Congress, Washington, D. C.:

Town people divided; country people all against daylight-saving law.

—

COEBURN, VA., *June 8, 1919.*

Hon. C. B. SLEMP,
United States Congress, Washington, D. C.:

Daylight law worked very satisfactory here; people use public works; not farmers.

—

NORTON, VA., *June 9, 1919.*

Hon. C. B. SLEMP,
United States Congress, Washington, D. C.:

Your wire 70. Believe our people generally prefer going back to standard time.

—

MARION, VA., *June 8, 1919.*

Hon. C. B. SLEMP,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Your telegram received this morning. Personally I like the daylight-saving plan, and I think the professional and business men about the towns do. But I find the farmers, and especially those who work on the farms, are practically unanimous against it, many of them refusing even to put their clocks forward. Among laboring men there seems to be division, many liking it because of the extra time they get after hours, while many others, especially those living some distance from their work, oppose it.

I believe, however, on the whole, that a majority of the people in our county, and probably in all our counties, would be in favor of repeal of the law.

BLAND, VA., *June 10, 1919.*

Hon. C. B. SLEMP,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR BASCOM: Replying to your letter of recent date, I beg to say that I am not very well acquainted with the sentiment of any people other than that of the farming classes of this county. They are almost unanimously in favor of the repeal of the present so-called daylight-saving law. I do not believe that anyone in this county has paid any attention to it. I note in to-day's paper that the Senate is having some fun over the league of nations treaty. Hoping that you are well and happy, I am,

—

CASTLEWOOD, VA., *June 10, 1919.*

Hon. C. B. SLEMP,
Washington.

DEAR BASCOM: The daylight-saving law is a fraud, so far as farmers concerned. Don't get men to work any earlier; but they all insist on quitting on the fast time. Think it should be abolished.

Very truly,

R. W. DICKENSON.

The Navy in the War.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ISAAC SIEGEL,
NEW YORK,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, June 18, 1919.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Speaker, when the naval appropriation bill was being considered in the House it was realized by all the Members that it was urgent to pass it without lengthy discussion in order that it might become a law before July 1.

For a long time credit was only given to the Army for the great service it had rendered in the recent conflict. Many who should have known better failed to grasp the wonderful and extraordinarily brilliant achievements of the Navy in carrying over to the other side the millions of our boys in khaki without the loss of as many men as some thought would be the case. We lost practically no men when our own boys in blue were acting as escort. Our losses took place when we left the matter of protection to the naval ships of one of our Allies.

No braver set of men ever lived or gave to a people greater service than those brave young firemen and engineers who served upon the large transports such as the *Leviathan* and *Northern Pacific*. They knew when they were way down in the bottom of these ships that if a torpedo ever struck the engine room that they could never hope to even have the slightest chance or opportunity to fight for their lives. Yet they asked no questions and constantly kept at the assigned task, fearing no danger and prepared to meet their Maker at any time.

Without disparaging in the slightest degree the great service rendered by the Army, let us at all times bear in mind that the Navy did its full share to help win the war.

We also seem to forget that there has been practically no complaint of any kind or description of the medical and surgical treatment accorded to the men who served in the Navy. For the uniform courteous care and treatment given to them great credit is due to Dr. Braisted, the Surgeon General of the Navy, and his valued assistant, Dr. Lane.

The report of that indefatigable worker and surgeon, Commander William Seaman Bainbridge, of New York, published under the direction of Admiral Braisted, contains a full, thorough, and accurate description of the surgical achievements accomplished during the war. This report has been widely commented upon by laymen and has received the most favorable criticism on the part of the men of the medical and surgical professions.

The country owes a debt of gratitude to these eminent surgeons in the naval service, who day in and day out, week in and week out, month in and month out have given the best that was in them to their coworkers wearing the blue.

It is only the men in the service who have received this care who know how well it has been performed. They have told their relatives and friends about it, and at last it is coming home to Members of Congress. It is fitting and proper that a few words of appreciation may be said in praise of the service of these men because the public at large has not had time to say it.

The newspapers have been filled with the constant criticism—and justly so—of the method of trials which have been had under the courts-martial system prevalent in the Army. The Navy has endeavored in every way to treat its men fairly when they have violated any of its rules or regulations. Practically no just criticism has been uttered by any persons in this country of any trial conducted by a naval court-martial.

The whole country has been elated over the wonderful success achieved by Lieut. Read in making his successful trip through the air to Europe, and it is looking forward with great confidence to a trip across the Pacific to be made by the naval aviators.

Let us therefore at all times recognize that the war was won by the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps. Let us give credit to all of the three services, and as the years roll by let us continue to give them that measure of praise which they have so gallantly and fairly won under the most trying circumstances when the Nation was in peril.

Let us at the same time never forget the service which was rendered by both the military and naval intelligence forces at a time when the Republic needed prompt and effective results.

Let us honor all of these men who served us at a time when they were needed most. We look to them with unabated assurance to sustain every governmental official in enforcing law and order all over America and at every time and place to preach the doctrine of real and true, undiluted Americanism.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM D. BOIES,
OF IOWA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, June 18, 1919.

Mr. BOIES. Mr. Speaker, it occurs to me that the matters considered and the things said or the position taken by any Member on this floor when this unnatural so-called daylight-saving law was enacted has no place in this debate upon the question of its repeal. Members should, and in all probability will, vote on the question of this law's repeal as they now feel and as they now understand is in the interest of the great majority of the American people.

The law has been a damage to the country, and of no practical benefit to anyone. It has been a nuisance to the best interests of the business of the country and the convenience of the people. It interferes with the orderly habits of men based upon the natural order of things as regulated by the rising and the setting of the sun. You will all remember that when it was declared by Congress that a state of war existed between this country and Germany that the cry—yes, more than a cry, a supplication—was made to the farmers to produce food, more and more food, not only for the people of this country and for the soldiers of the country but starving humanity the world over.

The farmers, their wives, and children answered this cry and loyally laid off their coats and devoted 16 hours of the 24 per day to the work of the farms all over the country. They did more; they loyally and patriotically observed the mandate of this Government that they should only use a certain amount of the food thus produced by them; that they should deny themselves and live frugally, that everything possible might flow in the direction of success for the American cause, and especially for the sustenance and welfare of the boys on the field of battle, far from home, in a strange land.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania says that the farmers of the country do not constitute more than 10 per cent of the people, and that he is representing the other 90 per cent. Why, the gentleman does not represent 25 per cent of the people if it were true that he represented everybody in this country, outside of the farmers, favorable to the retention of the law.

The cry now for the repeal of this law is almost universal, and the reason for its repeal is 100 per cent.

You gentlemen from New York City would starve to death in 12 months if the farmers of the country should lay an embargo against you. New York City was made possible by the farmers of this country, and its future is only possible because of the money that flows into its banks, directly and indirectly, from agriculture.

Remember that you must eat in order to live, and that the farmer furnishes the eats. You should rise up in you refinement and call him blessed.

The farmers of this country are entitled to exceptional consideration. They only came into their own within the past few years. Do your duty by them. They have nourished you all these years. Vote for the repeal of this objectionable law.

Gen. Pershing's Memorial Day Speech.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHAS. POPE CALDWELL,

OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, June 18, 1919.

Mr. CALDWELL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I insert the following:

GEN. PERSHING'S MEMORIAL DAY SPEECH.

"Memorial Day this year has for us a peculiar significance. Our Nation has taken an important part in the greatest war of history. With tremendous expenditure of life and treasure an end has come to the terrible conflict which has wrung the world for four years. It was a war against forces of conquest that had violated every law of humanity. It was waged against militarism and despotism and their arbitrary extension to other lands.

"Thousands of brave men had fallen in defense of their firesides, till allied hope seemed all but lost. In righteousness our people rose and our Armies in ever-increasing numbers vigorously threw their strength with the Allies on the side of civilization. Reared in a land of freedom, these valiant men, but partially skilled in arms, came willing to give up their lives to the cause without desire for gain. By their energy and their devotion the tide of war was turned, invaded lands set free, and human liberty saved from destruction.

"The principles which our forefathers fought to establish the heroic dead who lie here fought to maintain, and their ideals have become our gift to the Old World. But beyond this our own people, through these sacrifices, have gained much, both as individuals and as a Nation. There is given us a more lofty conception of the grandeur of human liberty, and with it a distinct vision of a better world. To realize these fully the foundations of society must be laid deeper and the structure more firmly built.

"The times demand of us clearness in thought and firmness in action. The solidity of our national institutions must be the bulwark against insidious and destructive tendencies. The glory of our inheritance must remain the high command of our flag, the emblem of all that free men love and cherish. Strengthened by the test of war, and with an abiding faith in the Almighty, let us be steadfast in upholding the integrity of our traditions as a guide to future generations at home and as a beacon to all who are oppressed. It is especially given the soldier to know clearly the price of liberty. Those to whom America pays tribute here to-day came to us in the full vigor of their youth. They left their homes encouraged by loved ones who remained behind. As they went to battle they were uplifted with a holy inspiration. Realizing their mighty task and their obligations to their country, they fought with unparalleled stoicism and determination. We saw enthusiasm and confidence carry them on with irresistible force. We saw them at Cantigny, again at Chateau-Thierry, at St. Mihiel, and on this historic ground in the decisive battle of the war. We can again see them yonder moving forward; they steadily advance across shell-torn fields under withering fire. They cheer and gallantly charge the enemy's strong position. They put him to flight in the shock of arms. Onward, ever onward, they go during weary days and sleepless nights of continuous struggle, on to the final great victory.

"We weep to-day over their graves because they are our flesh and blood; but even in our sorrow we are proud that they so nobly died, and our hearts swell within us to think that we fought beside them. To the memory of these heroes this sacred plot is consecrated as a shrine where future generations of men who love liberty may come to do homage. It is not for us to proclaim what they did; their silence speaks more eloquently than words; but it is for us to uphold the conception of duty, honor, and country for which they fought and for which they died. It is for us, the living, to carry forward their purposes and make fruitful their sacrifice.

"And now, dear comrades, farewell. Here under the clear skies, on the green hillsides, and amid the glowing fields of France, in the quiet hush of peace, we leave you forever in God's keeping."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY I. EMERSON,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, June 18, 1919.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, under the consent given to extend remarks I desire to insert a letter that meets with my hearty approval. I wish that Congress would assert itself and do something to compel the return of the soldiers we now have in France. I have done all I could as an individual Member, but hope some action may be taken by reason of our united effort.

The letter is as follows:

EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO, *June 13, 1919.*

Mr. H. I. EMERSON, *City.*

DEAR SIR: You may feel satisfied that you have done your duty so far as the men in France are concerned, but I wish to tell you that in that case you are the only one who feels that way about it.

The petition which I presented to you asked for "information" as to when the men would return. If the Members of Congress are absolutely powerless to secure information or in any way influence the War Department, then, Mr. EMERSON, I should think the Members would resign and engage themselves in some useful occupation or profession.

They certainly should have been classed as "nonessential labor" under the draft law.

You speak of a congressional record. This, in my opinion, is something that doesn't mean anything.

In the meantime, while you are blaming the War Department, the War Department says it is up to Pershing, and I presume by the time you reached him it would be some one else. The men are still in France and actually not receiving enough to eat. If you think this is far-fetched, make inquiry among the returned men. Anyone sufficiently interested can secure the facts; and if Congress did what they are put in Washington for, it would be immediately taken care of.

Yours, very truly,

GREEK GORRELL.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY I. EMERSON,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, June 19, 1919.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me to revise and extend my remarks on an amendment I proposed to the naval appropriation bill I neglected to insert the inclosed letter, which I now desire to insert in the RECORD. It is a letter from the Collings, Taylor Co., of Cleveland, Ohio:

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *June 10, 1919.*

Hon. H. I. EMERSON, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We have noticed in the daily papers from time to time certain statements regarding a proposed bill being presented to Congress relative to the labeling of textiles in order that the public will know just what the different textiles are composed of. We think this is a very good move, provided it is carried out in detail.

The only information we have been able to gather from the Wool Growers' Association is that they seem to discriminate against so-called shoddy, which is properly known as reworked wool; and, with this in mind, we wish to suggest that if anything is done along these lines that all ingredients should enter into the make-up of this bill and the labeling of the goods, as a good many other articles are used as substitutes for wools in the manufacture of so-called woolen goods. For instance, a certain per cent of hemp or sisal or wood fiber and silk or wood-fiber noils, silk noils, and, worst of all, some goods are constructed with a large percentage of cotton in same, which is the most detrimental of any fiber that enters into what are known as woolen goods. No doubt you can refer to the records of the Government, because during the war at first they started to make khaki clothing for the Army containing about 20 per cent of cotton; but after it was tried out it was found inadvisable to continue to make the goods and use 20 per cent of cotton, and it was discontinued just as soon as found unsatisfactory.

As we have stated before, the bill seems to be a discrimination against reworked wool, and statistics will show that it is impossible to get enough woolen goods to clothe the people of this country without introducing the so-called wastes and reworked wool. Therefore we appeal to you as Representative of a district where we have two of the finest mills in the country producing so-called reworked wool. We have no objection to a bill of this kind being put through, provided all ingredients are stated along with the so-called reworked wool; and we ask you, on behalf of this community, to see that our material is not discriminated against, and if a bill of this kind is put through we want to see fair play.

The most objectionable of all the fibers that go into so-called woolen goods is the cotton, and we ask you to see that cotton is included in this bill, provided it is passed.

Yours, very truly,

THE COLLINGS, TAYLOR CO.,
CHAS. TAYLOR.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY I. EMERSON,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, June 18, 1919.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, under the consent given to extend remarks on the daylight-saving bill I desire to insert in the RECORD an article by Mr. A. R. Gillespie, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has done more to assist the Government during the war by way of suggestions than any man in the United States.

The matter referred to is as follows:

HISTORICAL DOCUMENT SUPPLEMENT OF "MY STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY."

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *May 17, 1919.*

Hon. H. I. EMERSON, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Kindly allow me to present to you a brief outline of my struggle for liberty, so that you can bring it before Congress in any way that you see fit. It is my intention of doing this without any injustice to any of the officials whom I communicated with during the World War and who were members of our Federal Government.

About 10 years ago I realized the necessity of bringing the ideals of social living upon a higher form of decency. Although I will admit that I have not kept pace with this thought and began a series of subjects by reading literature of the best selection, all fiction stories, I omitted to get concrete ideas.

In the last six years I have read more than 2,000 various periodicals and textbooks. During six years of my early working life, I worked as beliman in the hotels of Michigan and Ohio. In this occupation I made a specialty of listening to the best speakers that came to these hotels from time to time. It was the custom of most of the boys to indulge in drinking champagne and other drinks during these occasions, but this fad did not interfere with my plan of hearing the valuable talks that the speakers gave from time to time. These corridor sittings and archway listening posts eventually brought me sound and big ideas, although they are scattered somewhat.

I also made it part of my plan always when I had the opportunity to talk to old people, as their conversations proved a great asset to my life. After such an experience then came the World War with its many problems to solve. I had on several occasions wrote our Federal Government concerning different matters ever since I was 16 years of age, so it was an easy matter for me to adjust myself to the practicableness of offering suggestions to our Government, in behalf of the World War for liberty.

The following are most of the suggestions I made in behalf of the World War to our Federal Government, the United States of America:

Suggestion: "Gold medals," Miss Jeannette Rankin, Member of Congress, Washington, D. C. (Jan. 12, 1918):

"After observing the participants' activities in this war by the various Americans and how their accomplishments have given me the impression that something should be done to show the public just what part some of them have taken in this conflict, I propose at this time that this Government should issue gold medals."

Suggestion—"Four-minute telephone conversations," Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President United States of America, Washington, D. C. (Feb. 5, 1918):

"Some time ago I informed Dr. Harry A. Garfield of an idea that came to me regarding the conserving of the fuel by the means of limiting the telephone conversations to four minutes each, with the exception of governmental conversations. If you think this practical, I hope that you will urge Dr. Garfield to consider the idea. I advised him that this idea should be enforced throughout the United States, and that there were 10,000,000 telephones in the United States, and by limiting the telephone conversations to four minutes there would be a decrease of about 3 per cent in electricity and more than 51,000 tons of coal saved per year, allowing 1 ton a day for 100,000 telephones."

Suggestion—"Miniature airplane," Hon. N. D. Baker, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. (Nov. 30, 1917):

"It would be self-guided, travel 100 miles per hour, stop at specific places, carry 20 or 30 pound bombs, self-destructive, would not be much over 10 feet in length, operate by gasoline, electricity, and steam. Would be used only when 50,000 were ready."

Suggestion—"Improved wage scale," Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, Washington, D. C. (Dec. 17, 1917):

"After relating to your pending decision regarding the operation of the railroads by the United States of America, I thought it advisable to say something concerning the situation as I see it, in part.

"Mr. President, in my short employment by the New York Central lines I have come to the conclusion that there is a vast difference in the wage scale and the amount that the employees should actually receive in some departments. This spirit of low wages has a tendency to keep the man of high intelligence and education from entering the railroad service. There are too many men in the railroad service who have not had enough education, and, to my mind, the country receives low efficiency in transportation.

"I hope that these ideas of salaries and intelligence will benefit you in your investigation of the railroads."

Suggestion—"Carelessness in drafting men," Hon. N. D. Baker, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. (Oct. 6, 1917):

"Mr. Baker, why I call your attention to this fact is that many young men give up their positions and business so as to comply with the Nation's call to arms and then are rejected at the national camps. As you can plainly see, that much time, money, and opportunities are lost through this carelessness."

Suggestion—"Use of discarded railway ties," Hon. William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, Washington, D. C. (Jan. 3, 1918):

"A. R. Gillespie, East Ninety-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio, suggested to the Government the use of discarded railway ties to help the fuel situation."

"Saturday he received a letter from William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, stating that his suggestion would be given consideration.

"'The railroads,' Gillespie wrote, 'condemn 80,000,000 ties annually They utilize 20,000,000 and destroy 60,000,000.'" (The Cleveland Press.)

Suggestion—"Bureau of Reconstruction," Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, Washington, D. C. (Oct. 24, 1918):

"This reconstruction would be operated to increase the intelligence of the whole Nation from every viewpoint, and the complete requirements of energy, money, and time should be used in bringing this necessary issue to pass. I might say that we should go at this without a selfish thought. Some of the subjects that could be taught are nursing, medicine, dentistry, law, agriculture, teaching of general education, bookbinding, and the ideals of social life."

Suggestion—"Dining Car Diplomacy," Hon. William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, Washington, D. C. (Oct. 24, 1918):

"From my observation, I consider it a necessity to improve the dining-car diplomacy among railway waiters of the United States of America Railroad Co., due to the fact that we are having foreign diplomats coming from the old country from time to time, and because of the need of pushing civilization to the front for greater efficiency. I realize that inspectors are on the lookout and instruct from time to time, but they are not 'up to snuff.' The thing to do is to get somebody that really understands etiquette and knows humanity. Now, I believe that women are the best adapted for this refined instructorship position."

Suggestion—"Hot Springs Mineral Water as a Health Builder for Soldiers," Hon. N. D. Baker, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. (May 10, 1918):

"After considering many of the new thoughts that come to me from time to time, I have decided that the idea of Hot Springs mineral water would be a wonderful way in building the health of our young men up to a stage of high degree. The common visits of our most learned people to these springs is enough to state its value as a health builder."

Suggestion—"Why Germany Will Be for Peace and Submit to All Fair Proposals," Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, Washington, D. C. (Oct. 26, 1918):

"4. The United States Government has entered the war with her population of 110,000,000 and an intelligent fresh Army.

"5. All of the past battles have been fought on the soil outlining the German territory. We, the Allies, are now nearing the German boundary line, and through this are causing the morale in Germany to be broken."

Suggestion—"Introducing democracy into the trenches and disarming of Germany for world decency," Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, Washington, D. C. (July 14, 1917):

"Consider this plan for world decency. Soldiers fighting in this war should organize a system whereby they will be able to bring or help bring about an immediate close of the war for the sake of humanity."

"Democracy must win in this age for world decency of the people, consequently time demands the soldiers in the trenches have a voice in this struggle."

Suggestion—"Staff of colored men be sent to Europe," Hon. Emmett J. Scott, special Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. (Aug. 5, 1918):

"There are many problems that confront the boys from time to time, and it would be an advisable idea, I believe, to have somebody representing us in this capacity. These boys represent many stages of life, and especially from a vocational standpoint, which after an investigation will show that they have many valuable thoughts and suggestions to make which would be worth knowing. Several field secretaries could gather these ideas and other information that they would be able to observe and then convey them to you, whenever necessary, for your presentation to the Secretary of War."

Suggestion—"Partly Government directorship and ownership of railroads," Hon. William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, Washington, D. C. (Dec. 23, 1918):

"Am pleased to know that you have changed your mind to partly Government directorship of the railroads, as I believe it is the only practical way at this time. Only a certain amount of the people at this time have high ideals and maintain them, and it will be some time before the majority of the selfishness that exists will evaporate from this life; hence in the practicalness of complete Government control I do believe that the Government's right to invest at least one-half billion or one whole billion dollars in the railroads."

Suggestion—"Recruiting of 2,400 stevedore and transport men, allowing the promotion of intelligent, industrious, and worthy men," Hon. N. D. Baker, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. (Sept. 11, 1917):

"That there are plenty of opportunities open to colored men in the service at this time is indicated in a letter received yesterday by A. R. Gillespie, 2272 East Ninety-seventh Street, from the Quartermaster Department at Washington.

"In a letter to the Secretary of War Baker recently Mr. Gillespie pointed out there are scores of well-educated colored men whose services to the Government in transport and clerical work would prove invaluable.

"Applicants may apply to Army recruiting stations, requesting to be assigned to stevedore regiments at Newport News, Va. If the recruiting officers advise they have no authority for making such assignments, applicants are requested to wire The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, for authority." (The Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

Suggestion—"Valuable News," Maj. Boening, commanding officer Tenth Battalion, One hundred and fifty-ninth D. B., Camp Taylor, Ky. (Oct. 30, 1918):

"1. Request that you use the value that is contained in the article on 'Personal discipline essential' of this week's issue of 'The Trench and Camp.'

"2. I am aware of the fact that you desire me not to mention the subject on saluting, which this article, you will note, contains.

"3. Again kindly let me suggest that you use this valuable news by seeing that it is placed on the bulletin boards of our battalion, so that it can be read by our comrades: 'Improved delayed mail and back pay for the soldiers at the base hospital' would have been other suggestions that I should have made, but the chaplains that I worked for would not approve of it because they said it was part of their work.

"These suggestions were on account of the request from the War Department for an interview with me."

Suggestion—"Liberty whistles as advertisement," Hon. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

"I would suggest that you have liberty whistles spread throughout the entire country at the disposal of children, so that they can blow for liberty."

Suggestion—"Float of suggestions," Mr. M. A. Vinson, Liberty loan committee, Cleveland, Ohio (Apr. 15, 1918):

"Some few days ago I received a letter from Hon. William G. McAdoo, regarding myself participating in the third Liberty loan parade. I wrote him and he referred me to your committee for approval.

"This part that I want to have is a float of suggestions by me to the Government which were actual facts. I would wear an Uncle Sam's coat costume, have Government truck, cannon, soldiers guarding it to the number of a squad, American flag, and then the suggestions would be displayed in some form on the truck. The art manager of the Cleveland Plain Dealer said that he would design the float if the loan committee would write a letter of approval."

Suggestion—"Cloth tops and rubber-bottom shoes," Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, Washington, D. C. (Oct. 13, 1917):

"Recently I called the attention of the President, Hon. Woodrow Wilson, and the Secretary of War, Hon. N. D. Baker, to some details concerning the present war. Mr. Hoover, I want to continue doing the same; so at this time I would like to mention to you about the conservation of the leather supply for the Army. My plan for this idea is to ask the shoe manufacturer, men and women, to consider the making and wearing of shoes, respectfully, that consist of cloth tops and rubber bottoms. Trusting you will see your way clear to comply with this request.

"This I figured would save 100,000,000 pounds of leather and one-half to a billion dollars annually."

Suggestion—"Eat more ice cream," to the confectionery dealers of Cleveland, Ohio (Dec. 29, 1915). (A copy of this was also forwarded to Hon. N. D. Baker, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., with other credentials):

"Having had the opportunity of working with the MacDiarmid Co., while there I observed that the confectionery dealers are not receiving the business they should. After a few weeks in the employ of the company I had noticed that a very large number of the customers, mostly men, do not buy in this line as much as they should.

"We all know that at the present time there is a great protest against the sale of intoxicating liquors; in fact, a large majority of the people think that in time the whole country will go dry. Don't you think this movement will help the confectionery business?

"Gentlemen, it is up to you to get started and try to encourage the people to eat more ice cream and other goods handled by confectionery stores. I suggest that the best way to get at this matter would be through advertising, a method which has made the majority of firms successful, and which seems to be the best method so far."

Suggestion—"Morgan safety hood," Hon. N. D. Baker, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. (Jan. 28, 1918):

"The purpose of the helmet is to enable the wearer to enter a room filled with noxious gases, fumes, and smoke for the purposes of saving life and property, stopping the source of fumes, or locating and extinguishing fires. This helmet also can be used greatly in aiding the soldier on guard duty through rain, severe cold, checking strong winds, snow, and comes especially handy on submarines, boats, and ships.

"The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD says, on June 27, 1917, that Col. J. L. Tilson spoke on 'Gases in warfare' in 6,000 words, which was, in part, as follows: 'Some Germans were captured who had masks, and in a few days every woman in France was making them who could get the right kind of material.' Again, he says on a suggestion that officers returning from abroad reported that the masks were such efficient protection that both sides had practically discontinued the use of gas; the speaker said that the proposition was to enlarge the area of gas operations so that thorough protection by gas masks would be practical. He further says a gas mask is absolutely necessary for the life of anyone who is exposed to those deadly gases."

"Everybody, including horses, is forced to wear masks at certain points of danger against attacks by gas raiders." (London Times, Mar. 10, 1917.)

Suggestion—"Stop human world on behalf of peace," Mr. Henry Ford, Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., and Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America (Jan. 9, 1916):

"I have always been in sympathy with your ideas of labor conditions and the spirit you show in bringing about peace across the waters. Mr. Ford, kindly let me suggest a few of my ideas concerning this peace movement of yours. I think that one of the most essential ways of conducting this affair should be through prayers to God by the mass of the people. I would suggest that you have a week of prayer, first starting it through a five-minute period of prayer, having the whole world to be silent at that time, causing every movable thing, such as ships and boats, trains, and every kind of movable industries, upon the face of the globe to stop if possible."

Suggestion—"Consolidated package freight," Hon. William G. McAdoo, Director of Railroads, Washington, D. C.:

"I pointed out to him that shipments consisting of small packages be consolidated, so as to be shipped on a heavier basis, to save time and money. This, I tried to show him, would save about $200,000,000 per annum."

I received the following letter in behalf of the Secretary of the Treasury regarding float of suggestions:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 30, 1918.

A. R. GILLESPIE, Esq.,
2272 East Ninety-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

MY DEAR MR. GILLESPIE: In behalf of the Secretary, permit me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 27th of March and to say that the arrangements for Liberty loan parades are left entirely in the hands of the local Liberty loan committees and are not controlled from the Treasury Department directly. I would suggest, therefore, that you take the matter up with the Cleveland committee, who will decide whether your request is proper.

Sincerely,
M. B. CLAGGETT,
Private Secretary.

After sending my letters to Hon. Newton D. Baker and Emmett J. Scott, special Assistant Secretary of War, for their review, I received the following two letters in reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 7, 1918.

Mr. A. R. GILLESPIE,
2272 East Ninety-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: Your letter addressed to the Secretary of War has been referred to me for acknowledgment, and I am venturing to hope that the reply I am herewith sending you covers your letter to the Secretary as well.

Yours, very truly,
EMMETT J. SCOTT,
Special Assistant, Office of the Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 7, 1918.

Mr. A. R. GILLESPIE,
2272 East Ninety-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of August 2 and note same carefully. All of the suggestions outlined by you are entitled to serious consideration, and I beg to assure you that I so regard them, and as opportunity offers I shall pass them on.

Yours, very sincerely,
EMMETT J. SCOTT,
Special Assistant, Room 131, War Department.

I was drafted under serial No. 10170, reclassified under No. 5889, and finally put in order No. 7009. Later, I claimed exemption on the grounds of supporting my mother, brother, and sister, as I have been the main support of them for the past 14 years; the draft board refused the claim three times, and then I carried it to Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and he replied as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 20, 1918.

Respectfully referred for consideration, Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President.

A. R. GILLESPIE,
2272 East Ninety-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR MR. GILLESPIE: I have read your telegram of March 10 which you attached to the note left for me at my office yesterday.

The whole question of deferred classification is by law placed in the hands of the local boards, and I do not feel justified in interfering in any case to affect or reverse their judgment.

Cordially, yours,
NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

After his refusal to interfere with the draft board's decision I wrote the President the following letter:

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *May 18, 1918.*

Respectfully referred for consideration, Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President.

Mr. WOODROW WILSON,
President United States of America, Washington, D. C.

MR. PRESIDENT: Kindly find inclosed letters from Secretary of War, Hon. Newton D. Baker, Provost Marshal Gen. E. H. Crowder, bearing upon my classification, and which I sent you to review.

My reason for asking for classification is on account of dependency by a brother, sister, and mother, and whom I have supported for the past 14 years. I have appealed to the local boards here three times, and they have failed to defer my classification, which I think ought to be according to law.

Also find inclosed my classification card. I have been interested in this war by offering the Government many suggestions, numbering about 20 in all, and which I think have been a great help to the officials, therefore I do not feel ashamed in asking for deferred classification because of my future possibility.

Sincerely, yours,
A. R. GILLESPIE,
2272 East Ninty-seventh Street.

According to my knowledge these statements are true.
LULU GILLESPIE, 50 years (mother).
LOUISE GILLESPIE, 15 years (sister).
JAMES GILLESPIE, 11 years (brother).

With this claim I inclosed letter from Hon. William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, regarding the use of railway ties as a substitute for relieving the fuel situation, which read as follows:

(In your reply please refer to file No. G–237.)

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
W. G. MCADOO, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1918.

THEODORE H. PRICE,
Actuary to the Railroad Administration.

DEAR MR. GILLESPIE: The Director General requests me to acknowledge your letter of January 3 and to thank you very much for the suggestions therein contained.

You will, of course, appreciate the fact that vast numbers of suggestions bearing upon railroad problems have been made and intelligent consideration of all of them can not be had immediately. At the earliest possible moment, however, these matters will receive careful attention.

Cordially, yours,
(Signed) OSCAR A. PRICE,
Private Secretary.

A. R. GILLESPIE, Esq.,
2272 East Ninety-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio:

In behalf of the President, Woodrow Wilson, on my exemption claim, Roscoe S. Conkling wrote as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
Washington, May 23, 1918.

Mr. A. R. GILLESPIE,
2272 East Ninety-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR MR. GILLESPIE: By reference of the President, I have your letter dated May 18, with inclosures, which are returned herewith, relative to your classification by the local selective-service authorities, and I note your request that deferred classification be granted you on grounds of dependency.

Under the selective-service law and the regulations promulgated by authority thereof questions regarding to deferred classification of registrants are solely and exclusively for determination by local and district boards, and there is no authority in any other official to interfere with this jurisdiction in particular cases.

You can readily see that to intervene in special instances would inevitably result in undermining the confidence of the country in the system and eventually to disintegrate it, and therefore it is felt that the findings of the local authorities should not be disturbed.

E. R. CROWDER,
Provost Marshal General.
By ROSCOE S. CONKLING,
Major, Judge Advocate, Chief Classification Division.

Just a few days before being sent to the camp, I asked my board to send me to one of the training schools, and they refused, saying that the

camp officials would take care of me. I did not get any consideration after consulting my captain. I always felt before going to camp that I would be misunderstood there. During my stay at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., I acted as secretary to one of the chaplains while in the One hundred and fifty-ninth Depot Brigade, being sent there by my captain. On account of my continued correspondence with Washington officials it brought hard feelings at the camp, and then I was forced to write to Hon. William G. McAdoo a note stating that he had better act in my behalf. With this note I inclosed the following letters:

CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR,
Louisville, Ky., October 25, 1918.

From: Pvt. A. R. Gillespie, Forty-seventh Company, Twelfth Transport Battalion, One hundred and fifty-ninth Depot Brigade.
To: Hon. William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads.
Subject: "Dining-car courtesy."

1. From my observation I consider it a necessity to improve the dining-car diplomacy among railway waiters of the United States of America Railroad Co.

2. Due to the fact that we are having foreign diplomats coming from the old country from time to time and because of the need of pushing civilization to the front for the greatest efficiency.

3. Many times while riding across the country I have noticed waiters appealing to the passengers in an unbecoming way to be representing such an organization as our great railway system. This unit is exposed to the general public of every walk of life and is broad in its extension throughout the land of the United States of America. The waiters are not refined enough, as I see it, but are giving the best that is in them, or what they think is appropriate.

4. I know that inspectors are on the lookout and instruct from time to time, but they are not up to snuff. The thing to do is to get somebody that really understands etiquette and knows humanity. Now, I am inclined to believe that the women are the best adapted for this instructorship position. Men, as a rule, do not make such studies.

Pvt. A. R. GILLESPIE,
Forty-seventh Company, Twelfth Transport Battalion,
One hundred and fifty-ninth Depot Brigade, Louisville, Ky.

—

CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR,
Louisville, Ky., October 24, 1918.

From: Pvt. A. R. Gillespie, Forty-seventh Company, Twelfth Transport Battalion, One hundred and fifty-ninth Depot Brigade.
To: Hon Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America and Commander in Chief of the United States Army.
Subject: Bureau of reconstruction.

1. Request from my thinking faculties that a bureau of reconstruction be established immediately by you and operated in behalf of the soldiers and civilians in the communities and camps.

2. There should be a chairman or director appointed to operate from a national standpoint and having its headquarters at some designated place.

3. This reconstruction would be operated to increase the intelligence of the whole Nation from every viewpoint and the complete requirements of energy, money, and time should be used in bringing the necessary issue to pass. I might say that we should go at this without a selfish thought.

4. Some of the subjects that could be taught are nursing, medicine, law, printing, dentistry, agriculture, teaching of general education, bookbinding, and the ideals of social life.

5. A great many people are under the impression that the camp life will last at least five years and probably permanently. We do not know the War Department that out of wounded men in Europe 15 per cent are disabled, and at some of the camps we will find nearly 50 per cent of the men are affected with venereal disease. We have got to cure these men before we can send them into civilian life. The Nation must be restored back to what God intended it to be.

Pvt. A. R. GILLESPIE,
Forty-seventh Company, Twelfth Transport Battalion,
One hundred and fifty-ninth Depot Brigade,
Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

—

CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR,
Louisville, Ky., October 26, 1918.

Why Germany will beg for peace and submit to all fair proposals.

1. Germany's best physical men have entered the war, and most of them have been either killed, wounded, or captured. Her present fighting unit consists of mostly old, young, and unfit men.

2. Germany's resources have been cut off from the rest of the world to a certain extent. Holland, Sweden, and some parts of Russia are her main imports. These countries at the beginning of the war were supplied freely, but now the Allies have limited them in their exports on account of conveying supplies to the Central Powers.

3. At the beginning of this war the greater part of the world was unprepared to fight, with the exception of Germany. After it had become known that it was going to be a World War and Germany was jeopardizing the safety of the world, then the neutral countries and others began to spend money for a larger army and navy.

4. The United States Government has entered the war, with her population of 110,000,000 and an intelligent, fresh Army.

5. All the past battles have been fought on soil outlying the German territory. We, the allies, are now nearing the German boundary line and through this are causing the morale in Germany to be broken.

6. (This paragraph omitted by Capt. P. H. Akins, of the Intelligence Office headquarters.) Germany has lost only from a standpoint of humanity and materially; she has not lost much. At this time it would be foolish for her to continue farther, as she has everything to lose and nothing to gain. She has been intelligent enough to prepare forty years ahead of time for this war and now is intelligent enough to stop at her declining days when her nation is about to be put into a perilous condition. Germany is now aroused and is looking toward the future.

7. We have made a success of our shipbuilding and the crossing of the ocean, this the Central Powers know.

8. The allies day by day are increasing their man power and outnumbering the Central Powers, producing more experienced men and taking a greater interest in the war.

9. (This paragraph was omitted by Capt. P. H. Akins, of Intelligence Office headquarters.) We ought to, as a Nation fighting in this war, march directly to Germany, disarm her, and establish a military guard in Berlin and all the outlying territory of Berlin in Germany regardless of whether she asks for peace or not. This paroling could last at least for a year.

Private A. R. GILLESPIE,
71st Co., 18th Tr. Bn., 159th D. B.,
Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Ballard Dunn wrote the following letter in reply:

(In your reply, please refer to file No. G–237.)

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
W. G. MCADOO, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS,
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1918.

THEODORE H. PRICE,
Actuary to the Railroad Administration,
BALLARD DUNN,
Assistant Actuary.

SUGGESTION CONSOLIDATION OF PACKAGE FREIGHT.

MY DEAR MR. GILLESPIE: I take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your further communication of October 23, and attached copies of letters directed to Mr. McAdoo and President Wilson, relative to dining-car service and the establishment of a Bureau of Reconstruction.

As the subject considered in your letter to the President is something outside the jurisdiction of the Railroad Administration, I will make no attempt to reply.

Every effort is being expended by the railroads to bring about satisfactory service on the dining cars as well as in all other departments, and to this end a national committee has recently been appointed which it is hoped will bring about uniform and satisfactory practices on all railroads. Consideration will be given your ideas in connection with the instruction of waiters along diplomatic lines.

Yours, very sincerely,

BALLARD DUNN,
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. A. R. GILLESPIE,
71st Company, 18th Training Battalion, 159th Depot Brigade,
Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

The letter on reconstruction addressed to the President was signed by me with the typewriter only. A copy of the article on why Germany would beg for peace and submit to all fair proposals was sent to Hon. William Howard Taft, ex-President. He replied as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 31, 1918.*

MY DEAR MR. GILLESPIE: I am glad that you have the opinions which your inclosure shows.

Sincerely, yours, WM. H. TAFT.

Pvt. A. R. GILLESPIE,
71st Company, 18th Training Battalion, 159th Depot Brigade,
Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

After writing Mr. McAdoo an order came, according to one of the company's clerks, stating that I must be interviewed on behalf of the War Department. Within a few days I was called to the major's office, of our battalion, and interviewed by 2 majors and about 10 lieutenants and captains. There I presented my proposal on why Germany would beg for peace and submit to all fair proposals, the letters on reconstruction and dining-car diplomacy. Maj. Boening presented and asked if I wrote them. I told him, "Yes." He then asked if I had any suggestions to make on behalf of the soldiers. I recommended proper saluting by the officers. Every officer in the room dropped his head, and the major said, "Not that kind of suggesting." I was then asked to prepare other suggestions. While at the battalion office I was sent to the infirmary for inspection for the development battalion. I passed this inspection with success. The suggestions that I prepared were improved back pay and delayed mail for the sick soldiers at the hospital. These the chaplains refused to approve on account of being part of their work.

Then I made the following suggestion, which was approved by the chaplains:

CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR,
Louisville, Ky., October 30, 1918.

From: Private A. R. Gillespie, Forty-seventh Company, Twelfth Transport Battalion, One hundred and fifty-ninth Depot Brigade, United States Army.
To: Maj. Boening, commanding officer Tenth Battalion, One hundred and fifty-ninth Depot Brigade, United States Army.
Subject: Valuable news.

1. Request that you use the value that is contained in the article on "Personal discipline essential," of this week's issue of the Trench and Camp.

2. I am aware of the fact that you desire me not to mention the subject on saluting, which this article, you will note, contains.

3. Again kindly let me suggest that you use this valuable news by seeing that it is placed on the bulletin boards of our battalion, so that it can be read by our comrades.

4. I further suggest that you advance this idea so that it could be used in the entire camp if practical.

Pvt. A. R. GILLESPIE,
United States Army, Forty-seventh Company,
Twelfth Transport Battalion, Fourth Regiment,
One hundred and fifty-ninth Depot Brigade.

—

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *May 12, 1919.*

Hon. H. I. EMERSON, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Herein note various data that I have collected regarding the completion of the self-operating aeroplane that is in practice in the War Department now. This data is from my own credentials and true to the best of my ability. The purpose of this data is to prove that I gave the War Department the first plan of the said machine, the self-operating aeroplane.

Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, announces the success of the machine, according to the Plain Dealer, Cleveland, Ohio, March 24, 1919, but he does not mention its origination. I appeal at this time for any consideration that Congress can give or order, if my statement of the self-operating aeroplane is found true.

The letter that I wrote Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, read something like the following, the original being misplaced:

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *November 30, 1917.*

Hon. NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have before me in mind a machine that I think will help to win the war, and I wish that the Government would help me

to materialize it. This device is in the form of a miniature aeroplane that I have in view. It would be self-guided, travel 100 miles per hour, stop at any specific place, carry a 20 to 30 pound bomb, self-destructive, would not be much more than 10 feet in length, operate by gasoline, electricity, or steam, and be used only when there would be 50,000 or more ready for use.

Kindly give this your careful consideration.

Yours, truly,

A. R. GILLESPIE,
2272 East Ninety-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

The reply was as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION,
Washington, December 5, 1917.

Mr. A. R. GILLESPIE,
2272 East Ninety-seventh Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo to the Secretary of War, I am directed to inform you that if you will comply with the provisions of the inclosed Memorandum for Inventors your invention will be carefully examined and appropriate action taken.

The board will assist in a test or the development of an invention only when it appears probable from the inventor's description that the invention is more effective, or can be made more effective, than the best device now used for the same purpose in the different military services. All communications with inventors are held as confidential.

Very respectfully,

G. L. ANDERSON,
Colonel, United States Army, retired.

Attached form headed as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION.

MEMORANDUM FOR INVENTORS.

(War Department, Board of Ordnance and Fortification. Form No. S. 3—4560.)

After I found that the War Department did not suggest that I get into the service and help materialize it, and I proceeded to find a way to develop the self-operating machine. At this time I was working at the New York Central Railroad Co. at Collinwood, Ohio, as a clerk. I wrote Mr. R. B. Starbuck, assistant general manager west of Buffalo, N. Y., of the New York Central Railroad Lines, and he wrote me the following letter:

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. (WEST OF BUFFALO).

Mr. A. R. GILLESPIE,
2272 East Ninety-seventh Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: I have referred your letter of December 12 to Mr. D. R. MacBain, superintendent motive power, with request that he arrange so that you may present your plans to our mechanical department, located at Collinwood.

Yours, very truly,

R. D. STARBUCK,
Assistant General Manager.

Within less than a week I had the proposed interview with the New York Central Railroad Co.'s superintendent of motive power with Mr. D. R. MacBain, to determine if the idea could be used, in a private room in the Collinwood New York Central Railroad Co.'s office. With us, behind closed doors, was a stenographer who took our interview, which consisted of about 300 words. After the interview Mr. MacBain promised me that I would hear from it in a few days, but I did not, even after writing Mr. Starbuck. I am under the impression that a copy of this interview pertaining to the self-operating aeroplane was forwarded to the War Department. At this interview I proposed that the New York Central Railroad Co. allow me first to travel over their road free of charge to gather necessary information from the airplane field at Dayton, Ohio, Curtiss airplane factory at Buffalo, N. Y., and Thomas A. Edison's laboratory at Orange, N. J., to materialize the machine in cooperation with the New York Central Railroad Co.

Yours, sincerely,

A. R. GILLESPIE,
2272 East Ninety-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Hon. Newton D. Baker announces the success of the self-run aeroplane as follows:

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

SELF-RUN PLANE IS WAR WEAPON—SECRETARY BAKER BARES SECRET OF UNITED STATES DEVICE.

FORT WORTH, TEX., *March 24.*

Under automattic control an airplane capable of carrying a heavy load and operated without a human guide, has made a trip of 100 miles and landed close to the point set out to reach, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, disclosed in an address here to-day.

The device which made such a flight possible and which has been kept secret, Mr. Baker said, is an automatic guide for airplanes and was invented in America. It is designed as an instrument of war, and the Secretary referred to it in describing to his audience the possible horrors of future wars if there is to be no league of nations.

Secretary Baker did not explain the exact nature of the invention, but he made it clear that the War Department considers it one of the most wonderful pieces of mechanism for war's destructive purposes.

—

There was nothing accomplished in this interview to broaden my activities. Prior to going to camp I made it part of my plan to go to Washington to see what had been accomplished by my various theories that I had offered from time to time. On my way to Washington, D. C., in the spring of 1918, I talked to Hon. William H. Taft, ex-President, who was just returning from Cleveland in behalf of the third Liberty loan on a Pennsylvania train. He interviewed me and said: "You must have a fine education; you ought to go to the officers' training school. You would make a good officer." He also said that he could not say that my letters were not valuable, "but when you go to Washington you will find the officials very busy, and they will not have much time to talk to you." While in Washington I went to the White House to see President Woodrow Wilson concerning my suggestions, and was met by his Secretary, Mr. Joseph P. Tumulty, who carried my letters that I had written a few days previous, stating that I would be in Washington, addressed to the President. Mr. Tumulty read my letters that were pertaining to the success of the war, and he said, "There is no question but what you have done a good work. The Secretary of War ought to write your draft board a letter and recommend that they exempt you."

I told Mr. Tumulty, after he had asked me why I wanted to see the President, that the full strength of the colored population should be thrust into the war, and that the people in general were only utilizing about 20 per cent of their brain power. He then informed me that the President had appointed all the experts that he thought was necessary. He also said, "You can talk to the President, providing some department under him recommends you." Thirty days after I left the White House 32 colored representatives were called for a conference, and in one period of 10 days also were 90,000 men shipped to Europe. When the armistice was signed the colored soldiers represented 15 per cent of the total soldiers in the National Army.

I also visited the War Department in hopes of seeing Hon. Emmett J. Scott, special Assistant Secretary of War, and found that he was touring the camps. His assistant informed me that Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, had referred all my letters to Mr. Scott and was much impressed with them; Mr. Scott, also.

While there I recommended that colored speakers be sent out in behalf of the war and was informed that it was under consideration. After visiting Mr. Baker's office I found that he was in Baltimore, and it was suggested that I come back Wednesday noon and then would be allowed to see him, but, on account of being so busy that day, it was impossible for me to have a talk with him. He later wrote me a letter stating that he had received my note and telegram. The next day I visited Hon. William G. McAdoo's office and discovered that he was in the South, but I talked to his secretary and told him that there was a heavy drain upon the employees of the railroad, and that there were 3,000 colored railroad employees in the North that ought to be substituted, who were not working at that vocation at that time. He referred me to Mr. George Haines, of the War Labor Board, and he referred me to W. R. Connors, of Cleveland, Ohio, with the Colored Welfare Association there. I could not see why Mr. Haines should make such a suggestion. I also told Mr. McAdoo's secretary about how the breakage on the western division of the New York Central Railway amounted to $200,000 per annum and ought to cease. He was very pleased after reading some of my letters, and I left.

Most all my letters have been reviewed by Mr. Baker and Mr. Scott. After discovering that the country was at stake, I deemed it my supreme duty to contribute fully in its behalf.

Sincerely, yours,

A. R. GILLESPIE,
2272 East Ninety-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DAVID J. O'CONNELL,
OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, June 18, 1919.

Mr. O'CONNELL. Mr. Speaker, the daylight-saving law is before the House for consideration, and in view of the hundreds of letters that have come to my desk from the great constituency I have the honor to represent in this body I desire to be heard on this question. It is my deliberate conviction that there has been no law placed upon the statute books of our country within the memory of any Member of this House that has afforded greater good to a greater number than the daylight-saving measure. It has commended itself to the crowded populations of the large cities of the country, and because of the ability of our people to leave their desks an hour earlier, and thus encourage the habit of the house garden, a tremendous amount of vegetable and truck gardening was effected that added to our material resources during the war period. In my trips across the continent from Maine to California, especially in the Middle West, I saw this feature of the advantage of the law.

Who can estimate the millions of dollars that were saved to our people as a result? Who can figure the educational value of this law in its encouragement of the spirit of thrift in the section comprising the congested areas of the United States? In the back yards of homes in my own district where a space 15 or 20 feet square was available it was utilized to raise potatoes, tomatoes, onions, corn, and equally useful food commodities. I had first-hand knowledge of what I say in the immediate section of my own home. Why destroy this new and wholesome tendency on the part of the people in the large centers of population? Why is it not better to maintain a condition that renders the greatest good to the largest number? Do the millions that live and have their being in great cities like New York have to lay aside a beneficent boon of this kind to satisfy the desire of 10 or 15 per cent of our citizenship as represented by the farmer? Or is New York useful or necessary only when the Government of the United States needs money for war or other equally important purposes? The great Empire State gives way to no section—North, South, East, or West—in its loyalty and patriotism to the land and the flag that protect us from enemies within and foes without.

The people of the great city of New York and its largest borough, Brooklyn, which I have the honor to represent in part in this House, are universally in favor of this law. Aside from its value as outlined in my previous reference, there is the advantage to the wage earner in the extra evening hour that he can utilize to give his wife and little children the blessings of a little fresh air at some park, at the seaside, or other place of amusement. In Brooklyn such an opportunity is possible, and

the same is true of almost any section of Greater New York. Surely the hours of work in these strenuous days of absorbing and perpetual competition are nerve racking and arduous enough. When we take into consideration the heavy and increasing burdens of the high cost of living, the increasing rents, the wear and tear on the bread winner of the family in the effort to make ends meet and maintain his standard of living as befits an American citizen, we should grasp with avidity any plan that will ameliorate his condition and make his family and himself happy and contented.

This law as now existing helps just a little in this direction. It is an aid to the betterment of the health of that class of our people who, because of environment, are denied the blessings and great benefits afforded a residence in the rural districts, where green fields and country air are available. Then, too, there are thousands of workers in the factory, the office, the department store, and other places who by close economy and self-denial have saved sufficient to make a down payment on a little home in the suburbs of Brooklyn. They want this law continued during the summer months. They can be seen any evening rushing off by car and train to these their castles for a quick supper in order to get out to work in the garden and follow its progress toward the time when the little crop may be harvested. They form no inconspicuous part of our great population. They will watch with interest—yea, with anxiety—the action of the Congress on this matter and take a decided position on a question which so much concerns their happiness and prosperity.

I am appealing for the maintenance of the law with my distinguished colleagues from Brooklyn, all of whom, without regard to political affiliation, are a unit in its advocacy. The House should recognize and appreciate the fact that we represent the largest and most necessary section of the country, and serious attention should be given by the Members to the danger of repealing this legislation. It was good law in time of war and should be continued in time of peace. It added untold millions to the wealth of our people, and for that if for no other reason should have a permanent place on the statute books of the Nation. We have heard much during this debate about the balefulness of the morning dew on the crops of the farmers of the South and West. We have listened with awe and almost sympathy to what dire results will overwhelm the farmer unless this law is repealed. Reasons too numerous to mention are and have been advanced as to why daylight saving should never have come upon us, but no word against its practical value during the war has been uttered. No, Mr. Speaker. Then it was good law; then it had a practical value and appealed to all alike.

Have the advocates of this bill given any thought to the action of the New York State Legislature, which, in deference to the law enacted by the Congress, met the conditions fixed by the new time? All contracts in our State during the period affected are entered into under the new schedule. This is true also of the great State of Pennsylvania, if my memory serves me correctly. If you have any regard for good legislation, if you are unwilling to deny the rights of the many for the selfish benefits of the few, if you would appreciate the plea of the greatest and most responsible portion of the people of our united Commonwealths, you will vote to maintain this boon to the American people.

Fresh-Water Pearl-Button Industry.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OSCAR E. BLAND,

OF INDIANA.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, June 20, 1919.

Mr. BLAND of Indiana. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, were it not for the fact that the employment of 20,000 needy wage earners and the investment of several millions of dollars are imperiled by delay, I would not at this time urge special consideration for the fresh-water pearl-button industry. I know there are a great number of thriving industries that are not adequately protected under our present tariff laws from cheap foreign competition. The President of the United States has recommended that certain industries should have protection by a bill enacted at the earliest possible date. The potash, glassware, and dyestuffs industries, while important, will suffer no greater injury by delay than the fresh-water pearl-button industry.

You may be surprised to know that in the States of New York, Iowa, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, Arkansas, Ohio, West Virginia, Tennessee, Connecticut, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Massachusetts 20,000 families are dependent upon the fresh-water pearl-button industry, which industry grew into its present size practically since 1890, when, under the Dingley law, an adequate protective tariff was placed upon the American product. Prior to that time the pearl buttons in this country were for the most part imported from abroad. The protection afforded this industry encouraged the investment of money and the invention of machinery, with the result that throughout the West thousands of tons of fresh-water mussel shells have been taken from the Mississippi River and its tributaries. In the West factories equipped with cutting machines were established, and the little round disks for making the buttons were turned out in great quantities, and many of them shipped to the East, where they were polished, bored, carded, and marketed.

In 1914, from the meager reports obtainable through the United States Bureau of Fisheries, there were approximately 20,000 employees engaged in this work. In my State and district, on the Wabash River, and the two forks of the White River, and on some of the smaller tributaries of these streams, the gathering of shells has become quite an industry.

At Shoals, Ind., in Martin County, for a number of years there has existed a splendid little factory, where shells are purchased, and thrifty, enterprising workmen cut out the disks of practically all sizes for button making. I have watched this plant for a number of years, and, in my judgment, there has never been a more perfect lesson in the wholesomeness of the application of the protective-tariff doctrine than in connection with this little industry. I have visited it when quite a number of industrious men were engaged in everyday work, trying to fill the abundance of orders at hand. I observed that at these times there either was a protective-tariff statute protecting them or else a war condition prevailed that acted as a protection for their industry. The present war has not, as you will observe, been a sufficient protection, and I have seen it when it was as silent as a graveyard and when not a wheel turned for many months, and I observed that this was when it was not adequately protected by our tariff law.

In 1914, before the breaking out of the war, the evil effects of the Underwood tariff law were making themselves felt in all of our industrial life, and, of course, our little thriving industry could not escape the influx of foreign goods over the then and present inadequate protective-tariff rate, which is 25 per cent and 45 per cent ad valorem. I prophesied then what the result would be, and I am here this afternoon to tell you what the result is and what it will be in the near future. I do not claim any of the exceptional characteristics of a prophet, but it seems to me that ordinary horse sense is sufficient to enable one who is at all interested to know the result of the application to this industry of an inadequate protective tariff.

The rate under the act of 1890 on fresh-water pearl buttons was 2½ cents per line and 25 per cent ad valorem. I will here set out a table of the different rates of duty upon shell buttons from and including the act of 1890:

1890—2½ cents per line, 1/40 inch and 25 per cent ad valorem.
1894—1 cent per line per gross, 15 per cent ad valorem.
1897—1½ cents per line per gross, 15 per cent ad valorem.
1909—1½ cents per line per gross, 15 per cent ad valorem.
1913 (present Underwood Act)—25 per cent and 45 per cent ad valorem.

You can see that under the present law the specific duty was entirely omitted. The ad valorem duty is based on the value of the goods, and, as I will show you in this instance affords no protection and provides but a trifling revenue.

I hold in my hand one gross of 16-line fresh-water pearl buttons made in Japan from shells from the rivers in China. These buttons were ground, polished, bored, carded, packed, and shipped to the United States with a duty of probably between one-half and three-fourths of a cent. This duty was paid. They were sold to the jobber. He puts on his profits and sells this gross of buttons for the magnificent sum of 6 cents.

I have here one gross of 18-line buttons made in Japan, same kind of button but a little larger, jobber's price 7 cents; and here is a 20-line or one-half-inch button of the same kind, made in Japan, jobber's price 8 cents; and here is the 22-line button, one full gross of the same kind, made in Japan, sold by the jobber for 9 cents per gross.

Japan, of course, is sending us large quantities of sea-shell buttons. In passing I will say that they, of course, will take the market of American manufacturers of buttons from sea shells. Now, take this gross of 16-line buttons that sells here,

including jobber's profits, at 6 cents, which includes the duty. You may be surprised to know that it costs American manufacturers 6 cents to pay the girl to sew these buttons on the card. The overhead charges of any one plant connected with the manufacture of this button in America are more than the entire cost to the Japanese manufacturer as he has laid the button down in America, to say nothing of the wages of the mussel digger and the grinder and the polisher and the borer.

What do you suppose the Japs pay in wages to their employees in the button factories? Let it be remembered that the button industry in Japan is regarded as a home industry, like a great many other industries, such as knitting, weaving, and so forth. It is done by hand, for the most part by members of the family, who work by the piece and carry their product to the central plant. Here is a table which shows the wages paid in Japan per gross, in cents:

Line No.	Cutters.	Grinders.	Facers.	Drillers.	Polishers.
14	$0.0163	$0.0050	$0.0227	$0.0057	$0.0001
16	.0178	.0050	.0227	.0057	.0001
18	.0199	.0050	.0256	.0064	.0001
20	.0227	.0070	.0284	.0071	.0002
22	.0270	.0071	.0327	.0078	.0002
24	.0320	.0071	.0391	.0093	.0002
26	.0391	.0093	.0333	.0214	.0002
28	.0498	.0107	.0640	.0128	.0002
30	.0640	.0121	.0853	.0142	.0002

The wages in this country differ in different localities. There are no unions connected with this industry, but there may be unions organized in these industries in the near future. The average cutting plant in the United States employs about 30 persons. The wages range between $1.75 to $4 per day. In Europe the wages range from 60 cents to $1.20 per day, while the wages in Japan, of course, are only a very small proportion of this sum. I am quoting from page 25 of the Tariff Information Series, No. 4, from the United States Tariff Commission, issued this year:

Japan has recently been supplying the United States with "dobu," shirt buttons made of a fresh-water shell, known as "dobugai," selling as low as 5 cents per gross, carded and duty paid. These are an 18-line staple shirt button, and, according to wage statements of domestic manufacturers, the Japanese selling price is less than the amount paid in the United States for cutting the blank from the shell, which is only one of several operations in manufacturing the finished button.

The American consul at Kobe, under date of September 5, 1917, reported that the operations of cutting, facing, drilling, grinding, and polishing for buttons made of the Chinese fresh-water shells called "dobu" vary in cost from 3.6 cents per gross for a 14-line button to 7.5 cents for a 26-line button. The same operations on buttons made of Japanese dobu cost about one-half the rates quoted for the Chinese shells.

"Dobugai" shells are shipped to Japan from Tientsin and Hankow, China. The development of this industry in China is comparatively new and the main demand is from Japan. The shells are found in the inland lakes of the region in and about Hankow, especially the Tungting Lake. Nearly 6,000,000 pounds of shells were exported from the Hankow district from January 1 to September 30, 1917, as compared with 40,000 pounds during the previous year. The prices of these shells have advanced from 1 tael to 3 taels per 133 pounds (1 tael in 1917 was equivalent to about $1 in gold) and from 1 tael to 5 taels in the Tientsin region. Exports of the Tientsin shells are not so great, but they are probably superior in quality to the Hankow shells. Japanese manufacturers are sending machinery to Hankow to cut the shells into blanks. The finishing processes of the buttons are completed in Japan. This is not, however, the only imported button competing with the domestic product. All shell buttons at present imported from foreign countries, especially those below 36 line, irrespective of the kind of shell used in their manufacture, can be obtained in the local markets at prices considerably lower than the American cost of production for similar goods. There has been an enormous increase in the importations of these buttons from foreign countries in recent years. As shown by official Japanese reports, imports from Japan alone increased from $28,057 in 1912 to $770,849 in 1916, or nearly twenty-eightfold. These Japanese importations are still rapidly increasing, and there seems to be no limit to the supply in the local markets available for prompt deliveries.

There was a time when the Japs would sell our manufacturers the blanks, and then we employed our workmen to grind, polish, and bore them; but the Japs have become too wise for that, and now they no longer sell us blanks. I am reliably informed that recently a plant which could not stand the competition in America was forced to quit, and the same was sold to Japanese capitalists, together with all the automatic machines. The plant has been dismantled and shipped to Japan, so we understand.

The recent Japanese commission, taking advantage of the splendid courtesy shown by this generous administration, studied the operation of our plants and the requirements of our trade, became familiar with our needs as to color, size, packing, crating, and so forth, and now, with American-made machines, made by American genius, they go into China, where there is an inexhaustible supply of shells that can be obtained for a pittance, and they send this pauper-labor product here and sell it so cheaply that already some of our investors have failed and the different plants are working but half time. I here insert a scale showing the disastrous but easily foretold effects of a policy which permits a gross of these buttons made in Japan to be sold in our markets for 6 cents after having paid only a duty of less than 1 cent.

Under the date of October 3, 1917, the Department of Commerce published in Commerce Reports the cost of producing a gross of buttons in Japan manufactured from Chinese and Japanese "dobu" shells, as follows:

Size.	Chinese dobu.	Japanese dobu.
14 line	$0.051	$0.021
16 line	.051	.021
18 line	.054	.025
20 line	.064	.030
22 line	.076	.034
24 line	.089	.042
26 line	.107	.053

Before the invasion of our markets by the yellow peril, conditions in the pearl-button industry were thriving. I read from the report of the Department of Commerce, May 14, this year, the following:

According to the census figures for 1914, the production of fresh-water pearl buttons in that year was $4,879,844, out of a total domestic production of buttons amounting to $16,233,198. Notwithstanding the increased cost of labor and raw materials and higher freight rates during the war period, there has been a decrease in the price of fresh-water pearl buttons. This is partly due to the installation of automatic machinery for sawing, grinding, facing, and drilling processes largely performed in the early stages of the industry by so-called hand machinery.

I wish some of you gentlemen would go down here to one of the department stores and go in and call for pearl buttons, not novelties or specialties, but the cheap pearl button used on workingmen's garments. Practically every card in the store is made in Japan. Let no one be deceived that they are going to get pearl buttons cheaper in the long run, because when the markets here have been taken by the Jap's product and our plants are down and out the wily Jap and the covetous importer will see to it that you pay the full penalty for your folly.

I also desire to insert in the RECORD a table taken from the official reports of Japan showing the export to the United States of pearl buttons covering the period between 1908 and 1916, and I desire to call your attention to the fact that from 1914, and including that year, which was the first year of the operation of the Underwood bill, the importations have been unusually and alarmingly large. I do not have at hand the figures for 1917 and 1918, but the report of the Tariff Commission shows, without giving the figures, that they have steadily increased by leaps and bounds until the markets of the American products are practically paralyzed; and, gentlemen of the committee, how could it be otherwise? Do you think that our boys will work for 6 or 7 cents a day, or do you think that our manufacturers can pay the wages they do pay and other expenses in proportion and compete with a people who can sell a gross of buttons and pay the duty and lay them down in the United States for 6 cents per gross? If you will read the report of the Tariff Commission you will find where they have been sold here for 5 cents per gross. The cunning Jap, every hour, is stealing the greatest market in the world, and when he has competition successfully throttled you may expect to pay the price he demands.

The only available figures on imports I have for 1918 and 1919 are from July, 1918, to February, 1919, inclusive, by month, which are furnished by the Department of Commerce:

Month.	Gross.	Value.
1918–July	234,690	$57,137
August	587,945	84,847
September	504,868	85,789
October	354,541	75,248
November	413,122	97,166
December	341,734	71,951
1919–January	195,216	61,390
February	590,820	123,792

Notwithstanding the fact that our factories are only working on half time, the American product is piling up and is not being used to any great extent, the following stocks of finished buttons being on hand on the dates indicated in the following table:

	Gross.
July 1, 1917	10,182,392
January 1, 1918	11,573,907
July 1, 1918	11,068,419
January 1, 1919	12,655,557
May 3, 1919	13,015,268

Recently, in view of the dull business conditions, the manufacturers of Muscatine, Iowa, were obliged to make a reduction in wages. The employees in the factories appealed to the governor of the State, who appointed a board of arbitration to investigate the situation. The manufacturers had no voice in the appointment of this board of arbitration to investigate the situation. The manufacturers had no voice in the appointment of this board. A report was made to the governor by the board, and I respectfully direct your attention to a paragraph in the report on the contention of the board, as follows. I am reading from the report on page 5:

"It is perfectly apparent that the pearl-button industry at the present time is in bad condition; that the manufacturing plants are very heavily overstocked, and are carrying and producing much more than they can readily sell at remunerative prices, and that they are not now, and probably will not for some time hence, make reasonable return on their investment. If all the buttons entering the American market were produced by American labor, the solution of this difficulty would be easy. Then a reasonable price based upon American wage could be demanded of the consumer, but the evidence in this case clearly shows that these buttons have to be sold by the manufacturers in open competition with the world's production. The evidence introduced before us clearly shows that Japan is flooding the American market with a similar class of buttons, made by the cheap labor of that country. So long as this product is compelled to be priced with goods made by cheap oriental labor, so long will wages be forced down to meet that competition. It is not in our power, of course, to remedy this situation or make any suggestions for remedying it. It is perfectly apparent that the only practical way of meeting this situation is for the United States to discourage the foreign importation of these cheap goods by placing a tariff on this commodity that would equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, based upon reasonable wage scale, to the employees. Even free-trade England has learned the necessity of protecting its own laborers against competition from abroad, and it certainly is in line with the policy of the United States to adopt such tariff laws as will protect the American wage. There is no other way by which this could be done. If American products must come in direct competition with the products made by cheap labor abroad, it inevitably and irresistibly will force down the American wage scale. We find that this situation could and should receive the attention of the lawmaking power of the United States, but at present we have to deal with conditions as they are. So we recommend to the employers that they revise their cutting scale of January 6, 1919, and, if possible, make it more liberal to the employees, even though this should temporarily consume profits, or even some of the accumulated surplus made in the time of prosperity."

Let me direct your attention further to a report of the United States commercial attaché at Peking, China, under date of December 28, 1917, as follows:

Japanese manufacturers are sending machinery to Hankow to cut the shells into disks, the latter to be sent to Japan for manufacture into buttons. Several Americans interested in these shells are investigating the erection of plants in Hankow for the manufacture of the buttons.

I am told that in other lines, where a foreign corporation enters Japan for the purpose of utilizing the cheap labor, immediately Jap laws and rules and regulations are so entwined around the American-capitalized industry that it is absolutely impossible for them to operate successfully. All kinds of licenses and taxes and special restraints are laid upon these kinds of organizations.

So, my friends, it seems to me that there is but one wise thing to do, and the strangest thing to me is that sensible thinking men, in the interest of their country and the prosperity and the happiness of their people, have not had the foresight and the good judgment to have seen the effect of this real free-trade policy on this splendid industry. Some one will say the shells are about out of our streams.

Let me quote a page from the report of the Tariff Commission, page 26:

The Commissioner of the Bureau of Fisheries, in various communications, states:

"* * * It may be stated with assurance that the fresh-water mussel resources of the United States will endure indefinitely. They can, of course, be practically exhausted in any given locality, but only as the result of very shortsighted practices in the fishery. They can, of course, be seriously depleted over the country as a whole only by widespread and inexcusable negligence.

"There exists no question as to the permanence of the mussel fishery and of the industries based thereupon. To insure perpetuation in the most desirable degree of abundance, it is undoubtedly necessary that protection be given and this supplemented by propagation. We are engaging and expect to continue always to engage in propagation. We observe also that the several States are taking increasing interest in protecting the mussel resources, and several legislatures have recently enacted wise legislation to that end. There has never been a time when the manufacturers or the public could be more confident than now of the permanence of the industry."

The fresh-water button manufacturers are not demanding as much tariff as the law of 1890 provided, but they do demand, and are entitled to, a tariff that equals the difference in the cost of production. They want 1½ cents per line per gross and 15 per cent ad valorem.

I have been told by various members of the Ways and Means Committee, who are now considering a piecemeal revision of the tariff on only three subjects, that it is probable that the pearl-button industry will have to wait until a general revision of the tariff can be made. Now, gentlemen, I have no doubt that the sword of Damocles hangs over hundreds of splendid American industries, but I know of no more alarming situation than threatens the fresh-water pearl-button industry. If we wait until the receiver dismantles the factories and the skilled workmen have scattered, it will be too late to administer the tonic then—the patient will be dead. Let us save this industry, with its 20,000 jobs, in this hour when we are looking everywhere for employment for the boys that come back from France. Why give this employment to the crafty oriental, while our boys walk the streets in idleness?

I appeal to all of you, but especially to the men from the States where this industry is located, to urge that quick, speedy, and effective action be taken by the Ways and Means Committee of the House. An exhaustive investigation has been made by the Tariff Board, and its report is before you, and I call your attention to the fact that the Taussig Tariff Commission has only reported on five or six industries, this being one of them. Why the necessity of delay? I can not go back to my constituents of Martin County and the men working on the rivers without being in a position to report to them that I have raised my voice in their behalf, and put forth every possible effort to have the earliest action possible upon this matter that is of such urgent importance.

Naval Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN W. RAINEY,
OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, June 16, 1919.

Mr. JOHN W. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, it is a source of great pleasure for me to learn that the Secretary of the Navy proposes to honorably discharge all men except the Regulars immediately upon the declaration of peace and not take advantage of the law that would permit their retention for six months after that period; also that the men who enlisted between the time we declared war and the time that the armistice was signed, even though they enlisted for four years, will be considered by the department as having enlisted only for the duration of the war.

It is very difficult for my people back home to understand, now that the war is over, the necessity of keeping their boys in service, and I am importuned each day with a deluge of mail that it is almost impossible to answer requesting that I assist in the release of their boys.

The parents and the families need their assistance and support; positions are awaiting a great number of them on their return, and I do wish we could effect some legislation to bring this about as speedily as possible.

A great number of these requests are from the wives who willingly gave up their husbands during the great conflict and secured work of some kind or other to sustain themselves and families while we were battling the Hun. Now that hostilities are ended, they want them back, and I am very anxious to see them returned as soon as it can be accomplished.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OSCAR R. LUHRING,
OF INDIANA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, June 18, 1919.

On the bill (H. R. 3854) for repeal of the daylight-saving law.

Mr. LUHRING. Mr. Speaker, I favor the repeal of this so-called daylight-saving law because I believe in supporting such legislation as will result in the greatest good to the greatest numbers, and I am convinced from the great mass of correspondence that I have received, not only from my own the first district of Indiana, but from various parts of the United States, that this law is objectionable to the great majority of the people of this country. It is particularly obnoxious to the farmer, the miner, the laboring man, and the business man in the smaller and rural communities. It is favored only by a certain class of people in the larger cities, notable among whom are professional men, department-store heads, and other business executives.

There is almost universal complaint from the coal miners, truck gardeners, and farmers in southern Indiana. In some

parts of my district the coal miner does not live at the mouth of the mine, but in some city or town some distance away, and in order to get to his work it is necessary that he get up before sunrise to have his breakfast and make the train or car for the mine so as to begin the day's toil one hour ahead of sun time. This works a hardship on his wife, because she must get up even earlier to prepare the breakfast. His work is finished while the sun is still high, but in order that he may secure sufficient sleep for his next day's work he must go to bed while it is still light and, in the summer time, while it is still hot. Men who are engaged in the arduous work of mining deserve some consideration, and their comfort and necessities should outweigh legislation in favor of the pleasure and convenience of those more fortunately situated.

The farmer, in my judgment, has been the hardest hit by this law. The most frequent cause of complaint from him is his inability to proceed with his work at the early hour because of the dew. From one to two hours are lost waiting for the sun to dry the fields. Under sun time this hour would be saved and could be added to the latter part of the afternoon. That hour, by the way, and as every farmer knows, is the best for harvest work of the 24. During this idle hour the farmer must employ his hired help at some trifling task, and then in the evening, when there is plenty of light and conditions are most favorable for work, suspend all effort until the next day. Farm labor in southern Indiana is scarce. The hired man who worked from sunup until sundown is no longer to be had at any price. The farm hand of to-day is rapidly assimilating the hours of labor in the industries and, in rapidly increasing number, quits with the blowing of the whistle in the near-by town.

I hold no special brief for the farmer, but I lose patience with the proposition advanced by those favoring the law that the farmers ought to be willing to adjust themselves to the new conditions, notwithstanding the inconvenience and loss such conditions may entail. Why not the farmers ask that the city dwellers do the adjusting? He can with very good grace say that his labor produces all the food for both. He surely can urge that, of all people in the world, he, more than anyone, must adjust his work to prevailing weather conditions. He must make hay while the sun shines. The whole work of the farm, and I mean the outdoor work, depends on sun and rain—work when the sun shines, no work when it rains, and perhaps for several days after. That is the material difference between the farmer and the city dweller. The farmer must make every hour count if we are to have plenty. Hence it is easier in all respects for the city population to do the adjusting.

Another consideration which, from the standpoint of the farmer, prompts the repeal of this law is the difficulty he finds in maintaining his relationship to the church, the store, and the various amusements. Village and city stores under the present law close at 5 o'clock sun time, the very best hour in the day for farm work. Churches close their evening services while it is yet daylight, and, even though he were so inclined, he can not attend the movies or similar amusements, because they begin while he is still in the midst of his work.

We are all complaining about the high cost of living and are earnest in our desire to reduce it. Has it occurred to you that if this law is not repealed we will add from 12½ to 25 per cent to the cost of farm products? I was very much impressed by the statement of Mr. Thomas C. Atkeson, representative of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, which, by the way, is the largest organization of farmers in the United States, with State organizations in 33 States.

Mr. Atkeson said, and I think you will agree that he is authority, that this law will decrease the productivity of the country 12½ to 25 per cent. If that be true, "somebody will have to pay for that 12½ per cent," as he very aptly remarked.

It has been said that this extra hour of daylight is of particular benefit to the laboring classes. Of course, there is divided opinion on this, as well as on any other subject affecting the daily habits of 100,000,000 people. What I am most concerned about is the great majority sentiment, and it seems to me that if the laboring classes of this country were demanding the retention of this law the Illinois State Labor Federation and the Federation of Labor would not ask its repeal. On the 10th of this month the Federation of Labor, at its annual convention at Atlantic City, N. J., by a vote of 450 to 180 voted down a resolution favoring the law and protesting against its repeal by this Congress.

Canada enforced the daylight-saving law as a war measure, but since the signing of the armistice repealed it.

The present law was enacted as a war measure, and, while I will not go to the extent of saying that all war measures should be repealed, I am convinced that this particular measure should be, because it works a hardship on the great mass of American people.

My vote for the repeal of the law is not prompted by personal considerations. It is my earnest desire in this, as in all other matters likely to arise, to vote and use my influence in favor of that proposition which, as I said in the beginning, means the greatest good to the greatest number.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CORNELIUS A. McGLENNON,

OF NEW JERSEY,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, June 18, 1919.

Mr. McGLENNON. Mr. Speaker, we are to-day to legislate on a very important provision of law—one which was conceived as a war measure, but which now seems to have gained such remarkable merit as was not contemplated or anticipated in its original enactment. This measure was enacted as a war measure, but it did not take very long for the people to realize its distinctive and beneficial advantages—advantages which the people of my district, of all classes, wish to have retained. The repeal of this measure unfortunately brings up the question of the city versus the urban districts, the good of the few against the many, and resolves itself into the question, Does the greater number of people demand it? Speaking reservedly and for my district, I have received hundreds of letters and telegrams bearing on the retention of this wholesome legislation, and I have not received a single request asking for its repeal. Labor and capital, the employee and employer, are united in asking for the maintenance of this legislative enactment, which has given to them and their families, with no loss to industry and production, an additional 60 minutes of daylight to promote their health and morals, to add to their physical strength the benefits that must surely accrue from this most beneficial and much-desired legislation.

Daylight-Saving Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES J. THOMPSON,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, June 18, 1919.

Mr. THOMPSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I represent a great and imperial district in the extreme northwestern portion of the State of Ohio, covering a territory approximately as large as the States of Rhode Island and Delaware combined. According to the Federal census of 1910, there were 21,000 farms in the district, the value of which, including buildings and farm machinery, amounted to $190,584,467. My district is a part of that great and fertile empire extending from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, bounded on the west by the Rockies and on the east by the Alleghenies, and known as the bread basket of the world. The great body of the people living in this section are agricultural and are opposed to the so-called daylight-saving law and demand its repeal. As an evidence of how my constituents view the situation, permit me to have read an illuminating letter from a leading business firm of Edgerton, Ohio, as follows:

EDGERTON, OHIO, *April 14, 1919.*

CHARLES J. THOMPSON, M. C.,
Defiance, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: We are writing you in regard to the changing of the time from standard time. Last year there was not so much complaint about it, but this year there is a great deal of dissatisfaction in regard to it, and especially among the farmers and the smaller towns in general. Now, the small amount raised on the town lot is very small in comparison to the loss to the farmer with this change, as there are seasons of the year when the farmer can not get at his work so early in the morning which this new time compels him to. When he has hired help (and that is expensive now) they will quit at 5.30 in the evening, which is the very best time for his work. I was talking to a gardener here a few days ago, and he told me of his losing $100 worth of tomatoes last fall by frost on account of this time, as it was too wet in the morning to get at it as early as his men came out to pick; and this was on Saturday, and he offered to pay them double time if

they would stay and pick tomatoes for him, but they would not do it, and the frost on Saturday and Sunday nights spoiled all of the balance of his crop. This is just one instance of many that we hear. So you can see what hardship this works on the farmer.

And in regard to the business places, it keeps them open from an hour to an hour and a half longer in the evening than on the standard time, which is no saving in the matter of light and fuel. So we are asking you to use your influence to see that this change of time is discontinued.

Yours, respectfully,

LEE-BUDA CO.

I shall vote, Mr. Speaker, to repeal the daylight-saving law, because I feel that I am correctly representing my constituents and following out their wishes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY I. EMERSON,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, June 23, 1919.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I have always contended that it is the duty of this country to protect the lives and property of its citizens, wherever they may be, as long as they are in the lawful pursuit of their affairs. I feel that we have been somewhat negligent in this matter in the past, and especially as regards the protection of the lives and property of our citizens in Mexico.

I took occasion the other day to commend the action of Secretary of War Baker in ordering the United States troops across the border for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens, because of our negligence in insisting that the rights of our citizens in Mexico be protected by the Mexican Government.

Many Americans have been killed and millions of dollars' worth of property of Americans has been destroyed. How long will we permit this? If I had my way, I would send the Army into Mexico and let it remain there until some stable form of government was established in Mexico. If I could have my way, I would seize Lower California and all that part of Mexico north of the thirty-first parallel of latitude and hold the same until Mexico had compensated Americans for the property destroyed.

Some administration at some time is going to do this very thing. Had we protected the rights of Americans in Mexico in the past years we would not have had to go to war with Germany. Why should not the Kaiser sink the *Lusitania?* We had never avenged the wrongs done against our citizens in Mexico, and he had good reason to believe we would not avenge any wrong he might commit against the citizens of this country.

To-day many Americans in Mexico claim the protection of the British Government, because they know they will be protected, whereas if they admitted that they were Americans their lives and their liberty would not be respected. The time is not far distant when the United States will send her Army into Mexico to protect the lives and property of our citizens, and will remain there and see that they are protected. The sooner the better. We have insisted that the Monroe doctrine be not interfered with in the drafting of the league of nations. If European nations are to keep off the American Continent, it becomes our duty to see that things move orderly on this side of the Atlantic.

Now that the American Nation has completed its undertaking in the great World War in winning the greatest fight for the preservation and uplift of free nations and their peoples, a result leading to the accomplishment of a world's democracy, its occurs to me it is our imperative duty to turn our eyes and almost constant and undivided attention to the establishment of a permanent stable government in the Republic joining us south of the Rio Grande.

It is not my intention or desire to occupy the valuable time of the House at the moment, whose deliberations are needed to adjust important appropriation bills for the approaching fiscal year, and shall therefore give notice that I shall in the near future avail myself of an opportunity to talk at length on the problems confronting the American Congress pertaining to our duty in protecting the lives and property of our people in Mexico, as well, likewise, the lives and property of the people of other nations, as we have obligated ourselves to do under the provisions and policies of the Monroe doctrine.

Americans generally in the United States have little conception of the true conditions in Mexico. They know little of the habits and customs of its people. Generally speaking, they are ignorant of the vast mineral and agricultural resources of our southern neighbors. Thousands of our American travelers touring Mexico see little of the vast riches of that country only from the plate-glass windows of a Pullman car and observations obtained in and around the cities reached by rail, in which cities only the aristocracy in particular are able to live.

They little realize that only a very short while ago Mexico had an estimated population of about 16,000,000 souls. I say estimated population for the reason that at no time has a systematic enumeration of the inhabitants been taken, and principally, very undoubtedly, for the reason that the country is lacking sufficient intelligence to take a census; and, furthermore, they seemingly do not have any use for one if it were possible to take a census.

Again, generally speaking, our citizens are unmindful of the fact that of these 16,000,000 people 12,000,000 of them are totally illiterate. And can it not be wondered why, since the arrival of Cortez at Vera Cruz in 1545, that such a nation is in constant rebellion and guerilla warfare?

Mr. Speaker, I have given much thought to existing conditions in Mexico, which conditions have maintained for more than three centuries, with little or no improvement.

True, it can be said that Mexico has advanced from time to time only at intervals of a few years; but the erection of industrials and the broadening of agricultural and mining operations have only been consummated to be torn asunder by rebellious mobs against the pilfering and grafting methods of the country's grafting public officials—Federal, State, and municipal.

I have talked with and heard interestingly the stories told by several Americans who have traveled over Mexico from the border to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec on horse and mule back; men who have traveled the trails over mountains, through valleys, barrancas, and canyons; with men who have come in contact with the people of isolated towns and villages in the mountains and valleys two and three hundred miles away from cities, roads, and railroads.

The only ingress and egress to and from these places of habitation and production is by narrow and dangerous trails, over which travel the mule trains with their cargoes of ores, tropical and semitropical fruits, tobacco, coconuts, sugar cane, cotton, and numerous other products of the fertile valleys to find their destination at the markets of the larger cities.

Can you imagine that during the periods of rest from insurrections and rebellions that thousands, yes, millions, of acres of land in Mexico are cultivated, or, in fact, plowing and cultivation is being done or attempted by ox teams? That these vast haciendas or farms owned by the few wealthy class are worked by the peon class, who receive 25 cents Mexican money per day for their labor from sunrise to sunset, in addition to which they receive a pittance of corn and beans—maize and frijoles—for themselves and families of from 3 to 10 children?

The people of Mexico are divided into two distinct classes—the wealthy, who are immensely rich, and the poor, who are miserably poor and illiterate.

The wealthy or ruling class is divided into five or six factions, at all times lined up for warfare against the faction having control of governmental functions.

The leaders and lieutenants of these warring, grafting factions wear the costly sombrero, silver-trimmed costumes, decorated with revolvers, stilettos, and other attractive human blood-producing equipment, mounted on fine horses or mules, ride over the trails, through haciendas, and villages, and by firing their revolvers in air are successful in a short space of time of obtaining hundreds of these poor peons of the farms and villages to follow them, and these poor, ignorant peons have at the time no conception of the purpose of their mission and are led off to be slaughtered in conflict with the opposing faction or drop dead on the trails for want of sustenance.

To discuss the condition of the women and children left behind is to only picture starvation and death.

It can be truthfully said that the people of Mexico are hospitable in the extreme. Even the humble peon is ever ready to give to the traveler any or all his portion of life's necessities, and the offer of compensation for a meal of tortillas is distasteful to them. It is this class of people, whose desire to be generous and industrious, and whose offspring should be afforded the opportunities of free education enabling them to become faithful, industrious, and good citizens, that our attention should be given, and the quicker this Government will extend the helping hand to these millions of suffering people by a determined policy of aggressive interference against these oppressive and rebellious factions, and hold them to strict rules of law ond order, the quicker these poor people will be

given a chance permanently to pursue their vocations and secure their proper proportion of the public funds to educate their children to become useful and industrious citizens.

We have accomplished this in Cuba and the Philippines and can do it in Mexico.

The weakness, lack of determination, and seeming indifference of this administration has resulted in the premeditated insult to our flag in Mexico some years ago at Tampico, and as yet the demand of this Government, or rather the present administration, on the Mexican Government that the Stars and Stripes be saluted, has not been carried out.

Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand an editorial which appeared in the Washington Post of June 18, present month, which I desire to have read and made a part of my remarks, headed "America's duty to Mexico."

AMERICA'S DUTY TO MEXICO.

Rarely have American citizens at any period been subjected to the doubt and anxiety that now surround and confound the foreign policies of the United States. Much of the confusion is due to the unexpected developments of the war, but much of it has been avoidable. Some of the public mystification has resulted from the absence and silence of the President of the United States. In the absence of that bond of sympathy which usually unites a President and the people, which can exist only when the people are kept informed, the public falls back upon rumors and apprehensions, some of which are baseless. It is a situation that makes for mischief by giving foreign nations the impression that the Government of the United States is divided. Advantage will be taken of this supposed internal conflict, both by friendly and unfriendly nations, to advance their own ends at American expense. That is only natural and to be expected.

Apparently there is not an American living who can rely upon any American policy concerning Mexico. Every citizen of this country is affected, or may be affected, by Mexican developments, and yet the subject is shrouded in impenetrable mystery and doubt. There is no consistency of action based upon any known rule of policy, law, or even expediency. Admirable action, founded upon right and law, has been followed sometimes by action so inconsistent that the American people have abandoned the effort to understand the principle, if any, which guided their Government.

Yet Mexico will not down. It is worse than Banquo's ghost, for that was only an apparition, while Mexico comes to the council table in the flesh, a ghastly figure of famine and blood. There is no pushing Mexico away by heated words. The wounded and dying nation stares at America, and from the parched lips comes the accusing question, "What have I done to you?"

Bandits fight like vultures over the body of Mexico. An organization of militarized bandits headed by Carranza is the recognized government. An organization of bandits headed by Pancho Villa is at work trying to dislodge the Carranza band of robbers in order that a fresh band may pillage the Mexican people and such foreigners as remain. The United States has recognized Carranza, who possesses Ciudad Juarez. Villa's band attacks, and bullets fly into El Paso. American forces thereupon cross the line and chase the Villa band away, thus shielding the Carranza band and strengthening its hold upon the Mexican people. The next day the usurper in the City of Mexico causes a protest to go forth against the "invasion of the sovereignty of Mexico." Villa, thwarted, takes steps to retaliate upon every American he encounters, and if opportunity permits he will make a raid across the line and murder more Americans. In the meantime the people of Mexico are starving, with railroads and mines shut down, money debased, life unsafe, and all the operations of government paralyzed if not abandoned.

Has America no duty toward Mexico? Is this Nation bound only to go to the aid of France and never to the aid of the dying millions below the Rio Grande? Do Americans owe a duty only to distant peoples, like the Armenians, the Turks, or the Albanians, and not to the Mexicans?

The stupidity of employing the United States Army against one set of Mexican bandits and thus aiding the opposing set is so gross that even the War Department should be able to see it. The futility of the action equals its stupidity. What was gained, except the intensified resolve by both Carranzistas and Villistas to kill all Americans found at their mercy? A week ago the American authorities refused to permit Carranza soldiers to pass through Texas to defend Juarez, the excuse being that it would show favoritism and thus enrage Villa and lead to reprisals by him against Americans. Now the United States Army goes down and attacks Villa himself—not vigorously and effectively, but just enough to sting him into making reprisals on defenseless Americans! If the United States Army would pursue Villa and capture or kill him the "invasion" of Mexico would be more than justified. Or if it should clean out the Carranza outfit it would be doing equally good work for the Mexican people. But in Mexico, as in Russia, the rule is, while intermeddling, to avoid anything effective or decisive.

If it be true that Great Britain would take a mandate for Mexico under the league of nations, the American cup of humiliation would be complete. There is no denying that Great Britain would perform the task well, but this very fact would bring into sharper contrast the feebleness and failure of America in doing its duty. The league of nations, however, is not yet a reality so far as the United States is concerned. Possibly a way will be found whereby America will befriend Mexico before taking over the government of Armenia, Turkey, or Albania.

Every word of this editorial meets my views, and I am in hearty sympathy with its contents.

Mexico is, in my opinion, the heaviest mineralized country on the Western Hemisphere. Her valleys are rich and highly productive, her climate ideal and continuously even, and her mountains loaded with expansive reservoirs of water and can easily find its way to irrigate the fertile valleys, and to give to the people their proper proportion of land and natural resources, together with permanent opportunity to work and operate these lands, and facilities for the necessary education of their children, Mexico will hold a position industrially, commercially, and financially among all American Republics to which it is entitled; and it is our urgent duty that we encourage progress and happiness among the people of Mexico, if it take the entire military and naval forces of this country to enter Mexico and restore law and order and establish for the downtrodden people a permanent, stable government by the people, of the people, and for the people to enforce it.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MARION E. RHODES,

OF MISSOURI,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, June 18, 1919.

On the bill (H. R. 3854) for repeal of the daylight-saving law.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, there are many public questions on which the people of my district do not agree, but, in my opinion, about 9 people out of every 10 do agree the so-called "daylight-saving act" should have been repealed long ago. In fact, we regard the law as a failure from the very start and believe there never was any good reason for such a law, because it has worked a great hardship upon the people.

Personally I hold it never accomplished the results claimed for it and can be justified upon but one ground only, namely, that of being a war measure. Now that the war is over and the reasons for the creation of the law having disappeared the law itself should disappear. Let me say in this connection that when it does disappear I trust it will never return to pester the American people.

In the first place, this so-called "daylight-saving act" was wholly an experiment. It was a misnomer and a failure of the very worst sort; yet I feel certain Congress did what it thought at the time was a wise thing. Everybody wanted to win the war, and wanted it won as quickly as possible, so daylight saving was tried. Many other new and untried things were attempted and found successful, but daylight saving will long be remembered as the most mischievous and pestiferous legal experiment this country ever undertook. As a light-saving device, here is one of many practical examples: In the lead-mining section of southeast Missouri, where the workingman lives from 1 to 3 miles from the mines, he has to get up so early in the morning that his wife is compelled to prepare his breakfast by lamplight and he has to eat his breakfast by lamplight in order to reach his place of employment by 7 o'clock. This was true all during the month of May, and is yet true even at a time when the days are at their very longest. I assume the same thing is true in all parts of the United States of similar latitude. The American farmer, who is compelled everywhere to rise early and work late, was perhaps more inconvenienced as a class than anyone else.

According to the committee report, here are some of the reasons urged by the farmers and laboring people of America in support of the repeal of the daylight-saving act:

CLINTON GRANGE, No. 370,
Clinton, N. Y., May 28, 1919.

Whereas the daylight-saving law, after a fair trial, has proven to be not only of no benefit, but an added burden to the farmer, in that it increases his expense for labor; that it causes him to use artificial light to do early morning work; that daylight is wasted; that the farmer's working hours are lengthened; that loss of sleep is gradually but surely undermining his health; and, further, that the daylight-saving law is a travesty thrown in the face of the farmers throughout the country: Therefore be it

Resolved, That Clinton Grange, No. 370, in regular session convened, May 24, 1919, is hereby opposed to the said daylight-saving law and requests that our Representatives in Congress and in the Senate vote for its repeal; and be it

Resolved, That we lend our united support to the National Grange in its efforts to bring about the repeal of said law; and be it

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the office of the National Grange at Washington, D. C., and to our Representatives in Congress and in the Senate.

Adopted.

W. G. COMSTOCK, *Master.*
THOMAS E. ROBERTS, *Secretary.*

OKLAHOMA CITY, *February 1, 1919.*

Noticing by the daily papers that the so-called daylight-saving plan is to be made a permanent thing by law and that all clocks and watches are to be set forward one hour in the spring and back again in the fall, we, the undersigned employees of railroads, wish to register a protest against the misnamed plan.

Most of us have to get up at 5 or 5.30 a. m. in order to get to our work by 7.30 or 8 a. m., and during most of the year we get up, eat breakfast, and leave home before daylight—for which we pay the gas and electric companies their increased toll. If the clocks are left alone,

we can get some little benefit in the midsummer by having reduced gas and light bills, but this law deprives us of this little benefit, and we are compelled to go to work in the dark the year around.

If there was any class of workers who got any benefit out of the plan, we would cheerfully bear our share of the burden for the benefit of the rest, but we fail to see wherein anyone derives any benefit.

We therefore petition your honorable body to investigate further and take some action toward allowing the working hours to remain as they were "before the war."

[Twenty-two signatures.]

MOUNT VERNON, N. H., *May 27, 1919.*

Hon. EDWARD H. WASON,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Whereas it seems to the best interest of the farmers of New Hampshire that the so-called daylight-saving law be repealed, we, the members of Prospect Grange, No. 21, of Mount Vernon, respectfully urge you to use your influence to have this law repealed at this extra session of Congress.

Respectfully, yours,

EDWARD A. MILNE,
Secretary Prospect Grange.
W. P. JENKINS, *Master.*

At a regular meeting of Mount Allison Grange, No. 308, Patrons of Husbandry, held at Allison, Colo., April 25, 1919, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the present so-called daylight-saving law is detrimental to the interests and works an undue hardship upon the farmers of this community: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Mount Allison Grange, No. 308, unanimously oppose the present law and demand an immediate repeal of same.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this lodge; that a copy of them be sent to our State Representatives at Washington, D. C., and to the National Grange.

MACHINISTS HELPERS' LOCAL UNION, NO. 868.
Huntington, W. Va., May 16, 1919.

Hon. HARRY WOODYARD, M. C.

DEAR SIR: At a regular meeting of Local No. 868, International Association of Machinsts' Helpers, at Huntington, W. Va., I was instructed by unanimous vote to write you, asking you to use your influence toward having the time turned back one hour, as the working day has been reduced to eight hours and as the warm weather is coming on when one hour's rest in the morning is worth two hours in the evening when it is so warm. Also this fast time was only a war measure. Now, that the war is over, we feel that the time should be turned back to normal. Please give our request your consideration, and oblige,

DAVIS MYERS, *Recording Secretary.*

THOMPSON, CONN., *May 6, 1919.*

Resolved, That Quinnatisset Grange, No. 65, Patrons of Husbandry, hereby unanimously express our disapproval of the so-called daylight-saving law, which is a serious hindrance to the farming industry. In these times, when labor is so expensive and difficult to obtain and when the demands for shorter hours of labor have to be met, the substitution of an early morning hour with its heavy dew for one hour of the afternoon works a great hardship, and is detrimental to the farmers' interest. We therefore most respectfully urge that in the coming session of the United States Congress this law should be repealed, and this unnecessary burden be removed from the farming interests of the country.

Mrs. HANNAH W. BATES, *Secretary.*

Not only have the farmers found the law a hardship, but the working people everywhere to a very large extent oppose it. The American Federation of Labor, now in session at Atlantic City, by a vote of 450 to 180, went on record a few days ago as opposing the daylight-saving act. Supporters of the act argue that the repeal of the law is urged by the electric light, gas, and fuel corporations. The facts indicate there is not a word of truth in the contention, because the chief complaint arises among people who have little connection with such corporations, either as patrons or stockholders.

In conclusion let me call attention to another phase of the question. For 5,000 years the ancients studied the phenomena of the heavenly bodies in search of the true science of the solar system, and finally decided the earth and its inhabitants were more largely subject to the influence of the stars than the sun. So the science of astrology was adopted as the correct philosophy, and every man in his day either succeeded or failed according to the particular star under which he happened to be born. But about the middle of the sixteenth century Copernicus announced that the sun was the center of the solar system and that the earth and all other planets revolved about it as a common center; that the earth on which we live maintains certain varying yet fixed positions with regard to the sun, and that body is the fountain of all earthly light and heat. Hence the seasons and the changes thereof, as well as the varying length of day and night, are now understood to be subject to that well-ordered plan in nature known to us all as the Copernican theory.

With the passing of the old philosopher went the hourglass and sundial, both useful inventions in their day, but highly impractical for a commercial age. The trouble about the hourglass was it took an extra hand to feed it, and the sundial could neither be depended upon in cloudy weather nor indoors. I believe the first sundial ever mentioned in recorded history is found in the thirty-eighth chapter of Isaiah, in a reference to the "dial of Ahaz." Ahaz is said to have lived 700 years before the Christian era, and the sundial was continued as an instrument of common use until the middle of the eighteenth century. So when the civilized world accepted the Copernican theory, modern inventors gave us the clock and watch as devices indicating the hour of the day. And in perfecting these modern inventions the equation of time has been determined, based upon the agency of the sun and accepted both by the scientific and industrial world. The understanding being that it is noon the very minute the sun reaches his greatest height above the horizon, because the sun is the chief agent in measuring time. We are therefore justified in drawing this conclusion: After thousands of years of study, science and invention have given us one fixed standard of time and devices for indicating the same. In other words, sun time is natural time, and in my opinion it suits the wants of man much better than this so-called daylight-saving scheme, and the closer we stick to it the better we will get along.

The so-called daylight-saving law is a snare and a delusion, because it saves neither light nor fuel, and is scientifically incorrect.

Telephone Rates.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD YATES,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, June 18, 1919.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I have one thing to contribute to this discussion. On the 1st day of January, 1914, I became a member of the State Public Utilities Commission of Illinois, Gov. Edward F. Dunne having done me the honor to appoint me. I was a minority member of that commission, he being a Democrat and I a Republican. I served on that commission throughout the years 1914, 1915, 1916, and until July 1, 1917. It was a hard-working commission of five members, having jurisdiction over the rates and service of all public utilities in Illinois, including those of Chicago, and also of all their issues of stocks and bonds and other securities. There are about 100 railroads in Illinois and about 100 gas companies and about 100 electric-light companies, and, in addition to other utilities, there were 888 telephone companies—more now, I think. The telephone docket was assigned to me. In other words, all of the telephone cases came before me for trial—hundreds and hundreds of them. It became absolutely necessary that I should know telephone rates, and know them thoroughly.

It was impossible to have such a constant and continuous relation to them and not learn all about their building and all the elements going into them. I ought to know about telephone rates. Perhaps I ought not to say it, because I want to be modest; but I think I really do know. If there is one thing which I do know it is that to make a valuation and investigation and schedule of rates which would be thoroughgoing and workmanlike, for example, in the case of the Chicago Telephone Co., would take not less than six months. It took seven months to investigate the telephone rates of the Central Union Telephone Co. at Peoria, Ill., and when I left the commission that investigation was still going on. The Chicago Telephone Co. has 350,000 subscribers—350,000 instruments. If every expert of the Illinois State Commission were put to work to-day they could not complete a satisfactory examination and a reasonably fair schedule in six months, in my opinion. When you add all of the difficulties and problems of 887 other telephone companies, large and small, you formulate a gigantic task. Every telephone company in Illinois will seek to raise its rates and will file an application therefor and will ask for a hearing. Under these circumstances the State experts will not be able to give their entire time, or anything like it, to the consideration of the rates of the Chicago company. It follows that the 1st day of January, 1920, will find the city of Chicago without a new schedule of rates and without the old schedule of rates existing before the joint resolution was passed a year ago, July 16, 1918, and without the rates put into effect by the Postmaster General under the joint resolution; and that city will be without any rates at all—I mean any telephone rates—unless the bill now pending before us is passed with a provision extending the present rates—the Postmaster General's rates—for six months. In other words, there will be an interval of confusion and chaos. This can be avoided by providing, as the pending House amend-

ment to the Senate bill does provide, for the projecting of the Federal rates into the future for six months.

Personally I believe that one year, or at least nine months, would not be too long an interval. I am quite sure that six months will cause a great deal of hurry and haste which will be harmful to everybody and helpful to no one, but it is a possibility that the six months will serve the purpose. I am convinced that 90 days would not do so. In all this I am taking into consideration the needs and interests of the public, and not merely the interests of the company in Chicago or of the hundreds of companies outside of Chicago. The interests of the public are quite as much aided and enhanced as are the interests of the various companies by the allowance of adequate time to permit the State commissions or regulatory bodies to pass on the hundreds of applications which will be filed. It is no favor or benefit or advantage to any community to inflict upon it a schedule of rates too low for the company to live on. The public must have and are entitled to adequate service, and adequate service at reasonable rates, but the service can be adequate only when the rates are reasonable. If a hasty schedule is adopted—I mean if a schedule is put through in a hurry—it is usually too low and has to be revised. Every State Public Utilities Commission starts in with the idea that it will save a large amount of money to the public by making large reductions in rates, but it finds out very soon that unless the company can charge reasonable rates the service is not, and can not be, adequate. Hence no enlightened commissioner in the United States, who belongs to a commission having a large docket, will be found objecting to this extension of the Federal rates for six months—at least, that is my opinion. I concur in, and approve of, and will vote to support the adoption of that part of the committee report which reads as follows:

Your committee believed that the period of 90 days as contained in the Senate act was too short to permit the commissions or regulatory bodies to pass on the hundreds of applications which would be filed, in view of the differing requirements and conditions in the several States, as in Ohio, for instance, where before an application can be passed upon a valuation must be made, or in Michigan, where the municipality must join with the company in making the application. While we are eager to turn back the wire systems at the earliest possible date and limit the operation of the Federal rates to a reasonable period, we feel compelled to extend this period beyond 90 days for the reasons based largely upon the physical limitations imposed upon the commissions or regulatory bodies. On the other hand, we believe a period of one year too long. It would invite delay and dilatory tactics on the part of some of the companies to secure a proper readjustment of their rates. We believe under the circumstances, and in the interest of fairness both to companies and to the public, that a period of six months will be sufficient. Hence the amendments proposed to the Senate bill.

Repeal of the Daylight-Saving Law.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CARVILLE D. BENSON,
OF MARYLAND,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, June 18, 1919.

Mr. BENSON. Mr. Speaker, the farmers of the country are unquestionably opposed to the daylight-saving plan. This includes the gardener, trucker, dairy farmer, and grain farmer without exception. It has been clearly shown here that the efficiency of the farmer has been reduced from 12 to 20 per cent. Everyone that knows anything about farming realizes that the hour that is cut off in the afternoon is one of the most valuable hours of the day on the farm. The farmer who employs hired help is not in a position to ask and can not reasonably expect his farm hands to work by sun time while the employees of all other industries measure their day by the clock. They come in the morning to begin work at the usual hour, measuring time by the clock, which has been advanced one hour, and the first hour of the work period is necessarily spent in killing time while the dew lingers on the crops. The sun is an hour late according to clock time in its work of preparing the fields for the day's task. In this manner and for this reason the farmer can not prevent his loss of one hour per day for each man employed on his farm. We all know that hay and grain can not be stored while the dew is on the ground in the morning. We also know that many crops can not be worked advantageously at an early hour—sun time—in the morning.

This, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, should be sufficient reason for the passage of this bill providing for the repeal of the daylight-saving law, but in my opinion the residents of the cities, who it appears are the chief advocates of continuing the law in force, are not benefited by the daylight-saving plan, especially in a southern climate. During the months of June, July, and August we very frequently have excessively warm weather, and it is impossible to sleep in the small city houses until after midnight. Turning the clock one hour ahead does not cool the atmosphere. The result is the people of the city do not and can not rest until the air has cooled, and being obliged to rise an hour earlier they are deprived of an hour's sleep each night at a time when sleep is most needed to renew their strength and safeguard their health.

The farmers and the members of the Federation of Labor seem to be as one unit in favor of the repeal of this law, and while we would like to please everyone, if it were possible, it seems clear to me that if we are to aid in increasing the productiveness of the farms, advance the interests of labor, and thereby advance the interests of all, this repeal measure should be passed.

The Proposed League of Nations.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES F. CURRY,
OF CALIFORNIA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, June 23, 1919.

Mr. CURRY of California. Mr. Speaker, every normal, civilized human being longs for the time to come when, as foretold in prophecy, "they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up the sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." But right now we are living in the hypocritical, pharisaical, ragtime age when "from the least of them even unto the greatest of them everyone is given to covetousness, saying peace, peace, when there is no peace."

Everyone abhors war, but there are worse things than war. The sacrifice of personal liberty, of national independence, or of national honor would be worse than war. No nation ever achieved liberty but by the sword, and no nation ever retained liberty longer than it had the ability and willingness and courage to defend it by the sword should occasion require, and no nation ever retained liberty whose citizens were not moral, intelligent, and patriotic and who knew and observed the difference between liberty and license. National liberty without wealth is to be preferred to a nation rolling in wealth but subject to even indirect suzerainty, as personal liberty without wealth is to be preferred to riches and vassalage.

The people of the United States possess wealth and enjoy liberty and independence as a result of attending to their own business and keeping free from entangling alliances with foreign powers.

The league of nations as proposed by President Wilson and approved by ex-President Taft would not elevate the nations of the earth to our standard, but would have a tendency to lower our standard. Liberty is not the natural condition of man; it is the highest expression of government made possible by the best thoughts and best efforts of the best minds that inhabit and have inhabited the earth. The liberty we enjoy is a new thing in government, and dates practically from the Revolutionary War. No other country is free as we are free, not even Switzerland, which is a democracy, maintained as a bumper State by the jealousies of surrounding great nations, and certainly France is not a republic such as we are.

Any American who has studied the league of nations constitution must know we can not subscribe to this constitution and become a part of it without, in a great measure, changing our form of government. We have the best Government in the world and the most enlightened people as a mass, but there are times when the plausible demagogue who appeals to the ideals, the passions, and the prejudices and stirs up the hatreds of the people seems to have more influence than the statesman who appeals to their reason and their intellect.

We have built up a standard for mankind on a higher plane than any other nation in the world. If we enter the proposed league of nations we must either bring up European nations to our standard in every particular way or else we must lower our national standard to meet the level of European if not of Asiatic

nations. If we enter the proposed league of nations we must participate more or less in the management of European nations or else the league will be of little force, and if we do this what is to become of the high economic social status of our working people in the United States as compared with the working people in European and Asiatic countries? To bring them up to our standard the whole industrial fabric of the world must be changed or else our present labor standard must be lowered to the European level. There is no use to suggest that this league of nations is simply to prevent war. That declaration means only a hoped-for ultimate result. The things that must be considered in the league of nations are the factors and conditions that lead up to war. They must be controlled in order to prevent war. It is not enough to say that wars of the future can be stopped by simply organizing a league of nations to overwhelm disturbances. If war is to be stopped, the causes of war must be removed, and to do that human nature will have to be changed and selfishness eliminated.

Under the proposed league of nations we would trade off the Monroe doctrine for the obligation to police the world at our expense at the dictation of the league; we would sacrifice our right to control immigration to or emigration from our country. A protective tariff would have to be submitted to the league for its approval. We would sacrifice the right to our coastwise trade for our merchant marine and our right to blockade in case of war without the permission of the league. When our interests were at stake we would not have a vote and would be compelled to abide by the decree of the league, or if we did not our refusal would be an act of war.

The Allies will settle the peace treaty in Europe to suit themselves without giving offense to the United States if it can be avoided, but we should remember that we are not an ally. We failed, refused, and neglected to become an ally and declared war on Germany two and three-quarter years after the Allies declared war on that nation, and for an entirely different reason. We later declared war against Austria, and for an entirely different reason than the Allies did. The only thing we had in common with the Allies was a common Army used against a common enemy, and at that the armies were kept separate, although acting under one command. In our declaration of war against Germany and Austria we stated that we entered the war because Germany and Austria had committed repeated acts of war against the United States.

The war is practically over, so far as we are concerned, and I do not think it is any more our right, our business, or our duty to define boundaries and prescribe the civilization and governments of Europe, or portions of Europe, or any other than the American Continents, because we had the power to do so, than it would have been right for Germany to impose her Kultur and system of government on us had she the power to do so.

The legislation of the Congress and the action of the Senate in approving and disapproving treaties during the next few years will determine whether our country shall remain a Republic with a Constitution that protects all in their life, liberty, and property, whether it shall be an autocracy under which power and wealth are centralized and the rights of the many are ignored, or whether it shall be a mobocracy under which the individual who does not agree with the Government has no rights at all.

President Wilson and ex-President Taft compare the constitution of the league of nations to the Constitution of the United States and the relationship of the nations to the league with the relationship of the States of the Union to the Federal Government. That certainly would be a surrender of nationality and make of the United States a subordinate unit in a league of nations, and even if it would not it would not stop war. The Constitution of the United States is written in plain understandable language, and yet the Supreme Court of the United States from the beginning of the Government to the Civil War wrote hundreds of volumes of decisions on cases involving the conflict of authority and defining the dividing line between the jurisdiction of the States and the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and yet the irrepressible conflict had to be decided by the arbitrament of arms in the War between the States, the bloodiest and most costly war in history until the present awful international war in Europe, and even to this day the Supreme Court seldom renders a unanimous decision on a case involving a constitutional question.

No two lawyers agree upon the interpretation of any section of the constitution of the proposed league of nations. I fear if it is adopted without being amended so as to safeguard nationality and the rights of individual nations it will lead to a war between the members of the league. It should be remembered there is no proposition to create a league of nations but only a league of nations. Those nations not admitted to the league would feel humiliated, insulted, and revengeful, and when the time came when they could do so would undoubtedly organize another league, and the end no man can foresee, but it almost certainly would end in war. The league of nations is "the Holy Alliance" brought down to date, and is, if possible, more hypocritical and pharisaical.

The world is going through a frightful crisis. I hope and believe our country will be less affected adversely by the readjustment of social, governmental, and economic conditions from the present war to a peace basis than any other. I pray God that the world may become Christianized and live in accordance with His laws, rules, and regulations, but no human agency alone can accomplish that result. The world was one nation speaking one language before the flood and after the flood up to the time of the building of the Tower of Babel. Before the flood the people became so unrighteous that God drowned all the people but the family of Noah. After the flood the people soon again forgot God, and while they were building the Tower of Babel He confused their tongues and scattered them on the face of the earth as separate tribes, nations, and races. In God's good time, as foretold in prophecy, when the world is morally and spiritually prepared for the millennium, we may look for it, but perpetual peace certainly will not grow out of the peace conference in Europe, where there is so much prejudice, passion, and hatred and where even the Allies distrust one another. They speak different languages, think different thoughts, have different ideals, follow different modes of living, believe in different forms of government, and have different religions; each believes his own to be the best, whether he be Christian, Turk, or heathen, white, smoked, or yellow. Until after the battle of Armageddon, which has not as yet been fought, we should remember that St. Paul says:

> God that made the world * * * giveth to all life and breath and all things. And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed and the bounds of their habitation.

The conditions in Russia ought to prove conclusively that the world is not prepared to substitute internationalism for national patriotism. Every signatory nation wishes to reserve some particular right for itself that would give it a little advantage over the other members of the league. The fundamental principles of the league are violated by the peace conferees in their treatment of Italy, China, and Korea.

Italy is to be cheated out of Fiume, which was included in "irredeemed Italy," promised to her by the Allies when she cast her lot with them. Japan is to be permitted to occupy Kiaochau and the Shantung Peninsula, that part of China in which Confucius and Mencius were born, lived, and died and are buried. This outrage is being permitted by the peace conference because Japan is militaristically strong and China weak.

Some time ago the Chinese Government burned up $25,000,000 worth of opium and forbade its use in the Republic. Japan and the other great powers agreed to prohibit their citizens and subjects from engaging in the opium trade with China. Japan is keeping the letter of her agreement, but is flooding China, through the Shantung Peninsula, with morphine. Smoking opium is much less deadly than is the hypodermic use of morphine.

Poor, bleeding Korea is being denied her independence by Japan. During the Russo-Japanese War Japan compelled Korea to sign a treaty permitting Japan to occupy and move troops and munitions of war through Korea during the war and pledged herself to evacuate Korea within one year after the war was over. Instead of doing so, Japan disbanded the Korean Army, disarmed the civilian population, placed Japanese in control of the local governments, and assumed entire police control of the country. She then made Korea a province of Japan and changed its name to Chosen. The Koreans are peacefully petitioning and working for their freedom and a restoration of their nationality. As a result, the Japanese soldiers and police have shot and hacked them to death by tens of thousands and have perpetrated as great atrocities on the Koreans as the Germans perpetrated on the Belgians, and worse, as the Belgians had an Army of defense and the Koreans have none.

A few weeks ago a number of Korean men, women, and children that had been shot, clubbed, and stabbed by Japanese soldiers and police for carrying placards on which were printed, "Korea wants her freedom," were being cared for in an American hospital in Seoul. The Japanese arrested the American doctors and nurses and drove the wounded Koreans from the hospital. I wish the peace conference in Europe would immediately frame a treaty of peace that will give peace to the world, so that the people of the world can go to

work and stop the anarchy, revolution, Bolshevism, and I. W. W. ism with which so much of the world is being afflicted since the signing of the armistice. After peace has been declared and agreed to the delegates may remain in session and try to work out a league of nations that may have a tendency to minimize the dangers of war, and I hope it may be successful. I do not know whether you have noticed it or not, but the constitution of the proposed league of nations does not provide that the people shall have anything whatever to do with the appointment of its delegates. The members of the present peace conference were appointed, and some of them self-appointed, by the executives of the several nations without even consulting the legislative branches of their Governments.

Mr. Wilson, in his New Freedom, says, "Some men have not yet outgrown the Declaration of Independence." I thank God there are some men who have not outgrown the Declaration of Independence, Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, the Constitution of the United States, the Sermon on the Mount, and the Ten Commandments.

It seems popular with some to run after false gods and political quacks who promise health, wealth, and prosperity to all who will follow them, but if the people follow them and partake of their patent medicines their liberties will be destroyed and go down in anarchy and a despotism will be reared on the ruins of the structure. Without the people immediately stop taking political quack nostrums the Nation will soon be in the same condition as the individual who on his death bed instructed his son to have engraved on his tombstone as his epitaph, "Here lies John Jones. I was well. I wanted to be better. I took physic and died."

Repeal of Daylight-Saving Law.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. RAINEY,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, June 18, 1919.

Mr. JOHN W. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, the repeal of this law would be a serious mistake. It would be detrimental to the best interests of the country, and its repeal is urged on account of its inconvenience to the farmer. The continuance of this law will prove of great benefit to a great majority of the people of this country.

As far as I can analyze the arguments advanced, it resolves itself into a contest between rural and city workers.

Ever since the opening of this Congress Members of this House representing agricultural districts have been tumbling over one another introducing bills to bring about repeal of the law, some of them insisting the demand comes from the laboring class. I can not agree with them as to the latter argument. The millions who sweat and toil in the large industries, in the factories, in the sweatshops, in the wholesale and retail stores of the city, warrant me in saying that if they had an opportunity to vote on this question, if not unanimous in their decision, there would certainly be a preponderance in favor if its continuance. I feel safe in suggesting 90 per cent would vote to continue under present regulations.

Its continuance means a big saving in the conservation of coal, but above and beyond all this as a health measure the benefits accruing to working people, particularly those living in the big cities, are incalculable.

It has benefited them mentally by giving them an extra hour, which they might use to advantage in reading and study. It has benefited them physically by giving them an opportunity to get out of doors and enjoy God's fresh air and sunshine and to indulge in recreation of some kind. It prevents the necessity of working in artificial light, which we all agree is a strain on the eyes and greatly impairs the sight. It reduces the number of accidents in industrial plants, because statistics prove that most of these accidents occur after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It has benefited them financially by giving them an opportunity to work in their own gardens; also to save about one-third in their gas or electric light bills.

I am willing to admit the farmer may suffer some inconvenience, but feel satisfied, if he would make some slight sacrifice, he could readily overcome the handicap and adjust his time, thereby bringing a little sunshine and happiness into the lives and homes of millions of those who toil in the great cities. After all, the farmer must not consider himself the czar or dictator. Nor should the Members of the House feel there is but one side to this question. I know in advance if the roll is called on this bill the law will be repealed, because the farmers of this country are so thoroughly organized that when they become interested in a measure and start their propaganda working, I know the answer before our names are called, and yet, gentlemen, there are a trifle more than 12,000,000 of people engaged in agriculture, as against more than 25,000,000 working in other lines, and while the people of the city outnumber the farmer two to one, they must submit to his dictation because he is organized and receives from this House whatever he asks. His request seems to be a command to a great majority of our Members. As for myself, I will vote against the repeal of this law.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS D. SCHALL,

OF MINNESOTA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, June 24, 1919.

Mr. SCHALL. Mr. Speaker, in the great world unrest of war changes are made overnight that would not be accomplished in a cycle of peace. Revolutionary procedures are adopted uncomplainingly, almost without notice, by the people if some one they trust holds out that the change will help to the Nation's victory. Many such changes, into which we were rushed by the exigencies of war, were not for the greatest good of the greatest number, did not help to the winning of the war, and now that sober days of reflection are returning to us will have to be sloughed off.

First among these that should be discarded is the so-called daylight-saving law. This is a pet of the professional class, the semileisure class, the man of the golf club and the amateur gardener, the sojourner at the suburban summer resort, who can all close their desks an hour earlier and hie them to an extra hour of play.

It is not right that for the play hour of one class of the people the whole of another class should be made to suffer. There is nothing to prevent the city man from rising as early as he pleases "to breathe the incomparable fresh air of dawn," now that he had acquired the habit, nothing to prevent the civic and commerce associations from establishing an earlier hour for opening and closing the shops. For those who wish it, let the custom go on; but it is not American to force on the worker a penalty to pay for the pleasure of another class. The man who is benefited insists that the farmer change his mode of life to measure with the new standard. It would be more reasonable that the dwellers in the city, who have less to sacrifice, less at stake, less disadvantage to contend with, should arrange their time to conform.

The plaint of the little child, who had—

> —to go to bed by day,
> Who had to go to bed and see
> The birds still hopping on the tree,
> And hear the grown-up people's feet
> Go walking by me on the street—

has more valid basis for objection than in Robert Louis's day. The mothers do not like it that the children have to be robbed of an hour's sleep. No matter if sleep on a hot night does not come to the tossing little chap till after 9, 6 o'clock comes round just as inevitably to rout him out for school. And in the country children who have to walk 3 or 4 miles have to get up before daylight in order to get to school on time, leaving no opportunity to help with chores. Teachers have remarked an increasing restlessness, crankiness, and lack of efficient work in the little ones, a nervousness and tension that is the straight result of not getting sleep enough. Americans, big and little, need more rest, not less sleep.

The economies claimed by those who advocate this law remain to be proved. True, we used less coal last year, but daylight saving can hardly be given credit while the war emergency restricted the output.

Joshua commanded the sun to stand still, and it obeyed, but the Democratic Party out-Joshuaed Joshua by moving the sun an hour forward.

Not even the workers in the cities, who are supposed to be the beneficiaries of this legislation, are pleased. The only result they find from this change is an hour of sleep lost in the morning, when it is cool and there is a chance to rest, while it is impossible to retake that hour from the hot end of the day.

The American Federation of Labor, in recent convention assembled, rejected by an overwhelming majority the proposal to urge defeat of the repeal of this measure.

The new time standard has been especially hard on the farm people of Minnesota, where we are considerably ahead of sun time anyway, being so far west of the meridian where time changes. The hour-a-day loss is a tax on the productive energy of the farm people.

The unsatisfactory labor situation has added to the farmer's burden. Help is scarce and high priced, yet, as is well put in a petition from the farmers of Rockford, Minn., inclosed in the report of your committee—

A farmer's day is from daylight till dark.
A farm laborer's day is from 7 a. m. till 6 p. m.
A farm laborer's day is of value to the farmer only from the time the dew is off the grain till 6 o'clock p. m.
Setting the clock ahead does not dry off the dew, but it does advance the hour of quitting.

I have worked on the farm, and remember how, even under standard time, dew bothered in cultivating corn, tomatoes, and potatoes; in haying, shocking and cutting grain, in stacking, and in digging potatoes with a machine. Although the hired help insist on their day beginning by the new time they can not get to work till the dew is off the grass. And they stop when there is still an hour left for good work, one of the best hours in the whole day.

The animals on the farm regulate their habits by the sun without regard to the clocks. They are unaware of the change in time made by the milk trains. The farmer saves no daylight. He is obliged to rise just that much earlier to get his milk sterilized and meet the early train with his milk and vegetables, or get to market, to accommodate the folks in town. If he is to get enough sleep, he has to go to bed in broad daylight. If he does get a chance to drive to the neighboring town of a Saturday night, after his chores are done, to a movie show or an entertainment, the thing is over before he gets there.

The farmer conformed to the decree as long as the cause for it remained. But no longer is the cause existing. It is a question if ever the benefits of the law were sufficient to call it into existence. If for no other reason than gratitude to the farmer for his loyalty, and the tremendously patriotic service he rendered during the war, planting more and yet more acres, when his sons were called to the colors and his help force was reduced, we should repeal this law.

Now that the industrial danger is past it does not much matter who won the war. But all nations agree that the man who fed the Army, the civilians, and the Allies was the man whose bullets told against the enemy as truly as the boy in the front-line trench or at any other point in that vast line reaching from the shell-torn field back through communicating and supporting line, over the bridge of boats across the treacherous gray waters, to the last line in the loyal patriotic hearts this side the sea.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AUGUSTINE LONERGAN,

OF CONNECTICUT,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, June 30, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 3184) to create a Federal power commission and to define its powers and duties; to provide for the improvement of navigation, for the development of water power, for the use of the lands of the United States in relation thereto, and for other purposes.

Mr. LONERGAN. Mr. Speaker, the bill under discussion, with proper amendments, should be passed as soon as possible, so that the United States can start on equal footing with other large nations in the great commercial revival just beginning.

I know of no greater help that this Congress can give in the reconstruction period than to pass the water-power bill.

The first district of Connecticut, which I have the honor to represent, is vitally interested in it, for we have on the Connecticut River, about 12 miles above Hartford, at what is known as the Enfield Rapids, 40,000 horsepower running to waste every day, although it is situated in the heart of a manufacturing district where more than 100,000 horsepower are being manufactured daily out of coal at a high cost to manufacturers.

Power can be supplied to Connecticut concerns within a reasonable radius of the Enfield Rapids at about half the cost of producing steam power. Connecticut has already granted authority for the development of this power, the State of Connecticut owning the bed of the river. The State more than 10 years ago, through its general assembly, went on record as favoring a special act permitting the damming of the river at Windsor Locks. The $5,000,000 necessary for financing this project, I am informed, is ready and waiting. I am told that about 70 Connecticut and Massachusetts men have been organized into a company anxious to see this development made and prepared to invest their money in it. The men include manufacturers, who want the power in their large industries; transportation men, who wish to see the navigable possibilities of the river developed; and men otherwise interested in the growth of the State.

There is no navigation on the Connecticut River above Hartford on account of the Enfield Rapids. The Government has declined to improve the river owing to the expense of placing a dam across it in order to permit boats to surmount the rapids. It has, however, recommended that certain improvements be authorized, provided private capital build a dam at Windsor Locks.

The passage of this act will practically clear the way for wonderul development.

Added to the long story of the water-power controversy is the feature, now palpable to all, that the enactment of the measure will help immeasurably in stimulating industry, without which the United States will lag during this eventful period of reconstruction.

Then, too, there are the other reasons not so important but in themselves compelling. The purpose is to serve the public interest, to safeguard the people against any overcharge for power, to prevent illegal combinations in restraint of trade, and at the same time to permit and encourage the investment of capital in the development of water-power projects in order that the vast amount of hydroelectric power now being wasted in this country can be immediately utilized. From every part of the country there is an insistent demand for electric power. This call comes from the city and from the country, from factory and from farm, from the manufacturing centers of the East, from the arid lands of the West, and from the new industrial cities of the South. More and cheaper electric power is demanded for lighting our houses and streets, for cooking our food, for use in our factories, for moving our railroads now operated by steam and for street railways and for interurban lines, for pumping water for irrigation, and for draining the over-abundantly watered lands of the South.

Cheap electric power is demanded that this country may be on an industrial footing equal to that of the nations of Europe, where, it must be admitted, the development of the new electric chemical industries is far in advance of this country. The present laws have caused what is practically a deadlock between capital and the Government in the development of water powers upon all rivers under the control of the United States. Grants permitted under the terms of the present laws are not such as to encourage the investment of capital in water-power projects. The result is a complete stagnation of water-power developments. The few plants that have been constructed have either been exceptionally favored in their situation or have become bankrupt.

In the attempt to protect the interests of the public preventive measures have been passed, so that the public has been deprived of the great benefits to be secured from the full and adequate development of the water powers of this country. What is needed to-day is a constructive program rather than a destructive one, legislation which will permit and encourage the development of navigation and hydroelectric plants to the utmost, yet at the same time safeguard the people against extortion by high prices for power and combinations to prevent the full development and use of these powers. It is just as important to secure for the public the benefits to be derived from the development of these waterways as it is to protect them against high prices and illegal combinations.

All legislation should be in the public interest, but it is not in the public interest to pass laws which prevent utilization of the greatest natural resources of this country.

It is now time to pass constructive legislation which will enable the development of these water powers on terms fair to the public and to private capital.

It is a mistaken policy to prevent the present development of water powers in the belief that in the future they will be more valuable than now and a large source of income to the United States Government, to be raised through the taxation of these water powers. All taxation must be uniform. Every tax laid on water powers must be paid by the consumers of the power and means a higher price for power to those consumers. The correct policy is to encourage the development of our water powers and to protect the consumers by provisions which will prevent extortionate charges for water power, or a too high rate of return, or more than a reasonable return to capital, a

policy which will result in both protecting capital against confiscations and the consumer against extortionate rates.

In addition to increasing power, the bill will add to navigation on the Connecticut River. The present dam has been built since 1831. The plan is now to relocate the dam at the foot of the rapids instead of at their head, and, through locks and canals, to provide a continuous journey from Hartford to Springfield and Holyoke.

No one, I am sure, feels that our waterways should be left to the exploitation of private interests, but a program fair to all concerned should be inaugurated. Perhaps in a generation or two the Government will own all water power, but in the meantime they should be developed along lines laid down by the Government.

The development of the water power at Windsor Locks is a matter which concerns all of the towns situated near that place. This is a manufacturing as well as an agricultural part of the State of Connecticut. The communities which will be directly interested and their population in 1910 follow:

Hartford	98,915
New Britain	43,916
East Hartford	8,138
Windsor	4,178
South Windsor	2,251
East Windsor	3,362
Windsor Locks	3,715
Suffield	3,841
Enfield	9,719
Rockville	9,087
Manchester	13,641
Stafford Springs	5,235
Glastonbury	4,796
Bristol	13,502
Southington	6,516

To-day the population of the above communities, especially Hartford, New Britain, and Bristol, has increased, perhaps, 50 per cent over the figures given.

Every one of these communities is in direct line for the benefits which would result from the developing of the water power at this part of the river. These cities and towns are among the most prosperous as well as the oldest in the State. Among their residents are thousands of people who are engaged in manufacturing and agricultural pursuits and whose products go beyond the border of the United States. There are hundreds of prosperous mercantile and manufacturing concerns and hundreds of thousands of consumers who will indirectly feel the benefit of a substantial movement to increase the manufacturing facilities in their respective localities. Not only the places I have mentioned but several other important towns and cities in Connecticut and Massachusetts will be accommodated by the proposed improvements on the Connecticut River. There is no question but that with the increased population and continued industrial development the demand for water power is growing rapidly. It would be difficult to estimate the great advantages to the industries of northern Connecticut which are bound to follow when the proposed project opens up this new source of power.

The firm belief in the ultimate success of the project is greatly strengthened by the personnel of those who are back of the enterprise. They are substantial men of affairs, who have achieved marked success in other lines and who are identified with the largest commercial and manufacturing interests in their respective towns, and it may be expected that they will bring to this important undertaking the same ability, enterprise, fair dealing, and judgment that have characterized their endeavors in the past.

The Connecticut Valley is anxious to make the most of the natural resources of the Connecticut River. In my speech in the House of Representatives on March 21, 1914, I mentioned the reasons for the widespread desire for the improvement of the Connecticut River. The Connecticut rises in the extreme northern portion of New Hampshire and flows in a southerly direction between that State and Vermont, forming the boundary line between these two States, and through Massachusetts and Connecticut, emptying into Long Island Sound at Saybrook, about 30 miles to the eastward of New Haven and about 40 miles to the westward of New London. Its entire watershed is said to be about 11,000 square miles, of which only about 850 square miles are below Hartford. Most of the important tributaries of the Connecticut River join it above Hartford. Below Hartford there are only five that may be considered of any importance. The Park or Hog River enters the Connecticut from the westward at Hartford about 4,100 feet below the highway bridge, and the Hockanum River flows into it from the eastward about 5,000 feet below the mouth of the Park River. At Middletown, Little River flows in from the westward, and just above East Haddam the Salmon River and, a short distance above Essex, Eight Mile River empty in from the eastward.

As to the possibilities of the freight-traffic development of the river, the value of freight transported on the river in 1917 was about $50,000,000; and the tonnage figures pointed toward the million, being coal, lumber, building materials, fertilizer, petroleum products, and miscellaneous steamboat freight. Furthermore, it costs New England manufacturers nearly $3 to bring every dollar's worth of coal to the section, according to reliable figures. How long can New England expect to do business under this handicap with the aggressive interior and West, so much more favorably situated in regard to the food supply and the market?

An idea of the large number of people who are in position to be benefited by the development of the river is given by referring to the population of the cities and towns concerned. The communities in Connecticut interested in the river improvements have approximately 800,000 inhabitants. They are in the front rank among New England's manufacturing towns, and their products, which are so diversified that they range all the way from an ordinary pin to an automobile, are shipped to all sections of the civilized world.

Historical records show that a hundred or more years ago elaborate plans were commenced for the development of the Connecticut River. A system of canals was proposed, and charters were secured in Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Under the Connecticut charter, which was granted in 1824, the recipient was given permission to widen the channel of the river and remove obstructions from that part of the river between the bridge at Hartford and the city of Springfield. Authority to construct canals was also given. Extensive improvements were made at that time, and it is said that at that period the Connecticut River entered upon its era of greatest commercial activity. According to the records, the whole river was open to navigation from Hartford, Conn., to Wells River, Vt. The river is about 345 miles long. Freight was carried in flatboats with capacity of 30 to 40 tons.

The Connecticut Valley is one of the most important tobacco-producing districts in the United States, the crop for last year alone being valued at nearly $12,000,000 for that part of the valley within the confines of Connecticut. The river passes right through the heart of the tobacco belt. The problem of irrigation engages the attention of the growers, and the Department of Agriculture is assisting along constructive lines; but the solution of the whole situation would be hastened if, through the present measure, the way can be opened for the irrigation of this large district.

Another great argument for the development of our water powers is the imperative necessity that we produce sufficient fixed nitrogen in this country to meet its requirements.

The development of water power is more closely related to the production and conservation of food than any other project that has been proposed. Other countries with lands in a high state of cultivation many years ago utilized their water powers in the production of atmospheric nitrogen for use as fertilizer. This country up to the beginning of the war was dependent largely upon the Chilean nitrate fields for its supply of fertilizer. The development of cheap water power furnishes the only other source of supply for this product. The fixation of the nitrogen of the atmosphere as a fertilizer through the electric furnace, using cheap hydroelectric power, ranks among the most important of the economic and industrial elements of this generation. The manufacture of air fertilizers, so far advanced and so well established in France, Italy, Norway, and Germany, as well as in other countries, promises to give us abundant and cheap fertilizers, and the fertilizer industry is recognized to-day as the most important of all of its relation to and possibilities for reducing the high cost of living. Only by the utilization of our great water powers and the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen can we ever meet European competition in commerce. The countries of Europe, on lands that have been in cultivation for thousands of years, use double the amount of fertilizer per acre that is used in this country, and for double the amount of fertilizer the European farmer pays no more than the American farmer pays for half the amount, and as a result the yield per acre in Europe is double that in the United States.

The necessity for news-print paper is recognized everywhere. This can only be secured in sufficient quantities by the use of cheap hydroelectric power in the far West. The great unused stands of pulp-wood timber are almost without exception in sections of this country where the available water powers lie either in the public domain or on navigable streams. As power is absolutely essential in the conversion of wood into paper pulp, it is obvious that we can not remedy this situation without the passage of a bill permitting the development of water

powers. This is one form of practical relief that Congress can extend to newspapers in a very trying situation.

Connecticut is the munitions State of the Union. A greater part of its manufacturing industries produced munitions and materials of war than the industries of any other State in the Union.

She has now transformed a large proportion of this industrial energy back to prewar-time manufacturing processes. The crying demand is for more power. Every available water power on its nonnavigable streams has been developed to its limit. There are thousands of horsepower on its navigable streams that have not been developed because of the failure of Congress to legislate.

The bill is therefore a necessity both for purposes of reconstruction and for purposes of continued prosperity in peace.

The nations are grappling as never before for world supremacy in trade, industry, and commerce, and no factor is so important and so necessary to industrial expansion and growth as cheap electric power in unlimited quantities. Action by Congress is all that prevents the utilization of the vast amount of energy contained in the undeveloped water powers of this country. The country needs it and demands that the development of these water powers be utilized.

Mr. Speaker, I have touched in a general way upon the reasons peculiar to Connecticut which should prompt us to pass the present legislation at the earliest opportunity. What is true of Connecticut is, I am sure, true of every State in the Union. The question is no longer a local one. Our whole strength is bent toward keeping in time of reconstruction and peace the high place that the United States won during the war.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FREDERICK C. HICKS,

OF LONG ISLAND,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 30, 1919,

On the joint resolution—

Resolved, etc., That the thanks of Congress are hereby extended to those who served in the armed forces of the United States in the war against the Imperial German Government and who, through their patriotic sacrifice, steadfast fidelity, brilliant strategy, and courageous service, secured a victorious peace, gave to the world a new insight into the high ideals and lofty purposes of America, and left to future generations a splendid heritage of heroic achievement and noble devotion to duty.

That the thanks of Congress are hereby extended to those who served on the selective service boards and in the various auxiliary forces, whose patriotic, humane, and benevolent work at home and on the field of battle contributed so greatly to the organization, comfort, and support of our valiant warriors.

That the thanks of Congress are hereby extended to the mothers, wives, and relatives who, patriotic and uncomplaining, gave their nearest and their dearest in the hour of the Nation's need, and its deep and heartfelt sympathy is extended to those whose kindred fell or were permanently disabled in the great struggle.

That Congress reverently expresses its profound appreciation of the sublime act of those who made the supreme sacrifice by giving their lives for their country and their country's cause.

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Speaker, Memorial Day has a significance separate and apart from other days. The hallowed memories that enrich its traditions and glorify its sacredness are the priceless legacies for the generations that follow. At the shrines of our noble dead, whose lives were laid down that liberty might survive, those who seek the source of the greatness of America glean their answer. These heroes sealed the covenant of righteousness by their lives, and from their graves the spirit of triumphant America, sweeping onward under its star of destiny, receives its inspiration and its strength.

The shadow of the greatest war in history still hangs over us. While we can not yet assess the tragedies, the sorrows, and the losses of that titanic conflict, we can, in part at least, measure the devotion and sacrifices of those whose intrepid courage brought victory to American arms.

From every section of our Nation and from every station in life, from every religious creed and every political faith, came the sons of America in response to the challenge of world domination. Wherever the call of duty was answered, upon the land or upon the sea, the soldiers and sailors of our Republic testified by their deeds to the unity of their country and to its ever-expanding influence and power. Hurled against seasoned veterans at the zenith of their strength, these youths, trained in the pursuits of industry, blazed a path of glory across the danger-infested ocean, through the valleys of death at Belleau Wood, Chateau-Thierry, and St. Mihiel, receiving the final vindication of their intrepidity and valor in the tangled forests of the Argonne.

In the darkest hour of the world's history the sterling manhood of America, steadfast in purpose, independent in character, imbued with lofty conceptions of right and justice, crossed the seas in the crusade for the liberation of humanity. To the swaying and fainting hosts of the Allies they brought hope, faith, and victory; to the enemy, consternation, disaster, and defeat.

From the first baptism of fire till the victorious entry into Sedan, through all their campaigns, they displayed a courage and a determination that won for them the admiration of their country and the praise of the world. A German officer in an official report said of them, "They are easy to kill but impossible to stop."

The fighting men at the front made every objective—to the everlasting honor and glory of the Nation. In our praise of them and of their achievements let us not forget those who formed the second line of defense—the men and the women at home who contributed the moral force behind the men on the line, furnishing the material supplies, making sacrifices, and rendering service for the winning of the war, and giving undivided support in unselfish cooperation for the complete vindication of our institutions.

We pay tribute to-day to the heroes of the Nation's wars, to those living and dead who have added prestige to the Nation's honor. Their names stand out, enduring monuments to the ideals and purposes of the Republic for which they fought. All honor to the men who contended for the Union in the Civil War and in the conflicts which established our Nation as one of the great powers of the earth. All honor to the men who emulated their example in the struggle just brought to a triumphant close. With gratitude we salute those who survive; with reverence we whisper the names of those who lie in the sleep of the ages. O valiant dead, your lives were not given in vain! Your blood has been transmuted into glory everlasting, and for all time those who cherish the loftiest precepts of patriotism and the highest attributes of duty will revere your tombs.

Sleep on, ye brave, sleep on, till the golden light of the morning breaks upon the mystic valley of eternity. Sleep while the Nation mourns. Though dead, you live forever in the grandeur of your accomplishments and in the gratitude of your country.

United States Employment Service.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GUY U. HARDY,

OF COLORADO.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, June 30, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 6170) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

Mr. HARDY of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to say a word in favor of the United States Employment Service as a permanent Government institution. I have heard much criticism of it on this floor. I shall not undertake a defense of its management or personnel, but shall leave that to others who are better posted.

But I will say that nothing much has been said about the extravagance or mismanagement of this department that has not been said of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the War Department, the building of cantonments, Hog Island, Nitro, and a dozen other functions and enterprises of the Government during the war.

This criticism is worthy of consideration and should result in the most searching investigation.

But mere criticism or even the finding of extravagance or mismanagement should not damn forever a service that may be of great value to a large number of worthy and needy persons.

If any class of people on this earth is deserving of the fostering care of their Government, it is the unemployed. No philanthropy or charity is asked for. No philanthropy or charity of any kind or anywhere is of so much permanent value as the helpful hand extended to the man or woman looking for a job.

Where can you find a more pitiable sight than the man or woman walking the streets out of money looking for work?

Where can you perform a better service than to help direct the man or woman out of work to the individual or enterprise in need of help?

Every time you find a job for a man or a man for a job you serve equally well the employee and his employer. You help the economic condition for the community. You relieve distress and increase production. You lighten the burdens of the police department. You relieve the burdens on the charity organizations.

To provide jobs for the unemployed on a large scale will largely add to the wealth of the country, will lessen the growing spirit of restlessness, will stem the tide of Bolshevism.

The United States Employment Service has been in operation only about a year. It came into being under the stress and extravagance of war times. It has not been operated long enough to get it down to a permanent basis. Mistakes may have been made.

But I am persuaded that it has shown possibilities of great service and has been a marked success in many sections.

I have approached this question with an open mind, perhaps with a slight prejudice against it. I have made an independent investigation of its operations in my district, the largest city of which is Pueblo, Colo., a large industrial center, including railroad shops, steel mills, and smelters. I began by writing letters of inquiry to a large number of employers, asking their frank opinion of and experience with the United States Employment Service. Their experience has been chiefly with the Pueblo office, which has been operated jointly by the United States Employment Service and the State bureau.

For a week now I have been getting replies from employers from all over Colorado. Almost without exception the employers commend the service rendered and indorse the United States Employment Service as a permanent function of the Government. I have been pleased and surprised at the unanimity with which the employing class of my State indorse this bureau.

I would like to read to you these replies, but a desire to economize the time of the House and space in the RECORD only keeps me from doing that. I do want to quote a few paragraphs from a few of the letters and give you the names of a few more of these Colorado employers to show you the class of people in my State who are indorsing the United States Employment Service.

The Colorado Packing Corporation:

It would seem to us that for all concerned this is the proper method of conducting an employment bureau, since unnecessary and arbitrary expense is thus saved all parties concerned.

Our experience has been in endeavoring to secure labor through private individuals there is a great deal of misrepresentation, resulting often in serious loss on the part of those seeking employment in the way of railroad fare, etc., due to the fact of misstatements made by parties sending such people to us for employment.

The Pueblo Hide & Wool Co.:

The service is very good and far better than the private agencies, where labor must pay for their positions.

The Improved Power & Machinery Co.:

It has been of decided benefit both to the employer of labor and the unemployed men. Our opinion is that the average man, especially the common laborer, is not able to stand the cost of fees charged by the average employment agent, and we have found the Federally controlled office fills our requirements.

White & Davis—Men's, women's, and children's apparel:

Private employment agencies are not always satisfactory on account of labor being unable to pay the fees exacted of them, and they do not always furnish the class of help wanted. The Federal free agency, in our opinion, should be continued as long as it is conducted as it is at this time. The Pueblo agency has been very satisfactory.

Union Depot hotel and restaurant, Pueblo:

I wish to state that I have found it very satisfactory as I have been furnished with nearly all of my employees from this office.

The Norton Land Co.:

The Federal free employment service at Pueblo, Colo., has done us good service sending us a number of good men as well as to many others in the valley, and we would like to see it continued.

The Fountain Sand & Gravel Co.:

We find the free employment service helpful to our business and from our experience find it more efficient than the private employment agencies.

The F. J. Burch Manufacturing Co.—Tents, awnings, and flags:

We have found this service, in this city, a great deal of benefit to us; at times they have furnished us with as many as 12 and 15 men per day. During the war work we depended entirely upon this organization for labor.

Graybeal & Cline—Coal, grain, flour, hay, and produce.

We consider the free employment service, as conducted in Colorado, to be a great benefit to the employers as well as to the employees of this State.

The Golden Cycle Mining & Reduction Co.:

Believe the Federal Employment Agency fine for the employers and employees alike.

The Iron City Fuel Co.:

I consider the service of the free employment agency which has been conducted in Pueblo jointly by the State of Colorado and the United States Government to be very adequate and successful, and I see every reason from my point of view that it should be continued.

Other firms indorsing this service are: Holmes Hardware Co.; the Purity Bread Co.; M. P. Slattery; the Fitts Manufacturing Co.; the city of Pueblo, by M. Studzinski, president of council; the Standard Fire Brick Co.; the Pueblo Foundry & Machine Co.; the Curran Bill Posting Co.; the Colorado Culvert & Flume Co.; American Railway Express Co.; the Colorado State Hospital; the Baker Steam Motor Car & Manufacturing Co.; the Mountain State Telephone & Telegraph Co.; the Empire Zinc Co.; and many others.

Of course the thousands of returning soldiers add greatly to the responsibilities of the Government in helping to connect the man with the job, and I understand the appropriation which is included in this bill will be largely used for this service.

In conclusion let me say that I am convinced that there is good in this service, that it has been and can be used for the benefit of labor and to the advantage of the employer, and that labor, the unemployed especially, is entitled to this much consideration on the part of the Government. I hope this item may be retained in this bill and that Congress may see its way to put the United States Employment Service for men and women on a permanent basis.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD OLNEY,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, June 30, 1919.

Mr. OLNEY. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the sundry civil bill I submit a statement, comprehensive and instructive, from the Department of the Interior on the justification of continuing the appropriation for the Alaskan Railway and the final completion of said project. I personally strongly indorse the recommendations of the Interior Department and the Senate amendment appropriating $12,000,000 for the completion of the Alaskan Railway in 1921. I also desire to have published in the RECORD an interesting and important letter from Daniel O'Connell, of the Bureau of Mines, in behalf of the continuance of appropriation for the Federal regulation of explosives.

The statement and letter are as follows:

DESCRIPTION.

The United States Government Alaska Railroad includes:

Main line (standard gauge), extending from Seward to Fairbanks, a distance of 470.7 miles.

Matanuska branch (standard gauge), 37.7 miles in length, extending from Mile 150.9 on the main line to Chickaloon in the Matanuska coal field. The Eska Spur, 2.7 miles in length, leaves the Matanuska branch at Mile 18.5.

Chatanika branch (narrow gauge), 31.8 miles in length, extending from Mile 463.3 on the main line to Chatanika.

Chena branch (narrow gauge), extending from Mile 466.5 on the main line, a distance of 5 miles to Chena.

A total of 508.4 miles of standard-gauge line, of which 7.4 miles will be constructed for both standard and narrow gauge; 36.8 miles of narrow-gauge branches, and a grand total of 545.2 miles, both standard and narrow gauge lines.

PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION MAY 31, 1919.

Track was in place on the main line from Seward, Mile 0 to Mile 227.4; from Mile 365.5 to Mile 413.34, Nenana; from Mile 414.97 to Mile 415.24, and from Mile 453.48 to Mile 470.7 at Fairbanks, a total of 292.73 miles of track in place, of which 214.67 miles was new work, 70.7 miles the Alaska Northern Railway, and 7.36 miles the Tanana Valley Railroad. In addition to the 292.73 miles of track in place on the main line, the Matanuska branch is complete to Chickaloon, a distance of 37.7 miles, or a total of 252.37 miles of new road, and a total of 330.43 miles of standard-gauge track in place, including new and old road, in addition to which there is a total of 36.8 miles of narrow-gauge track in the Chatanika and Chena branches, or a grand total of 369.93 miles of track in place.

Additional work includes the construction of 34.50 miles of sidings, 4.12 miles of spurs, 0.90 mile of temporary spurs, and 1.1 miles of wyes, or a total of 40.62 miles. Sidings have also been graded, and are ready for track laying to a length of 1.25 miles. The total length of narrow-gauge sidings is 1.93 miles.

In addition to the line completed and on which track has been laid, the following work has been accomplished: Grading of road for track laying, 36.17 miles; grade under way, 35.8 miles; cleared ready for grading, 7 miles.

From Mile 463.3 to Fairbanks the Government Railway follows the line of the Tanana Valley Railroad, now a part of the Government system. This distance of 7.4 miles is being reconstructed for both standard and narrow gauge. The Chatanika branch and the Chena branch are both part of the old Tanana Valley Railroad.

PAST WORK.

The new road embraced in the United States Government Alaska Railroad, reaching from Kern Creek to Fairbanks, and including the Matanuska branch, was estimated in 1915 to cost $24,512,117. This work is now estimated to cost, on completion in 1921, the sum of $31,894,523.88, an increase of 30.1 per cent. The average increase in compensation for labor in 1918 over the cost of 1915 was 59 per cent. Lumber delivered was 91.4 per cent; iron delivered, 106 per cent; ocean freight, 115 per cent; railroad freight, 147 per cent; while supplies ranged from about 25 per cent to 161 per cent over the cost of 1915.

The estimate of 1915 only provided for about 20 miles of sidings. The road, when completed, will have a total of about 53 miles of spurs and sidings.

COMPLETE.

The total cost of the United States Government Alaskan Railway project is estimated on completion in 1921 to total $50,436,971. This project will include:

(1) Construction and equipment of 437.7 miles of standard-guage mail line and Matanuska branch.

(2) Construction of 53.9 miles of standard-gauge spurs and sidings.

(3) Purchase and reconstruction of 70.7 miles standard-gauge main line and its equipment (formerly Alaskan Northern Railroad).

(4) Purchase and rehabilitation of Tanana Valley Railroad, 44.2 miles in length. Also 1.9 miles of sidings. Seven miles of this road is being reconstructed as part of main line and equipped for both narrow and standard gauge operation; 36.8 miles are under rehabilitation and will be operated as the narrow-gauge Chatanika and Chena branches.

A total of 508.4 miles of standard-gauge main line and Matanuska branch, 53.9 miles standard-gauge spurs and sidings, 36.8 miles of narrow-gauge branches, and 1.9 miles narrow-gauge sidings, a grand total of 601 miles of track.

(5) Purchase, construction, and equipment of all necessary terminal facilities, including harbor improvements at Anchorage, dock and wharf facilities at Seward, Anchorage, and Nenana. All necessary roundhouse, machine-shop, maintenance, office, storage, and station structures at all terminal and subterminal points, Seward, Kern, Anchorage, Matanuska, Eska, Chickaloon, Talkeetna, Summit, Nenana, and Fairbanks.

(6) Rolling stock, construction, operating, and marine equipment and machinery that, as far as now can be estimated, fully provides for all operating requirements.

(7) *Physical property*, including—

Operation of coal mines that assure an adequate and independent fuel supply.

Construction and operation of modern hospitals, fully equipped, at Anchorage and Nenana.

Installation and operation of water, light, sewerage, sanitation, and other necessary public utilities, the cost of which will be refunded to the project, at Anchorage and Nenana.

(8) Upbuilding of traffic through encouragement of industries and settlement of the country by a separate department.

(9) Maintenance and operating expenses in excess of revenue during entire period of reconstruction from 1915 to end of 1921, estimated to total $4,423,991.98.

(10) Materials and supplies in reserve on completion of the work that will be available for betterments, maintenance, shop, and commissary requirements, of an estimated value of $1,200,000.

Figuring only on a basis of 508.4 miles of main line and Matanuska siding, and not including any of the spurs, siding, or narrow-gauge branches, the cost of the road, including telegraph, roadway buildings, and sidings, would only be about $73,200 per mile, as against an approximate cost for the Copper River & Northwestern Railroad in Alaska of $83,000 per mile.

The total cost of the Government project, including all of the above-enumerated facilities and equipment, will only total on the basis of 508.4 miles, $99,200 per mile, as against a total value for the Copper River & Northwestern Railway of $146,090 per mile, and a total value for the White Pass & Yukon Railway, from Skagway to the summit of the White Pass, of $115,343 per mile. The latter is a narrow-gauge line. These are the figures as returned to the Interstate Commerce Commission in the 1917 reports.

ECONOMIC COMPLETION OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ALASKA RAILROAD DEPENDENT UPON APPROPRIATION OF $12,000,000 FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

The economic completion of the Government railroad is dependent upon the approval by Congress of the entire sum of $12,000,000, requested for the furtherance of work during the next fiscal year. Any material reduction in this sum will delay the completion of the project by at least a year, and add to its ultimate cost.

The completion of the work will be pushed from both ends. To handle the work economically all supplies should be purchased for the following season's work and distributed the preceding winter by sled. If this is not done the result is a greatly increased cost. Deliveries of rail and structural steel should be immediately contracted for with assurance of prompt delivery.

The last opportunity of sending supplies to the interior of Alaska this year will be on steamer sailing July 15, from Seattle. On this boat should be sent all of the material and supplies required for this year's work, and, as far as possible, to cover the work of next season. All of the material and supplies required for this north end of the work should be purchased during the next fiscal year and forwarded not later than the July sailing, 1920.

The appropriation requested will provide for practically all of the material and supplies required for the construction from the north end, and for all of the material and supplies required in the construction from the south end for this year and the open working season of 1920, May to October, inclusive, so that delivery can be made of the supplies in the coming winter. This appropriation will also provide for the awarding of station contracts covering the entire open season of 1920. To complete this project on any other basis will result in waste and increased costs.

EARLY COMPLETION ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS OF PROJECT.

The success of the United States Government Alaska railroad is dependent upon its early completion. Every year's delay in completing the project is adding to its ultimate cost, in a necessity of carrying a large supervisory construction organization, which is a necessity in a region as remote as Alaska and in the loss of traffic which the railroad will secure upon its completion to the navigable waters of the interior.

The people of the interior of Alaska have been hanging on with a determination and courage awaiting the completion of this project so as to secure the economical transportation essential to the building of homes and industries in the great interior of Alaska. The limit of their ability to contend against the uneconomical conditions now prevailing has been reached, and each year's delay in the completion of this project will tend to the closing down of the further industries and the departure of pioneers whose worth can not be estimated. They know of the great undeveloped wealth of the northland and they love their country. One such is worth scores of transients.

Despite the adverse conditions under which these people have been striving, they contributed their part to Alaska's great war record, a record that excels any in this country and probably in any other. Approximately 12 per cent of her men were in the service of the Army or Navy, and Alaska secured nearly all other records for war loans, relief, and other war activities.

Last fall Fairbanks, the interior metropolis of Alaska, had a disastrous fire, resulting in a property loss of over one-quarter of a million dollars. When asked what help could be rendered they immediately wired, "Thank you, no help needed. With the opening of navigation Fairbanks will rebuild."

People who can show such courage and determination, despite their many disappointments, are deserving of the little they ask—the ability to do for themselves—and the first and most pressing need is that of the economical transportation that will permit of the rational development of the great natural resources of Alaska.

JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT.

The regions tributary to the United States Government Alaska Railroad have produced to date, principally in placer gold, a sum in excess of $111,000,000. These values have been recovered under the most extravagant and wasteful methods, due primarily to the lack of transportation facilities. It has resulted in skimming off the cream of the richer gold placer deposits, with no thought of the economic recovering of the greater values yet remaining. The origin of all of this placer gold is quartz in lode and vein, assuring an extensive lode development when economic conditions prevail. The region immediately tributary to Fairbanks, the interior terminus of the railroad, has produced since 1903 in excess of $71,000,000 in mineral products alone. Those who know Alaska best realize to-day how little they know of the great store of mineral wealth in our northern Territory.

Agriculture is to-day in Alaska a practical reality. In the immediate vicinity of Fairbanks there are 96 homesteaders, who are successfully raising all of the hardier grains and vegetables. Last year 30 tons of seed wheat were harvested.

The success of the reindeer industry, to-day known to all, simply points to the great meat-raising possibilities of our northern Territory. Those who at first scorned are now loudest in praise of our introduction of reindeer into Alaska, without a question one of the most profitable ventures ever inaugurated by the United States Government. We imported 1,280 head of reindeer from Siberia. From this small band we now have to-day 140,000, while over 80,000 have been killed for food. Like success is assured in the musk-ox development. Each animal dressing about 600 pounds of meat comparable to beef, and furnishing twice the quantity of wool secured from a sheep, and of far better quality. Most of the homesteaders now have their cows, and it is only a question of time when cattle acclimated to northern conditions will thrive, and Alaska will become one of our principal sources of meat supply. Finland, in the same latitude as Alaska, exported in the year 1912 dairy products of a value in excess of $36,000,000. It was her industry of second importance. Alaska's agricultural possibilities assure a stable population and of the extensive development necessary to a future prosperity, for she has all of the best resources essential to the upbuilding of a prosperous country, mineral and nonmetallic resources, and fisheries that exceed in extent and potential value that of any known area of this continent.

The investment in this railroad is not with any idea of the immediate traffic being sufficient to return a profit from operations. It is the first step of constructive legislation by the United States for the development of one of its richest areas, which will ultimately not only justify this investment, but make it profitable from the traffic standpoint.

The present conditions in the region to be served by this project are no criterion on which to base the ultimate traffic possibilities, but they do tend to show that the region is potentially rich in mineral and other resources which, if rationally developed on a broad, constructive plan, will result in the building of permanent industries, the establishment of a permanent population, and ultimately in a large and profitable traffic. If the building of railroads through a new country awaited the growth of a sufficient traffic to warrant their construction none of our pioneer transcontinental railroads would have been built and our present frontier, instead of being in Alaska, would probably be east of the Rocky Mountains. Traffic for the Alaskan Railroad will come from the facilities and economies afforded by the improved transportation. It has been only during the last few years that even those best able to judge would concede that Alaska will be a land of a permanent and prosperous people. No one grasped the full extent of her vast, undeveloped wealth of natural resources.

The climate will not prove any barrier to the development of Alaska and will be no deterrent to those accustomed to similar climatic conditions. Success will be attained through settlement by men and women from northern climates, and these will find that the climatic conditions prevailing through the southern and central portions of Alaska are little, if any, different from those of northern Minnesota, North Dakota, Canada, and the Scandinavian Peninsula.

Norway, Sweden, and Finland, in the same latitude as Alaska, with similar climatic conditions, have a combined area about two-thirds as great as that of Alaska. These countries support a population of about 11,000,000 as against approximately 50,000 for Alaska. The Scandinavian countries have little mineral wealth other than iron; no gold, not nearly the area of arable lands or the wealth of fisheries with which Alaska has been so lavishly endowed. Finland, with an area less than one-fourth the size of Alaska, had a population in 1909 of 3,059,324. The total value of her products for 1909 is shown to be $79,468,200, while that of Alaska for 1918, with a population of only approximately 30,000 whites, is $81,161,561. Finland has 2,444 miles of railroad, of which 2,214 miles were built and are being operated by the State.

The utilization of the resources of our great West and of northern Canada during more recent years, with a resulting growth of enormous tonnage where none formerly existed, was only brought about through the building of railroads and other improved means of transportation.

In Alaska during the last few years there has been a development that, although small, has been far-reaching in its importance and has

demonstrated to our people that the broad valleys of Alaska will furnish in great part the food for her people and that agriculture will prove profitable where a local market is assured. Cultivation of the soil must, however, be secondary to the development of the mines and other natural resources, which latter must be relied upon to furnish a local market and foster agriculture during its pioneer growth.

When the railroad shall have opened the way to the economical development of the interior, the commerce and output of all products of Alaska should expand rapidly. At present production is limited to the narrow belt of territory adjacent to the coast, to the Copper River & Northwestern Railroad, and to the navigable waterways.

During the last five years and while the United States Government railroad has been under survey and construction Alaska has exported from the limited area open to occupation and industry products of a value of $335,577,700, of which gold and silver represent only $71,175,318. The total commerce of Alaska during this period was $502,098,457.

Since the purchase in 1867 the value of her exported products has been in excess of $840,000,000, while her total commerce has exceeded $1,295,000,000, an output of practically two dollars for every dollar received, a result that challenges comparison with any country.

The wise utilization of Alaska's great wealth in fisheries; gold, copper, and other minerals; coal, wood, furs, and other nonmetallic products will result in permanent industries and provide homes for a strong, contented people, who will be the source of inestimable strength to the Nation and assure the early return of the cost of the railroad as well as all other governmental expenditures in Alaska.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF MINES,
Washington, June 28, 1919.

Hon. RICHARD OLNEY,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I understand that legislation in the form of an amendment to the sundry civil bill will come before Congress Monday for the continuance of Federal regulation of explosives.

In view of what has happened in Boston and throughout the country during the past month there should be no doubt as to the outcome of this amendment.

I understand that the Senate passed favorably upon legislation for the continuance of Federal regulation yesterday.

I am inclosing herewith a clipping from one of the Boston papers on June 25 which shows conditions in Boston.

Supt. Crowley had all of the police and the reserves on duty on that day, fearing further bomb outrages, and the same condition existed in Lynn and Lawrence, where there are a great many of the Bolshevik type living.

Federal regulation of explosives is favored by the manufacturers, who desire to protect themselves against bomb outrages. It is also favored by police chiefs throughout this State.

I believe that you, as a Representative from Massachusetts, should say a word in favor of this legislation if occasion requires when the bill comes before Congress.

I am sending this clipping so that you will have some information should any opposition to this legislation be made.

Yours, very truly,

DAN O'CONNELL.

Federal Farm Loan Act.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LOUIS T. McFADDEN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, June 16, 1919.

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Speaker, in a recent speech I referred to the tax-exemption features of the bonds issued under the provisions of the Federal farm-loan act. Certain extracts from that speech have been referred to by Hon. Herbert Quick, a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board. A statement by him published in Hoard's Dairyman contains many misleading assertions and numerous errors as to facts. Its wide circulation by the excellent paper referred to and by the propagandists connected with the Federal Farm Loan System, political as well as social, is likely to cause a wide misunderstanding of the truth about the relation of Mr. Quick and his associates to the American taxpayers. I deem it in the interest of the people of Pennsylvania, whom I represent, to correct some of the blunders found in the statement made by the head of the publicity department of the Farm Loan Bureau.

ANNUAL EXPENSES.

At the outset of his discussion of the annual expenses of the Federal Farm Loan Board Mr. Quick admits that the Federal land banks have the free use of nearly $750,000 for each of the 12 banks, but he omits the cost of that item from the total expenses. In referring to my statement that the annual cost to the National Treasury is over half a million dollars per year he says:

> The actual expenses of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau for the year ending November 30, 1918, for salaries, traveling expenses, furniture and fixtures, stationery and supplies, printing, telegrams, telephone service, and other expenses were $186,603.28. This is the overhead expense and falls very far short of the estimate given of $500,000 per year, and, as a matter of fact, over $150,000 of that may be charged off as profits made by the Treasury on purchases of Federal farm loan bonds.

WITHHELD PART OF FACTS.

The gentleman withheld part of the facts. That no one may be deceived by his partial statement, I will give further details. The money alleged to have been made by the Treasury Department by its speculation in Federal farm-loan bonds in not a part of the regular business, because it was made through the use of a portion of the special appropriation of $200,000,000 made in January, 1918, for that particular purpose, which is not a part of the annual expenses. The expense appropriations are made for the fiscal year beginning July 1 and ending June 30 following. The appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1918, was $260,000. The National Government is now paying 4½ per cent and 4¾ per cent interest on more than $8,000,000, which is loaned without one cent of interest to the Federal land banks, and

GOVERNMENT GETS NO DIVIDEND.

the law specially provides that this large loan shall not participate to the extent of one penny in any dividends that may be paid by the Federal land banks to stockholders. Giving them the benefit of the use of the free capital in excess of $8,000,000 and figuring the interest on $8,000,000 at 4½ per cent, the annual cost to the National Treasury for the free capital furnished is $360,000.

Giving them the benefit of their own method of calculation and taking Mr. Quick's own figures of $186,603.28 for the year ending November 30, 1918, and adding the cost for the free capital furnished, the net total cash cost for the year is $546,603.28. In addition to this expense the Government is compelled to furnish free use of the mails for sending out the propaganda of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau and other expenses are incurred for which no accounting is made. Clearly there is an inaccuracy of over $360,000 in the statement made to Hoard's Dairyman by this member of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

As further evidence of the incompleteness of Mr. Quick's statement of expenses, I call attention to page 30 of the Second Annual Report of the Federal Farm Loan Board, from which I quote three items:

	Appropriation.	
Salaries and expenses Federal Farm Loan Board for year ending June 30, 1918	$260,000.00	
Total expenditures from the above appropriation to Nov. 30, 1918		186,603.28
Unexpended balance available for charges incurred prior to June 30, 1918, for which bills have not yet been approved		73,396.72

It is plain that in addition to the error of omitting $360,000 of expenses from his statement, Mr. Quick failed to account for the "charges incurred prior to June 30, 1918," which may have been unpaid at the time that report was made.

TAX ON SHOE SHINES.

Again I will call attention to the inaccuracies of this official spokesman for the Federal Farm Loan Board. He says:

> A good deal is said about loss to the Government through the selling of farm-loan bonds, which are exempt from taxation. As a matter of fact, this is pure fallacy. To say that the Government incurs a loss when it fails to tax any particular thing is foolishness. People might be taxed for wearing laundered shirts, white collars, or having their shoes shined, but to say that the Government incurs a loss by not taxing these things is highly absurd.

Persons familiar with the revenue laws know that mortgages given to individuals and companies are subject to income tax as well as to property tax. They are now a source of revenue to local treasuries and to the National Government. This is an established custom and a well-known source of revenue. When an existing taxable mortgage is refunded by a Federal land-bank mortgage or a joint-stock land-bank mortgage it ceases to be a source of revenue, and both local and national treasuries suffer. One of the principal avowed objects of the Federal farm-loan system is to refund existing mortgages. More than half of their loans are made for that purpose, according to their own reports. There is no honest comparison between the levying of a tax on mortgages owned by rich investors and a tax on laundered shirts or shoe shines, which have not been subject to taxation.

MISINFORMED AS TO MUNICIPAL BONDS.

I will entertain the House with another quotation from the romance written for the Dairyman by this same member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, as follows:

> Why is it that cities and towns are able to give their inhabitants fine roads and streets and beautiful public buildings, parks, and other things that minister to the enjoyment of life? Because municipal corporations are able to issue bonds which are exempt from taxation, and therefore bear a low rate of interest.

MUNICIPAL BONDS ARE TAXED IN MANY STATES.

If the gentleman would give a little time to the study of revenue laws and less time to the development of his poetic imagination, he would not show such ignorance in discussing this important question. Had he investigated the subject, he

would know that in many States municipal bonds are not now and have not in the past been exempt from taxation. In Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and many other States municipal bonds are taxed.

In the States where municipal bonds are subject to taxation, the parks and public buildings and streets are as beautiful as in the States where municipal bonds are exempt. People of towns and cities pay special taxes for these improvements and conveniences.

Very few public improvements have been made since war was declared. It has only been during the last two years that the Federal income tax has been large enough to be of importance. Before 1913 there was no Federal income tax whatever. Therefore immunity of municipal bonds from Federal income tax can not honestly be given as a reason for public improvements.

It only requires a comparison of the tax receipts issued to town taxpayers and country taxpayers to prove that the town people pay for these conveniences in extra taxes that are not levied against the farms.

In States where municipal bonds are exempt from taxation the same exemption is extended to drainage bonds, road bonds, schoolhouse bonds, courthouse bonds, and any other bonds for which the farmer is taxed and for whose benefit the debt is incurred. In a city-park bond the intent of the exemption is to benefit all of the people equally according to the assessed valuation of their property in the park district. In the case of bonds issued for building a country schoolhouse or a highway or a similar local improvement the exemption is granted as in the matter of the town bond. In both cases all of the citizens of the improvement district are treated on the same basis. In no case is the exemption intended to benefit one man at the expense of ninety-nine of his neighbors. The intent of the exemption of Federal land-bank bonds is to benefit only the men who borrow money from the Federal land banks. This is at the expense of their neighbors, who will naturally be compelled to pay higher direct or indirect taxes, because the man who holds the bond representing borrower's mortgage will avoid all tax paying. Last winter a bill passed the House of Representatives imposing a Federal income tax on all future issues of municipal bonds. If the public demands it, such a law might in the future pass both Houses of the Congress.

These are fair samples of the statements made to the public by a man who receives a salary of $10,000 a year from the National Treasury and who devotes a considerable portion of his time to publicity work for the Federal Farm Loan Board.

INSTRUMENTALITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Quick denies that the people are deceived as to the character of Federal land-bank bonds and joint-stock land-bank bonds. He contends at length that the Federal Farm Loan Board takes special pains to convince the public that these bonds *are not* Government obligations. He says:

No one on this board knows of a "line, word, or syllable" uttered either in word or writing by anyone "drawing a salary from the Government" indicating, stating, or even hinting that Federal farm-loan bonds are obligations of the Government or guaranteed by it.

The Federal Farm Loan Board supervises the management of the Federal land banks and of the joint-stock land banks, and that includes the sale of the bonds to the public by these organizations and their agents. The language above used by Mr. Quick plainly reveals a serious lack of information on the part of the Federal Farm Loan Board as to what is going on in the world outside of the Washington office.

A circular issued by a syndicate of bond dealers now selling $54,000,000 of Federal land-bank bonds starts off with this statement:

Fifty-four million dollars of Federal land bank 4½ per cent farm-loan bonds issued under the direction and control of the Federal Farm Loan Board, a bureau of the Treasury Department of the United States.

Another paragraph in the same circular states:

Federal land-bank bonds are declared by Congress to be instrumentalities of the Government of the United States, and, as such, exempt from Federal, State, municipal, and local taxation. These bonds, therefore, have as complete exemption from taxation as the first Liberty loan 3½ per cent bonds.

A circular issued by a Chicago company dealing in joint-stock land-bank bonds begins with these words:

Tax-free instrumentalities of the United States Government.

An explanatory paragraph in the circular says:

By act of Congress these bonds are declared instrumentalities of the Government of the United States and are prepared and engraved by the Treasury Department.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE DESTROYED.

I assert, Mr. Speaker, that it is not to be expected that the ordinary citizen will draw any distinction between an "instrumentality of the Government" and an "obligation of the Government." The Supreme Court of the United States has not as yet passed on that question. The average citizen might hire a lawyer to investigate the correctness of these circulars and thus learn that there is a difference between "instrumentalities" and "obligations," but the average citizen thinks he understands the English language, and he also thinks that a department of the Federal Government would not willfully mislead him. So he makes no further inquiry.

Selling agents for whose acts the Federal Farm Loan Board is morally responsible find it to their advantage to make specially prominent these words: "Instrumentalities of the United States Government."

Other selling agents, in order to still more definitely fasten in the minds of the guileless customer the idea of Government responsibility, call special attention to the fact that the United States Government owns a large part of the stock of Federal land banks. They do not inform their customers that the United States is expected to be safely rid of that stock within a very few years, long before any of the bonds become due.

At the close of my remarks I will insert copies of the circulars to which I have referred, so that they may be critically examined. The reader can then judge for himself as to whether Mr. Quick and his associates are subject to censure and criticism for permitting a selling campaign to be carried on in which it appears to be implied that the United States Government is responsible for the bonds.

HOW THE LAW IS VIOLATED.

United States Farm Loan Commissioner Hon. G. W. Norris, in an address delivered to the Pennsylvania bankers' convention a few days ago, said of the Federal land banks:

These banks were authorized to make loans to farmers cultivating their own lands, every loan to be secured by an absolute first mortgage, and no loan to exceed $10,000.

Technically this is a correct statement of the law, but it is far from a correct statement of the customs of the Federal land banks as guided and controlled by the Federal Farm Loan Board. Mr. Norris told the Pennsylvania bankers what the law says he and his associates ought to do, but he did not tell them that they do not live up to the legal requirements.

I charge that it is not the practice of the Federal land banks to observe these provisions of the law in good faith. In their mad rush to secure a large volume of loans the Federal land banks continuously and persistently violate these express provisions of the law by resorting to subterfuges that render them liable to the censure of Congress and of the courts.

TWO LOANS ON ONE FARM.

I will now quote from an advertisement which appeared in the Republican, a newspaper published in Humboldt, Iowa, over the signature of G. E. Briggs, secretary and treasurer of the Humboldt National Farm Loan Association:

Husband and wife can each get loans on the same land if the wife has a half interest in the land. In such cases one mortgage is made and two notes.

Town people can borrow on their farms if the owner will see that the land is properly farmed. The lease usually provides for this.

TOWN PEOPLE CAN BORROW.

By making a lease which is called a contract for employment, under which the owner of the land agrees to give the renter a certain share of the grain for his services instead of having the renter give the owner a share of the grain for the use of the land, all kinds of nonresident landowners can make loans. In order that the article of agreement may not be understood to be a lease by those unversed in the tricks of the system a special clause is inserted, which I here quote:

It is further agreed that this contract is to be construed as a contract of employment and not as a lease.

RENTED FOR SHARE OF CROP.

Nine people out of ten in reading the contract would say that it was a straight lease. The owner of the land gives two-thirds of the crop to the employee for working the farm instead of receiving one-third of the crop for the use of the farm—no distinction whatever.

VICIOUS RULINGS OF THE FARM LOAN BOARD.

The assertions of Commissioner Norris are further repudiated by the literature of the Federal Farm Loan Board. The Borrowers' Bulletin is the official organ of the Federal Farm Loan Board. It is printed in Washington and sent through the mails free of postage under the authority of the United States Treasury Department. On page 6 of the issue for April–May, 1919, I find the following under the heading "Questions we are most frequently asked":

6. Question. Does a farmer have to live on the farm mortgaged to be able to make a loan with the land bank?

Answer. No. Neither does he have to be a farm hand. The rules as to this are about as follows: The borrower must cultivate the land mortgaged personally or by hired labor. But since he is permitted to pay the wages in a part of the crop as well as in money, this rule practically amounts to this: The borrower must reserve the right to

enter and control his farm and to direct the farming operations, and must exercise such right to the extent of seeing that the soil is conserved, improvements kept up, and that crops are cultivated in good farmerlike manner. This supervision may be exercised personally or by an agent.

TENANT FARMING ENCOURAGED.

Mr. Speaker, the ordinary lease for share of crop contains these restrictions and provisions. Recently I was informed that a man living in Kentucky had borrowed money from the Texas Federal land bank on a tract of land located in the State of Texas and that the Kentucky man's agent had rented the farm to a Texas tenant for a share of the crop. When that statement was first made to me I thought there must be some mistake about it. The rulings of the Federal Farm Loan Board above quoted show that tenantry is encouraged and that practically no restriction is imposed to enforce the intent of the law requiring loans to be made to actual farmers.

LOANS IN EXCESS OF $10,000.

In order to violate the law by borrowing more than $10,000, the farmer can sell an undivided interest in his farm to his wife and then they can borrow up to $20,000. If he desires to borrow more than $20,000, the farmer may take in another relative as a temporary partner and then they can borrow up to $30,000. If he desires to borrow more than $30,000, he may deed an interest to a fourth person and then he is eligible, by the aid of these confederates, to get a loan of $40,000.

LOAN OF $32,000 ON ONE FARM.

Mr. Edward A. Ames, of Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, borrowed $32,000 from the Omaha bank by executing quitclaim deeds to his wife and brother-in-law and sister-in-law, who helped him borrow the money. After the money was obtained they quitclaimed back to him, so that he now owes the bank $32,000. It required less than two months to complete the entire transaction. No revenue stamps were required on the deeds because there were no actual sales. When Mr. Ames began this conspiracy with the Federal land bank in January, 1919, he owed $24,000 on the farm and it drew interest at 5½ per cent. The mortgage was subject to both income tax and local tax and it was not due until March 1, 1922.

NATIONAL TREASURY LOSES TAXES.

On the 6th of March Mr. Ames had completed the entire transaction and had the farm back in his own name, subject to a mortgage of $32,000, for which he had received $30,400 in cash and stock in the Omaha bank for $1,600. He was and is also liable for $1,600 as a personal liability. He now pays the same rate of interest, 5½ per cent. He has received no benefit as to reduction of interest, and the man why buys the bonds to the amount of $32,000 will be exempt from both local and Federal income tax. The National Government is liable to a loss of several hundred dollars a year on this loan alone because of the tax exemption of bonds. I have the full particulars of this loan as to dates of deeds and all of the details. They were obtained from the records of Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, by Mr. Hugh H. Shepherd, a reliable abstractor of Mason City, Iowa.

$41,300 LOANED TO NONRESIDENT SPECULATORS.

Hoyer & Schultz, real estate dealers and speculators, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, by executing six deeds to parts of a swamp in Hamilton County, Iowa, located over 30 miles from their place of residence, succeeded in borrowing $41,300 from the Omaha Federal land bank on 791 acres, a large part of which is covered with peat and moss and does not raise either pasture or meadow grass. The fact that no revenue stamps were attached to the deeds, and that they were made out to relatives shows that they represented dummy sales for the purpose of a technical evasion of the law. These lands are a speculative proposition, and the loans are far in excess of what would have been made by reliable private loan men. The full particulars in this case were furnished by Mr. Varick C. Crosley, a reliable abstractor of Webster City, Iowa. I also have a very interesting set of photographs of the land showing the correctness of the reports as to its being a swamp.

FALSE REPORTS AS TO SIZE OF LOANS.

I call particular attention to these dummy deals for the purpose of showing that the Ames loan is essentially a $32,000 loan and the Hoyer & Schultz loan is essentially one of $41,300.

On the books of the Federal land bank the Ames loan would show as four loans and the Hoyer & Schultz loan would stand as six loans.

When Hon. C. E. Lobdell, of the Federal Farm Loan Board, stated in an article published in a leading financial journal that the average size of the loans in the United States was about $2,500 he may have been technically correct, but actually and morally he was far from correct, because when several loans are made on the farm for the purpose of circumventing the law the loan should be figured as one instead of as several. The average size of loans made in Iowa from organization of the system to November 30, 1918, was $6,755, as shown on page 19, second annual report of the Federal Farm Loan Board. This average would be higher if an honest return had been given in cases where two or more loans were made on one farm. The average size of loans on Iowa farms is doubtless now considerably higher. During the first few months some pretense was made of observing the law respecting the size of the loans. Now the amount borrowed is only limited by the value of the farm and the number of relatives or friends of the owner and actual borrower who can be temporarily conscripted for borrowing purposes.

Mr. Lobdell was well aware of these facts when he stated that the average loan was about $2,500, but the readers of his article were made to think that each loan represented a farm instead of a part of the farm or an undivided interest in a farm.

TWO KINDS OF LITERATURE USED.

The Federal Farm Loan Board and its agents use two kinds of literature, one kind for the millionaire investors, who are invited to buy bonds in order to dodge paying taxes, and another kind for farmers, who are invited to sign up long-time mortgages to furnish security for tax-free bonds that may be sold to tax-evading investors. In a circular issued this month by a syndicate of bond companies acting as agents for the Federal Farm Loan Board in offering for sale $54,000,000 of Federal land-bank bonds, I find this statement:

Federal land-bank bonds are secured by deposit of an equal amount of United States Government bonds or first mortgages on farm lands cultivated by the owner, which mortgages are appraised and guaranteed by the local national farm loan association, of which the borrower is a member and stockholder. Each stockholder is liable for twice the par value of his stock.

On the title page of a booklet issued by the Texas Federal land bank I find the following statements:

No red tape. No joint liability. No restrictions on sale of farm. Not required to live on farm.

When I read that the borrower was not required to live on his farm I concluded that the Texas bank must be exceeding its authority, but reference to the rulings of the Federal Farm Loan Board which I have quoted shows that the Texas bank acts under Washington instructions.

AMBIGUOUS LANGUAGE DECEIVES BORROWER.

Again referring to the Borrowers' Bulletin for April-May, 1919, on page 6 I find a ruling of the Federal Farm Loan Board as follows:

4. Question. Will a borrower of a Federal land bank be responsible for the debts of other borrowers?

Answer. No. If the association should become insolvent he would become liable for the debts thereof to the extent of 5 per cent of the amount of his loan, but there is no other liability of one member for the debt or obligation of another. This 5 per cent liability is personal. The farm is only responsible for the amount borrowed.

TEN PER CENT LIABILITY.

That language is clearly intended to deceive the borrower. He is given to understand that there is no double liability. Most borrowers do not see the hidden meaning in the sentence, "The farm is only responsible for the amount borrowed." When the borrower makes his loan he discovers that the Federal land bank holds out 5 cents on every dollar and puts it where the farm borrower can not touch it until his debt is all paid. The borrower gets only 95 cents on every dollar of the face of his mortgage. He is given bank stock for the other 5 cents. This bank stock is liable for every dollar of indebtedness of all of the 12 Federal land banks in the United States. That constitutes 5 per cent of the liability of the borrower, and, in addition to that, he is personally liable for 5 per cent more. The borrower is therefore liable for 10 cents on every 95 cents which he receives. This amounts to a little more than 10½ per cent liability on the actual cash that is turned over to him. In the answer to question 4 which I have quoted the language is deceptive. It is interpreted by the average borrower to mean that he will be liable for only 5 per cent, and that liability confined to his local association. In order that there may be no mistake about the dual character of the literature circulated, I quote here from the circular to investors first mentioned, issued by the bond syndicate:

All 12 Federal land banks are liable for the ultimate payment of all bonds issued by each and every Federal land bank.

Mr. Speaker, every farmer of Pennsylvania who receives $950 in cash from the Federal land bank becomes responsible to the extent of an additional $100 for the management of all 12 of the land banks for the debts of his neighbors and for the payment of the mortgages given by farmers on the arid plains of the West, the cut-over lands of the North, and in other localities where drought and weather hazards make farming and debt paying

uncertain. It is entirely possible that the borrower who receives $950 cash may be obliged to pay $1,050, besides interest.

MAY SELL FARM TO NONRESIDENT SPECULATOR.

As a further evidence of the "double-dealing" kind of inducements offered to borrowers and investors by the Federal Farm Loan Board, I desire to quote again from the Borrowers' Bulletin:

5. Question. Will mortgaging my farm to the Federal land bank prevent my selling it or any part of it if I should want to do so?
Answer. Not in the least. There is no limitation on the sale of your land. You may sell it to whom you please, when you please, and need not consult the Federal land bank. However, a loan with a Federal land bank facilitates the sale of the farm. A purchaser prefers assuming a long-time loan with low interest and easy payments to paying cash.

BONDHOLDER NOT PROTECTED.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, the landowner who desires to sell is encouraged to borrow from the Federal land bank so that he may sell to better advantage to some speculator who may rent the farm until he can sell it to another speculator at a profit. In my opinion, the Federal Farm Loan Board does not deal in good faith with other borrowers or with investors when it issues such rulings. The loans are made for 35 years. The borrower is assured that he may sell at once to any person desired. What about the assurance to the investor that the land is cultivated by the owner?

NO REDUCTION OF INTEREST IN BEST FARMING STATES.

I will at the close of these remarks quote an extended discussion proving by reliable statistics and observations that no material reduction in interest rates to farmers has been made except in hazardous localities, where loans are now made at lower than previous rates, because the farmers of these high-rate districts now have the benefit of the credit of the reliable farming States like Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Iowa. There have been certain districts where pioneer conditions and irregular and uncertain climatic conditions made farming hazardous, in which higher interest rates prevailed.

The great volume of farm loans has always been made and is now in the 12 great food-producing States of the Mississippi Valley, which grow about three-fourths of the food products sold in the markets of the United States. In these States the Federal Farm Loan Board is now making the great bulk of its loans at a rate not materially lower than that which has prevailed for the last 20 years.

TAXABLE SECURITIES MADE NONTAXABLE.

As rapidly as possible the Federal Farm Loan System is converting the mortgages now subject to local and income taxes into nontaxable bonds. The statement made by the member of the Federal Farm Loan Board to Pennsylvania bankers was very far from correct when he said in speaking of interest rates charged before the creation of the Federal land banks:

The loan which the eastern investor made at 6 per cent usually cost the borrower 9 or 10 per cent.

If he had said that a small portion of the loans from a few localities sometimes cost the borrower 8 or 10 per cent, but that the credit of farmers of better known and more reliable States is now extended to these places of poor farm credit, so that they borrow at a lower rate, his statement would have been more nearly correct.

ADVERTISE LOANS AT 3.6 PER CENT.

Mr. Speaker, accuracy of statement in dealing with either borrowers or investors is not a characteristic of the Federal Farm Loan Board. The loans now made to landowners by the Federal land banks bear interest at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum. The borrower pays at that rate for every dollar that he owes for every minute that he owes it. To show the deceptive character of the propaganda perpetrated on borrowers I will quote in full an advertisement that appeared in the Corsicana Democrat and Truth, published at Corsicana, Tex.:

THE GOOD-ROADS PROBLEM SOLVED.

If the farmers of Navarro County will transfer their farm mortgages that they are paying 8 per cent and 10 per cent interest on to the Corsicana National Farm Loan Association, where they only have to pay 3.6 per cent interest if they keep it for 35 years, or 5½ per cent if they keep it in 5 or 10 years, the difference in a few years will be enough to pike every public road in Navarro County.
This association has loaned one-half million dollars on this plan since organization.
If you are interested in cheaper money, see—
J. Y. ROBERTS, *Secretary-Treasurer,*
Office over First State Bank, Corsicana, Tex.

When I read that advertisement, stating that money would be loaned for 35 years at 3.6 per cent, I decided that Corsicana would soon have a new secretary-treasurer, because the Federal Farm Loan Board could not be expected to permit such gross misrepresentation. On referring to page 6 of the Borrowers' Bulletin of the April-May issue I discovered that by a peculiar jugglery of contradictory statements the official organ of the Federal Farm Loan Board tried to prove that the borrower is only required to pay 3.6 per cent interest on a mortgage which legally draws 5½ per cent.

ENCOURAGED TO EVADE LAW.

The member of the Federal Farm Loan Board who addressed the Pennsylvania bankers quoted to them law and theory. He refrained from stating many facts and he ignored many rulings and practices of his organization. I hope that every Member of Congress and every banker of Pennsylvania will carefully read the Borrowers' Bulletin for April–May, 1919. It contains the most ingenious lot of rulings ever devised for evading, ignoring, and nullifying the purposes of the law to which they refer. Many of these rulings are evidently made for the express purpose of encouraging subordinate officials of the Federal land banks to evade the legal requirements prescribed by Congress.

KANSAS BANKERS HEARD FROM.

There are no Federal land banks in Pennsylvania and no joint-stock land banks. In Kansas they have both, and the people can view them at short range, a Federal land bank at Wichita and a joint-stock land bank at Salina. In the State of Pennsylvania very few people have made a careful study of the Federal Farm Loan System. The statements of the Federal land bank officials have been accepted without much questioning. Out in Kansas, the home State of some of the leading Federal land bank officials, where many loans have been made and where the methods and results of the system are critically analyzed, there is no hesitation about denouncing the tax exemption of Federal land bank bonds and joint-stock land bank bonds. The following resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote of the State convention of the Kansas Bankers' Association at its annual meeting in May of this year:

Whereas every dollar's worth of property should bear the just burden of taxation and every person should as a patriotic duty carry a fair portion of the public expense: Be it
Resolved, That this convention is opposed to any legislation to encourage legal tax dodging by permitting the transformation of taxable property into tax-exempt property, and that we are therefore opposed to the enactment of any new tax-exemption laws; be it further
Resolved, That, recognizing the additional burden imposed on all taxpayers by the exemption from taxation of the bonds of Federal land banks and joint-stock land banks, we urge the repeal of that section of the farm-loan act covering exemptions; be it further
Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Kansas.

LIBERTY BONDS DEPRECIATED.

A year ago when the people were using all available dollars to pay for Liberty bonds, the Federal Farm Loan Board advertised and sold over $50,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds as free from taxes as the Government 3½ per cent bonds. At the present time $54,000,000 of Federal land-bank bonds are offered. Boldly featured items of their advertising are the statements that these bonds are as free from taxation as Government 3½ per cent bonds, that they are "instrumentalities of the Government," and that they yield 4½ per cent. Is it any wonder that Government war bonds are selling below par?

SHOULD PROTECT LIBERTY BONDS.

The enormous volume of these tax-free bonds that the Federal Farm Loan Board promises to issue in the future will be sure to have a permanent depressing effect on the price of Government war bonds. As between patriotic citizens who bought war bonds when the Nation needed the money and rich investors who now wish to shirk their war taxes, the duty of Congress is plain. We can stimulate the price of Liberty bonds and compel tax dodgers to pay war taxes by requiring owners of Federal land-bank bonds to pay income taxes.

DEFEATS PURPOSES OF GRADUATED INCOME.

Prof. George E. Putnam, of the School of Finance of Washington University, St. Louis, in a very able paper on the subject published in the Annalist explains that the exemption of these bonds defeats the purpose of the graduated income tax. The very rich man is exempted from a tax of 77 per cent, the man with an income of more than $2,000 to $6,000 is exempted from a tax of 6 per cent, and the man with an income of $2,000 or less is not granted any exemption whatever on Federal farm-loan bonds. This is an unfair discrimination in favor of the rich.

Mr. Speaker, the Federal farm loan system was devised for a good object, but changed conditions and the open and flagrant violations of the law by the Federal Farm Loan Board are perverting it from the purposes for which it was intended.

CHANGES BROUGHT BY WAR.

When the proposed law was first considered there was no Federal income tax. When the law was enacted the Federal income tax was only 6 per cent. Now the highest income tax is 77 per cent. When the law was enacted the national debt was only about $1,000,000,000; now the national debt is about $26,000,000,000.

Every citizen of the United States ought to pay his fair share of the enormous war debt.

The Federal Farm Loan System is now being used to finance wealthy landowners in a way not expected by the framers of the law.

WEALTHY INVESTORS ESCAPE TAXATION.

The transformation of taxable farm mortgages into tax-free Federal land bank bonds enables the wealthy investor to escape the payment of his just share of taxes, while the farmer, the merchant, the miner, and the manufacturer will be required to pay heavier taxes, and the cost of living will be made higher to the consumer.

The present mortgage indebtedness on farms is estimated to be $4,500,000,000. The Federal Farm Loan Board is endeavoring to get its borrowers to refund old mortgages with bigger ones. In a few years the mortgage indebtedness on farms is likely to be $6,000,000,000. The joint-stock land banks and Federal land banks are factories in which taxable mortgages are made over into tax-free bonds. Tax dodgers can buy them and evade paying war taxes and local taxes.

I do not ask for a repeal of the Federal farm loan act, but the tax-exemption section should be amended, and the loans should be made in amounts not exceeding $10,000 to each farm, and the borrower should be a farmer who honestly cultivates his own farm.

I protest against the economic crimes that are committed in the name of the Federal farm loan act. The farmers of Pennsylvania and of the United States will be opposed to the tax exemption of bonds when they know the truth.

REVIEW OF THE FARM-LOAN SYSTEM.

I desire to refer to a statement by Hon. William E. Humphrey, of Washington. It is a complete discussion of the Federal farm-loan law by a man who served in Congress for 14 years from the State of Washington and was recognized as a leading thinker and debater. Since this was written by Mr. Humphrey, the Federal land banks have greatly increased their loans in the better agricultural States.

This statement by ex-Congressman Humphrey and the article to which he refers, written by Mr. Chassell, were based on calculations made under the revenue-tax law of 1917. The evils and inconsistencies to which they refer have been made worse by the revenue law since enacted and now in force. The statement follows:

"Another socialistic bubble, fathered and inflated by the Government, has been saved from collapse only by the powerful stimulant of millions of dollars taken from the National Treasury. In the midst of war, when the Nation was appealing for funds, millions needed for war purposes were taken from the National Treasury and given to the Federal farm-loan banks to save the system from disaster.

"Yet this system was loudly proclaimed as the one socialistic scheme that would demonstrate the benefits and the beauties of Government ownership—and it has.

"The purpose of the act creating these banks was declared to be to provide capital for agricultural development, to create standard forms of investments based upon farm mortgages, and to equalize interest rates on farm mortgages. A more correct title would be 'an act to tax the American people to give special privileges to a few well-to-do farmers, to furnish the superrich the most profitable investment in the world, and to give them a legitimate way to escape payment of their income tax, to discredit Government bonds and increase the burden of taxation of the American people.' A splendid and exhaustive article upon the workings of the Federal loan system by E. D. Chassell, secretary of the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association of America, was published in the January, 1919, bulletin of that association. This article should be read by every Member of the next Congress.

EULOGISTIC VERBIAGE.

"Sometimes a Government report contains some fact of real value, if you have the patience to dig it out from under the eulogistic verbiage intended to conceal it. The philosopher who said that 'language was made to conceal thought,' anticipated the average Government report. These thoughts are suggested by an examination of the second annual report of the Federal Farm Loan Board, bearing date of January 2, 1919. According to this report the system is almost self-supporting. Like all Government institutions, when reported by those responsible for it and whose jobs depend upon its continuance, while it never is it always is going to be self-supporting. 'As these banks were given, to establish them, $9,000,000 by the Government, on which they pay no interest and which they will probably never repay, it certainly indicates financial ability of high order that under such circumstances its managers can almost make the system pay running expenses. If this institution ever does pay the cost of maintenance, it will do something that no other Government institution has ever yet done in the history of this Nation.

"In the report it is stated: 'There was in some quarters a mistaken impression that there was an element of philanthropy or paternalism in the system—that it was designed to give credit to persons unable to get credit elsewhere.' Why does the lady protest when not accused?

"For explanation examine the loans that have been made. The two banner States are Texas and North Dakota. Texas borrowed $13,568,461; North Dakota, $10,324,300, while Illinois has borrowed but $2,551,850.

REPORT IS EXPLANATORY.

"Is there any room for suspicion that the large amounts loaned in Texas and North Dakota were in any degree due to the fact that these borrowers were 'unable to get credit elsewhere'? If the great difference in the wealth and population between North Dakota and Texas as compared with Illinois did not give the answer, the report itself furnishes the explanation.

"Texas has a constitution that prohibits the mortgaging of a homestead that contains less than 200 acres. It is hard to figure how any of this money could be used in Texas to purchase a home. It is equally apparent that most of the loans made in Texas were more or less speculative. In short, these loans were largely made for real estate promotion schemes.

"How about North Dakota? Why are the loans so large in that State? North Dakota has been blessed with a nonpartisan, socialistic, Bolshevistic legislature, and true to their faith they have been trying several socialistic schemes. Among others, in order to enable the farmer to escape from the obligations of his contracts, they provided that under certain circumstances the North Dakota farmer might contract debts that would be a prior lien on his farm to any mortgage that he had executed or might thereafter execute.

BIG RISKS ON LOANS.

"All the sophistry, explanations, and covering up that the Secretary of the Treasury may offer can not hide the truth that the large loans made in Texas and in North Dakota were largely due to the fact that those loans were made to those who, to some extent, were 'unable to get credit elsewhere.' It is certain that the private loan institutions were not satisfied with the security that satisfied the farm-loan officials. The large loans made in Texas and North Dakota may not be an illustration of 'fools rush in where angels fear to tread,' but they do demonstrate that men will loan the money of the Government on terms that they would not loan their own.

PURPOSE WAS GOOD.

"Of course the great purpose of the farm-loan act was to aid the farmer and to encourage the buying of farms and the building of homes. The number of loans that have been made to purchase homes is practically none, while the loans that have been made to purchase land for any purpose whatever have been almost negligible. Practically all the loans that have been made by Federal farm loan banks were made to take up existing indebtedness. Does this benefit the farmer? Except in unusual cases, it is doubtful.

"Remember, these loans are not made to the poor, to the land hungry trying to secure a home, but to the well-to-do farmer, the average farmer borrower owning property worth $5,000 or more.

LEAD TO SPECULATION AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

"Is a loan at low interest for a long period of years that carries with it the delusive promise that 'it will never have to be paid' of advantage to the borrower? Does such a loan make for thrift? Does it not lead to speculation, to extravagance, and to the incurring of indebtedness that more than counterbalances any advantage of low interest? It is exceedingly doubtful whether making the borrowing of money easy is an advantage to the average human being. We know that in many cases it is most disastrous.

REPREHENSIBLE METHODS.

"The Government, in order to make these loans, paid the salaries of agents, printed thousands of circulars at Government expense, and sent them through the post office free of postage. Some of the methods used in advertising these loans were most reprehensible. They were misleading and intended to deceive. Some of these advertisements contained in large black letters these words: 'Mortgages You Never Have to Pay Back.'

"Again, it is stated: 'Under the new land-bank plan you make a "mortgage you never have to pay back"'

"Again, it is stated: 'These small payments reduce your principal and by adding to them the interest they earn they pay your mortgage off for you.'

"Such circulars, if issued by a private institution, would be denied the use of the mails on the ground of palpable fraud, and those responsible for their circulation would be lucky if they kept outside prison walls. And for such purposes, in the days when we are burdened with taxes, do we use the public money!

"But if it is an advantage to the farmer to receive these loans, remember only 1 out of 161 farmers annually gets the benefit at the present rate of loaning. If he gets any benefit, then some one must pay for it, including 160 of his neighbors who do not receive it. Why should the Government loan the public money to the farmer? Why should the farmer get public money on a mortgage on his farm and that privilege be denied to a man who has a mortgage on his home in the same town or city? The Government never made a dollar; it never did and never can produce a dollar. The money that the Government loans to one citizen is taken from another. If the fate of the Nation depended upon it, the Government could not create a single dollar. The money that this Government takes through the Federal loan banks and loans to 1 family out of 605 is money that is taken from the other 604. What right has the Nation to show such favoritism? It can not be justified on the ground of charity or philanthropy, for it is taken from all classes, rich and poor alike, and given to the well to do. While there may be some question as to whether or not the recipients of these loans are benefited thereby, there can be no question that it increases the taxes of all other taxpayers.

BENEFITS THE SUPERRICH.

"The act creating these Federal loan banks provided that the bonds of these banks be free from taxation of every kind. In justice to Congress it should be said that the most serious result of this worst feature of the act was not anticipated, and has arisen since Congress passed the law, owing to the vast issue of Government bonds to carry on the war and the heavy income taxes that have been levied. We have a remarkable situation in this country to-day. A bond issued by one of these banks is worth more than a bond issued by the Government. The creature becomes greater than the creator. A Liberty bond to-day is worth about 97, while a Federal land-bank bond is worth from 104½ to 107. If those dreaming socialistic theorists who have so persistently preached that the credit of the Government is unlimited will take a look at these figures they will change their opinion, if facts will change it. One of these tax-free bonds, drawing 5 per cent interest, in the hands of a multimillionaire, whose annual income is more than a million dollars, would enable him to save $38 out of every $50 interest that he receives, instead of paying it to the Government, as he would have to do upon other securities. In other words, the Government loses $38 out of every $50 on these bonds, and this loss the other taxpayers must make up. These tax-free 5 per cent bonds in the hands of the superrich are worth 21.75 per cent annually, the best and most profitable investment in the world, furnished by the Government at the expenses of the other taxpayers, to the 206 richest people in America. These are the legitimate fruits of this impractical socialistic plan, and yet it is done in the name of the poor.

PROPOSITION IS UNFAIR.

"The people in time of war, many of them at great sacrifice, bought Liberty bonds, and they were content to accept from the Government 4½ per cent interest, and even less, if the Liberty bonds are to remain at the present depreciation. Yet the Government takes millions of its money and uses it, not for war purposes, but gives it to these banks that issue bonds that enable the Nation's richest citizens to secure an income of 21.75 per cent. This is an unconscionable and exorbitant profit given to the very class in this country that needs it least, and at the same time increases by that much the burdens of the other taxpayers. Or, to put it in another way, while the ordinary individual must be content with 4½ per cent interest on depreciated Liberty bonds, the superrich secure on Federal farm-loan bonds 21.75 per cent. Notwithstanding all this, the theorist, saturated with his socialistic sophistry, actually thinks that this system is for the benefit of the people.

"We should not forget that there are enough individuals in the United States whose annual income is over $1,000,000 to absorb all the bonds of these banks, and he would be devoid of ordinary reason that did not know that most of these bonds will soon be owned by this rich, favored class.

ILLEGITIMATE PROFIT FOR MILLIONAIRES.

"It is no reason to condemn a millionaire because he makes annually 21.75 per cent on his money. He might be engaged in some great industrial undertaking where the executive ability required and the risk incurred and the benefit given to the public will fully justify such profits. But in the case of the farm-loan bank bond this is an illegitimate profit made by the favor of the Government, for he takes no chances, furnishes no executive ability, and adds nothing to the industry of the world. He simply escapes paying the Government his just part of the money that is necessary to meet the expenses incurred by the Great War. Here is an illustration of an unjust profit given directly to a favored few by Government favor that can not be justified on any principle of charity, honest business, or morals, or of the just exercise of Government authority.

"Another thing: The selling of these tax-free bonds has had a very marked effect in depreciating Liberty loan bonds, very largely because these tax-free bonds are worth to the very rich 21.75 per cent. Every person in America that has bought a Liberty bond has sustained a loss of from $3 to $4 on every $100 worth purchased. The poor man that gave to his country by buying a Liberty bond that cost him $100 has lost $4. The widow that from her savings or from what she has inherited that gave $1,000 has lost $40. The purchasers of the bonds of the last Liberty loan at the present price of these bonds have lost $240,000,000. This loss is largely due to the tax-free bonds of the Federal farm-loan banks.

"The Treasury Department has recognized these facts and now proposes that the Government itself shall buy these bonds. That is, the Treasury Department now proposes to take $200,000,000 of the money that the people have given to the Nation on the supposition that this sum was to be used to carry on the war and give it to these Federal loan banks in order that a favored few may be benefited as above illustrated.

PROFITS AND LOSSES.

"Here is the way this paternal socialistic institution benefits all of the people: We will take the case of a farmer, an Iowa farmer, for in that State the average beneficiary of this Government charity owns property worth at least $15,000. This farmer has a loan at 6 per cent from some private institution. He replaces it by a loan from the Federal farm-loan bank at 5½ per cent. He saves $5. The $1,000 that the farmer receives represents a bond bought by a millionaire investor. Being tax free, the entire $50 interest that the millionaire investor receives on this bond he puts in his pocket instead of giving $33.50 of it to the Government, as he would if it came from other security. In local taxes this $1,000 bond escapes at least $5 additional taxes. Here is the net result of this Government owned and operated bank scheme as at present run:

On a $1,000 loan.

Farmer saves	$5.00
Multimillionaire makes	38.50
Federal Government loses income tax	33.50
Local government loses various taxes	5.00
American people pay	38.50
To give farmer	5.00
Costs American people	7.70
To give farmer	1.00

(These computations were made when the revenue law of 1917 was in effect. Under the law of 1919 the cost would be greater.—W. E. H.)

"Never in the history of government has there been such an obnoxious and vicious example of taxing all the people for the benefit of the rich. Never has there been such a vicious and unjustifiable example of class legislation. If these farmers, owning, on an average, property worth more than $5,000, must be the objects of Government charity, then it would cost about one-eighth of the present plan to give them the money direct.

"This extravagant cost in relation to the benefits given is characteristic of all Government-operated business undertakings. I know of no Government institution that does not cost seven times as much in proportion to the benefits received as similar institutions operated by private concerns.

RESULTS EPITOMIZED.

"Is class legislation of the most vicious character.

"Benefits only the few very rich and the few that receive their salaries for conducting the business.

"Uses public money to make private loans to a favored few.

"Loans largest in States where security is poorest.

"Promotes speculation and extravagance; discourages economy and thrift.

"Does not promote home building or farm buying.

"Benefits only 1 farmer out of 161 each year. (In two years loans were made to about 1 farmer in 100.)

"Only 1 family out of 605 given the privilege.

"Borrowers are the well to do and not the poor.

"Average borrower owns property worth $5,000 or more.

"Costs the Government $7.70 to give farmer $1.

"Far cheaper to make direct appropriation from National Treasury to the borrowers.

"Enables the 206 richest individuals in America to purchase bonds drawing interest equal to 21.75 per cent.

"Enables this class to escape paying their income tax.

"Depreciates the price of Liberty bonds.

"Is a discrimination in favor of the superrich before unknown in modern government.

"Causes loss of many millions of dollars each year to the Government, that other taxpayers must pay.

"I know that the above facts in regard to this pet socialistic scheme of this administration that has received such extravagant praise from many Congressmen whose volume of words was in reverse ratio to their volume of thinking seems astonishing, but the truth of every statement made is demonstrated by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury referred to, if one will but have the patience to dig these facts out of the laudatory language that conceals them. This farm-loan banking undertaking, like all other socialistic propositions, is fundamentally wrong, based upon the idea that it is an advantage to an individual to get something for nothing. This always weakens self-reliance, takes away the incentive to endeavor, and lessens the capacity.

"The foundation of socialism is bottomed upon the proposition that a dead corpse is worth more than a live man.

SOMETHING OF NOTHING.

"Socialism and perpetual motion are born of the same hope—to create something out of nothing. The socialistic dreamer and the perpetual-motion crank 'are of imagination all compact,' both seeking the impossible, both trying to accomplish what only the Infinite can do, and both with a kink in their mental machinery that makes it impossible for them to see the futility of their hopes.

"In every department of government to-day we have these reformers, these saviors of the people, each with his own pet 'perpetual-motion' plan. Always, however, these plans agree in one respect, and that is that it must be done by the Government out of the National Treasury. The promoters of these impractical, chimerical, and crazy schemes have multiplied and prospered greatly under this administration. They have influenced even those in the seats of the mighty. In every bureau and in at least two of the Cabinet places there are to-day these socialistic uplifters, obsessed with the fatal fallacy that the world, by the use of Government money, can lift itself over the fence by its boot straps. And what makes one so infernally impatient is that so many of this class are paid by the Government while they propagate their lunacy."

COPY OF CIRCULAR ISSUED BY BANKERS' MORTGAGE CO., CHICAGO.

Tax-free "instrumentalities of the United States Government"—Five per cent farm-loan bonds, issued under the Federal farm-loan act, dated November 1, 1918, due November 1, 1938—Redeemable at par and accrued interest on any interest date after five years from date of issue—Coupon bonds fully registerable and interchangeable—Denomination, $1,000—Interest payable semiannually, May 1 and November 1—Principal and interest payable at the bank of issue or collectible through the office of the undersigned—Exempt from all Federal, State, municipal, and local taxation, excepting only inheritance taxes.

By act of Congress these bonds are declared instrumentalities of the Government of the United States and are prepared and engraved by the Treasury Department. They are secured by either first farm mortgages or United States Government bonds or certificates of indebtedness.

The principal and interest of these bonds are exempt from Federal, State, municipal, and local taxation, except inheritance taxes. This exemption includes the Federal income tax, and income from these bonds need not be included in income-tax returns.

These bonds and the collateral pledged as security have been approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board of the United States Government.

The banks operate under Federal charter and Government supervision, and may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as financial agents of the Government and depositaries of public funds.

A legal investment for all fiduciary and trust funds under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and acceptable as security for postal savings and all other deposits of governmental funds.

The Attorney General of the United States has rendered an opinion approving the constitutionality of the act and the validity of the provisions exempting the bonds from taxation.

Price to yield over 4½ per cent to the optional maturity and 5 per cent thereafter.

All statements herein are official, or based on information which we regard as reliable, and while we do not guarantee them they are the data upon which we have acted in the purchase of these bonds.

BANKERS' MORTGAGE CO.,
208 South La Salle Street, Chicago.
(Telephone, Harrison 8200.)

THE FEDERAL FARM-LOAN ACT.

The Federal farm-loan act was approved by Congress July 17, 1916, to provide capital for agricultural development, to create standard forms of investment based upon farm mortgages, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to create Government depositaries and financial agents for the United States, and for other purposes. It creates, under the Department of the Treasury, a Federal Farm Loan Bureau, under the general supervision of the Federal Farm Loan Board. This Farm Loan Board shall consist of five members, including the Secretary of the Treasury and four members to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate.

Among the powers of the Federal Farm Loan Board is the power to charter joint-stock land banks with a minimum capital of $250,000. A bank can not issue bonds until its capital is fully paid. The shareholders' liability is double the amount of stock. A land bank is authorized by its charter to make farm loans in the State in which located and one adjoining State on the Government's amortization plan providing for the payment of loans in fixed installments in not less than 5 nor more than 40 years, and under the direction and control of the Federal Farm Loan Board to issue farm-loan bonds not to exceed fifteen times the amount of its capital and surplus.

SECURITY APPROVED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

First mortgages on farm lands or United States Government bonds or certificates of indebtedness are deposited with a registrar approved by the farm loan board at Washington as collateral security for the bonds. The mortgages are limited by law to one-half of the value of the land and 20 per cent of the value of permanent, insured improvements, such value to be determined by an appraiser of the Federal farm loan board. Before bonds are issued the original application and appraiser's report, on which such loans are based, must be submitted and approved by the Federal farm loan board in Washington. The bank operates under Federal charter and Government supervision and may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a financial agent of the Government and a depositary of public funds.

THE ISSUING INSTITUTIONS.

The Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank (Lincoln, Nebr.):

Mortgage loans of the Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank are confined to the States of Nebraska and Iowa. The Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank is closely connected with the Lincoln Trust Co., of Lincoln, Nebr., an established mortgage institution.

Virginian Joint Stock Land Bank (Charleston, W. Va.):

Mortgage loans are confined to the States of Ohio and West Virginia.

Arkansas Joint Stock Land Bank, Mississippi Joint Stock Land Bank (Memphis, Tenn.):

Mortgage loans are confined to the States of Arkansas and Mississippi. These banks are controlled by the Bank of Commerce & Trust Co., of Memphis, Tenn., which has a long, successful record handling mortgage loans on the rich alluvial Mississippi delta lands in these States.

Iowa Joint Stock Land Bank (Sioux City, Iowa):

Mortgage loans confined to the States of Iowa and South Dakota. The Iowa Joint Stock Land Bank is closely associated with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., of Sioux City.

LEGAL FOR TRUST FUNDS AND SECURITY FOR DEPOSITS.

The bonds of the joint-stock land banks are legal investments for all fiduciary and trust funds under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and acceptable as security for postal savings and all other deposits of governmental funds.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

The act provides that "farm-loan bonds issued under the provisions of this act shall be deemed and held to be instrumentalities of the Government of the United States, and as such they and the income derived therefrom shall be exempt from Federal, State, municipal, and local taxation." It will be noted that this exemption clause covers completely all forms of taxation exclusive of inheritance taxes, and includes both principal and interest.

COPY OF CIRCULAR ADVERTISING FEDERAL LAND-BANK BONDS.

$54,000,000 Federal land-bank 4½ per cent farm-loan bonds. Issued under the direction and control of the Federal farm-loan board, a bureau of the Treasury Department of the United States. Dated May 1, 1919. Due May 1, 1939. Redeemable at par and interest on any interest date after five years from date of issue. Interest May 1 and November 1. Coupons payable at any Federal land bank or Federal reserve bank. Principal payable at bank of issue. Coupon and registered bonds (interchangeable) in denominations of $1,000, $500, $100, $50, and $25. Exempt from Federal, State, municipal, and local taxation.

Federal land-bank bonds are declared by Congress to be instrumentalities of the Government of the United States, and as such, exempt from Federal, State, municipal, and local taxation.

These bonds, therefore, have as complete exemption from taxation as the first liberty loan 3½ per cent bonds.

The 12 Federal land banks were organized by the United States Government with an original $9,000,000 capital stock, which has since been increased through operations of the system to over $19,500,000. The Federal land banks were created to meet the agricultural needs of the United States as the Federal reserve banks were designed to meet the mercantile and manufacturing needs.

In order to avoid confusion it should be noted that the bonds of the Federal land banks are issued by banks created by the United States Government in which banks the Government owns a substantial amount of the stock. All 12 Federal land banks are liable for the ultimate payment of all bonds issued by each and every Federal land bank.

Joint stock land banks are organized under the same act of Congress but are owned by private interests, the United States Government holding none of the stock, and there is no liability on the part of one joint stock land bank for the obligation of the others.

Federal land bank bonds are secured by deposit of an equal amount of United States Government bonds or first mortgages on farm lands cultivated by the owner, which mortgages are appraised and guaranteed by the local National Farm Loan Association of which the borrower is a member and stockholder. Each stockholder is liable for twice the par value of his stock. Before the loan is made the property must be examined and a separate appraisal and written report made by an appraiser or appraisers appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Board. This appraisal must be finally confirmed by the directors of the Federal land bank of the district, and before a bond issue is allowed the original application and appraiser's report on which each loan is based must be examined and passed upon by the securities department of the Federal Farm Loan Board in Washington. No mortgage loan may be made in excess of $10,000 nor may it exceed one-half the appraised value of the land mortgaged and 20 per cent of the appraised value of permanent insured improvements thereon. The mortgagor contracts to reduce the amount of his loan by annual or semiannual payments of principal with payments of interest, thereby constantly increasing the margin of security.

The bonds are acceptable by the United States Treasury at par as security for Government deposits, including postal savings funds. They are lawful investments for all fiduciary and trust funds under the jurisdiction and control of the Federal Government. They are eligible under the laws of many of the States for investment of all public and private funds and are eligible for investment by savings banks in the following States:

Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

The Attorney General of the United States on behalf of the Government, and the Hon. Charles E. Hughes on our behalf, have approved the constitutionality of the act and the validity of the provisions exempting the bonds from taxation. For extract from opinion of Hon. Charles E. Hughes see reverse side.

Price of 100¼ and interest, netting over 4.38 per cent to the redeemable date (1924) and 4¼ per cent thereafter up to redemption or maturity.

ALEX. BROWN & SONS.
HARRIS, FORBES & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.
THE NATIONAL CITY CO.

The statements contained herein, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe to be accurate and reliable.

OPINION OF THE HON. CHARLES E. HUGHES.

At our request, former Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes has rendered us an opinion as to the constitutionality of the Federal farm-loan act of July 17, 1916, and particularly with respect to the validity of the farm-loan bonds and the provisions exempting these bonds and the income derived therefrom from taxation.

Copies of Judge Hughes's opinion in full may be obtained upon application. We quote as follows the concluding paragraph of the opinion:

"My conclusion is that the farm-loan bonds to be issued by the Federal land banks organized and controlled as provided in the Federal farm-loan act will be, when duly issued and paid for, valid securities, constituting as declared by Congress instrumentalities of the Government of the United States, and that they and the income derived therefrom will be exempt as provided in the act from Federal, State, municipal, and local taxation; and further, that, with respect to bonds duly issued and paid for under this exemption, it will constitute a continuing exemption which can not be withdrawn by subsequent legislation."

We also quote from the opinion the following paragraph with respect to the relation of the Government to these bonds, which is considered in the course of the review of the grounds sustaining their validity:

"Taking into consideration the facts which have been stated with respect to the organization and control of the Federal land banks, I am of the opinion that the farm-loan bonds which are about to be issued by these banks under the authority and direction of the Federal Farm Loan Board by virtue of the powers conferred by Congress, and which have been expressly declared by Congress to be instrumentalities of the Federal Government, must be regarded as obligations having the support of the good faith and credit of the United States. And while such obligations, because of the nature of sovereignty, confer no right of action against the United States without its consent, being 'only binding on the conscience of the sovereign,' and hence in this aspect invite reliance on the sense of justice of Congress, still the actual relation of the Government to the issue of these bonds affords additional ground for sustaining their validity."

Answer of the Comptroller of the Currency to Senate Joint Resolution No. 11, State of California.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDMUND PLATT,
OF NEW YORK,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, June 30, 1919.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. Speaker, availing myself of the privilege accorded me of extending my remarks in the RECORD by inserting a letter of the Comptroller of the Currency relative to criticisms made in a joint resolution passed by the Legislature of the State of California, a letter written in answer to one of mine, in which I inclosed copy of the resolution and asked for information, I desire only to say that this is the first criticism alleging "inadequate examination of national banks" that has come to my attention for a number of years. Generally the criticisms have been that examinations are too severe or too technical or too costly. The comptroller's letter follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 17, 1919.

MY DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 12th instant, advising me that you have received recently "a number of copies of the joint resolution from the Legislature of California with regard to banks in Riverside and Santa Rosa, in that State, where, according to the resolution, 'these failures have been brought about by the inadequate examination of the national banks under the existing law,'" etc.

Your comment that this "must have been an exaggeration, for failures certainly can not be said to have been brought about in any case by inadequate examination, as all examinations can do is to serve warning and when conditions are not too bad to prevent failures already impending" is, of course, absolutely correct.

The joint resolution of the Legislature of California to which you refer is an extraordinary document and seems either to have been passed carelessly as the result of a strange ignorance of facts and to have been based upon supposed conditions which do not exist, or else the legislature was deceived and misled by some enemy of the administration or of this office.

The senate joint resolution bears date of March 20, 1919, and I quote it as follows:

"SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 11.

"(By Senators Slater and Evans.)

"Relative to more strict examination of national banks by the Federal Government.

"Whereas failures among national banks of the United States have been the cause of great suffering among innocent depositors and stockholders and, in some cases, have been brought about by the inadequate examination of national banks under the existing laws of the United States, as recently illustrated in the cities of Riverside and Santa Rosa, in the State of California; and

"Whereas it is apparent that more careful examination of national banks is required: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved by the senate and assembly, jointly*, That the Legislature of the State of California hereby memorializes Congress to provide for proper legislation for the more strict examination of national banks within the United States; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they hereby are, requested to take such steps as may be necessary to institute such legislation; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That the secretary of the senate be, and he hereby is, directed to forward copies of these resolutions to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each of California's Senators and Representatives in Congress."

The declaration in the resolution that "It is apparent that more careful examination of national banks is required" is not supported by the facts; on the contrary, the records indicate clearly that the examinations of national banks now made under this administration are the most careful, the most thorough, and the most efficient in the history of the national banking system. This is the first complaint, as far as I recall, that this office has received during the five years of my administration as comptroller suggesting that the examinations now being made were either not careful or not sufficiently rigid.

Because of the conspicuously high efficiency of the bank examinations made under supervision of this bureau some of the clearing-house associations about the country have decided to abolish the position of clearing-house examiners formerly maintained. It is also noteworthy that the very first clearing-house association to do away with the clearing-house examiner on this account was the Clearing House Association of San Francisco. Within the past few days a leading banker from another important city in the Central West called at this office and, commending in strong terms the efficiency of national-bank examinations as now conducted, incidentally mentioned that the clearing-house association of his city had also done away with its clearing-house examiners because of the excellent work now done by the national-bank examiners.

The thoroughness of national-bank examinations and the policy of this office in enforcing the observance of law on the part of national banks are being clearly reflected in the increasing immunity from bank failures, as shown by official records. The time of the greatest financial strain to which this country has ever been subjected has probably been the past two years and three months of President Wilson's second administration, which includes the entire period of our war with Germany—19 months, and 8 months of reconstruction and readjustment; and yet the records show that the national-bank failures per year for each 1,000 national banks in operation was sixteen times as great in the 25 years prior to March, 1917, as during the past 27 months of war and reconstruction.

So much for the record of national banks throughout the country generally.

Now as to the State of California. The records show that for more than 10 years past there has been only one national-bank failure in California.

And in the past 24 years there have only been three national-bank failures in California, to wit:

(1) The Orange Growers' National Bank of Riverside, Calif., which failed in March, 1904, and paid its depositors 100 cents on the dollar on the principal of their deposits;

(2) The Oakland National Bank, which failed in April, 1909, and paid its depositors 100 cents on the dollar on principal, together with interest on deposits (except certain cases where interest was waived); and

(3) The Santa Rosa National Bank, of Santa Rosa, Calif., which failed in September last and which is still being liquidated. The cashier of this latter bank has already been sentenced to the penitentiary for deception and embezzlement.

(As to the circumstances under which the national-bank examiner found it necessary to require the closing of the Santa Rosa National Bank, at the time the Santa Rosa Savings Bank, under the same management was closed, I invite your attention to the inclosed extracts from the report of the national-bank examiners relative to the methods by which the officers of that bank managed to hide their crookedness and conceal the true condition of the bank from examiners, both State and National.)

The Santa Rosa National Bank, which failed in California in September, 1918, was the only national bank in the entire United States to fail in the year 1918.

It is clear that, despite the resolutions passed by the California Legislature declaring that the failures among national banks "have been the cause of great suffering among innocent depositors and stockholders," the records show that of the three national banks which have failed in California in the past 24 years, two of them paid their depositors in full and the third and last one, which failed in September last, is still in process of liquidation.

Now let us look at the showing of the banks under State supervision, as to which these resolutions are silent. As compared with the failure of only one national bank in California for more than 10 years past, or two in more than 15 years (one of which paid depositors in full), I direct your attention to the official figures, which show in California since January 1, 1908, 10 failures of banking institutions other than national, including a savings bank which failed in Santa Rosa at the time that the only national bank which has failed in California in over 10 years closed its doors.

The records further show that since the inauguration of the national banking system in 1863 there have been at least four times as many failures of banks other than national as there have been of national banks in California.

(About 40 per cent of the banking institutions in California at this time are national banks, the remainder State banks, trust companies, and private banks.)

It is not my purpose, in making these comparisons, to be understood as criticizing the methods or work of the banking department of California. As a matter of fact the work of that department is entitled to high commendation, for, although the proportion of failures of State banks in California has been high as compared with the failures of national banks, California's record, compared with various other States, is exceedingly favorable and reflects credit upon the supervising authorities. Furthermore, it is a pleasure to bear testimony to the cooperation and cordial relations existing between the State banking authorities of California and the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency.

May I venture to add that the very day I received your letter of 12th instant a former Member of Congress from the West, a Republican, called at this office to say that he had originally been opposed to me and had been critical of my methods and policies, but that he now desired to express strongly and unequivocally his commendation of the work of this office and of the results which are being obtained under its present administration. He commented upon the greatly reduced mortality among national banks and the increased safety of depositors, and also upon the improved status which national-bank shares now have from the standpoint of collateral or as investment, and mentioned that the stock of one national bank in the West in which he was largely interested had doubled in value in the past few years. He generously declared that although he did not agree with me politically he thought it only just to avow his unqualified approval and commendation of the administration of the comptroller's office.

In conclusion, I think it may interest you to know, in connection with the growth and development of the national banking system, that from November 1, 1914, to June 1, 1919, this office has received 2,011 applications for new national-bank charters (including 293 State banks nationalizing), for extensions of charters, and for permission to increase the capital of existing banks, while the total number of voluntary liquidations (exclusive of consolidations with other national banks) and applications for reduction of capital have aggregated only 373 for the same period.

Faithfully, yours,

JNO. SKELTON WILLIAMS,
Comptroller.

Hon. EDMUND PLATT,
Chairman Banking and Currency Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANK EXAMINERS TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY RELATIVE TO THE FAILURE, IN SEPTEMBER, 1918, OF THE SANTA ROSA NATIONAL BANK, SANTA ROSA, CALIF.

"The successful concealment during a long period of the true condition of this bank can be directly ascribed to the fact that most of the officers and employees had knowledge, more or less complete, of the irregularities and, in their respective spheres, aided in the concealment. They were participants in a systematic and effective conspiracy of remarkable completeness. * * *

"This bank was strictly a family bank, with the complement of dummy directors which usually are a part of the equipment of such banks. There appears never to have been, at least not within recent years, a director of independent strength on the board. * * * The cashier, Frank A. Brush, and other members of the Brush family not only owned most of the stock but constituted a majority of the directors and absolutely dominated the management under the immediate direction of the cashier. * * *

"The method of covering the various defalcations is set forth in great detail by the examiner in his report. The concealment was had by removing sheets from the commercial individual ledgers and cards from the savings and individual ledgers, the aggregate balances of which equaled the amount of the difference which it was desired to conceal. Between examinations all individual ledger sheets were kept in their proper places in the ledgers. When it was learned that an examiner had arrived, the individual ledger sheets of the desired aggregate were hurriedly removed and locked in a safe-deposit box, where they remained during the examination. Trial balances run by the examiners, therefore, would agree with the general ledger controlling accounts.

"To take care of checks deposited while the ledger sheets were out four fictitious accounts were opened in which were deposited the aggregate of the checks received for credit in the missing accounts."

Summarizing the situation with reference to the failure of the Santa Rosa National Bank, it can be said that the failure was caused by the systematic and cleverly concealed series of defalcations over a period of years, which even an audit of the bank would probably have failed to disclose if the officers and clerks in the bank had had the opportunity in advance of removing the individual ledger sheets, as the total balances shown by the individual ledgers agree with the total shown by the general ledger, which is the controlling account of the bank. Unless, therefore, each individual account were audited and the deposit slips and checks carefully checked, there would be nothing to disclose a shortage in the deposit account. Even the matter of calling in the pass books of the various depositors would have failed to disclose the shortage, as the auditor would necessarily have called for only such pass books of individuals as were shown by the individual ledgers to have had accounts with the bank.

With reference to the forgeries, where these forgeries were placed with correspondent bank, as was the practice in this bank, and where these notes were paid at maturity out of the bank's funds, there is no method by which the examiner could detect such forgeries.

In connection with this failure it should be borne in mind that the Union Savings Bank, a State institution, subject to State examination, occupied the same office and had the same officers as the Santa Rosa National Bank. This institution was closed by the State authorities the same time that the national bank was closed. The method of concealment was identical in both cases, according to Examiner Thompson's report.

As can be seen from the above, it was almost impossible for either the State or National examiner to discover the defalcations unless there should have been a break in the ranks of the conspirators.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM B. McKINLEY,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, July 8, 1919.

Mr. McKINLEY. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include a description by Representative YATES of his trip over the battle field in France. The description is as follows:

CONGRESSMAN YATES, PRINCIPAL SPEAKER AT INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION, GIVES GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF HIS BATTLE FIELD TRAVELS.

A welcome-home celebration for returned service men was given at Belleville yesterday as a fitting observance of Independence Day. The day's program, which began with a parade through the main streets at 1.30 o'clock, closed with a pageant, "Our Boys," at the fair grounds last night.

The parade was led by a band, and, in addition to hundreds of the former soldiers, delegations from labor and fraternal organizations, the riding club, and Camp Fire Girls marched.

The afternoon's program was featured by athletic contests, a band concert, and a dance. Congressman RICHARD YATES, former governor of Illinois, delivered the principal address. He described in detail his recent visit to the war zones in Europe.

Scenes of the war, including the American attack at Chateau-Thierry, were depicted in the pageant, which was given under the direction of Prof. Ebsen. The township high-school girls took a prominent part in the pageant, their "peace dance" being one of the features of the program.

CONGRESSMAN YATES'S SPEECH.

Congressman YATES spoke as follows:

"The last time I was in Belleville I told you I hoped and would try to get to France—in the Army if possible, in some other capacity if that proved impossible.

"Upon my return I have the honor to report that I did get to France. I did not get into the Army, but I did get into Congress.

"So I saw France, not as a soldier but as a Congressman.

"During 32 unforgettable days, April 3 to May 5, I listened every day and almost every hour to soldiers and sailors telling of their experiences.

"During 16 days I traveled 1,600 miles in a United States Army automobile, visiting parts of France, Belgium, Luxemburg, and Germany.

"I saw great seas and great cities and great scenes of sacrifice; saw where Americans looked into the jaws of death, into the mouth of hell, into the face of God.

"I talked with a man who had given a hand, to be cut off forever from his precious body, leaving a smooth, round stump, forlorn and all but useless. I talked to many such men.

"I talked to a boy not old enough to vote who had given a leg, to be cut off forever from his precious body, leaving a smooth, round stump, almost useless. You, perhaps, have talked with such a boy. I talked with many.

"I talked with a boy who survived five bullets in one leg and another in his left thigh. He will not walk through life hereafter; his walk will only be a contorted shuffle, an ugly hobble—the walk of this tall, bright, handsome boy.

"I talked with a boy whose eyes have been put out—a reading, thinking, enterprising, forward-looking, investigating lad—doomed to the appalling captivity of blindness. These hands and feet, these eyes and faces, annihilated, put out of existence. Will they ever come back? No; they will never, never come back. Ten years from now, 20 years from now, 40, 50, 60 years, this living daily sacrifice will go on.

"And I saw such spots as Belleau Wood, where in a little forest, 3,000 feet from north to south, and 1,500 from east to west, 6,000 American boys laid down their priceless lives; a little forest, filled with tangled vines and fallen and jagged rocks, and little hidden fissures and tangled vines and fallen trees and tumbled, jumbled saplings, and deep trenches and concrete peepholes and German dugouts and interlaced branches, so that when we had followed the artillery captain, who was our escort, and who himself had fought in that fight—when we had followed him in and out and up and down and over and under, I for one was utterly exhausted without any pack and without any burden of ammunition.

"I saw the ruined towns, Chateau-Thierry, Vaux, Soissons, Rheims, Montfaucon, Grand Pre, San Mihiel, and so on, and

so on, some of them, like Vaux, utterly destroyed by our own artillery fire.

WAS AT VERDUN.

"I saw the citadel of Verdun. I saw the 'sacred road' from Bar-le-duc to Verdun, well named 'the sacred road,' because, with its surface like a floor and its superb 100-foot width, it accommodated four trains, two moving to Verdun and two coming back, four trains of motor trucks, lorries, or camions going into Verdun loaded and coming back unloaded, thereby feeding the men and feeding the guns—a supply that never failed for four long, awful years—four trains of trucks, each train 20 miles long.

"I talked with Belgians in Belgium, including a Belgian staff officers of the King; talked with Luxemburgers in Luxemburg, Diekirch, Bissen, Yungeligen, and Ettelbruck.

"I talked with a few Germans in Germany and a few German prisoners. I saw Cologne, Neuwied, and Bonn, and Ansenach and Coblenz—all their factories clattering, all their furnaces burning, all their wheels turning, all their activities apparently booming but a conquered land.

"Opposite Coblenz I went up and up and up, along the 1,000-year-old royal road, and stood away at the top of the famous Eh-ren-breit-stein fortress, supposed to be impregnable, but now surrendered, and stood under the biggest Star-Spangled Banner in the world, with an American 6-inch gun on one side of me and an American 6-inch gun on the other side, and looked westward and downward into and upon the city of Coblenz, proud and populous and beautiful, occupied by American troops.

"At Cumel, at Romagne, and at every turn I saw the white crosses and the low mounds, and our escort would say: 'Here are the boys,' or 'Some of the boys are here.' They lie near where they fell. Beautiful cemeteries like that one at Romagne (ultimately to contain 30,000 bodies) are to receive them all, as they one after the other are removed from the temporary graveyards to the big, beautiful places provided by and under our Government for their final resting place.

"If a boy of mine were buried there I would, with his mother's permission, leave his precious, blessed, glorious body there—there where his blood had made a spot in France forever America.

"On Fame's eternal camping grounds
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead.

SPOTS THAT ARE AMERICAN.

"Two hundred and fifty thousand Americans have shed their blood—114,000 have died. Two hundred and fifty thousand spots in far-off France, once beautiful spots, have been made red by American blood, and every one of those spots is, accordingly, forever American, yea, forever America.

"The night before he was killed in action a young Englishman, Rupert Brooke, wrote his mother:

"And if I die, let
This alone be said:
That there is one
Little corner of France
That is forever England.

"Just so, that warm crimson blood, that hot-gushing blood, of America, yea, of Illinois, has made every foot of soil which it baptized American, and in rebaptizing it has made it forever America.

"How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mold,
She these shall dress a sweeter sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell, a weeping hermit, there.

"Oh, they are not alone; would you bring them here, where only we, you and I, would appear, while over there, always, and forever more, honor and freedom look upon them and linger near?

"I caught one glimpse of triumph and glory—the pomp and pageantry of war.

SAW ILLINOISANS HONORED.

"It was on a broad, green field at Ettelbruck, in the Duchy of Luxembourg. It was the inspection and decoration of the Thirty-third Division of the United States Army, and its passing in review before John J. Pershing, general of the Army; Newton D. Baker, American Secretary of War; and Leopold, Crown Prince of Belgium. There were present also Maj. Gens. Bell and Harbord and Brig. Gens. Dawes, King, Todd, and Wolff, and Bishop Brent, chief of the chaplains, as well as Congressmen McKINLEY and MADDEN, of Illinois. I wished the governor of Illinois could have been present, for 20,000 Illinois boys passed in review that afternoon.

"Two brigades of Infantry and one brigade of Artillery and one regiment of Engineers swung by with a long, swinging stride, plus headquarters troops and supply trains and ammunition trains and Hospital Corps and Signal Corps and all the detachments that make up a division.

"I can see them yet. There they come, a swelling sea, a moving forest, a waving grain field, a whole mile-long section of the corn of Illinois, the aureate corn, the tasseled, castled, royal corn of Illinois, 'within whose yellow heart there is of health and wealth for all nations.' All these I have seen, but never the like of this swelling flood of Illinois. And centennial processions and world's fair dedications and inaugural parades have I seen, but never such a swelling flood as this. On they come, marching north; on and by. The First Regiment goes by, a solid square, 500 feet from north to south, 500 feet from east to west, a solid square covering as much ground as is included within the four legs or bases of the great Eiffel Tower; and this regiment is commanded by a colonel whom I myself, years ago, commissioned, first as captain, then major, then lieutenant colonel. Rest assured, I felt keenly thrilled as I saw that regiment's colors, Illinois flags, salute the renowned yet modest general of all our armies and saw the prince of Belgium uncover before those Illinois standards.

GREAT MILITARY PICTURE.

"Regiment after regiment they go by, each a solid square. Troop after troop, auxiliary corps after corps, unit after unit.

"The sun is shining; all the air is full of brightness. The bayonets—not the old, dulled, bronzed bayonets I used to carry when I was a private, but bright, polished, knifelike, pointed blades—glitter all down the long field. The battle helmets—for hats and caps are not visible—ripple like the scales of a dragon of old mythology. The 14 regimental flags and 14 other flags stream out in the stiff breeze and an airship storms o'erhead!

"And now the band—7 bands of 30 musicians consolidated into 1 band of 210 musicians—plays our Illinois marching song:

"Not without thy wondrous story,
Illinois, Illinois,
Can be writ the Nation's glory,
Illinois, Illinois,
On the record of thy years,
Abraham Lincoln's name appears,
Grant and Logan—and our tears—
Illinois, Illinois.

"I give you my word, when that magnificent band broke into that song of glory I nearly went wild—I became almost beside myself—as I realized it was Illinois in the conquered enemy's conquered territory—Illinois at war, Illinois triumphant, Illinois the glorious!"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LOUIS T. McFADDEN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, June 30, 1919.

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States has seen fit to again send the nomination of John Skelton Williams to the United States Senate to be confirmed for another five-year term as Comptroller of the Currency. By this action he acknowledges and removes the doubt of the legality of the action of the Secretary of the Treasury when he attempted to assume the prerogatives and appointive powers of the President by keeping John Skelton Williams in the office of Comptroller of the Currency when his term expired on February 2, 1919. John Skelton Williams has been acting since that time under this subterfuge performing the duties of the Comptroller of the Currency, and during all this time and is now illegally in office, and favorable action by the Senate is now the only way he can legally hold this office.

It would seem to me that I should at this time place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this very interesting and I hope illuminating correspondence which I have had with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board, together with certain comment pertinent to this situation, as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY,
Washington, March 14, 1919.

HON. CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have observed in the press, under date of March 7, 1919, your statement that you have continued John Skelton Williams in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and I am taking the liberty of

making inquiry as to the authority upon which this appointment was made and by what right of law Mr. Williams continues to exercise the duties and receive the emoluments of this office.

While it is true that the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to appoint a Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, the power to appoint the comptroller himself is lodged solely in the President of the United States, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." There is no ambiguity in the law as to the method of making appointments to this office, as will be seen by a reference to Article II, section 2, clause 3, of the Constitution, which provides:

"The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session."

And by reference to sections 325 and 327 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as follows:

"SEC. 325. The Comptroller of the Currency shall be appointed by the President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of five years unless sooner removed by the President, upon reasons to be communicated by him to the Senate, and he shall be entitled to a salary of $5,000 a year."

"SEC. 327. There shall be in the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency a Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, to be appointed by the Secretary, who shall be entitled to a salary of $2,500 a year, and who shall possess the power and perform the duties attached by law to the office of comptroller during a vacancy in the office or during the absence or inability of the comptroller. The deputy comptroller shall also take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States and shall give a like bond in the penalty of $50,000."

From a reference to the above sections it will be seen that Mr. Williams's former appointment was for a definite term of five years and that it terminated at the expiration of five years from the date of his appointment and confirmation, or on the 2d day of February, 1919, and, unlike those instances wherein the holder of an office is continued "until his successor is duly elected (or appointed) and qualified," the right to exercise and to hold the office of the Comptroller of the Currency expired absolutely at a perior five years after the date of his appointment and confirmation unless sooner terminated for cause by the President. It will thus be seen that the term of this office can not be extended by tortuous and sinuous reasoning or by the meanderings of a self-seeker.

Prior to the expiration of Mr. Williams's term of office as Comptroller of the Currency the President of the United States, performing the duty imposed upon him by law, presented to the Senate of the United States the name of Mr. Williams as his appointee for this position, and hearings were had before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency on a resolution which had for its purpose the abolition of the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and upon which hearings the qualifications and temperament of Mr. Williams to properly perform the duties of this office and the matter of certain charges made against him in his past performance of the duties of the office were considered. These matters, having received much notoriety and public attention, an agreement was made by which Mr. Williams's name was not to be considered at the last executive session of the United States Senate, and it was because of this agreement and not the interjection of the filibuster, as the public has been led to believe, that the confirmation failed.

It was within the authority of the President of the United States to make a recess appointment, but this he has not seen fit to do, and, evidently, upon good and sufficient reasons. The question naturally arises why the Secretary of the Treasury assumed the authority to make such appointment, in view of the fact that the United States Senate, for reasons undisclosed, refused to confirm, and the President, in view of the failure of the Senate to confirm and the widespread publicity attendant, and additional reasons, looking to the unfitness of this man for public office, which were undoubtedly well known to him and supposedly known to you, refused to make a recess appointment, as he had the undoubted right to do.

The further question naturally arises as to whether your conduct in making this appointment was actuated by an understanding and agreement with the President or with Mr. Williams or whether you arbitrarily are making the appointment in direct opposition to the President's wishes and in accordance with Mr. Williams's desires, as implied from the refusal of the President to make the recess appointment. Of course, the conclusion irresistibly follows that such course of conduct is violative of express law.

Equally vital, important, and pertinent is the further inquiry as to the right of Mr. Williams to continue to sit as a member of the Federal Reserve Board. The Federal reserve act, creating this board, named the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency as ex officio members. Mr. Williams, therefore, sat during his term of office as comptroller on the Federal Reserve Board and, as I understand, continues to sit on such board. His term as Comptroller of the Currency having expired on February 2, 1919, and he being no longer the person designated by the Federal reserve act to sit as a member of the Federal Reserve Board, his right to exercise such duties, together with the right to receive $7,000 per year in addition to the $5,000 per year he receives as Comptroller of the Currency, by that fact ceased and determined. There is a vacancy in the Federal Reserve Board, which can only be filled by the appointment and legal confirmation of a Comptroller of the Currency. The deputy comptroller is not authorized to act in this capacity under the law.

On the eve of the flotation of the Victory loan, at the time of the borrowing by the Government of immense sums of money to meet immediate governmental necessities and for future requirements, the interdependence of the Treasury Department of the United States and the bankers of the country—National, State, and private—make it absolutely necessary and imperative that there should be a complete and whole-hearted accord and joinder of interest in the effort to discharge present duties and perform those to be thrust upon us in the future, occasioned by the trying period of world-wide disaster and the subsequent period of reconstruction. A continuation in office of men of the type of Mr. Williams, whose whole course of official conduct has been antagonistic to those who are and have been, from patriotic motives and impulses, and at great pecuniary loss and personal sacrifice, serving the Government to the best of their ability and capacity, can not secure and retain the basic confidence and whole-hearted support of these men, necessary as it is, and which, under proper conditions, would be the groundwork of a service at this time wholly desirable and, indeed, indispensable. The cooperation of the banking interests of the country with the Treasury at this time is a national necessity.

The objection to Mr. Williams and his further official connection with the Treasury Department is, of course, accentuated by the irregular method of his appointment, and the apparent disposition to keep him in office in utter disregard of his implied repudiation both by the Senate of the United States and the President himself.

Realizing the importance to the people of this inquiry, and a full and complete answer thereto, I respectfully ask for a prompt reply.

Very truly, yours,

L. T. MCFADDEN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, March 15, 1919.

Hon. L. T. MCFADDEN,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am returning your letter of March 14, as I do not care to retain it for my files. Furthermore, I take leave to put you on notice that if you desire information concerning any official action of the Secretary of the Treasury while I am the incumbent of the office, you may get it promptly and frankly by addressing to me a halfway decent inquiry, but you are given distinctly to understand that I recognize no obligation to respond to an offensively impertinent and deliberately mendacious communication such as I am now sending back to you.

Very truly, yours,

CARTER GLASS.

MARCH 17, 1919.

Hon. CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and am sorry it, or any part of it, caused you offense; certainly no offense to you officially or personally was intended. For you to characterize my letter of the 14th instant as "deliberately mendacious" might also be defined as offensive, but I pass that over for the present because I do not wish to obscure the real, vital point at issue, to wit:

By what authority has the Secretary of the Treasury given John Skelton Williams a recess appointment as Comptroller of the Currency following the failure of the President, who alone has such power under the Constitution and laws, as I have interpreted them, to make such appointment?

I have raised this question in my capacity as a Member of the House of Representatives, a coordinate branch of the Federal Government, and as a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, whose functions, as you know, having served with distinction as its chairman, are not irrelevant to matters affecting the Treasury Department, including the comptroller's office. I did not intend to inject personalities into this question and do not intend to do so now; neither do I purpose being diverted from my legitimate and proper quest for information respecting an important public office by taking affront at the tone of your communication. Let us take for granted that you believed you had ground for offense, and then permit me to proceed to the salient features of the case.

In my letter of the 14th instant I asked you to advise me by what authority John Skelton Williams is continuing to act as Comptroller of the Currency, and I again set forth the reasons for making this inquiry:

The term of John Skelton Williams expired on February 2, 1919. The latter part of January last the President sent his nomination for a second term of five years to the Senate for confirmation. The Senate adjourned on March 4 without confirming this nomination and therefore the nomination lapsed. Since then the President has made no recess appointment as it had been announced, apparently on authority, he would do. According to my construction of the Constitution and laws, reached dispassionately and after deliberate and careful study, the office of the Comptroller of the Currency became vacant on the day the Senate adjourned; that is, on March 4, and one of the deputies should have become acting comptroller forthwith pending the appointment of a new comptroller.

While it is true the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to appoint a deputy comptroller of the currency, the power to appoint the comptroller himself is lodged solely in the President of the United States," by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." There is no ambiguity in the law as to the method of making appointments to this office, as will be seen by reference to Article II, section 2, clause 3, of the Constitution, which provides:

"The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session."

And by reference to sections 325 and 327 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as follows:

"SEC. 325. The Comptroller of the Currency shall be appointed by the President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of five years unless sooner removed by the President, upon reasons to be communicated by him to the Senate, and he shall be entitled to a salary of $5,000 a year."

"SEC. 327. There will be in the bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency a Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, to be appointed by the Secretary, who shall be entitled to a salary of $2,500 a year, and who shall possess the power and perform the duties attached by law to the office of comptroller during a vacancy in the office or during the absence or inability of the comptroller. The deputy comptroller shall also take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall give a like bond in the penalty of $50,000."

From a reference to the above sections, it will be seen that Mr. Williams's former appointment was for a definite term of five years, and that it terminated at the expiration of five years from the date of his appointment and confirmation, or on the 2d day of February, 1919, and, unlike those instances wherein the holder of an office is continued "until his successor is duly elected (or appointed) and qualified," the right to exercise and to hold the office of the Comptroller of the Currency expired absolutely at a period of five years after the date of his appointment and confirmation unless sooner terminated for cause by the President.

Prior to the expiration of Mr. Williams's term of office as Comptroller of the Currency, the President of the United States, performing the duty imposed upon him by law, presented to the Senate of the United States the name of Mr. Williams as his appointee for this position, and hearings were had before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, and upon which hearings the qualifications and temperament of Mr. Williams to properly perform the duties of this office and the matter of certain charges made against him in his past performance of the duties of the office were considered. These matters having received much notoriety and public attention, an agreement was made by which Mr. Williams's name was not to be considered at the last executive session of the United States Senate, and it was because of this agreement, and not the interjection of the filibuster, that the confirmation failed.

It was within the authority of the President of the United States to make a recess appointment, but this he has not seen fit to do. The question naturally arises how the Secretary of the Treasury could assume the authority to make such an appointment.

Equally vital, important, and pertinent is the further inquiry as to the right of Mr. Williams to continue to sit as a member of the Federal Reserve Board. The Federal reserve act, creating this board, named the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency as ex officio members. Mr. Williams, therefore, sat during his term of office as Comptroller on the Federal Reserve Board, and, as I understand, continues to sit on such board. His term as Comptroller of the Currency having expired on February 2, 1919, and he being no longer the person designated by the Federal reserve act to sit as a member of the Federal Reserve Board, his right to exercise such duties, together with the right to receive $7,000 per year, in addition to the $5,000 per year he receives as Comptroller of the Currency, by that fact ceased and determined. There is a vacancy in the Federal Reserve Board which can only be filled by appointment and legal confirmation of a Comptroller of the Currency. The Deputy Comptroller is not authorized to act in this capacity under the law.

I made public my letter of the 14th instant, because I realized the widespread interest in this case, and I deem it only fair to give your reply, inadequate as it is, the same publicity, even though in so doing I may run the risk of incurring your displeasure—a thing I assure you I would deplore. Later we can take up the question whether my letter (of the 14th) was "deliberately mendacious," inasmuch as that allegation, per se, is, in my judgment, of secondary consequence to the main issue, namely, by what legal right is John Skelton Williams occupying the office of the Comptroller of the Currency?

Realizing the importance to the people of this inquiry, and a full and complete answer thereto, I respectfully ask for a prompt reply.

Very truly, yours,

L. T. MCFADDEN.

—

MARCH 18, 1919.

Hon. WILLIAM P. G. HARDING,
Governor Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Under date of the 14th instant I addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, copy of which is herewith inclosed. I also inclose a copy of his reply, under date of March 15, and also copy of my letter to him under date of March 17, all of which question the legality of the continuance in office of John Skelton Williams as Comptroller of the Currency and as a member ex officio of the Federal Reserve Board.

I am sending you this letter and this correspondence so that, as governor of the Federal Reserve Board, you may be formally apprised of these concrete contentions: That John Skelton Williams is not legally a member of the Federal Reserve Board by reason of the fact that he is no longer Comptroller of the Currency, and that by virtue of this fact there is now a vacancy on the Federal Reserve Board.

Apropos of this situation, as I view it I consider it my duty to respectfully call your attention to the fact that your board is daily considering matters of vital moment to financing governmental requirements, no small part of which is that made necessary by the inability of Congress, in the closing days of the last session, to provide finances for the railroads, and it is essential to the public welfare that the validity of the board's acts should be beyond question.

In this connection I have been informed that several members of your board are or have been absent from the city of Washington. If the said John Skelton Williams's presence has been necessary to make a quorum or his vote was necessary to decide any of these important questions, this fact would raise a doubt as to the validity of such acts of the board or other matters that may come before the board for consideration and final determination.

For example, a conference of the board with the governors of the Federal reserve banks is scheduled to take place in Washington on the 20th instant, at which decisions of great consequence may be reached, and those might lawfully be disregarded by reason of the participation of Mr. Williams.

Realizing the grave importance from the public standpoint of this situation, I beg you to advise me whether or not John Skelton Williams has been acting as a member of the Federal Reserve Board since March 5; whether or not he has attended any meeting or meetings of the board, and whether or not his presence was required to make a quorum; and whether or not his vote was necessary to decide any question which came before the board for decision; and if so, by what authority of law he was permitted to sit as a member of the board since March 5.

Awaiting your reply with deep interest, I beg to remain,

Respectfully, yours,

L. T. MCFADDEN.

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WASHINGTON, *March 18, 1919.*

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of March 17 concerning the designation by me of Mr. John Skelton Williams to administer the office of Comptroller of the Currency pending the appointment by the President and confirmation by the Senate of his successor, and am pleased to observe the omission from your second letter of the surprisingly offensive implications and accusations which appeared in the letter of March 14, which I felt obliged to return to you.

I note now that you desire to know "by what authority the Secretary of the Treasury has given John Skelton Williams a recess appointment as Comptroller of the Currency following the failure of the President to make such appointment." The simple facts are that, the term of the Comptroller of the Currency having expired and a contest over his confirmation for a second term having developed, the Secretary of the Treasury, in order that the activities of the office might not be suspended, designated Mr. Williams "to continue to administer the office of the Comptroller of the Currency at the salary provided by law until the Senate shall have acted upon your renomination by the President or until your successor shall have been appointed and confirmed."

The action of the Secretary was based on an act of Congress passed March 2, 1895, which says:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to all officers under the Treasury Department whose terms of office have expired or shall expire before the appointment and qualification of their successors and who have been performing or shall perform the duties of their respective offices after the date of such expiration the salary, compensation, fees, or emoluments authorized or provided by law in each case for the respective incumbents of the offices."

An interpretation of this statute is contained in an opinion of Attorney General William Henry Moody, dated June 27, 1906, in which it was held that:

"Congress has expressly provided in the acts of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 808, 844), for the continuance in office of all officers under the Treasury Department after the date of the expiration of their terms of office and before the appointment and qualification of their successors, and also for the waiving of the requirement of a new bond during that period in the discretion of the officers whose duty it is to take and approve such bonds."

Furthermore, to be sure that I had full legal sanction of my action, I submitted the matter to Judge W. W. Warwick, Comptroller of the Treasury, who advised me that my designation of Mr. Williams to administer the office of the Comptroller of the Currency "is in accord with law and I am of the opinion that you may permit him to continue to exercise the duties of the office, and that he will be entitled to receive the salary thereof, until the President otherwise directs."

The right of Mr. Williams to act as an ex officio member of the Federal Reserve Board is sustained in an opinion rendered by M. C. Elliott, general counsel of the board, on February 3, 1919, who, after quoting the statutes and the opinion of Attorney General Moody, says:

"Under this opinion of the Attorney General the comptroller may continue in office after the expiration of his term and until his successor is appointed. So long as he continues in office as comptroller and receives compensation as such from the Treasury Department he remains ex officio a member of the Federal Reserve Board and, in the opinion of this office, is clearly entitled to receive that part of his salary which is paid by the board."

Therefore, with these legal opinions as a basis for action, the Secretary of the Treasury feels thoroughly well satisfied that he has exercised an unquestionable legal authority in designating Mr. Williams to continue in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency until after the appointment and qualification of his successor.

Yours, very truly,

CARTER GLASS.

Hon. L. T. MCFADDEN,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1919.

Hon. CARTER GLASS,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 18th, replying to mine of the 17th instant, on the subject of the designation by you of John Skelton Williams "to administer the office of Comptroller of the Currency pending the appointment by the President and confirmation by the Senate of his successor."

The above-quoted phrase from your letter contains clear recognition of the undoubted fact that there is existing now a vacancy in the office of the comptroller, and you very appropriately state that your designation of Mr. Williams was for him "to administer the office" pending appointment and confirmation of his successor. I have given careful consideration to the statutory provisions set forth in your letter, and to your quotation from the opinion of Attorney General Moody, dated June 27, 1906, construing those provisions. I was quite familiar with the statutes referred to and Attorney General Moody's opinion before I addressed you on the subject. I was also familiar with the provisions of section 327 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to which you do not refer, and which expressly provide who shall "administer the office of Comptroller of the Currency" during a vacancy therein.

The Congress of the United States by section 327 of the Revised Statutes expressly enacted that there should be a Deputy Comptroller of the Currency "who shall possess the power and perform the duties attached by law to the office of the comptroller during a vacancy in the office." There are as officers of the Treasury Department at this time two such deputy comptrollers. There is, as you admit, a vacancy in the office of the comptroller, occasioned by the fact that the Senate of the United States, in the exercise of its constitutional prerogative, did not see fit to confirm the reappointment to that office of John Skelton Williams.

We are all amenable to the law as enacted by the Congress. The humblest citizen must observe it, and I am sure the Secretary of the Treasury, when its provisions are called to his attention, will obey it. Congress has expressly provided who shall possess the power and perform the duties attached to the office of the comptroller, or, to use your own phraseology, who shall "administer the office of Comptroller of the Currency" during a vacancy therein and pending appointment by the President and confirmation by the Senate. Prior to the appointment of John Skelton Williams in 1914 there existed for a considerable period of time a vacancy in the office of the comptroller, and the functions and duties of that office were performed, under the provisions of section 327 of the Revised Statutes, by Deputy Comptroller Kane, who is still in office as a deputy comptroller and under the law is not only eligible for but is legally required, unless the other deputy comptroller is especially designated, to fill the existing vacancy in the office of the comptroller until such time as there is nominated by the President a person the Senate of the United States finds fit for confirmation.

I observe that the reason given by you in your letter of the 18th instant for designating Mr. Williams to continue to administer the office of comptroller is "in order that the activities of the office might not be suspended." But the Congress of the United States has provided against the possibility of the activities of the office of comptroller being suspended by expressly providing that these activities shall be carried on by the deputy comptroller during a vacancy in the office of comptroller. It is not within the power of an executive officer to provide that these "activities" may continue in a manner different from that expressly directed by the law of the land.

The opinion of Attorney General Moody, referred to by you, related to the position of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco and was undoubtedly correct as applied to that case. Section 303 of the Revised Statutes provides that "there shall be in the Department of the Treasury an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." The act of March 2, 1895, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to all officers under the Treasury Department whose terms of office have expired the salary attached to such office when such officers perform the duties of their offices until the appointment and qualification of their successors. But the obvious difference between section 303, providing for the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer, and sections 325 and 327 of the Revised Statutes,

providing for the appointment of a comptroller and deputy comptroller, is that, as above stated, section 327 expressly provides that "during a vacancy" in the office of comptroller the deputy comptroller shall possess the power and perform the duties attached by law to that office.

I respectfully but emphatically submit that there is no power in the Secretary of the Treasury to utterly ignore the law of Congress, as expressed in section 327 of the Revised Statutes; that there is no precedent in the history of the Comptroller's office for ignoring the expressed will of Congress as contained in that section; that as, concededly, there exists a vacancy in the office of Comptroller, the law requires that the power of that office should be reposed in and the duties attached to it should be performed by the Deputy Comptroller and no one else.

As your letter of the 18th makes no reference to section 327 of the Revised Statutes, as that section was not involved in the case in which Attorney General Moody rendered an opinion on in 1906, and as that section does not appear in the instant case to have been given any consideration, I must believe that its provisions have been inadvertently overlooked.

Now that it is called to your attention, may I not ask you that its provisions be observed and enforced, and that you will so advise me?

Awaiting your reply, I am,

Yours, very respectfully,

L. T. MCFADDEN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, March 26, 1919.

Hon. L. T. MCFADDEN,
Canton, Pa.

DEAR SIR: Responding to yours of March 26th, asking if I will not be guided by your interpretation of the statutes concerning the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury rather than the construction of the law officers of the department, based upon the opinion of a former Attorney General of the United States, I venture to say, with the greatest deference, that I am going to take the hazard of accepting the judgment of the latter. It may further interest you to be told that my determination in this respect is somewhat fortified by a written opinion of Attorney General Palmer, who entirely agrees with former Attorney General Moody and with the law officers of this department in their interpretation of the statutes and of the opinion of Mr. Moody as applied to them.

Very truly, yours,

CARTER GLASS.

Mr. Speaker, the question naturally arises at this time if at the present session of the Senate Mr. Williams should fail of confirmation would he still continue in office under the authority which the Secretary of the Treasury assumed, or would the President then appoint his successor, and if Mr. Williams's successor were appointed, would he be permitted to assume office before he was confirmed the same as Mr. Williams is now doing, or would he have to await action of the Senate on his confirmation before he was legally installed in office?

I am glad the President, in the interest of lawful procedure, has seen fit to ignore the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in attempting to appoint without authority of law a Comptroller of the Currency, which authority by the statutes is vested entirely in the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The following interview and extracts speak for themselves:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 28, 1919.*

[Interview with Hon. LOUIS T. MCFADDEN, of Pennsylvania, to be released Saturday morning, Mar. 29, 1919.]

When Representative MCFADDEN, of Pennsylvania, learned to-day that Attorney General Palmer had given it as his opinion, responding to a request from the Secretary of the Treasury, that the Secretary possessed the power to assign John Skelton Williams to the post of Comptroller of the Currency after the latter's failure to get a recess appointment by the President, he issued a statement questioning the soundness of the Attorney General's position as he previously had done with the right of Secretary Glass to retain Mr. Williams in office as Comptroller of the Currency. He declared his willingness and desire to test the correctness of the opinion of the Attorney General and the validity of the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in the United States court, a method of settling this issue which has been suggested before. Mr. MCFADDEN will also reintroduce his resolution to investigate the doings in public office during the incumbency of Mr. Williams just as soon as the President calls an extra session of Congress.

Mr. MCFADDEN made the following statement apropos of the Attorney General's opinion as announced by Secretary of the Treasury Glass yesterday:

"Intending no disparagement of the legal knowledge of the new Attorney General and imputing to him no other motive than a wholesome ambition to serve the Government to the best of his ability, I contend, and in this contention I am supported by the judgment of other able lawyers, that no statutory grounds exist for the retention of John Skelton Williams in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, in view of the refusal of President Wilson to give him a recess appointment, as he saw fit to do in Mr. Palmer's case, in order that there could be no question of the latter's legal right to enter upon the duties of the Attorney General pending the forthcoming session of Congress.

"Little did I suppose that the prospect of being forced to lay aside the scepter of power over the national banks of the country would create in the heart of Mr. Williams such intense anguish as his course since objection was raised to him and his conduct of the office, which he has so grossly mismanaged. But since his soul rises in agony over the imminence of his involuntarily separation from a $12,000 job, I, myself, appeal to the President, through the vast reaches of space now intervening between Quai d'Orsay and the seat of our government in Washington, to end his distress by dispatching by the quickest route a commission reinvesting him in a perfectly lawful manner with the authority of Comptroller of the Currency during the recess of Congress.

Secretary of the Treasury Glass, behind whose bifurcated coat tails the valiant ex-comptroller is hiding, has stated publicly that a recess appointment for his charge would be forthcoming should the exigencies of the liberation require, and, therefore, since Mr. Williams's vaunted intrepidity oozes to the zero point at the very thought of himself approaching the Chief Magistrate himself, I venture to make the appeal in his behalf myself through his immediate chief, the Secretary of the Treasury.

The present phase of the controversy involving Mr. Williams is simply and strictly a matter of law. So far as I am concerned, no personal element enters into it. United States Revised Statutes, section 327, specifically prescribe the manner in which a vacancy in the office of Comptroller of the Currency shall be filled. Section 303 of the Revised Statutes, which the Attorney General now holds that Secretary Glass was justified in invoking an order to enable Mr. Williams to cling desperately to the pay roll, makes no reference whatever to the comptroller's office. It is a blanket provision covering temporary and unexpected vacancies in the Treasury Department, and was interpreted by Attorney General Moody in 1906 as permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, Calif., in office, or until his successor was appointed and qualified. These public offices must not stop functioning, and some one must be designated to continue the work when the incumbent's time has expired and no successor duly appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate is waiting to take his place.

But Congress placed the comptroller's office in another and entirely different category, and specifically provided in section 327 that when a vacancy exists in that particular office the deputy comptroller shall act as Comptroller of the Currency until a new comptroller is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Nothing could be more unequivocal than this provision, and nothing more patent than that a deputy should have now assumed the duties of comptroller on March 4, when Mr. Williams failed to receive the confirmation after his nomination by the President for a second term. The law makes no exception in the interest of Mr. Williams, as an individual whom it pains beyond expression to retire to private life, and unless an "arbitrary and autocratic ukase" by the Secretary of the Treasury now supercedes orderly government, Mr. Williams should forthwith withdraw from office and await a new appointment from the President. I am emphasizing the illegality and irregularity of his designation as acting comptroller ad interim, solely in the interest of government by law as against government by proclamation in utter disregard of law. There has been too much personal law in this country recently; too much of a flavor of undemocratic imperiousness in defiance of government by law, and I deem it my duty to insist upon a return to an observance of the statutes of Congress by officials of the executive departments. My persistence in this respect is in no sense due to a desire to deprive Mr. Williams of office under the present administration or of his present emoluments. Personally, as I have indicated, I prefer that he should be Comptroller of the Currency under a recess appointment by the President, and I wish that the President would sign such a commission and send it to Washington so that Mr. Williams will lawfully be performing the duties of the office he now unlawfully holds.

Even assuming that there is a reasonable doubt which statute applies to this case—section 303, under which Secretary Glass says he found power to retain Mr. Williams in office, or section 327, which specifically involves the deputy comptroller to act in the event of a vacancy—should not that doubt be resolved in favor of a recess appointment by the President without further delay, so that validity be given to the official acts of Mr. Williams, and national banks be assured that the orders he issues can not be resisted on the ground of alleged illegality? As I said, I would have Mr. Wiliams given a recess appointment at once, not only in the interest of lawful procedure but in his own interest. The manner of the conduct of the comptroller's office under Mr. Williams from February, 1914, to February, 1919, has been attacked in both branches of Congress. The Senate refused to confirm him for a second term at its recent session because of these attacks. When the regular session ended on March 4 last a resolution to investigate the comptroller's administration was pending in the House of Representatives. At the extra session, which the President will call soon, that resolution will be introduced again and pressed for early passage. In the Senate the Committee on Banking and Currency will be prepared to inquire into Mr. Williams's fitness for the office (should the President decide to reappoint him again).

I insist that it will be only fair to Mr. Williams that he be regularly and legally in office when these investigations begin so that he would have all the facilities afforded by the records of his office that he may require to defend himself. If he can disprove the charges that are to be brought against him, he should be given a second full term. He would be entitled to such vindication, and I, for one, would favor his having. But out of office and with his records not so accessible and available to him, he might be at a disadvantage to which I, myself, would not desire to put him. I want a fair investigation, one which will do Mr. Williams no injustice and in which he would in no way suffer a handicap. I want him to have the full power of the national administration at his back, if the President deems it advisable to support him, and such other reinforcements as he may be able to command. Therefore I appeal again to Secretary Glass to procure for Mr. Williams a recess appointment, not alone in order to remove all doubt as to the validity of Mr. Williams's acts during the recess of Congress and in the interest of government by law, but in order to fortify him in every legitimate way in defending himself when the investigation of his office begins during the extra session.

I am not nor have I been seeking a quarrel with Secretary Glass, and I would deprecate it if any such contention should be placed on our public correspondence. The manner in which Mr. Williams procured a brief lease on his old job is tending to bring the comptroller's office into disrepute in banking circles, and as a banker and public man I deplore such a development. I am loath to believe that the Secretary of the Treasury deliberately would create such an unfortunate impression upon the public mind, but letters which are coming to me from various parts of the country indicate that such a condition is developing. It would be so easy for him to put an end to this spreading of unfavorable comment by obtaining a recess appointment for Mr. Williams, and I sincerely trust that he will do so immediately. I regard it as my duty to keep the public enlightened on this situation for the further reason Mr. Williams is presuming to sit as a member of the Federal Reserve Board and participates in the important deliberations of that body, which controls our entire financial structure. The law makes the Comptroller of the Currency an ex officio member of the Federal Reserve Board, but in the absence of an appointment by the President Mr. Williams is not now Comptroller of the Currency, and even a most attenuated construction of section 303, behind which he has taken refuge to avoid his total eclipse as an official of the Government, does not warrant his wearing the garments of an ex officio member of the Federal Reserve Board. I have already called the board's atten-

tion to this anomalous situation which I refrain from characterizing as brazen effrontery, but so far as I am advised the Federal Reserve Board has taken no action in regard to Mr. Williams continuing to act as a member of the board.

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[From the Plain Dealer, Cleveland, Ohio, June 12, 1919.]

COMPTROLLER HIT AT BANK MEETING—DELEGATES ASK THAT CONGRESS ABOLISH OFFICE TO ELIMINATE POLITICS.

The National Association of Supervisors of State Banks yesterday, during their convention at Hotel Statler, adopted resolutions asking Congress to repeal a law recently enacted conferring upon national banks the power to act as fiduciary agencies, pleading that State banks and trust companies number 22,000, with combined resources of more than $22,000,000,000.

Fiduciary agencies act as trustees in administering personal and other estates. Heretofore only State banks and trust companies acted in this capacity.

Resolutions criticising the Comptroller of Currency, John Skelton Williams, also were adopted. Congress was asked to abolish the comptroller's office, "without regard to the personality of the incumbent, in order that his powers may be exercised by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve System freed from the danger of political control, which has from its inception been recognized by financiers as its greatest possible weakness."

The supervisors asserted Comptroller Williams has unjustly "taken flings at State banking institutions."

R. N. Sims, State bank supervisor of Louisiana, introduced the resolutions asking for the repeal of the law making national banks fiduciary agencies. The resolutions allege the exercise of fiduciary powers by national banks is not their function but that it is one peculiarly within the jurisdiction of the States and that the conferring of such powers upon the national banks is "an invasion, in spirit, of the constitutional rights of the States."

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[St. Paul, Minn.]

BANKER SCORES WILSON POLICIES—M. J. DOWLING HOLDS WILLIAMS'S POST USELESS—STATE FINANCIERS' NEW PRESIDENT ATTACKS ADMINISTRATION'S AUTOCRACY.

That John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of Currency at Washington, is no more necessary than the fifth wheel of a wagon was one of the things charged against the Democratic administration by M. J. Dowling, banker, of Olivia, Minn., who later was elected president, in a speech at the Minnesota State Bankers' Association meeting at the Saint Paul to-day.

Mr. Dowling's attack came after a discussion in which it was decided to refer to the executive council of the association the question of the numerous calls made by the State and Federal bank examiners. Bankers recommended that calls by State and Federal examiners be arranged so that they came on the same dates and not at different dates, as is now the practice.

OFFICERS ARE ELECTED.

Mr. Dowling was elected president of the association for next year. By his election the association adhered to established custom of elevating the vice president to the presidency.

TOO MUCH FEDERAL CONTROLLING.

"It is now time for State and National bankers to get together to protect themselves from the comptroller at Washington," Mr. Dowling stated. "We don't need to have him lead us anywhere. He is no more necessary than the fifth wheel on a wagon."

"All the leading should be done by us, and we should lead him to the pastures. The American people have been led by the nose so long they are getting sick of it."

He then denounced autocratic administration and stated that there has been too much regulation developed out of the war. It must be curtailed, he said.

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[From the Dispatch, Kokomo, Ind.]

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS AND HIS ATTITUDE.

Congressman MCFADDEN, of Pennsylvania, has asked for an investigation of the conduct of John Skelton Williams, National Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. Williams has been for a long time an object of dislike in banking circles and this dislike is not based upon the things the comptroller has done—it is based upon the method he has employed in the exercise of his powers. Democrats and Republicans alike have the same complaint, and the very best citizens among the bankers feel that his conduct has been oppressive, partial, and often insulting.

The very answer which Mr. Williams made to the reporter who asked him for a statement concerning the action of the Pennsylvania Congressman discloses the malignity of his thought. He ends his abrupt reply by the remark that in the end Mr. MCFADDEN will find that the investigation will be less "embarrassing to him than to the mover of the congressional motion—for reasons known to that gentleman." The plain inference is that the Congressman may have some loans in the banks which Mr. Williams will give to the public. He uses the same sort of a club as is wielded by every man who feels that he has "something on" the accuser. This is the thug's method always; he has no defense except the defense of personal attack. When this happens there is only one thing to do—to say as Grover Cleveland did on a celebrated occasion—"Tell the truth and shame the devil." If Mr. MCFADDEN has more loans in the bank than he ought to have, then the best thing for him to do is at least not to let Mr. Williams bluff him. We have very little doubt that the Comptroller of the Currency is not the right person to exercise the great powers of his office. It makes no difference what political ideas rule his thought—but it does make a difference what his attitude is with respect to the financial operations of the Nation.

When the time comes that we must say that our bankers are not entitled to common respect, then we have reached a most serious state of affairs; but the truth is that a banker who is not entitled to respect would not last in a community for any length of time—and it does not rightfully lie in the mouth of John Skelton Williams to deal with them except with that degree of courtesy which is the universal attitude of the communities in which bankers live.

[From the United States Investor, Nov. 30, 1918.]

AS TO COMPTROLLER WILLIAMS.

The following letter from a national bank in Vermont is in response to our recent article advising bankers to adopt some plan for bringing Comptroller Williams's arbitrary and unreasonable treatment of national banks to an end when his present term expires in February, 1919:

NOVEMBER 18, 1918.

EDITOR UNITED STATES INVESTOR:

Some prominent German in Germany a while ago asked why the whole civilized world was against Germany. We think we know why. Now, why is it that Comptroller Williams is so cordially detested by the American bankers? We think we know why.

VERMONT BANKER.

P. S.—Feed it to him.

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The following letter is from President John H. Gregory, president of the Central Bank of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., who is one of the recent presidents of the New York State Bankers Association:

THE CENTRAL BANK OF ROCHESTER,
Rochester, N. Y., November 21, 1918.

EDITOR UNITED STATES INVESTOR:

I feel impelled to congratulate you upon your editorial entitled, "Is Comptroller Williams to go?" in your November 16 number. It is very forceful, at the same time exceedingly temperate, considering the career of the gentleman under discussion. I believe it can be truthfully said that his occupancy of the office of comptroller has kept more State banks out of the system than any other cause.

Yours, very cordially,

JOHN H. GREGORY.

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[From the Financial Age, Feb. 8, 1919.]

The Office of Comptroller of the Currency has no proper place in the economy of the Federal Reserve System. It is the fifth wheel of the wagon, and ought to be abolished now that a vacancy exists.

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[From the American Banker, Feb. 10, 1919.]

NEBRASKA BANKERS OPPOSE COMPTROLLER WILLIAMS.

A number of Nebraska bankers as individuals filed letters at Washington the latter part of January against the reappointment of John Skelton Williams, the drift of these protests being that he has been severely autocratic.

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[From the Mountain States Banker.]

A VOICE FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

Opposition to the confirmation of John Skelton Williams when he comes up for renomination on February 2 is rapidly crystallizing among Republican Senators and the chances are that the administration will be called upon to make the hardest kind of a fight for the Comptroller of the Currency. Mr. Williams has been in hot water ever since he became comptroller. Bankers, large and small, in all sections of the country have felt the weight of his hand and have smarted under his treatment. Republican Senators are convinced that they will be doing their party a bad turn if they allow Williams to remain in office and have made up their minds to defeat his reappointment if it is made.

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[From the Pacific Banker.]

WILLIAMS'S SUCCESSOR.

Will he succeed himself? It is understood that he will be reappointed. Confirmation rests with the Senate and there is bound to be trouble, at least, with the Republican Senators and also with a considerable sprinkling of Democratic Senators, although very few of the latter may come out into the open. The Wall Street Journal doesn't put it a bit too strong when it says he has been in hot water ever since he has been in office. Talk about the ability some men have to rub the fur the wrong way, to be everlastingly irritating those with whom they come in contact in a business way, whereas some other man could put it over without any trouble at all, John Skelton seems to have corncob and sand for every inch of the ordinary banker's epidermis and to leave all other counterirritants at the post in the race for acknowledged supremacy. The greatest joy in life some men have is to make others step lively and see that they do it. It is said that when a national banker nowadays has an unusually bad case of nightmare it usually turns on "five years more of John Skelton."

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[From the Financier, Feb. 1, 1919.]

WHY IS A COMPTROLLER?

The Comptroller of the Currency is engaged in another of the periodical controversies which have marked his executive career from the beginning. Without going into the merits of the most recent of these unfortunate and, it might be said, unseeming disputes with outsiders, it is still to be affirmed that they are not adding to the imperishable fame of Mr. Williams, nor are they particularly edifying to the banking public or the public at large. No one will deny the right of any man to make a proper defense of his acts or reputation, but it is questionable whether this constant washing of soiled linen in public is neeessary.

Mr. Williams, by virtue of laws which are still operative, but to some extent supererogatory, is presumed to be the executive head of the national banking system. The Federal reserve act duplicated not a few of his functions, if, indeed, it did not annul them altogether. At any rate, there is an unnecessary conflict of authority which can be best remedied by abolishing the office of the comptroller altogether and leaving the duties of that official to be performed by the reserve board.

There is not much chance that Congress will go to this extreme length during the present session, but it is only a matter of time when such a step must be taken. In the meantime the comptroller, acting as executive head of 75 per cent of the commercial banking business of the country, should give thought to the importance of these interests. They are not promoted or benefited by his almost daily personal bickerings with banks or citizens, nor can it be said that the impres-

sion left on the public mind after reading his 57 varieties of remedial banking legislation is one to beget confidence in the American system of banking.

Some good friend should inform the comptroller that the war is over. An armistice in his office would be taken both as a graceful recognition of the fact and as a fitting conclusion to his term of office.

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[From the Philadelphia Press.]

THE BANKS' RULER.

The announcement of Secretary of the Treasury Glass that the present Comptroller of the Currency is to be reappointed is bad news to the country. There has been the hope that Mr. John Skelton Williams would be retired at the end of his term, an act that would be received with very widespread approval. He has come very far from measuring up to the qualifications of this very important office. It is a place that requires first of all breadth of judgment and a mind entirely free from prejudice. Its power is tremendous; so great that in the hands of a wrong type of person it can be made a constant terror to banks and to business.

From the time that he assumed his duties Comptroller Williams has been a storm center. Bankers have considered him dictatorial in his methods and inquisitorial in his policies. There has been lacking that feeling of good will and cooperation that should exist between the national banks of the country and the Comptroller of the Currency in order to produce the best results. He has been charged with being overexacting in the things which he required banks to do; with following the policy of considering persons guilty until proven otherwise, rather than the opposite.

The Washington report that there will be strong opposition to his confirmation is doubtless based on real fact. The Republicans have it within their power to defeat it. With only some six weeks left of this Congress, it would not require extraordinary effort to prevent his confirmation before the 4th of March. Then there would be a Republican Senate to reckon with and an entirely different situation. The Comptroller of the Currency has in his keeping the fortunes, and the lives as well, of the banks of the United States. He should be a man in whom the country has entire confidence. Mr. Williams does not possess this, and he should be replaced by some man who has. There is a wealth of such material in the Nation available for appointment, and it should be utilized.

Address Delivered Before the Teachers and Students of State College, Greeley, Colo., July 4, 1919.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SIMEON D. FESS.

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, July 10, 1919.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I insert the following address delivered by me before the teachers and students of State College, Greeley, Colo., July 4, 1919.

The address is as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and fellow students, when I accepted the invitation of your honored president, Dr. Crabbe, to give you a series of addresses on our national problems induced by the World War, it was largely because I am convinced that a Congressman is justified in discussing these problems before the leading men and women upon whom public opinion is largely dependent, especially when it can be done in the recess of Congress.

"I had known something of your great institution through your former and lamented president, Dr. Snyder, and now your distinguished Dr. Crabbe. I was also assured by your very distinguished Representative in Congress, my personal friend, Hon. CHARLES B. TIMBERLAKE, who, by the way, stands out as one of the most valuable men in the House, and who I have noted is always in his seat and never votes wrong, that I would be greeted by a great people in this great State.

"Fellow students, I came to address you on some problems now before us. I chose to first discuss 'Why Congress declared war.' My second address was 'The part the United States was called upon to play.' My third was 'Problems of reconstruction enumerated.' My fourth was a discussion of some of these problems with special regard to the railway and merchant marine. In addition to these addresses I discussed before the commercial club the financial problem with special reference to the extravagance of governmental expenditure, the consequent high cost of living, and suggestions of remedies. Before the rotary club I discussed the relation of capital and labor as affected by demobilization and the proposal of democratization of industry as a remedy.

"In this my concluding address I wish to say something about our position as a world power, which has been largely augmented by the war. In the onset I must remind you that our greatness does not consist of our vast territory nor our great population. It does not consist of our fertile acreage, however wonderful that may be. It does not lie in the wealth of mine or manufactory. Indeed, it can not be estimated in the markets, as it has no commodity value. Our wealth depends upon elements outside of the material. It is found in the character of men and women we produce. These material sources are but conditions for the development of men and women of great soul power, without which no nation can ever be truly great.

"When our Nation is viewed from the side of the wealth of resources, we have the ability to feed the world from a soil whose annual product will approach the $16,000,000,000 mark in normal times. We also have the ability to clothe the world, a sufficient product to put a cotton suit upon every inhabitant on the earth. We likewise have the ability from our mineral and agricultural wealth to build the world. If it were necessary we could literally build a wall about us and bid defiance to all the rest of the world. When viewed from that side of our capacity the simple recital of the undisputed facts is more striking than any Arabian Nights tale which tested the imagination of its author.

"No citizen can offer these facts without at once inviting the charge of a braggart, so fabulous do they appear.

"When viewed from the point of view of institutional life, our school system, far from being perfect, is the best in the world. Its inspiration arises from opening the door of opportunity to every boy and girl without regard to his name or race or station. Its very genius is that the hopeless boy of to-day becomes the leader of to-morrow. We make it a crime for an American youth to grow up in ignorance. True, among our foreign elements much illiteracy abounds, but this is un-American and must be removed without undue delay. Fundamentally speaking, our national greatness rests upon a tripod—a free State, a free church, and a free school.

"Without entering upon a discussion of these elements which lie at the very foundation of our national existence, I wish to pass on to our immediate problem of our relation to the world. Our material wealth, which approaches that of the combined wealth of the three next wealthiest countries of the earth, makes us the envy of the world. There is not a great nation that does not bargain for our friendship. The last five years is ample evidence, and especially are the months since the armistice was signed. Our position of vantage will quite naturally provoke jealousy, if not envy, which may become hatred. As a concrete example, I assert that our definite promise to enter the new field of merchant marine is sure to produce friction in certain quarters.

"The war's problems, both domestic and foreign, must be solved with open eyes to international relationships involved.

"We were compelled to take steps in the stress of war that no one would think of doing in time of peace. There will be tremendous pressure, both at home and abroad, to prevent retracing those steps on the one hand and to further push forward the new ventures on the other.

"We gave to the President more power than ever was exercised by any absolute monarch in the history of civilization. Of course, this power given for war purposes must be withdrawn in peace time, no matter what influences may be operative to continue them. We pushed our national personality into foreign affairs as never before dreamed of, and there are those among us who insist that such position was not only proper and must not be withdrawn, but that we must go still further as our duty to the world.

"We are informed by Clemenceau's address to the Chamber of Deputies that our Nation has entered upon a defensive alliance with France to defend her against the aggressions of Germany, and this at the very moment when French soldiers in the city of Fiume cry 'Down with Italy.' It will not be forgotten that when the war opened Italy was an ally of Germany. Through the secret treaty of London, Italy broke away from Germany, joined the Entente on the consideration of certain cessions to Italy, including Fiume, which has been for months, and is now, a most war-provoking factor, a suggestion of the inevitable consequences of alliances and secret treaties.

"Fellow students, no one can deal with our foreign relations as affected by the war without discussing the league of nations constitution. As a member of the Inter-Parlimentary Union and a member of the executive committee of that union, an interested student of the peace movement in the world, in which I have been greatly interested, I have followed the movement from its very inception. When editor of a publication back in 1905 I wrote an article on the history of the world peace conferences held prior to the famous first Hague conference. I have studied the work of the two Hague conferences and have spoken frequently to the public on a possible world federation.

"The recent movements of international peace promoters, such as the late Edward Ginn, of Boston, and Smiley, of the Lake Mohonk conference, and the various proposals and publications on international courts, have enlisted my sympathetic attention.

"The most recent effort, the League to Enforce Peace, and the most concrete proposal with the best organization, both National and State, backed by a larger host of promoters, both by voice and purse, has been under my observation constantly since its inception. It contained in it the element of force which, while demanded by its promoters, has always been of doubtful wisdom, in my mind, which is the determinant in failing to win my hearty approval.

"However, when ex-President Taft committed the President to this proposal when at the convention of the league in Washington in May, 1916, the President made his formal pronouncement in a public address May 27, I saw the idea greatly enhanced by the prestige of presidential approval.

"Quite naturally the steps since that day have not only been important but interesting, especially when it was learned that the President would demand the league as the one thing our country would seek in the peace treaty and the chief determinant in his going to Europe. On January 25, 1919, the league idea was agreed upon. On February 14 the league constitution was first made public. I at once gave it the best thought of which I was capable. As it was a proposal of a world constitution, a scheme in which I had given much thought, I scanned it closely to ascertain what dangers, if any, were included. In due time on the floor of the House I pointed out my objections and suggested eight changes it seemed necessary to make to avoid imminent danger to us. This was not done until alarm was created in the minds of some Congressmen by the very unusual urgency of the President that discussion of the league should be withheld and the assurance by him that "there was a good and sufficient reason for every article in the constitution." It is never safe to assume that what can be known of a given subject is already known, and it is exceedingly unwise in a Republic to refuse discussion for fear the subject will suffer therefrom. The danger lies not in the open consideration and debate but in the lack of it.

"The eight amendments demanded were on the following items:

"1. The jurisdiction was too general, extending to 'any question affecting the peace of the world.' This quite naturally would include immigration, deportation of undesirable aliens, tariff question, merchant marine, and the Monroe doctrine. The jurisdiction should either be specific or expressly exempt these questions.

"2. Decisions on all questions are made by majority vote of the council. It should be amended so as to require our vote to determine every question of vital importance to us to be decisive.

"3. Article 7 gave Great Britain at least 6 votes to our 1. This must be amended so as to give us equal power to Great Britain.

"4. National defense was left to a vote of the council. The constitutional provision for our national defense can not be delegated to a council the majority of which is foreign and in which we have but 1 vote.

"5. Article 10, which gives power to the league to send our Army to any quarter of the world to maintain the political and territorial integrity of the nations now existing and making up the league, should be eliminated altogether.

"6. The constitution should be amended so as to require our consent to make us the mandatory over any nation.

"7. The right to withdraw should be permitted upon due notice.

"8. The league should be considered apart from the treaty.

"Several amendments have been made which should be satisfactory, it seems to me. Two were made which are wholly unsatisfactory, namely, the jurisdiction does not exclude the questions I mentioned in the onset and is still a source of danger. The withdrawal clause is conditional, dependent upon the judgment of the league as to whether we have fulfilled our international obligation. Of course, that is equivalent to a denial of the right to withdraw.

"Two of the proposed amendments were not favorably considered—the exclusion of article 10 and the separation of the two instruments. The latter can not be done, I fear. The President's declaration that he would bring back the instrument with the treaty and the league so intertwined that they can not be separated I think has been kept. The league is mentioned 79 times in the treaty, and the enforcement of much of the latter, I fear, depends upon the former. I regret exceedingly that the changes were not made. Since there seems no chance to separate the two, the way is still open to ratify the treaty with reservations on the three objectionable features. This is a common method of treaty making, and will avoid embarrassment. The Senate can ratify the treaty in terms specifically withholding the operation upon us of the too broad jurisdiction by stating in the terms of ratification that the jurisdiction as to this Nation must not extend to include the domestic questions I before mentioned; that article 10 must not be operative upon this Nation; that the withdrawal clause must be unconditional in its application to us.

"The signing of the treaty by Germany and our ratification with the reservations will end the war between us and Germany. If the Entente will accept our reservations that places us in the league. If they refuse, which to me is incredible, it would be sufficient reason for us to remain out of the league. I am convinced we should not enter any league which would leave questions purely American, like immigration and deportation, to a vote of a council a majority of which is foreign and can not have our interest in mind.

"We are at this moment battling with our greatest national menace, the Bolshevism movement. The Lusk Committee of New York City reports that there are from 300,000 to 500,000 people in that city alone who are advocating forcible seizure of private property. It reports that there are 2,500 trained agitators on the pay roll of their propaganda with 265 publications in the United States. No man or woman of sense can be insensible to the possible fatalities of this effort to Russianize America by this proposal of making all people equal by dispossessing all people.

"The college and university authorities of American institutions should expel at once every such teacher, the State should dismiss all such from the public schools, the Nation should forcibly deport every alien who persists in this propaganda, and incarcerate every citizen who is engaged in such work of disloyalty.

"Such questions must be left to our own Nation. Internationalism has a high-sounding rhetorical flourish, but it must never supersede a real national spirit. While the war has been the occasion for emphasizing the claim of internationalism, nothing in our lifetime as a Nation has so emphasized the need of a new definition of Americanism and a reconsecration of our citizenry to its real significance.

"We love America for what she has been in the past, her great history and traditions. We love her for what she is to-day, the superior position she holds in the world. We appreciate her for what she promises to be in the future. But it would mean very little to be an American if an insipid cosmopolitan philanthropy called by whatever name would cause us to lose our nationalism in a maudlin sentimentality which would exchange our love of country for a pretended concern for all the tribes of mankind.

"Nationalism is one thing. Internationalism is an entirely different thing. The first is a rational sentiment, the second a maudlin sentimentality. The orator whose chief resource is rhetoric can talk eloquently of our soldiers battling to free the oppressed people of Europe, but the soldier himself, who talks but little, was content to suffer in a foreign land and fought for the honor and life of his own country, which to-day is his crowning glory.

The war has again renewed the age-long struggle between liberty and authority. The Bolshevist and Spartacan identify liberty with anarchy. The monarchist identifies authority with despotism. Either extreme is equally dangerous. The war has loosened the bands of government and stimulated the purposes of the leaders of disorder. Reason is giving way to impulse, judgment to passion.

"Throughout the entire world symptoms of outlawry are apparent. It grows out of an effort to escape the old order. In Russia it is the Bolshevist in his many varied groups. In Germany it is the Spartican and his many varied affiliations. In Hungary it is the followers of Bela Kun. In Mexico it is the bandit, whether in or out of office. In our own country it is the I. W. W. and his numerous affiliations.

"In this hour of governmental deterioration our words should be cautious, our steps measured, and our determination based on clear views and courageous conduct. At this moment, eight months after the signing of the armistice, and some days after the signing of the peace treaty, there are at least 18 different countries in a state of war, with actual fighting carried on—and this situation at the time when the unsophisticated peoples of Europe were led to believe that the millennium was to be ushered in. I can but believe that it is a misfortune, the results of which no one can now fully appreciate, that these people have been looking to our own country's leadership to bring to them the idealism so much talked about in recent years. They have heard of Mexico's right to spill all the blood she pleases in her govern-

mental reforms, led by the modern reformers(?) in that most unhappy country.

"These people have been told by high American authority that this is the day of the people's rule, and the government that does not respond will give way to one that will. The fulfillment of this promise is at its height in Russia to-day. It is advancing in all Europe with amazing strides until our own country is called upon to send food to check the flood of antigovernment propaganda.

"At the moment when the cost of living is rapidly approaching the prohibitive point we are told we must increase our exports to Europe to save our own country from danger of European Bolshevism. I can not emphasize too greatly the one supreme antidote for this world disease of antigovernment. It is respect for law and order which this country must compel, rather than political flirting from high sources, so apparent in recent years, that is to be the effectual antidote of these disintegrating spasms of the doctrinaire.

"Fellow students and friends, as the molders of a safe public opinion which is to guide the Nation in its true course, I commend to you a rereading of the history of your country, this oldest and greatest Republic, to follow, step by step, the evolution of her government from the small beginning of 13 dependent Colonies fringing the Atlantic to a sovereign Republic of 48 States, embracing a continent with the largest English-speaking population under a single flag, and the happiest and most powerful people on the earth to-day. I commend a new study of the fundamental principles of the fathers as embodied in our great State papers, such as the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Ordinance of 1787, and Lincoln's inaugural addresses. I wish you would read anew, in the light of present-day problems, the utterances of Washington and his associates, of Webster, Clay, and Benton, and of Lincoln and his associates.

"If the progress of American peace and prosperity as illustrated by the high rank of this Republic, the envy of all the world, was reached in consonance with such guidance, it will be well to insist upon a full discussion of every suggestion to abandon the principles upon which we have builded. While it is true no one of you desires to invite the charge of your lack of sympathy with new policies, yet the mere unsupported charge of governmental theorists must have no terrors for the independent thinker.

"If in hot haste we might rush to accept untenable dogma, that error would be avoided by taking time, while no good object can be frustrated by taking time. Let us prove all things and hold fast to that which is good.

"If our mission as a world power is to exert the most wholesome influence upon humanity, that purpose will be best served by keeping close to American ideals, and while fulfilling our international obligations to other peoples still retaining our sovereignty and independence, subject to no nation or group of nations in our conduct of matters purely American. And should it ever become our lot to act as umpire in the world's quarrels or to stabilize by force of arms the world's civilization, it must be upon our own option, not by the order of foreign countries.

"Herein lies the greatest good of this Republic, both for our own people and the populations of other countries. As a student of world politics with predilection in favor of the purpose of the idea of a league of nations, I urge the reservations I have indicated, not only as the soundest policy we can adopt, but as the clear duty of our Nation."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, July 12, 1919.

Mr. TINKHAM. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday last, July 8, I introduced in the House resolution 7014, to create in the Department of Labor a bureau of housing and living conditions. I now desire to insert in the RECORD a statement in explanation of the bill and the necessity of its prompt consideration.

The statement is as follows:

The Federal Government, as a result of its war housing program, has accumulated a vast fund of information and experience on industrial housing which should be made available to every community in the United States.

Under the direction of the United States Housing Corporation, the Passenger Transportation and Housing Division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department, the United States has built homes for industrial workers at a cost of approximately $110,000,000. This has necessitated the planning of entire towns, provision of municipal utilities on wholesale scale, the design of large groups of houses in such form as to permit standardization of construction without monotony of exterior style, provision of open space in gardens, parks, playgrounds, street improvements for whole sections instead of spasmodic unrelated development, equipment of houses with modern conveniences of standard type with the advantages of large-scale production, provision of transportation, schools, stores, and other institutions necessary to community life.

Notwithstanding the high cost of part of this work, due to the war and the modification of plans because of shortage of certain materials, the bulk of this experience is of a character to be of direct, practical benefit to individual workers building their own homes, to employers desiring to provide homes for their employees, to operative builders constructing low-priced dwellings for the market, and to communities seeking to provide adequate living conditions for their citizens.

No existing agency of the Government is now authorized to collect, analyze, correlate, and interpret this experience, and to make it available to the country. It offers the greatest opportunity before the Federal Government for salvaging permanent values from our enormous war expenditures.

The cessation of home building during the war has resulted in a shortage of more than a million homes. Communities in all parts of the country are seeking ways and means to relieve the acute housing situation which confronts them.

The housing shortage is acute in virtually all American cities, and notably in New York City; Philadelphia; Harrisburg; Cleveland; Cincinnati; Newport News; Detroit; Lawrence, Mass.; Springfield, Ohio; Warrenton, Oreg.; Johnstown, Pa.; Charleston, S. C.; Green Bay, Wis.; Wilmington, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.; Frankfort and South Bend, Ind.; Baltimore, Md.; Omaha, Nebr.; Newark; Milwaukee; Washington, D. C.; Seattle; Watervliet, N. Y.; Niles, Mich.

The difficulty of securing loans for home building is retarding construction. Many cities look forward to serious distress next winter.

Every country in Europe and most of the British colonies have taken governmental action to enable the industrial worker to provide his family with a house and decent living conditions.

Even before the war Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Luxemburg, Roumania, Spain, Switzerland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Cuba, and Chile had provided, either through loans from public funds, through subsidy, or through some other form of governmental aid, the decent housing necessary to maintain the health and vigor of their people.

Great Britain now has before Parliament a bill extending the housing acts of 1890 and 1909, by making it mandatory for local government authorities to provide housing for industrial workers. In case the local authorities fail to act, the local Government board may step in, take the necessary action, and charge the cost to the local community. There seems to be no doubt but that this bill will pass substantially in the form that it was introduced.

Canada since the armistice has provided a fund of $25,000,000 to be loaned through the provincial governments to local governments, building societies, and individuals to build houses.

Australia has provided a fund of $100,000,000 for repatriating soldiers. Its provisions cover towns and cities as well as rural districts.

The rapid growth of urban population in the United States would have forced the housing and living conditions problem on the attention of the Nation even though construction had not been stopped by the war.

The urban population of the United States was 46 per cent of the whole according to the 1910 census. Its rate of increase is three times that of the rural population and there is but little question that the 1920 census will show over 50 per cent of our population living in cities. The metropolitan areas surrounding our 28 largest cities in 1910 held 24 per cent of the entire population of the United States.

The slum conditions which exist in all of our large cities have resulted in high death rates, high infant mortality rates, increased contagious disease, and general weakening of the vitality of those who are forced to live and bring up their children under such conditions.

The wage earner is realizing that high wages alone can not provide for his family a comfortable house, a wholesome neighborhood, adequate schooling, and protection against the disadvantages of city life. To secure these real values it is necessary for the local communities and the local, State, and Federal governments to provide the protection which will insure him of these benefits. He is no longer willing to accept as inevitable the intolerable conditions which a laissez faire policy has forced upon him. Bad housing causes discontent, slums create social disorder.

Increasing land values, increasing cost of construction, increasing cost of maintenance, increasing cost of transportation, are rendering more and more difficult the problem of the workingman's providing adequate shelter for his family within a reasonable distance of his work. Home ownership is steadily on the decline. Real estate operators are increasingly reluctant to hold and manage renting properties.

It is significant that the man to-day whose dissatisfaction with government leads him to propose revolutionary measures, is usually the homeless man who comes from intolerable living conditions, the man who has no stake to lose by destroying order.

In the United States, when so considerable a portion of the communities of the country are facing a problem which needs for its solution—

1. Careful investigation of conditions in all parts of the country.
2. Scientific study and experimentation to find means of relief.
3. And the wide dissemination of the experience of each community for the benefit of all communities, it becomes a national problem, and the National Government is warranted in creating an investigating advisory agency to aid in its solution.

That concern for home building is not a new policy for the Federal Government is shown by the millions of dollars worth of lands offered homesteaders. That source of relief is largely gone. The United States now faces a civilization characterized by large cities. Those cities must be made habitable.

The building of houses by the Federal Government or Federal subsidization of private construction can be most effectively avoided only by systematic cultivation of measures to assist State and local governments, civic agencies, industrial, commercial, and investment corporations, and individual citizens with advice and accurate information based on the experience of other communities and the research and experimentation conducted by experts in the employ of the Federal Government.

Evidence of the desire for assistance on housing on the part of chambers of commerce, legislatures, State and municipal authorities, opera-

tive builders, house-building corporations, real estate boards, women's clubs, labor unions is abundantly available in the daily correspondence of the United States Housing Corporation.

CHARACTER OF SERVICE TO BE RENDERED BY THE PROPOSED BUREAU OF HOUSING AND LIVING CONDITIONS.

ANALYSIS OF WAR HOUSING EXPERIENCE GAINED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

In the expenditure of $110,000,000 for housing, it was the policy of the United States Housing Corporation and the Passenger Transportation and Housing Division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to make intensive investigations into the housing and living conditions in each of the 200 or more cities which were investigated to ascertain the housing needs of workmen engaged on Government contracts during the war. This investigation went deeply into the questions of—

Existing housing facilities of the community.
Nature of the housing shortage.
Kinds of houses desired by the workers.
Available materials.
Building and health laws.
Public utilities.
Traditional forms of construction and building materials locally preferred.
Provision of community facilities such as schools, hospitals, parks, stores, moving-picture theaters, etc.

Books, pamphlets, periodicals, and reports bearing upon the subject were accumulated so that the United States Housing Corporation might be acquainted with all that was important in the experience of this country in meeting the problem of housing the industrial worker.

Many of the leading experts of the country in the fields of architecture, engineering, real estate, town planning, construction, and other related branches of the housing science were in the employ of the Government. Their experience in private building and in large undertakings of Government construction has been embodied in their plans for the Government houses and communities.

Now that these housing projects have reached the operating stage, the Government is daily accumulating a store of experience on real estate management and house maintenance of residence properties worth $110,000,000 in different cities. The operation and disposal of these properties should set new standards in industrial housing, which should be of use to every community in the United States.

No collection of material on this subject of equal magnitude has ever been made in this country before. The material should be carefully analyzed and supplemented and rendered available in usable form to intending builders and should be so presented that it will induce home building throughout the United States.

PROBLEMS FOR SPECIAL INVESTIGATION, RESEARCH, AND EXPERIMENTATION.

During the war the United States Housing Corporation organized in war-industry centers homes-registration services under the supervision of local committees and supported by local funds. These bureaus conducted vacancy canvasses to determine the nature of the housing shortage and what kinds of dwellings were needed to relieve the shortage. They also maintained registries, at which the incoming workers could secure addresses of all vacant rooms, flats, and houses at any given price. There is no better way for a community to study its own housing needs. The Federal Government, upon local request, should continue to advise and aid such local groups as the most feasible means of getting at the facts as to housing shortage and the means of stimulating investment in home building and of improving the quality and increasing the quantity of housing facilities.

Such a bureau would make studies, for example, on the following problems:

ARCHITECTURE.

Preparation of special pamphlets containing drawings and specifications for four-room cottages, six-room cottages, bungalows, semidetached houses, row houses, dormitories for men and for women, apartment houses, barracks for workers in construction camps, cafeteria and community buildings. (Much material on these and related subjects is already on hand.)

Design of houses from the standpoint of the housekeeper.

HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

Methods of reducing costs of building houses by large-scale construction, by standardization of plans, materials, equipment, etc. Much material on this subject has already been gathered which should be analyzed, sifted, tested, and rendered available to operative builders, architects, chambers of commerce, manufacturers, housing corporations, etc.

Provision of economical, practical, stationary equipment.

TOWN PLANNING.

What facilities and advantages of living must be provided for communities of varying sizes—school sites, parks, playgrounds, hospital sites, provision for transportation?

What should be chosen as the type and details of the entire town plan, including all essentials for family and community life with well-balanced regard for (1) meeting mechanical requirements, (2) producing an agreeable environment, (3) keeping down the cost?

Practicability in this country of cities having the economic and social advantages indicated by the term "garden cities" and "garden suburbs," as used in England.

REAL ESTATE AND HOUSING MANAGEMENT.

What service should be given tenants? How can tenant's responsibility be developed?

What is a just return on rented property? How should depreciation and obsolescence be calculated?

What are the best forms for house leases and sales contracts for wage earners?

FINANCING HOUSING.

How can investment in housing be stimulated?

Model constitution and by-laws for house-building and house-financing corporations.

Development of standards for real estate appraisals.

Manuals of accounting for home owners, realtors, house builders, building and loan associations, and house-fiancing corporations.

British copartnership tenancy plan and its applicability to conditions in the United States.

RECONSTRUCTION OF CITY SLUMS.

What are the most economical and practical methods of getting rid of existing slum districts?

Such a bureau should also study the relation of land or transportation and of the provision of public utilities to the housing of the industrial population; fire prevention and fire protection; labor-saving devices for housekeeping; methods of waste disposal; maintenance of streets, parks, etc.; and the many other problems which bear a vital relation to home ownership and satisfactory living conditions.

It should collect, analyze, and report on the experience of States and municipalities in relation to town planning, housing, and living conditions, and bring what is significant in their experience to the attention of officials and agencies which can use it to public advantage. The wider the base of information, the more reliable will be the conclusions drawn.

CLEARING-HOUSE SERVICE.

Starting with the present accumulation of books, pamphlets, special reports and special studies gathered by the United States Housing Corporation and the Housing and Transportation Division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the new bureau should maintain a complete file of all material bearing on these subjects. It should be made available to State and municipal authorities, labor unions, chambers of commerce, investors, builders, home owners, and renters by means of correspondence, publications, exhibits, and special agents sent out on request to advise and assist local communities.

The Prohibition Enforcement Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ISAAC SIEGEL,

OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, July 10, 1919.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Speaker, in looking over the remarks made by me on the floor of the House on July 10 in reference to the enforcement provisions placed in the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution I find that I stated that the same language would be in the nineteenth amendment in the event of its ratification by the States. I have endeavored to obtain time to make this correction, but on account of the many gentlemen desiring to speak on the same subject I have been unable to do so.

I take this means of correcting that impression.

The effect, however, is to give Congress power to go into each State to enforce the prohibition and woman-suffrage amendments; and if that power be exercised for political advantage, it can be used for the purpose of retaining any party in office for a very long time.

It must be borne in mind that no matter how strict a law may be, its enforcement can only become effective if the people are behind it, as has been said by the late Senator Hoar:

> It was idle to expect southern jurors or State officers to enforce the law against such crimes in the condition of sentiment existing there.

If this was true in reference to the enforcement of the fourteenth amendment, how much more so will it be true of the attempt to enforce the law in northern communities, which are just as law-abiding and in many respects more so than in other parts of the country? Of course, the time will come when even though the House of Representatives may be unable to repeal the prohibition amendment, it will refuse to make the necessary appropriations for enforcing it.

Many of the troubles which have appeared in our midst would be most quickly eliminated and cured if we but recognized the fact that we are the individuals who are to be governed, and the only time national legislation can become effective is when we are prepared to recognize the vast improvement of the general conditions of men generally and at the same time recognize the fact also that by taking away the liberty of the individual we are in many ways retarding human progress.

Much has been said on the floor of the House as to the law-abiding qualities of the residents of the District of Columbia, and great stress has been laid upon this being a prohibition city. It may astonish some individuals, but it is a fact that can not be denied that approximately one person out of ten is arrested every year in Washington. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, 39,562 persons were arrested. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, 43,245 persons had been arrested; and I am informed by the chief clerk of the police department of Washington that, although he has not received the last report for the last quarter ending June 30, 1919, he knows that the number of arrests will exceed 45,000, indicating that prohibition has in no respect decreased the commission of crime. On the contrary, it appears that it is becoming necessary to have an increased police force in Washington to enforce the law generally.

The War Department's Censorship on Death Records of American Heroes Overseas.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LOUIS C. CRAMTON,

OF MICHIGAN,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, July 11, 1919.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, the father, mother, or wife who contributed to the cause of the world one of the American boys who died in khaki overseas is entitled to the gratitude of the Nation and to every consideration. But when such a one writes to the War Department, that organism that functions only by spells fails to answer. Several such in my district have then appealed to me to secure information as to how and where the boys died and where buried. A letter to the office of the Surgeon General asking for the information in the records of that office in due time brings the information that "there has been forwarded to you through The Adjutant General's office a transcript of the medical record on file in this office in this case." Then comes a wait. I do not know how long a Congressman would have to wait for that transcript. My patience does not extend beyond one month, with a father in Michigan waiting for the information.

I am advised that an order of the Secretary of War puts the lid on the office of the Surgeon General, but a written appeal for revocation of the order brings no response and no relief.

I have had several experiences of identical character. The War Department may still feel it unnecessary to give information of a legitimate nature to Members of Congress, but it should respond promptly to any such request from a bereaved parent or wife.

In the hope of really getting the matter to the attention of the proper authorities, I have to-day introduced the following privileged resolution, which I will call up in the House at the proper time:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, directed to send forthwith to the House of Representatives all available information in the office of the Surgeon General concerning the death of Oscar E. Bitzer, of Three hundred and tenth Ammunition Train, while in the service of the American Expeditionary Forces; and that the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, further directed to furnish to the House of Representatives the text of any order of the War Department or of the Secretary of War that forbids the office of the Surgeon General furnishing direct to the next of kin or to Representatives in Congress, on application, all available information in the office of the Surgeon General with reference to the death of an American soldier while in service in the American Expeditionary Forces.

Memorial Day Oration.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ISAAC R. SHERWOOD,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, July 16, 1919.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include a memorial address delivered by Hon. Ernest Lundeen, formerly a Representative from the State of Minnesota, at Arlington, on May 30, 1919.

The address is as follows:

"When the Athenean orator of old ascended the rostrum to address the Assembly of Athens, he first offered up a prayer to the immortal gods that no unworthy word might escape his lips. To-day I am speaking straight from the shoulder and right out of my heart. What I say I say in all earnestness. It is perhaps my last word here, and I pray that no word unworthy of America and her mighty history may escape my lips.

"In Independence Hall you will find two world maps. One, in black, shows a world at the close of the eighteenth century dominated by monarchs. Our first 13 States were then the only large territory governed by the people. Another map shows the spread of popular government at the beginning of the twentieth century. That map is almost white. The power and influence of our Republic gained steadily during more than a century, and during that century America remained in splendid isolation. Aloof from Europe, apart from all entangling alliances, America grew to greatness.

"Washington, Patrick Henry, and Jefferson—these were our guiding stars. Under their leadership America challenged the world's greatest empire on the field of battle. We see them again, Minuteman and Continental, hurrying from forest, field, and farm. Husband and wife and children sobbing their farewells. The signal lights! The midnight warnings! The drums and the fifes! Then, carrying their long-barreled rifles with powder horns slung, with scanty provisions, they hurried forward. Over the hills and through the valleys they rallied around a new national standard. Then Putnam left his plow. Then Allen thundered his demands and John Paul Jones sailed the seven seas.

"At last there rose a majestic figure, one destined to command the first Americans. From Quebec to Yorktown and the Carolinas the inspired word of Washington fired every American heart. They dared at Trenton; they died at Saratoga; they suffered cold and hunger at Valley Forge. They won immortality and a nation's liberty at Yorktown.

"We are met together to-day as Americans. [Applause.] Party politics has no place here. Personal ambition is laid aside. We know only America and her glorious dead. [Applause.] Foreigners and all foreign intrigue aside, internationalism forgotten, we stand at the graves of those who made and preserved us a nation.

"In national solitude we grew to greatness, our trade circled the globe. We preserved our independence. Other nations formed alliances; we stood free. Other lands joined in European intrigue; we stood apart. Our trade relations were never jeopardized by our political independence. In fact, we drew close to the friendship of all.

"Providence placed us here to work out our great experiment in government, unfettered and unbound. We drew inspiration from our solitude. We builded a haven for the oppressed.

"As it is with the individual, so it is with a nation. Christ walked alone the shores of Gallilee. Mohammed in silence and solitude developed a new religion. Moses left the multitude and returned with the Ten Commandments. Dante alone, Demosthenes in solitude, Newton with nature, Linné with his flowers—these and other giant minds drew their inspiration far from the surging crowd. So pilgrim and pioneer, adrift from Europe and her seething politics, became the sturdy Minute Man and Continental, willing to suffer the agony of Valley Forge that America might never again be European.

"Patriotism is love of country. It is not the love of some nebulous nothing. It can not be turned into international channels. Concord and Lexington, Saratoga and Yorktown, Gettysburg and Appomatox, the precious blood of our hero dead, these, my friends, these purchased and preserved an independence never to be surrendered while an American still lives. [Cheers and applause.]

"Many years ago, on the plains of South Dakota, a little burial party wended its way to an open grave. The fife and drum were playing, and strong men in blue, wearing medals of honor, fired three volleys. A bugler sounded taps, and then we turned away, but a small flag was left flying over that grave. It was my first knowledge of the Grand Army of the Republic. That day impressed itself strongly upon my mind.

"And then came the glory of songs of that Grand Army, sung in our public schools, among these the Battle Hymn of the Republic, and a song written by an American private in time of war, while tenting at night on the old camp ground. It is well that this is so. The children of to-day will not forget these great songs of patriotism.

"Noble women of every State banded to help our heroes, veterans, daughters and sons of veterans of every war, upon you devolves the teaching of true patriotism, practical patriotism. We must be ever diligent in that duty, we must hand on untarnished these great orders dedicated to our common country.

"Memorial Day! Oh, memories, glorious memories! It was the 2d day of July, 1863. Gray uniforms filled the woods beyond and swarmed up the opposing slopes; batteries opened. The roar of artillery shook the ground. Cannon replied to cannon. And then the gray mass moved. Forward they swept into the open, down the slopes, and across the fields of grain. Now they charge with the rebel yell, bayonet to bayonet. The first line of blue goes down before them. On they come unchecked. Hancock rides up where the thin blue line of one shattered regiment holds the Union center. "What regiment is this," asks the general. "The First Minnesota," answers Col. Colville. "Charge the enemy," orders Gen. Hancock. Forward against the whole army rushes that lone regiment. They go down almost to a man before overwhelming numbers. But the charge is

checked. Before they can resume fresh Union regiments fill the gap and roll back the enemy in flight. The day is won at Gettysburg. [Applause.] It was the high tide of the rebellion. From there it ebbed to final defeat at Appomattox. Memories, glorious memories! Mere lads many of you, yet men on the battle field. Fighting on for four long years. You marched with Sherman to the sea, you scaled Lookout Mountain, you stood with Thomas at Chickamauga. In the trenches at Vicksburg, at Iuka and Corinth, Antietam, Shiloh and the Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. In the cold and in the heat, in sunshine and shower, amid the hell of war, wounded and hungry, you never wavered, but on and on until the sword compelled surrender.

"You were the backbone of the Nation. When you marched, the Nation moved forward. When you halted, our hearts hesitated. When you swept over hostile barriers, the Nation triumphed. [Applause.]

"Men of the Grand Army, a Nation owes its life to you; the fathers builded, but you saved the structure. Others founded, but you placed the capstone. With iron will and courage sublime you marched on to victory. You were then, you are now, the Grand Army of the Republic. [Applause.] Your last battalions are now silhouetted against the evening sky. Veterans of the Grand Army, the people of America salute you. Death shall not destroy nor time dim the luster of your fame.

"Sacred story tells us that Elijah gave his mantle to his followers, and they became inspired to do great deeds. May the mantle which you bore so nobly through so many desperate conflicts rest upon all who seek to emulate your example.

"Bronze and granite will recite the story. History will record your names. But in our living hearts we will carry forever the memory and love of those who fought for liberty and Union.

"As the Nation honors and cares for the veterans of the Civil War, so we will honor and care for the veterans of the Spanish-American War [applause] and the veterans of the World War. I see my comrades of the War with Spain around me. The Nation will not forget the men who remembered the *Maine*. [Applause.]

"The best way to honor the dead is to care for the living. [Applause.] Were the fallen to speak now they would ask for their living comrades that larger liberty in industrial affairs which will make true democracy a happy reality of their daily lives. Were they to speak now they would ask for them economic liberty, the last and greatest of the rights of man.

"The veterans of the World War want no desert grant or swamp privilege. [Applause.] They ask equal opportunity to develop our millions of idle acres of fertile lands. They want no crumbs of charity. [Applause.] Our boys if given a fair chance will win that confidence and independence which marks a sturdy race. Pomp and parade, receptions, and the cheers of the multitude, these pall upon men who faced death on the field or prepared themselves in spirit for that ordeal—men who now face the stern realities of the great industrial struggle. Glory is not a satisfactory substitute for bread. [Applause.]

"How tenderly we handle the rent and riddled battle flags, splintered staff, and war-worn colors borne by the veterans of all our wars. You lay up the battered hulks of naval victory as proud mementos of their services, while at your very door stand the men who carried those flags and manned those ships, not less tattered and torn by service and splintered by hostile bullets.

"The veterans of the World War met death in new and dreadful forms. A thousand death-dropping planes hummed and wheeled above them. The roar of giant guns, the rain of bursting shells, storms of choking poison gas, ceaseless war by day and attack by night, until the drum fire of death pitted the earth as would a new disease. Before that rain of shells forests disappeared, cities melted into dust, and through it all a roar and rumble as of a million bolts striking incessantly upon their line. In such a fire was the temper of their courage tried. Thus again America met the test of war. They turned the tide [cheers and applause], our boys; and let no beaten foe or jealous nation question that. [Applause.]

"The broken frames of a wrecked humanity now say to you by their service and by their scars that as they cared for you in times of danger and peril you shall now do justice by them. To-day our soldiers and sailors return from camp and battle field to seek a livelihood. They did not shirk at Chateau-Thierry nor hesitate in the Argonne. They sailed the seas undaunted; they added new luster to American arms. We will not forget. [Applause.] The American people will remember the dead and care for the living. They took their lives in their hands and went forth to battle. You applauded; you promised; you sent them forth to battle for American rights upon the sea.

"Men and women of America, it is for us to say that no soldier who fought our battle shall suffer from the cold hand of neglect [applause] nor from the cruel injustice bred of forgetfulness. Those who profited unduly from the war must now yield up the gold they coined out of patriotism. The burden of the poor is more than they can bear. Let the burden fall on the shoulders best able to bear it. It can not be otherwise. They are entitled to a full fair share of their native land, good land [applause], not deserts or swamps, and while we pour our billions into the laps of foreigners let us invest a billion or two for our American lads [cheers and applause], our bravest and best.

"By the solemn act of the Government these men were called to follow the flag across thousands of miles of death-infested ocean into foreign lands. They upheld the honor of our country. [Applause.] Upon them were placed the burdens, hazards, and losses of a world war. Only by the act of the Government can they be restored to their rightful place in the community.

"Memorial Day brings to mind all that our soldiers did for us. We take increased devotion from the ideals for which they died and recount the principles upon which they founded our Government.

"Fellow citizens, I will read from our great chart of liberty laid down in the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution. Hear the voice of the fathers, 'We, the people of the United States.' Evidently the fathers intended 'a government of Americans, by Americans, for Americans.' 'In order to form a more perfect union' 'establish a confederation and perpetual union.' No wonder you fought to save that Union. 'To establish justice, to promote the general welfare, to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.' The militia shall only be used 'to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.' No Army appropriation can be made for more than two years. Our forefathers sought to escape the fearful burdens of foreign wars. They left Europe to escape that burden, to escape unjust taxation, conscription, large standing armies, and all oppression.

"It is provided that no title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. Those who wish to observe the spirit of this clause should refrain from humiliating themselves and their fellow citizens by accepting titles bestowed by fickle royalty. It is further provided that no officer of the United States can accept any emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state without due consent of Congress. Our Presidents are held in check by the provision requiring a two-thirds majority of the Senate to ratify all treaties. A majority of the Senate must confirm presidential appointments to office.

"The founders of the Republic were friends of progress. Within 10 years after the adoption of the Constitution no less than 11 new and vitally important amendments were added. These amendments guaranteed freedom of speech and of the press; they provided that there shall be no law respecting the establishment of religion or the free exercise thereof.

"The right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition their Government for a redress of grievances shall not be abridged. The people of the United States were made secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures. No warrants must issue except upon probable cause, and no one shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. Speedy and public trials are provided by impartial juries, with the right to the assistance of counsel. Excessive bail must not be required nor unusual punishments inflicted. The people retain all power not granted by the Constitution. Thus the American citizen took the lead in human progress. [Applause.]

"The first framework of the United States Government, the Articles of Confederation of 1777, provided a 'perpetual union,' so at the very forefront of our history as a Nation was laid down the principle of 'the Union forever,' a principle which the boys in blue in '61 so gallantly kept alive. [Applause.]

"A strong and independent Congress was provided. In these days, when men cry down Congress, we may well remember that the first Government of the United States was Congress—aye, a Congress of one house of delegates. It was 10 years later that the executive and judiciary branches were added. It was Congress which declared our independence, adopted the Articles of Confederation and perpetual union, fought the War of the Revolution to a victorious end, and concluded a permanent peace.

"Independence is the corner stone of our national existence and the inspiration of our national life. The Declaration of Independence absolved us from all allegiance to the British Crown and dissolved all political connection between the United

States and the State of Great Britain. Our Government was not a charter granted by some higher power; it was a declaration of the preexisting, inherent, unalienable rights of man, to secure which rights Governments are instituted among men.

"On yonder hill stands the Capitol of the United States, and over there the Executive Mansion. Let them look up to Arlington for their inspiration. Here on the hillsides of Virginia are resting the men who made America.

"When passion and prejudice grow furious, when party spirit grows narrow, and all the evils of political strife disturb the true compass of our national greatness, let them look well to Arlington for their certain course. Oh, my fellow citizens, they did not die in vain while we fare hither to recount their ideals and the principles for which they fought. [Applause.]

"Fellow citizens, it is time to complete our monuments to American heroes. Here stands the marble amphitheater unused. When Memorial Day, 1920, is here let it stand out a finished gem upon the hills. Over there Grant's unfinished statue is almost forgotten. His comrades demand its early completion. [Applause.] Lincoln's memorial, the memorial bridge to Arlington, the preservation of the Mall planned by Washington, these, my friends, may well enter our thoughts to-day. To Washington the pilgrimage of Americans is constantly streaming, and here America must be at her best. We are proud of our Capitol, proud of the White House, proud of the city itself, but prouder still are we when mention is made of the men who made America. [Applause.] They rise above field and farm and factory as the true example of American greatness.

"Arlington, the Nation's shrine. Here meet the people of every State, here lie buried men from every walk of life, of equal rank in death as they stood equal before the law in life.

"Boys in blue and rebel gray, men of the Revolutionary days, and men of the *Maine*, private and general, white and black, but all Americans. Here shines the sun of forgiveness through the tears of the mourners and a Grand Army president opens the gate to Dixie land. Thirty thousand men now bivouac on these hills. No bugle call arouses, no drum beat calls to battle, only the rustle of the leaves in the wind and the voice of a child calling to the forest bird. We linger a little while and go away. This is our shrine. Here God inspires, patriotism flames anew, and here men highly resolve that liberty shall not die. As the trees and the grass of the hills entice the else forgetful rain to earth, so will Arlington forever bring to our people a practical patriotism.

"And while we stand here to-day in beautiful, wonderful Arlington, American soldiers, sailors, and marines, a million of them, decorate the graves of the fallen legion across the sea.

"A hundred thousand American graves in foreign lands! Brave lads who never flinched. An arrogant aristocracy and a mighty militarism went down before their irresistible armed rush. Many of these lads lie buried in central cemeteries decorated and cared for to-day, but what of the lad who died in his trench, the next explosion burying him forever. The missing brave whose American heart is forever stilled over there. The wind moans his requiem and dewdrops are the tears. The friendly sun clothes his resting place with grasses green and covers him over with beautiful wild flowers. Nature does not forget the dead. A hundred thousand men—American dead! It is enough. Our living lads over there now demand their places in homeland [applause], motherland, God's own country. [Applause.] They are weary of Europe and Asia. The war is over and they want to come home. For them no mandatory nonsense, neither foreign entanglements and new-made graves in Africa, Asia, or Europe. They are Americans, and they want to live and die in America, to stand on their own home ground. [Applause.]

"In republican France, in imperial England, in bonnie Scotland, Wales, and the Emerald Isle, yes, in Germany and Belgium, Switzerland and Italy, in the drifting snows of Russia, in Siberia, and in the depths of the deep there sleep our brave.

"God lights the stars, He made the blue, and the white light of distant suns, and all the radiant red of morning is His handiwork, and so we wove and intertwined all these and made our flag the banner of the brave and flung it sun kissed and wind tossed into God's free air, the one flag, the great flag all else beside.

"Our country, we are proud of your glory. No slave, all free men, and every man a sovereign citizen. We read the same Declaration of Independence, the same Articles of Confederation, the same Constitution, and the rule of the ballot is supreme. Men rise and fall on the tides of fortune, but the Ship of State sails on through every storm. God has been good to America. Let us be humble lest we forget.

"Comrades and fellow citizens, to-day we pause to honor our hero dead. They died to make us independent, to give us sovereignty, to preserve our Union, to plant our banner where all men might see and here take courage anew. Look about you and behold a sea of flags. Arlington is not forgotten; Arlington will never be forgotten. [Applause.]

"Let no traitor lower our flag [applause], let no supergovernment be imposed upon us, let none question our sovereignty or seek to set aside our liberty and our independence.

"They did not die in vain. Our people are true Americans, believing in the American Nation, in its everlasting and eternal independence. We will not suffer foreigners to lord it over us, neither shall those among us whose hearts are still in Europe be our leaders. We still remember our hero dead, we remember the fight they fought and for what they fought. We shall not forget. Let us follow in their steps. [Applause.]"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SYDNEY ANDERSON,

OF MINNESOTA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, July 16, 1919.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include a funeral oration delivered by the Hon. FRANKLIN F. ELLSWORTH at the chapel of Forest Cemetery mausoleum, St. Paul, at the funeral of the late Hon. CARL C. VAN DYKE, May 24, 1919.

The funeral oration is as follows:

FUNERAL ORATION DELIVERED BY THE HON. FRANKLIN F. ELLSWORTH AT CHAPEL OF FOREST CEMETERY MAUSOLEUM, ST. PAUL, AT FUNERAL OF THE LATE HON. CARL C. VAN DYKE, MAY 24, 1919.

"Man can not contemplate the flowers and trees, the hills and valleys, the sun and stars, without awakening in his breast the fervid hope of the life beyond.

"We are not philosophers; the mazes of theology and the processes of theosophy are to us a mystery; but we can discern beyond the twilight zone which separates the existence here from that beyond the spirit of the teachings of the Nazarene.

"We feel an intuitive sense of mighty power, of exalted ideals, of an inexplicable grandeur, in nature, and we soliloquize.

"Ah, we think, surely if the Power above breathes into the rosebuds the bloom which fills the winds of the valley with richest fragrance, it is more than chance that the assembled thoughts and hopes and aspirations of men should furnish the hidden motive power that drives the turbine and builds a city.

"If nature's alchemy in the first biting frosts of late summer will change the mountain forest into a variegated screen for the curious and reflective to ponder o'er, surely the triumph of this same master hand is the marvelous blend of the babel of the human race.

"And when the autumn is come and the sear and yellow leaves of the mountain wood glide through the chill November air to light upon the polished steel railroad rails at the mountain's foot to be crushed to bare and sapless skeletons, if the oak and the poplar and the pine will live to reproduce their wonder panorama for generations yet unborn, will the Divine Father leave neglected the souls of men when in their autumn time they shake off the barren hulks that form the biding places for their short sojourns here?

"And when the blasts of winter come, if the Father of Fathers in His all-wise and omnipotent power will cuddle the willow and the rosebush and the palm in nature's protecting robe and holds forth the prospect of returning summers, will He withhold the promise of the life beyond to the still soul waiting in the grave?

"Ah, no! Let us rather believe that the beneficent Creator who fixes the seasons and the stars, who dispenses the rainfall and the dew, who scatters the pollen to perpetuate the green verdure of mother earth, will find some sweet haven of rest for the tired soul whose earthly span has been devoted to the guardianship of the Master's creation.

"Death but marks the terminal of earth's journey and is the transition state to prepare the neophite for initiation into the ethereal splendor of the never-ending day. The finite mind can not comprehend its metaphysical state or encompass its boundless sphere.

"Earth's milestones are but weak and linkless chains with which the mortal mind is impotent to reach through the cavern

of eternity's fugitive goal. Our day's fleeting sunshine and night's dazzling incandescence are but the glow and flickering of uncertain beacons on the way to the perpetual radiance of the palace in the skies. Earth's broken reeds and shrill flageolets can only form the listening ear to drink the perfect harmony of the celestial choir.

"We reach for salvation; it moves away. We grope for understanding; the mind fails. We build by the rule and guide of the prophets and philosophers, and when we would crown the superstructure it crumbles and is gone.

"Men whose dominant life's note is accomplishment of salvation for their own souls are but self-serving ambassadors, who treat in a language unspoken by the Creator; but he who holds self as an infinitesimal being save as he may commingle his impulses and aspirations with the universal scheme must become an indispensable part of the general plan.

"Ah, my friends, I do not believe that anyone in all the world could have a more difficult task to perform than have I this day.

"When the sad news came from Washington that Congressman CARL C. VAN DYKE had died, it might well be said that never in our State's history has intelligence of such nature been met with more widespread grief and sorrow.

"The tribute paid to-day by the thousands on the streets of this beautiful city of St. Paul, under the dome of our State capitol, and in this splendid mausoleum was a most magnificent one and shows but in a small degree the esteem in which Congressman VAN DYKE was held by all citizens of all walks of life.

"When this sad news came from Washington it meant to the loving and sorrowful wife, the two daughters grown to womanhood, and the seven brothers of the same character and sturdy stock, part of them gathered from distant States, that a loving and affectionate husband and kind and indulgent father and a generous-hearted and considerate brother had been taken away.

"To the little compact community of Alexandria, near fields and lakes and streams where he sported in boyhood, where the older residents point out the path to the village school of the earlier days, where he was born and reared and betrothed and took up, almost a mere youth, life's problems of husbandhood and fatherhood, the sad news meant that "CARL," native son, who had achieved distinction and reflected honor on his native city, was cut down in early life and his career was ended.

"The sad message of death meant that thousands in the Government Railway Mail Service throughout America, men who had fought valiantly behind him while he organized them and led them, in Congress and out, in their fight for their rights and privileges, had lost their loyal chief; it meant that every city and rural letter carrier and every employee of the great Post Office Department had lost their friend. I saw its mute evidence as the funeral train reached the city. Standing at the open door of a railway mail car, in working garb, cap in hand, head bowed, and with eyes fixed upon the American flag draped over the body of the former chieftain, a tall, pale-faced man, perhaps a fighter in the ranks, perhaps an official associate, and perhaps just going out on the old run through Devils Lake or Larimore where "VAN" had worked in days gone by, stood silently and unobserved among the thousands, the tears streaming down his cheeks. To him and his associates death's most exalted dignity and life's most generous impulses were embodied in the name upon their lips this day, the simple name "VAN DYKE."

"The sad news of the death of CARL C. VAN DYKE meant to 40,000 men who left their homes 21 years ago to give their services to the country's cause that their recently elected commander in chief had fallen. It meant the passing of their champion in Congress for pensions for their widows and preference in Government employment for soldiers and sailors and marines of all wars. We saw these veterans in platoon formation at the Grand Central Station at Chicago sounding taps upon the bugle as the funeral train departed; and to-day this occasion is honored by the presence of three past commanders in chief, Comrades Smith, Chisholm, and Busch, and Adjt. Gen. Raths, comrade, co-worker, lifelong friend, and beneficiary of the most sacred public trust that it was his duty during his lifetime to confer.

"To his colleagues in Congress CARL C. VAN DYKE'S death meant that there had been taken away a member of that honorable body who had always, with conspicuous courage for his convictions, faithfully performed every sacred trust. He was known in Congress as a man who was unswervingly loyal to his ideals, and whose aspirations were not for station and position, but to be able to perform a service. We saw him in our country's greatest crisis, disregarding what for the time seemed to best subserve his own personal or selfish ends as he courageously fought for his convictions and for the best interests and welfare of his country.

"But I have not spoken of the guiding motive of his life, the controlling ideal which made his career a conspicuous one. It was his attitude toward his fellow man. Reared in a country community, learning early the responsibilities of the home provider, starting as a worker in the ranks, his heart was always with the worker. He loved and trusted the men who work. He had their confidence and they enjoyed his confidence. He believed but little in the aristocracy of social caste, but was absorbed in the aristocracy of service. His friendships and sympathies were not those of utility, passing when the utilitarian purpose had been accomplished, nor of pleasure, vanishing as the flitting moments passed, but the strong, substantial friendships of admiration, of human sympathy, of common cause, and early in life he adopted, unconsciously, perhaps, the cause of the workers, and it became his life's work. Like the face chiseled in the solid granite rocks of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, reverently termed the "Old Man of the Mountain," and representing to the New Englanders who sojourn there a lofty ideal and purpose, so there will ever remain in the affections and memories of the working people of our great State the tender recollections of the ideals and purposes and of the life and character of CARL C. VAN DYKE.

"Speaking for my colleagues in Congress assembled here on this occasion, representing as we do the Senate and House of Representatives, we wish to extend our sympathy to the wife, the daughters, and brothers of our colleague and comrade, and to say to you that amidst your heavy burden of sorrow you must recognize the right to feel a just pride in future years that no man in Minnesota's history will occupy a higher place on the roster of honor, and that few men have ever contributed a more substantial and definite service to his fellow men than did CARL C. VAN DYKE."

Prohibition Enforcement Legislation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. VARE,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, July 11, 1919.

Mr. VARE. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I insert an article from the Public Ledger, of Philadelphia, in which Dr. Conwell assails reform fanatics and praises prohibition, but defends workingmen's beer. The article is as follows:

DR. CONWELL ASSAILS REFORM FANATICS—PRAISES PROHIBITION, BUT DEFENDS WORKINGMAN'S BEER—URGES FREEDOM FOR DEBS.

Praising national prohibition as one of the greatest victories of the age, yet denouncing "fanatics and cranks who would go to extremes in their effort for reform," the Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell last night pleaded for a "fair, rational Americanism that would guard against the degeneration of prewar liberty into after-war oppression." He advocated the release of Eugene V. Debs, jailed for sedition.

In the pulpit at the Baptist Temple for the last time before departing on his summer vacation, Dr. Conwell found inspiration for his sermon in Samuel Gompers's recent declaration that America had won a victory in the war, but had lost its liberty.

"As an American I was startled by that announcement from the head of America's great labor organization," said Dr. Conwell, "when Mr. Gompers said 'We have won a victory, but we have lost our liberty.' It would not agitate us so much if the utterance had been made by an ordinary man. But Gompers, I believe, is a man of unquestionable patriotism, of unquestionable integrity. When he makes a remark like that it means something.

"I think that Mr. Gompers's influence in America is equal to that of President Wilson in so far as America's future is concerned. The American workingmen, if they wanted to combine, could rule this country, and Gompers represents these workingmen."

With Gompers's strong antagonism to prohibition, Dr. Conwell expressed a radical difference of opinion.

"Prohibition was a victory for the American people equal to the war we fought and won in France," said Dr. Conwell. "I know of no greater victory in history. Liquor is the curse of the ages, and the saloon has been the curse of America. In that the war did away with that it was a double victory. Because of the minority who misused liquor the majority were willing to forego its use, and prohibition came.

"Mr. Gompers is right, however, when he says that there is a fanatical disposition to go too far. There is danger that the whole thing will be rescinded by our going to extremes in threatening to take away things that need not be dispensed with. The fanatics, the cranks, the men who would take away everything that is called beer, whether it is intoxicating or not, give the workingman the impression that he is being persecuted. Let us be fair, rational Americans to the laboring man. The cry that 'you have lost your liberty' is the most dangerous cry that could go out to the workingman."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LUCIEN W. PARRISH,

OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, July 24, 1919.

Mr. PARRISH. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include the following address of Hon. Clarence Ousley, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, which I believe will be of much interest to the public. The address is as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. CLARENCE OUSLEY, ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

"With meat prices to the consumer so high that he is denying himself, and with the prices for live stock, especially beef and lambs, so low to the producer that he is actually losing money, the Nation is confronted with a grave problem, which requires solution if we are not to suffer a decline in the live-stock industry.

"It is an anomalous situation. The department has endeavored to inform itself on the subject, and after conference with Senators and Members of the House who represent live-stock producing regions, and who also feel deep concern for the welfare of consumers, deems it important to give to the public certain outstanding facts, which may be summarized as follows:

"There is no longer need for meat conservation. The supply is plentiful, and patriotic citizens may freely disregard the meat-saving placards which are still displayed at many eating places.

"Europe needs our surplus pork, but is filling its beef requirements by importations from South America and Australia. Prices of beef cattle have fallen sharply since March 1 on account of the stoppage of exports for Army use and a slack demand for beef at home due to the continuation of beef conservation under the mistaken idea that such conservation is still necessary to feed the people of Europe. Beef producers and lamb producers who sell their products at this time are confronted with the danger of heavy financial losses which would tend to restrict production and cause a serious shortage in future.

"The United States will never have a satisfactory and permanent solution of the problem until the manufacture, sale, and distribution of meat products are officially supervised by authorized agents of the Government, working in cooperation with State and municipal authorities, whose only aim is to serve the public at large and not any particular class. When the Federal Government is enabled by law to maintain a just supervision over the meat-producing industry that will prevent unfair dealings, speculation, and profiteering, by furnishing the public from an unimpeachable source all the facts with regard to the industry, and when the States and municipalities are enabled by law to exercise similar supervision over intrastate and local business, then only can we expect to have fair and stable markets in which producer and consumer alike will have a square deal.

BEEF INDUSTRY CRISIS.

"Some of the particulars of the situation are as follows:

"The beef industry in the United States faces a most serious crisis. For a decade before the outbreak of war in Europe farmers and ranchmen had been urged to increase beef cattle production because the industry was not keeping pace with the growth of population. The lowest ebb in production was reached in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, when we practically ceased to have fresh dressed beef for export, but began to import it from the Southern Hemisphere.

"The campaign for increased production began to bear fruit with the outbreak of the war, and beef again gained volume in our exports. Prices rose and farmers were encouraged to expand their beef-making operations. With the entrance of the United States into the war a vigorous and successful effort was made to increase the supply of meat for our Army, especially beef, by civilian self-denial. Hotels and restaurants, at the request of the Government, reduced the size of their beef portions and regularly left beef off their menus. Private families by thousands did likewise. Farmers and ranchmen exerted themselves to the utmost at great risk in order that our soldiers and sailors could have the best food that skill and loving care could produce. The result is history. From an export of beef and beef products of 151,000,000 pounds in 1914, we exported 590,000,000 pounds of beef and beef products in 1918, almost equaling the great surplus of 1901, when our population was 35,000,000 people less than now. The exports of 1918 were treble the three-year prewar average.

"The war is over. In a little while the presence of American soldiers in Europe will be a memory of noble sacrifices. We must not forget that the principal use for the beef which we shipped overseas in such quantity was for the men in uniform. Europe, short of food though it is, does not need beef from the United States so much as it needs our pork. The stocks of cattle in the most of Europe have not suffered seriously in numbers during the war. Indeed, outside the areas actually overrun by the contending armies, cattle stocks have fairly held their own and in some cases even increased. Stocks of hogs and sheep have suffered much more severely than have cattle. It is also well known that Europe turned to South America and Australia for beef and lamb as soon as shipping conditions permitted. England and Italy are now buying in those markets. The United States, however, is the only large pork surplus Nation, and Europe, suffering for fats, with her stocks of swine greatly reduced, can consume our pork surplus readily. The beef and lamb now awaiting market on our farms and ranges must, therefore, find its outlet not overseas but at home.

"In 1918, for the first time in many years, the production of meat animals gained ground in the losing race with growth of population. This was made possible by the earnest and patriotic efforts of our live-stock producers, and unless beef and lamb consumption is now increased to its potential maximum, without needless waste, we are in danger of throwing away the advance we have made under war pressure.

PRICES COMPARED.

"It is important to present the facts concerning the prices for live stock and the prices for meat, wholesale and retail. The following comparison exhibits the decline in the prices of cattle on foot:

"Prices of medium and good beef steers on foot at Chicago.

"(Cents per pound.)

March 1, 1919	13.50–18.50
July 1, 1919	12.00–14.60
Decline	1.50– 3.90

Mean per cent decline, 14.

"Prices of choice and prime beef steers on foot at Chicago.

March 1, 1919	18.50–20.25
July 1, 1919	14.35–15.50
Decline	4.15– 4.75

Mean per cent decline, 23.

"The alleged reason for this situation is the stoppage of export for Army use abroad and the failure of civilian beef consumption to resume its normal status. The hotel and high-class family trade are not consuming the quantities of choice beef which they used before the war, and the families of moderate income are eating only cheaper cuts, the price of which must compensate in part for that of the cuts for which there is a smaller demand. The fact is evident that many persons who desire to eat more meat, especially beef and lamb, are denying themselves.

"People do not realize that the necessity for conservation of foods, especially meat, no longer exists except as a matter of reasonable economy and prevention of sinful waste. We have in prospect the greatest wheat crop in our history; we had in 1918 by far the largest production of pork we ever had, as well as a great increase in our beef, lamb, and dairy production. Yet one sees everywhere in hotels, restaurants, and dining cars the 'save food' signs, which were such a vital influence in the successful prosecution of the food campaign, and incidentally the winning of the war. These 'save food' signs should now be disregarded. Consumers are unconsciously working harm to themselves and to live-stock producers by now restricting their consumption of meat.

"This situation is a real menace to the farmer and to the consuming public as well. Many cattle raised in response to the demand for meat production for the Army are now maturing and if marketed on a falling market will cause heavy loss to the producers, with the result that declining production may be expected in the future. Stockmen do not deserve to be penalized for their patriotism but should be supported by the consuming public in an effort to restore consumption to the normal without delay.

RETAIL PRICES NOT JUSTIFIED.

"The department is aware that much of the reason for the hesitation of the average housewife to increase the amount of beef in the family diet is the excessive retail prices which now prevail. These prices are not justified by the wholesale quotations.

"The following comparison shows that retail prices have not declined in due ratio to wholesale prices. It shows also that the prices on hides have advanced very sharply, and this is a fair indication of the profits made by the packing industry on by-products:

"Wholesale prices of medium and good dressed-beef carcasses at various cities.

(Cents per pound.)

1919	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.	Pittsburgh.	Chicago.
Mar. 1	23-25	22-24.50	23-25.00	22-26	22-25	23-26
July 1	16-18	15-19.00	19-22.00	18-19	16-22	16-19
Mean decline	7	7- 5.50	4- 3.50	4- 7	6- 3	7
Per cent mean decline	29	29	15	23	24	28

"Retail prices of beef cuts (good and medium grade) at various cities.

(Cents per pound.)

	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.	Pittsburgh.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	St. Paul.
SIRLOIN STEAK.								
Mar. 1	65-75	43-50	50-55	45-55	.....	40-45	40	35-40
July 1	60-65	40-45	38-50	40-48	.....	35-40	35	40-45
Decline	5-10	3-05	12-05	5-07	.....	5-05	5	5-05
Mean per cent:								
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Decline	9	10	16	12	.....	11	12	.....
PORTERHOUSE.								
Mar. 1	70-80	43-70	55-60	45-60	55-65	55-75	50	40-50
July 1	65-70	45-50	50-55	40-50	50	40-58	40	50-60
Decline	5-10	2-20	5-05	5-10	5	15-17	10	10-10
Mean per cent:								
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Decline	10	7	11	13	10	24	20	.....
ROUND STEAK.								
Mar. 1	60-65	43-55	45-50	40-45	45-50	35-40	40	25-35
July 1	50-60	42-45	48-50	40-55	40-	28-35	35	35-40
Decline	10-05	1-10	3-00	-10	5-00	7-05	5	10-05
Mean per cent:								
Increase	.....	.....	3	20	10	.....	.....	25
Decline	12	20	.....	.....	.....	8	12	.....
RIB ROAST.								
Mar. 1	40-50	38-60	45-50	40-50	40-45	38-50	35	30-40
July 1	35-45	35-40	45-	28-38	37½	28-38	30	25-35
Decline	5-05	3-20	.....	12-12	2½	10-12	5	5-05
Mean per cent decline	11	20	.....	12	5	25	15	15
CHUCK ROAST.								
Mar. 1	30-35	31-37	28-35	28-35	25-30	28-30	25	25-32
July 1	25-28	30-	25-35	25-32	-30	18-22	20	25-32
Decline	5-07	1-	3-	3-03	.....	10-08	5	.....
Mean per cent decline	18	.....	10	10	.....	25	20	.....

"These retail prices reflect average quotations. In Washington City at this time, and presumably in other cities of the country, prices at some shops which cater to the more fastidious trade are substantially higher.

"Prices of packer and country hides, Chicago basis.

	Mar. 1, 1919.	June 21, 1919.	Mean per cent advance.
Packer hides:			
Native steers	$27.00	$40.00-$42.00	50
Native cows	$23.00- 26.00	40.00- 42.00	60
Heavy cows and buffs	18.50- 22.00	30.00- 35.00	39
Country hides	21.00- 22.00	32.00- 35.00	57

"Prices of packer and country hides, New York basis.

	Mar. 1, 1919.	June 21, 1919.	Mean per cent advance.
Packer hides:			
Heavy native steers	$28.00-$28.50	$40.00	43
Native cows, all weights	22.50- 26.50	$40.00- 43.00	60
Native cows and buffs	20.00- 21.00	32.00- 42.50	71
Country hides	22.00- 23.00	34.00- 38.00	60

"The daily market reports of the Bureau of Markets show that prices of good and choice beef cattle on foot at Chicago have declined about $4 per hundredweight, or nearly 25 per cent, since March 1, while lower-grade beef cattle have declined as much as 15 per cent. During the same period wholesale dressed beef prices show, on the average, approximately a corresponding percentage of decrease, which varies, however, in different cities from about 15 per cent to 30 per cent. Hides, however, have advanced decidedly, while the cattle market has been breaking rapidly. The packer hide market at Chicago has gone from about 27 cents to 42 cents per pound, an increase of about 50 per cent. It is estimated that this offsets about 70 cents per hundredweight in the wholesale cost of beef and that increased prices of stearin, tallow, and other by-products, added to the increased prices of hides, bring the total saving on beef costs up to about a cent a pound since March 1.

"While the live cattle and wholesale dressed beef markets have gone down to the extent of 25 per cent, the price of retail beef cuts to the consumer has been at a standstill in many cities, has even increased as much as 20 per cent on some cuts in some cities, and where retail prices have been reduced the reductions usually are only from 5 to 7 cents per pound, which means only about 10 per cent reduction from prices prevailing March 1.

LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

"The department has not the time in this emergency to do more than to present these outstanding facts; but thus presented, the facts demonstrate clearly the commanding need for governmental supervision over the manufacture, sale, and distribution of meat products. Federal supervision of the interstate industry may well be accompanied by State and municipal legislation providing supervision over the intrastate and local industry, to the end that Federal, State, and municipal supervision may be correlated for the prevention of unfair dealings, speculation, and profiteering by furnishing to the public from unimpeachable sources all the facts with regard to the industry from the farm to the table, in order that both producer and consumer may have a square deal.

"In addition to presenting these facts in this manner to the American people, the department is communicating a summary of the situation to Mr. Herbert Hoover, who is in charge of the American relief administration in Europe, and inviting his advice and suggestion as to measures of immediate relief which may be put into effect here and abroad."

Provide Work for Thousands of Farmers Made Penniless Through Drought, Develop Hundreds of Thousands of Semiarid Slacker Acres into Permanently Productive Farm Lands by an Appropriation of $50,000,000, to Be Expended Under Reclamation Act for Irrigation Projects, All of which Money Is Merely Advanced on Sound Security and Eventually Returned to the United States Treasury.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARL W. RIDDICK,

OF MONTANA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, July 10, 1919.

Mr. RIDDICK. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 7026, which I introduced in the House of Representatives July 8, 1919, reads as follows:

A bill providing for employment for returning soldiers and sufferers from the drought by the construction of irrigation projects.

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the provisions of the reclamation act in the construction of irrigation projects or units thereof, especially in drought-stricken sections, $50,000,000, the same to be reimbursable in accordance with the provisions of the reclamation act: *Provided*, That in the matter of employment preference shall be given, so far as practicable, to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to drought-stricken farmers.

This is a measure to provide employment for sufferers from the unusual drought conditions now prevailing in sections of the Northwest by the construction of irrigation projects in that drought-stricken territory. Many of these sufferers from the drought are returned soldiers.

In this region many practical reclamation projects and units thereof that have been fully investigated, surveyed, and approved by the Interior Department are now ready to be constructed. On many of them work was begun, but was stopped on account of the war. If money can be made available, work can be begun at once.

There is an emergency need right now that employment be provided at once for the people in the drought-stricken territory of the Northwest. In parts of this territory this is the third consecutive year of crop failures. The failure this year is complete. There is no crop, no feed for stock, and no pasture. Unless some means of subsistence is found, literally thousands of farmers with their families will be compelled to abandon their farms and permit their obligations to go unpaid. This will result in a complete breakdown of business as well as of agricultural interests in large sections of territory. Hundreds of letters and telegrams from conservative citizens of that locality, including farmers and business men who are familiar with the conditions, have been received by me and by my colleagues who represent those districts, all showing that the situation is most unusual and critical and that immediate relief is necessary to prevent hardships and actual suffering by thousands of our citizens.

If this appropriation is made, it goes into the reclamation fund to be expended under the terms of that law. It is in no sense a gift or donation. It is an advance by the Government made on good security, and every cent will be paid back. The money will be used to employ thousands of farmers with their teams, preference being given to returned soldiers. The work that will be done will provide wages that will bring immediate relief for thousands of farmers who will otherwise be destitute. It will also bring a permanent asset to the agricultural interests of the Nation.

The funds advanced are secured by liens upon the lands, which are greatly increased in value by the reclamation work that will be done. The money will be paid back by those who will be benefited. This will be done. It is being done now. Up to June, 1918, construction charges that had accrued on projects already completed amounted to $6,564,752.34. Of this sum there has been repaid to the United States Treasury $6,055,928.30, leaving unpaid $508,824.04, and this amount unpaid will be collected.

In 1918 there was water available for about 1,800,000 acres of land, of which more than 1,260,000 acres were irrigated and cultivated, with 1,500,000 acres under contract for water delivery, leaving only about 240,000 acres for which water was available but not contracted for. Most, if not all, of this land was worthless and unproductive without irrigation. From it in 1917 were taken crops averaging in value over $58 per acre. Homes have been established, towns and cities built, and millions added to the taxable wealth of State and Nation. This in the end will have been done without expense to the Government.

With $50,000,000 made available now, another million acres or more of unproductive lands can be reclaimed within a short time.

A crisis will have been averted comparable to the crisis in the nineties, when fully one-half the population abandoned certain Western States, and thousands of people lost their lifetime savings, and untold suffering resulted. Labor will be employed, lands and live stock will not be abandoned or sacrificed, obligations will be met, needed food and clothing can be purchased, farming operations can be resumed, all kinds of business will be stabilized, and thousands of acres of semiarid land will be made as productive as the most costly farm land in the country. Taxable wealth will be permanently increased, and extravagant waste will be permanently stopped by the using what is now wasted water to produce millions of dollars' worth of crops annually.

This will all result and will all have been done without expense to the Government. The purpose of this appropriation in no way interferes with the objects of any soldier settlement or general land reclamation project. This is an emergency proposition, proposed with the belief that the American people, through the Congress, will as freely come to the aid of their fellow citizens who are in actual need and distress as they are to aid the necessities of peoples of foreign lands.

I might dwell at length upon the patriotism of the people of Montana and other Northwestern States, whose record stands high for volunteers, for valor in service, and for liberal contributions of money for all war purposes, despite short crops and a location that resulted in little increased business activity on account of the war such as contributed so materially to the business and wealth of many sister States, but all this is well known.

That the severity of the drought may be realized and that there may be information as to the suffering that will prevail, and which already does prevail, I quote from a few of the hundreds of letters and telegrams from my State alone that have reached me from men who are recognized as men of sound judgment and conservative in expression:

E. C. Baxter, rancher and banker, Harlowton, Mont.: "My travels in the State have been quite extensive of late. The conditions that confront us are alarming. The live-stock industry is in as desperate a condition as the farming industry. There are thousands of acres of land in this vicinity that were sowed to spring grain that has never sprouted. During my residence in the State covering a period of 27 years I have never experienced anything like it."

Harry Yaeger, banker, Great Falls, Mont.: "Crops are gone. The worst feature of the situation is the lack of pasture and feed for live stock. The greatest sufferers, and by way the largest numbers, will be among the small farmers and homesteaders who have from two to four horses and possibly a couple of cows. The great suffering will come in portions of our State unless this can be arranged for. There will be actual want of food and raiment, as well as fuel, unless assistance can be had."

Judge E. K. Cheadle, lawyer and farmer, Lewistown, Mont.: "Our hot, dry weather continues. It is unprecedented in my experience in Montana. The whole of Montana to the Rocky Mountains east is badly scorched and will be burned up if this dry, hot weather continues. On the 22d day of June only one-seventh as much water was passing the Rainbow Dam at Great Falls as was passed on the same day a year ago. Old-timers here tell me that the season of 1886 was like this one, but it did not have two dry years before it, so that this is the worst that they have ever known."

H. O. Folkestad, secretary Montana American Society of Equity, Great Falls, Mont.: "Conditions throughout the State are alarming and great suffering will follow unless some means can be found to furnish employment for farmers and their teams to give them enough to feed and clothe their families until another crop rolls around."

Roy J. Covert, banker and rancher, Billings, Mont.: "What our people need is an opportunity to work so that they may earn money. In other words, help them to help themselves. I have one farm as bare as a barn floor. This drought is unprecedented in the State."

A. L. Ritt, farmer and banker, Havre, Mont.: "This is the time for the Government to start irrigation projects in this section. This would relieve the hard strain of the past three years."

H. L. Bills, banker, business man, and farmer Lewistown, Mont.: "Our crop prospects are gone. It comes as close to being a complete crop failure as I have ever seen."

Josef Thorud, secretary Farmers' Cooperative Association, Fairfield, Mont.: "Again we have a total failure of crop, and this is our third in succession. One crop failure is severe on any State. Three in succession have brought us to a crisis. Try and provide some help."

David Hilger, business man and rancher, Lewistown, Mont.: "I regret to report that it is a complete crop failure for the whole State of Montana. Never in 52 years' residence in Montana have I seen conditions as bad as they are here now. More good can be done for this section in providing immediate employment on irrigation work than in any other way. The money thus earned will go into general circulation and help everyone at this critical time."

Jack A. Raitt, editor and publisher, Hobson, Mont.: "Everything is looking mighty bad, and our ranchers and business men are bitterly discouraged. If we could have an irrigation project started at once to furnish employment and wages, we could pull through."

L. L. Bannon, business man and farmer, Moccasin, Mont.: "The drought records of the State show no such condition in the past as we have now, and with our two dry years preceding this one conditions could not be worse."

George J. Wiedeman, business man and ranch owner, Lewistown, Mont.: "Our crops are all burned up and things look bad. The worst part of it is that neither our cattle nor sheep have range or hay. If you can find some means whereby our people may earn wages on irrigation or other projects, it will save the day for the farmer and the business man."

A. L. Rasmussen, business man, Winnett, Mont.: "Our wheat is burnt up with heat and drought. The stockmen are in need of pasture and feed. The merchants and bankers will lose as well as the farmer and stockmen unless something can be done. The best prospect is to begin immediate work on irrigation projects to provide labor for men and teams."

C. J. Baldwin, business man, Bridger, Mont.: "We are experiencing the most severe dry weather since I have been a resident of Clarks Fork Valley, which has been for 16 years. Farmers will suffer total loss and business men will lose with them."

Oliver W. Belden, lawyer, banker, ranch owner, and speaker of the Montana House of Representatives, Lewistown, Mont.: "In my 21 years residence in Montana I have never seen a condition so distressing and so acute as the condition that now confronts our farmers and stockmen. The grain crop is going to be almost a total failure. The hay and range is very short, and it now looks as though it will be necessary to ship a large portion of the live stock to some more favorable State for fall pasture and provision for the winter. We are very much in hopes that the present Congress may do something for the relief of the settlers that started in with but little capital and have already suffered two years of partial failure, followed by this year, when the failure is practically complete. It seems to me that the department should give especial attention just now to the relief of the homesteaders in our State. I am told that in northern and eastern Montana the conditions are so distressing that farmers are already required to abandon their lands, and I think we will lose a large representation from Montana this year due to this cause.

"Any service that you can render to the people of your district in presenting the matter to the Secretary and the commissioner, urging upon them immediate attention, will be very much appreciated. Just now we have under consideration a request to the governor to call the legislature together in extra session to see if the State can not take some action to provide work either on the roads and highways, or in some other public capacity, so that our farmers who have suffered from drought may have an opportunity to earn something to help tide them over the approaching winter."

Robert J. Moore, rancher and business man, Glasgow, Mont.: "What we need is an appropriation to continue the work of extending laterals. I have 960 acres all subject to irrigation, and am willing to place it under the Reclamation Service, yet there has been no money to do this work. Consequently I had to go without water this year, and my crops are a total failure, simply dried up, yet close to the ditch, in fact the ditch runs through the place, but I could get no turnout nor ditch built to any portion of the place."

W. A. Brubaker, banker and stockman, Terry, Mont.: "We have lost our crops, and our live stock is being sacrificed, and the wealth of our State materially reduced. If any action is taken for relief it must be done promptly."

The following recent statements handed me by the Secretary of the Interior and the Acting Secretary of the Department of Agriculture give valuable information as to drought conditions and as to the need both of irrigation and of furnishing employment to northwestern farmers. They also show the practicability and degree of success of irrigation in semiarid sections of the United States; also what projects are begun but not completed, and the cost necessary to complete same; also the new acreage that will be brought under irrigation. The statements express the favor with which the Secretary of the Interior and the Acting Secretary of Agriculture regard this proposed legislation at this time:

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, July 17, 1919.

Hon. CARL W. RIDDICK,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. RIDDICK: I am in favor of the general proposal that $50 000 000 should be appropriated for completing irrigation projects now under way in the West. The reason for making this appropriation at this time would be this, in my judgment:

This money has got to be appropriated some time, for it has been established by experience that the income from the land sales and from the projects will not do this work as quickly as it should be done. We have the overhead expenses just the same now for a small amount as we would have for a much greater amount. I understand your particular interest in this matter arises out of the drought condition in Montana. We can largely increase our force on the Sun River, St. Marys River, and the Flathead Reservation, and give employment to these farmers who are so sorely stricken. For three years now the drought has hit them—worse the second year than the first and worse the third than the second. I personally endeavored to persuade some of these people five years ago that their hope lay in irrigation and went to Montana for the purpose of seeing conditions and talking with the farmers. It has taken this procession of bad years to demonstrate how little reliance could be put upon the rainfall in that State and how great the necessity for storage.

This bill should not be for the purpose of giving work to returned soldiers, because that is taken care of in the soldier settlement bills that have been presented in both Houses, and so as to avoid confusion, I suggest that you strike this out of the caption of your bill. It should be a measure entirely based upon the need for the completion of these works that are already undertaken. In my judgment, you ought not to attempt to swing this as anything for the soldiers but for your State. It is particularly of advantage to the drought-stricken farmers who can get work from it. The soldiers should have farms, and not opportunity merely to work.

Cordially, yours, FRANKLIN K. LANE.

Accompanying Secretary Lane's letter is the following tabular statement:

Statement of funds needed for completion of reclamation projects.

State.	Project.	Work.	Approximate cost to complete after fiscal year, 1919.	Additional irrigable acreage.
Arizona	Salt River	None		
Arizona-California	Yuma	Drainage	$320,000	45,000
		Yuma Mesa	10,600,000	
California	Orland	Canal lining	195,000	
Colorado	Grand Valley	Drains and laterals and irrigation system for pumping unit	370,000	15,000
Do	Uncompahgre	Reconstruction old canal system	690,000	
Idaho	Boise	Black Canyon	2,200,000	53,000
		Hill Crest	840,000	
		Drainage	210,000	
Do	Minidoka	Power	150,000	
Do	Lake Walcott pumping		210,000	2,500
Do	Minidoka north side pumping		11,450,000	100,000
Do	King Hill	Canal	332,000	13,310
Montana	Huntley	Laterals and drainage	81,000	
Do	Milk River	Canal system	4,300,000	120,300
Do	Sun River	do	3,600,000	100,000
Montana-North Dakota	Lower Yellowstone	Laterals	300,000	17,000
Nebraska-Wyoming	North Platte	Drainage and canals	6,000,000	85,000
Do	Northport extension		580,000	15,000
Nevada	Newlands	Storage and canals	3,000,000	127,700
Do	Pyramid Lake		1,250,000	19,000
New Mexico	Carlsbad	Drainage	43,000	
New Mexico-Texas	Rio Grande	Drainage and irrigation system	3,600,000	48,000
North Dakota	North Dakota pumping	None		
Oregon	Umatilla	Laterals	350,000	11,570
Oregon-California	Klamath	Canal system and drainage	2,700,000	91,680
South Dakota	Belle Fourche	Laterals	310,000	15,300
Utah	Strawberry Valley	None		
Washington	Okanogan	Storage	360,000	
Do	Yakima	Laterals and canal lining	120,000	13,300
Do	Kittitas		8,400,000	70,000
Do	High Line		27,100,000	230,000
Wyoming	Shoshone	Canal system and drainage	5,820,000	72,000
Total			96,311,000	1,280,560

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, July 12, 1919.

Hon. CARL W. RIDDICK,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. RIDDICK: Referring to our conference of a few days ago and your note of the 11th instant with regard to the advisability of completing the construction of Government irrigation projects or units, especially in drought-stricken sections of the country, I think there can be no question that this is advisable where such work can be done immediately at reasonable costs under the existing conditions. Of course, it must not be overlooked that these costs must ultimately be paid by the purchasers of the land on these projects, and that care must therefore be exercised to hold such costs within the range which farmers can reasonably expect to pay from the proceeds of the farming of these lands in future years.

While neither your letter nor the bill, H. R. 7026, indicates what projects are directly contemplated for immediate emergency completion, several of those located in the region now suffering most severely from the prevailing drought are considered by the specialists of the department, who are informed as to the agricultural conditions there, as undoubtedly sound and promising from the agricultural standpoint if they can promptly be completed so that the land can be put under cultivation with a minimum of delay.

The drought emergency, which I understand is one of the purposes of your bill to reach by providing employment for drought-stricken farmers, is at present very acute in large portions of northern and eastern Montana as the result of the third dry season in succession, and to a less extent in portions of Idaho, Wyoming, and some other States. Recent reports from representatives of this department in Montana indicate that the failure of both fall and spring planted crops is so complete in extensive areas that thousands of farmers will be compelled to dispose of their live stock and leave their farms to secure employment if possible in other States within the next few weeks, remaining until rains occur in sufficient volume to make practicable the taking up again of their farming operations. Many of the farmers are relatively new settlers, and therefore without accumulated feed or credit which would enable them to tide over the emergency. Remunerative employment for these men and their teams in such work as that involved in irrigation-project construction activities appears to be a very practical way of enabling them to maintain themselves without charity through the existing acute emergency, so that they can be in position to again take up their farming operations when climatic conditions permit. At the same time, the increase of the area under irrigation would practically insure effective agricultural production on the additional acreage brought under irrigation by the completion of these projects.

The inclosed memorandum on the agricultural status of the projects in the Upper Missouri Basin, where the drought emergency is most acute, has been prepared in the Bureau of Plant Industry and may be of interest to you.

Very truly, yours, CLARENCE OUSLEY,
Acting Secretary.

[Memorandum on the agricultural status of Government reclamation projects in the upper Missouri Basin.]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF BUREAU,
Washington, D. C., July 12, 1919.

Within the area in the Upper Missouri Basin now suffering from drought, the United States Reclamation Service has established seven major irrigation projects and five minor projects, of which three are chiefly on Indian reservations. The major projects are (1) the North Platte, in Nebraska and Wyoming; (2) the Bellefourche, in western South Dakota; (3) the Shoshone, in northern Wyoming; (4) the Huntley, in southern Montana; (5) the Lower Yellowstone, in eastern Montana; (6) the Milk River, in northern Montana; and (7) the Sun River, in northern Montana, west of the Milk River.

The minor projects are the Williston and Buford-Trenton, in northwestern North Dakota, and the three indian projects are in northern Montana, on the Fort Peck, Blackfeet, and Flathead Reservations.

Of the major projects listed above, the first four have proved to be very successful. The other major projects, and the minor projects, have not as yet been fully utilized though enough irrigation farming has been done on each to demonstrate that the soil and climatic conditions are favorable to crop production. In fact, experience has shown that in the favorable seasons at least, grain crops can be grown even without irrigation. This experience has been one of the factors in retarding irrigation development on these projects.

It is to be expected that as the agriculture of this northern region develops there will be found a constantly increasing need for irrigation even though in many seasons the rainfall is sufficient to permit grain production on the dry lands. The irrigated lands may come to serve as centers for producing forage and other special crops for which the dry lands are not suited. With this probability in mind, it would seem advisable to push on with such construction work as can now be put in for the storage and diversion of water and even to keep the construction of the distribution systems well in advance of actual demands. Much of this work is of relatively permanent character and its installation at the present time would serve the double purpose of furnishing employment to settlers from adjacent dry lands and of stabilizing the agriculture of the region by increasing the proportion of the irrigated land and producing more of the forage needed for the live stock of that section during the periods of drought that are likely to occur from time to time.

The people who make up the population of Montana and adjoining western States are very largely the sons and daughters of the citizens of the States in the East and the South and the Middle West.

They include large numbers of young people whose capital is largely their energy and optimism and a willingness to carve out their own future by great industry and undergoing the privations incidental to a new country.

They ask for help now, but they ask no gift nor charity.

They ask for an advancement to the reclamation fund which will furnish immediate employment to farmers, especially those owning teams, to aid them in conquering the difficulties and obstacles of this new country.

The Government will have ample security to make the transactions safe, as measured by business principles, and every cent of the loan will be returned.

That by passing this bill promptly, as an emergency measure, we will alleviate dire suffering in thousands of the homes of our own people, we will stabilize and aid business conditions for a vast number of our people who need and will greatly appreciate this aid, we will bring into permanent productivity hundreds of thousands of acres of waste or semiwaste land, and the people who will derive the most direct benefits will eventually pay the total cost of these projects which will add to the permanent wealth and prosperity of the Nation.

Conditions in the Near East.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM W. LARSEN,

OF GEORGIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, July 17, 1919.

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I am in receipt of a letter from Mrs. O. A. Hinson, who a few months ago left the States and is now connected with the Caucasus Branch of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East. She is at Division Headquarters, Tiflis, the capital of Georgia, formerly, I believe, a part of Russia, but which, I understand, has recently declared itself a Republic. The letter bears date of May 14, 1919, but was only received during the present week.

Mrs. Hinson's permanent residence is in the district which I have the honor to represent. While I have no personal knowledge of the conditions concerning which she writes, I have known her intimately for the past 8 or 10 years. She is a woman of excellent character and combines with it splendid native ability and practical experience.

That portion of her letter relating to the situation is as follows:

The conditions in the Caucasus is totally beyond description. People are actually robbing the graves and eating the fleshy parts of the bodies. Mothers are killing their babies and eating them; others are drinking blood from the slaughter pens; some are living on grass; and goodness only knows how some of them are existing. People fall dead on the streets with no one to claim them. Just saw an old man fall dead this morning on the street and there was no one to lift his head. It is such a common thing the people simply passed on by and paid him no attention.

If you could only see the miserable creatures standing in our bread lines. We are only feeding 35,000 here in Tiflis alone. Practically all of them are refugees from Turkish Armenia. They simply flooded this country when the massacres began in Turkey, and have, of course, had no opportunity to go back. We are just beginning to move some of them southward, and hope, in time, to restore them to their homes, but we are handicapped because railroad transportation is so congested. Then, again, we have so many governments to contend with. The Georgian Government, with Tiflis as its capital; the Azerbeidjan, with headquarters at Baku; and the Southwestern Republic, with Kars as its capital.

Tiflis is the railroad center for the Caucasus. As long as the train is in Georgia, it is claimed by the Georgians. When it crosses the line into Azerbeidjan it is claimed by the Tartars, and when it crosses the boundary line into the Southwestern Republic it is claimed by that government—the same thing when it reaches Armenia on the south, it is owned by the Armenian Government—although it is the same railroad that comes out from Tiflis. The Georgian Government has now decreed that any food supplies bought in Georgia must remain in Georgia, so our hands are tied as far as buying anything here and sending it for the relief of Armenians in Turkish Armenia is concerned. Oh, but they (all the governments) tie us up, yet they pretend to want the people fed and sent home. They want us to get the refugees out of their country, but they won't turn a hand. Refugees from the North Caucasus are beginning to move this way, but it is impossible to say when he will ever get them home.

We are up against a huge problem—we need money and workers. We must have both to save the people. We have under our care at this time 27 orphanages in Tiflis. These children are motherless and fatherless, and some one must take care of them. If America doesn't, who will? They have no homes to go back to and no one to go with them if they did. We pick them up off the street every day regardless of the fact that our orphanages are overflowing and the children we now have haven't a change of clothing and absolutely nothing to sleep on but a board for a bed. We are having clothes made up out of the small supply of muslin we brought with us, which was, by the way, sent to last a year, and it will not be a drop in the bucket. No one dreamed when we left Constantinople that the condition here was so terrible, as it was impossible to get word out of here. We really need two hundred or three hundred workers here to handle the situation as it should be. This is saying nothing of the work in Turkey. This is for the Caucasus only. We need men of executive ability and a large office force. As it is, we are compelled to depend largely on native workers.

Minimum Wage Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. CHARLES LINTHICUM,

OF MARYLAND,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, July 17, 1919.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, the bill which is before us to-day, known as the minimum-wage bill (H. R. 5726), has been before Congress for several years. At the time it was first introduced $3 per day as a minimum wage seemed to many persons rather high, but since that time there has been such a change come over the world by virtue of the Great War we have just finished, the consequence of which has been the increase in the cost of everything necessary for our livelihood, and particularly the increased cost of food and clothing.

The purchasing power of money has been so largely decreased that when we speak of $3 per day as a minimum wage for our Federal employees we are then scarcely giving them a living wage. Men in the ordinary walks of life employed by firms and corporations, especially in the large cities, are receiving far more money than the minimum wage allowed in this bill.

I am heartily in favor of the passage of the bill, so that the Government at least may set an example before the employers of the country as to what is fair and just for those whom they employ. The laboring men of our country have long been neglected, and especially is this so of those receiving regular salaries. Mechanics, artisans, and others in the various occupations have had their wages increased several times. Railroad employees and men employed by the large steamship companies and other transportation individuals and corporations are all paying their men very largely increased wages and salaries. The salaried men and largely the Government employees have been caught between the rising prices of everything necessary for their livelihood and the stationary salary fixed many years ago. It has been impossible for them to maintain themselves and families, and the consequence is that while the men formerly were able to support their families it is now necessary that every boy and girl as soon as they are old enough are compelled to seek positions in order to maintain the family exchequer and to properly live. Where the increase in prices will cease, certainly no one knows at this time.

We all hope that it will decrease, but we do know that many in the Government employ are not receiving enough for the work performed and to properly maintain themselves. It is very essential that the Government of the United States pay its people a living wage. For years it has not done so, especially to those who are receiving small salaries. The men drawing large salaries have scarcely been able to get along, and those receiving small salaries have until the last year been almost entirely ignored and are even now only slightly increased.

It is highly gratifying, therefore, that this House has at last realized the necessity of this increase. I have heard a great

deal of discussion about including postal employees in this bill. I should like to see them all receive proper compensation, but I am told that the postal employees' organizations are in favor of this bill as it stands, and they look to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads for fair treatment, which I am sure they will receive.

Certainly this House and the Members of this Congress are disposed to give the postal men and the various other employees of this Government fair treatment. We realize the decreased purchasing power of money. We realize that by virtue of this prices are soaring and no man can tell the end. This House does well, therefore, in giving immediate attention to this all-important measure, and it is my sincere hope and that of my colleagues that the Senate will not hesitate or delay in its prompt passage, which will surely receive the approval of the President.

Extortionate Prices — Capt. Kidd an Amateur — Congress Should Wake Up.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN K. FOCHT,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, July 18, 1919.

Mr. FOCHT. Mr. Speaker, since it has been clearly shown by the agricultural producers that the so-called daylight-saving law interferes with the maximum of production on the farms, the question gets directly back to the present unbearable high cost of living. Undoubtedly the cost of marketing food production is largely controlled by middlemen, who continue to advance prices of the things that sustain human life, notwithstanding the fact that actual war, so far as this country is concerned, ceased more than six months ago. The cry against the middlemen, or profiteers, is now wide, extended, and comes with an emphasis that can no longer be ignored. The city of Washington is a notable example of the base heartlessness of these men, who take advantage of their opportunity to extort the last dollar from the purchasing public. As an example, I have been paying 75 cents per pound for butter in this city, while at the same time, according to newspapers I receive from my district, the same article, if not better, is being sold in central Pennsylvania at 35 cents per pound.

To be specific, I notice the quotations in the Mercersburg Journal of last week that the prices in that thriving town in the Cumberland Valley are about one-half that charged here in Washington. This is clear evidence that the farmer is not getting these big profits, but that it is being combed off by the market man, who looks you squarely in the face and tells you that the top price charged here leaves him but a small margin!

I submit below an article published in the Waynesboro (Franklin County) Record-Herald of July 15, which should be ample notice that the people are aroused and will brook no further delay on our part in bringing the necessaries of life somewhere within the reach of the average wage earner, and more commensurate with the wages now paid the worker, whose first thought and concern at the present time is to be able to supply enough food for himself and family:

LABOR STARTS DRIVE AGAINST FOOD PIRATES—CHAMBERSBURG WORKERS PLACE BOYCOTT ON WATERMELONS, UNREASONABLY PRICED, AS CONGRESS WABBLES—SOME EXAMPLES OF PRICES NOW PREVAILING AND WHAT FUTURE MAY BRING FORTH.

Chambersburg labor has taken the initial step in driving the food pirates to their hole in that community.

It has placed a boycott on watermelons, which are retailing for 3 cents a pound. It is intimated other foods for which exorbitant prices are being charged will soon be blacklisted by workingmen, who have about reached their burden-bearing capacity. It is a small beginning, but only the Lord knows how gigantic may be the ending.

In commenting on the watermelon question Public Opinion this morning said: "At the present time melons are selling at 3 cents a pound retail, and an ordinary sized melon brings about 80 cents. It is stated that the wholesale price of melons is from 18 to 20 cents each, with slightly higher prices for extra fine melons."

With the war ended, business returning to normal conditions, millions of soldiers being turned back into the labor market, and everything assuming a shape which should point to more reasonable prices for food and clothing, the cost of those necessary commodities is soaring out of sight.

To the ordinary observer, who works for his money, and then takes his dollars to market and comes home with a flat and empty pocketbook, it must appear that the modern day pirates make Capt. Kidd and his cohorts of old look like amateurs.

RETAILERS POWERLESS.

Local retail merchants are as powerless as their customers. They are compelled to pay outrageous prices for everything they buy. Local grocers, clothiers, and dry-goods men state that with every order for goods they are faced with a terrific increase in price. Of course, that must be passed along to the customer, else the merchant would be compelled to close his doors.

There can be but one conclusion drawn by the worker—the man who really pays the bills. That is, that the wholesalers, the manufacturers, the heads of combines and trusts "need the money."

They know that labor is making more money than ever in the history of the country. Wages are higher to-day than ever in the history of the world. There are no laws adequate to curb these wolves, these parasites who feed on the blood of the Nation.

CONGRESS FIDDLES.

Congress is "fiddling while Rome burns." Asinine, stupid, childish arguments as to whether a thing should be called twiddledee or twiddlededum block progress in both Houses of Congress. "Great" men argue over the daylight-saving law, they squabble over the question of whether beer containing one-half of 1 per cent or 2¾ per cent alcohol is intoxicating.

In the meantime the profiteers and grafters, daylight highway robbers, are reaching into the pockets of the people and helping themselves. And no one says them nay. They don't exactly "need the money," but they "want the money," and they are getting it, leaving the poor devil who earns his dollars honestly to hold the empty bag.

"SOME" BREAKFAST.

Recently a party of Waynesborians went to Washington. They stopped at a good hotel and naturally in the morning went to the dining room for breakfast. Here they were charged 60 cents each for one-half a cantaloupe, or $1.20 for one whole melon. For boiled eggs they were charged 25 cents each. The breakfast for the party of three, one-half a cantaloupe each, some boiled eggs, coffee and toast ran near the $5 mark.

A young man and his sister went for a trip to Atlantic City. Their first evening there they attended a theater. On their way back to their hotel they stopped at a soft-drink parlor. They had each a dish of ice cream and some pastry, and the bill was $2.40. They were charged 60 cents each for ice cream, 70 cents for two or three little cakes, and 50 cents for cover service—which means placing on the table a small white cloth. The young man tipped the waiter 50 cents, which made the bill for ice cream and cake and tip $2.90.

A Waynesboro father went into a local shoe store to purchase footwear for his young son, aged 6 years. He was informed by the dealer that when he last ordered from the wholesalers 65 cents a pair had been tacked onto the price of infants' shoes. He apologized for being compelled to make the extra charge, he was ashamed of it, but in order to protect himself was compelled to make it.

Local clothiers declare they can not get the material they order, even at the advanced prices. One merchant stated recently he would be satisfied if he received 50 per cent of his order, even at the greatly advanced prices.

Almost every time a housewife purchases coffee there is an increase of from 1 to 3 cents per pound. The coffee trust is squeezing down on the retailers, acting probably on the theory that as other wholesalers are robbing the people they might as well "get theirs."

DOLLAR BUTTER NEXT.

It is freely predicted, without a blush of shame, but rather with bold effrontery, almost insultingly, that next winter butter will retail at $1 a pound, that eggs will sell at from 75 to 90 cents a dozen, that all other foods will go up in proportion.

During the war Americans learned they could live without meat on certain days in the week. If they could do without it one day, many reason they can do without it three, perhaps four, days a week. And they have been doing it.

The great barons are frantic over this abstinence of the people. Their receipts are falling off. Millions upon millions of dollars worth of meat are stacked, crowded into the refrigerating plants. People buy sparingly because of the unreasonable, exorbitant prices, so the meat barons have commenced a campaign of advertising, a national campaign, to induce the people to buy their high-priced meat. They are endeavoring to make the people forget the lesson they learned in war days, trying to create a market for their unsalable meat—unsalable only because the price is beyond the reach of the public and certainly out of all reason.

WHAT EUROPE IS DOING.

France is facing a nation-wide strike over the high cost of living. To appease the people a bill has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies providing the death penalty for profiteers. Still the French people will not be appeased, and the Government is worried for fear the spread of Bolshevism and anarchy will overthrow the Government.

In Italy returned soldiers and workmen are confiscating the stores of shopkeepers in many cities. First they give the dealer an opportunity to make a reduction of prices, which he, of course, can not do, because he has been compelled to pay unreasonable wholesale prices. But that makes no difference. The mob spirit, born of oppression and highwaymanism, has taken hold on the Italian people, and another Government is fearful of the outcome.

A few days ago the Labor Party in England spoke. The Labor Party controls in England. It ordered Premier Lloyd-George and his cabinet to at once see to it the prices of food are reduced or to resign. They are at work on the job, because they, too, are fearful, for it is said without contradiction that Carl Marx has more followers in England than Jesus Christ, and Carl Marx does not teach love for profiteers.

CONGRESS SHOULD WAKE UP.

Labor, the workers, hold the whip hand in this and every other country. Some of them have not awakened to the fact, but it is true, nevertheless.

Chambersburg has set a good example locally.

And while labor is preparing to abstain, which is only a temporary makeshift, Congress should read the handwriting on the wall. If its Members have the sense of which they boast when seeking office, and for which many people give them credit, they will cease their quibbling and squabbling over trifling things, they will leave to the peoples of the Nation the regulation of their own morals, while they get on the job of putting to rout the rapidly increasing horde of twentieth century pirates.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LOREN E. WHEELER,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, July 15, 1919,

On the provision of the sundry civil bill covering the vocational rehabilitation of our injured soldiers, which provided an appropriation of $6,000,000. Mr. MADDEN, of Illinois, moved to amend the bill by striking out the figures "$6,000,000" and inserting the figures "$8,000,000," whereupon Mr. BUCHANAN, of Texas, offered the following substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. MADDEN:

"Amend the bill by striking out the figures '$6,000,000' and insert in lieu thereof the figures '$12,000,000' and add at the end of the provision, after the word 'each,' the following provision, to wit:

"'*And provided further,* That not more than 18 per cent of all appropriations made by Congress on this subject shall be used for the payment of salaries.'"

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Speaker, the adoption of the proposed amendment of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BUCHANAN] providing for an appropriation of $12,000,000 instead of $8,000,000 is in my estimation the only fair way to treat this subject. Members on both sides of the House agree that the Board for Vocational Education is being conducted along lines and in a manner deserving of only the highest praise. They all agree the work being undertaken is of vital importance to the Nation as well as to those individual members of that army of wounded soldiers, sailors, and marines who, returning to the United States, find themselves unable to compete in the fight for an honest living at home.

They were incapacitated for this fight for existence by their determination to win the fight for liberty and humanity in the trenches and on the battle fields of Europe.

Pay a visit to Walter Reed Hospital, to the camps or other places where these wounded boys gather. There you will find an army of men, formerly perfect specimens of physical manhood, some broken in health by the dreadful ordeals through which they have passed; others walking on crutches due to the loss of one or both limbs; some displaying an empty coat sleeve as mute evidence of the sincerity of their loyalty to flag and country; while still others are to be seen clinging to the arm of a guide or friend, trying to feel their way along and to picture what is going on about them. They have been blinded by enemy bullets.

Is it any wonder that they look worried? Is it any wonder that many of these boys, as I am told, cry themselves to sleep every night when they try to figure out how they are going to get along in this life, handicapped as they are? Things must look dark for them. And the spectacle of a Congress, a Congress which has been loud in its praise of the soldier, sailor, and marine who played so valiant a part in winning this war, questioning the wisdom of appropriating a few million dollars for the training of these boys to fit them for some gainful occupation in order that they may avoid becoming wards of charity, certainly can not contribute to their confidence in the future.

This is not a party issue. Republicans and Democrats are to be found on both sides of this debate. It is simply a question of whether or not we are going to be fair to those to whom we can well afford to be generous. It is simply a question of whether or not we are going to meet our duty as those boys met theirs.

Why, I have sat here, gentlemen, and witnessed this body vote to spend $27,000,000 on proposed river and harbor projects, even when the Government engineers who made an investigation reported $13,000,000 would be sufficient. I have witnessed Members voting to pour millions into useless ditches and to provide vast sums for many projects about which there was grave doubt as to their necessity.

Now, when the welfare of these poor wounded soldiers, sailors, and marines, who made the winning of the war possible, is up for consideration, I see many of my colleagues who voted for those so-called "pork-barrel" appropriations, which I have always consistently opposed, fighting to prevent an adequate sum being appropriated to carry on this great work of rehabilitation. And that, too, in spite of the fact that only a few million dollars, which our President in his veto message says are needed, are involved.

While I have no doubt Congress, as soon as it becomes apparent that this appropriation will not suffice for the great work being undertaken, will immediately provide for any deficiency, yet I believe we should at this time provide what is needed to properly train these boys. It would do more than all else to relieve the anxiety of those brave lads. They are not seeking charity. They simply want a square deal.

So why wait until later, when from all the facts and figures now available it is apparent that the sum provided in this bill will not be sufficient to carry out the work outlined by the Board for Vocational Education for the fiscal year?

In my opinion our obligation to these boys is too great to avoid meeting it at the first opportunity, and I shall vote against the amendment limiting the sum to $8,000,000 in the hope that sufficient votes will be found to make the sum carried in this bill at least $12,000,000, as proposed by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BUCHANAN].

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANTHONY J. GRIFFIN.

OF NEW YORK.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, July 8, 1919.

On a privileged report from the Committee on Rules calling for the immediate consideration of H. R. 6810, known as the Prohibition Enforcement Act.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, the question now is whether this proposed Federal measure, defining intoxicants and making it a crime to sell light wines and beers or to make them in the family, ought to be made the subject of Federal legislation. Never before, where the Congress of the United States has passed a resolution amending the Constitution, has it attempted to follow it up by enacting a code of criminal laws to enforce it. As the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS] said, you did not attempt it with the fourteenth amendment and you did not do it with any other constitutional amendment. Why do you want to do it with this amendment? You entirely upset all the traditions of our Government and the whole history of constitutional amendments. It is essentially wrong for the Federal Government to undertake to enact criminal laws that ought better be left to the administration and the control of the respective States.

I desire to point out the fact that the eighteenth amendment is the only amendment that curtails human rights. A casual examination of these amendments will bear out that contention.

They prohibited the establishment of a State religion and the making of laws prohibiting the free exercise of religion, abridging the freedom of speech or the press, the right of assembly, and the right to petition for redress of grievances. They established the right of the people to keep arms, and protected the people on the other hand from having soldiers quartered upon them. They secured the right of the people in the sanctity of their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures. They protected the individual against tyrannical persecution by providing certain processes of law, and secured the defendant from being twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; saved him from being compelled to be a witness against himself, and protected him from being deprived of life, liberty, or freedom without due process of law. They gave him the right to speedy trial in criminal prosecutions by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime was committed. They gave him the right to be notified of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and entitled him to be confronted with the witnesses against him; giving him the right to compulsory process for the attendance of witnesses in his favor, and secured to him the assistance of counsel for his defense. They gave the citizen the right to trial by jury in all suits where the value in controversy shall exceed $20. They provided that excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed nor cruel or unusual punishment inflicted.

The above provisions are embraced in the first eight articles of the Constitution, and constitute what is called the bill of rights, embodying privileges which the wisdom of mankind for several hundred years had recognized in all civilized lands, but had not fully crystallized into specific provisions of law.

Articles 9 and 10 deal with the principles governing the construction of the Constitution.

Article 9 provides that where the Constitution enumerates certain rights, the fact that such enumeration has been made shall not be construed to deny or disparage other rights retained by the people.

Article 10 was intended to protect the people in the various States from the usurpation of powers by the Federal Government not specifically delegated to it by the Constitution itself.

Article 11 limits the judicial power of the Federal Government.

Article 12 provides for the amendment of the awkward provisions of the Constitution governing the election of president and vice president, which created so much confusion in the Jefferson and Burr contest.

Article 13 was the outcome of the Civil War and prohibits slavery and involuntary servitude except for crime.

Article 14 thrust open the doors of citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States.

Article 15 was intended to remove all ambiguity as to the right of citizens of the United States to vote. It was under this amendment that women claimed the right of suffrage and, in my opinion, should have been given it; but the United States Supreme Court undertook to and did construe it as not having been intended to apply to the female sex.

Article 16 authorized the imposition and collection of the income tax without apportionment among the several States.

The seventeenth amendment gave to the people and took back from the legislatures of the several States the right to elect Senators.

Looking back at all of these amendments it is impossible to find one which curtailed the rights or privileges of the people or, trespassed upon the sovereignty of the States except to enlarge individual freedom.

It remained for the eighteenth amendment to curtail personal liberty and trespass upon State rights by crystallizing into the Constitution a sumptuary law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of certain beverages.

This amendment is clearly antagonistic to the spirit of the Constitution, the principles which governed its creation and guided its gradual modification for over 130 years. It has broken ground in a new direction—establishes a new precedent which is fraught with many dangers and may lead to efforts in the future to engraft upon our Constitution further trespasses upon personal rights. It is an unhappy augury of the future that we have abandoned the wise maxim of our forefathers that the Federal Government may enlarge but shall not diminish individual liberty.

Of course, having been accepted by the requisite number of States to insure ratification, we must abide by the result. The people are assumed to be in their right mind, and clearly have the privilege to divest themselves of inherent rights, no matter how sacred. If they consent, then it is obvious that they do not esteem the rights thus surrendered as worthy of preservation.

The most that can be made of the point I here emphasize is that the amendment, being highly penal, is subject to the same careful scrutiny and rigor of construction as the courts have been accustomed to observe in the case of ordinary statutes. Having this principle in view, what is likely to be the attitude of the highest court in our land in reviewing our present attempt to define by statute any term embraced in this amendment?

When Congress initiated this amendment it could have embodied in the resolution of submission to the States any definition of the term "intoxicating liquors" that it deemed expedient. It could have made the definition as precise or as loose as it pleased. It chose to leave the meaning open. Can it be possible that the promoters of this amendment failed deliberately to be precise lest the amendment should not pass, hoping later to limit the alcoholic contents of beverages by congressional enactment? If this is so, it is manifestly a fraud upon the people. But it is a fraud by which they will never profit, for, having submitted the constitutional amendment without precisely defining its terms, I maintain that Congress has shot its bolt and is now estopped from further meddling with its destiny. Here do we stand: Congress having spoken by the passage of the resolution submitting the amendment, and the amendment in that form having been ratified by the people, we have now no right either to add or to take away. The defining of the terms of the amendment now rests with the judicial branch of the Government. It is a question of judicial construction and not of legislative opinion. It is only fair to the people of this land that they should not be tricked into ratifying an amendment, purposely vague and indefinite, in order later to enact statutes practically amending the amendment. When the people of the several States ratified the eighteenth amendment, they had a clearly defined notion in their minds as to the meaning of the term "intoxicating." They did not believe it could possibly be applied to a beverage with alcoholic contents so trifling as not to be intoxicating. To permit Congress now, or even the legislatures of the several States, to fix an arbitrary percentage of alcohol as constituting an intoxicant is to rob the judicial branch of our Government of its functions. If this assumption of power is confirmed by the Supreme Court of our country, it will be tantamount to conceding to Congress the right to amend a constitutional amendment. If the Supreme Court confirms this usurpation, we may in time see a bill introduced and passed in Congress defining the term "religion" in the first amendment to the Constitution. That amendment provides in part as follows:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

If the right of Congress to define constitutional terms by statute is once conceded, we may reasonably expect to see a bill introduced reading like this: "Any sect or aggregation of persons containing one-half per cent or more of communicants of foreign birth shall not be deemed a religion within the purview of the first amendment of the Constitution, and the practice thereof may be prohibited."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAM RAYBURN,

OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, July 18, 1919.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include the report of the committee headed by ex-Justice of the Supreme Court Charles E. Hughes on the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in reference to the consultation they have been having the last few days.

The report is as follows:

The advisory committee of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, formed by Director R. G. Cholmeley-Jones and headed by former Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes, to-day submitted the following report and recommendations to the director:

Hon. R. G. CHOLMELEY-JONES,
Director Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C.

SIR: In response to your invitation we have convened as an advisory committee for a three days' conference touching the work of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

You have not requested that we should inquire as an investigating committee into the past operations of the bureau, and, of course, it would have been impossible in the short period of our conference to conduct an investigation with respect to the payment of allotments and allowances, the determination and payment of claims, and the activities of the bureau in relation to insurance. Our conference has been solely for the purpose of giving you such counsel as we could appropriately give with respect to the future work of the bureau upon the basis of the facts you have submitted.

We have had the opportunity of listening not only to your own review of the situation but to the statements of the heads of departments, and we have been impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of those now in charge of the administration of the bureau and with the evident desire of yourself and your assistants to perfect administrative methods in every possible way.

It is manifest that the administrative difficulties in an enterprise of this magnitude are very great. The stupendous character of the undertaking may be judged by the fact that approximately forty billions of insurance have been written through the bureau upon the lives of soldiers, sailors, and marines. Under the law, the original term insurance may be converted without medical examination into ordinary life, 20-payment life, endowment maturing at the age of 62, and other usual forms of insurance, so that the Government in the interest of our soldiers, sailors, and marines in service during the great war has entered into a business enterprise of colossal proportions, which is to continue for a long period of years.

One difficulty of paramount importance at the moment lies in the fact that about 30 per cent of the addresses of discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines are found to be incorrect, and consequently notices are returned and the bureau has found itself unable to communicate with this large proportion of those for whose benefit the bureau was established. This, of course, must be immediately rectified and correct addresses secured. The remedy for this present difficulty, however, raises a broader question and we are persuaded that the bureau can not properly perform its function in furnishing suitable contact with its beneficiaries and prompt and satisfactory discharge of business, unless there is accomplished without delay a systematic decentralization so that there may be at suitable points throughout the country local representatives of the bureau through which the business in the defined districts may be transacted. This vast undertaking can not, we are persuaded, be carried out merely through correspondence with a central office in Washington. To attempt to do so would inevitably cause delays and misunderstandings and create a widespread dissatisfaction with an enterprise which to be successful must command a high degree of confidence.

It is regrettable to note that approximately three-fourths of the holders of existing policies have not continued their payments, and it is highly important that during the period allowed for reinstatement every effort should be made to bring home to our soldiers, sailors, and marines the importance of continuing their insurance which has behind it the obligation of the United States, and thus to secure to the full the advantages which it was the intention of Congress that they should enjoy.

The Government gave its term insurance virtually at cost on a basis of peace conditions—that is, upon the basis of the American experience table of mortality, without any additional charge for the war risk and without any charge for administrative expenses. Under the plan for converted insurance the Government continues to assume the burden of the expenses of administration. It is thus obvious that this insurance with the guaranty of the United States behind it should be availed of by our soldiers, sailors, and marines—an opportunity accorded to them in recognition of their service and sacrifice.

We are informed that a considerable number of applications for permanent insurance have been received. The Government is committed to the plan of permanent insurance and it is advisable, in order to prevent a possible or avoidable loss, to attract the favorable as well as the less favorable risks. The interest of the soldiers, sailors, and ma-

rines and the interest of the Government in carrying out the plan which it has undertaken may be said to coincide, and it is to be hoped that there will be a general reinstatement of policies and an acceptance by all of the exceptional opportunity for insurance at low cost which the Government has offered. To accomplish this it will be necessary to be in constant touch with the insured during the period of insurance.

We understand that it is the opinion of the bureau that some changes are desirable to make the terms of the converted policies more just in certain particulars and thus to make the policies more attractive. Thus, for example, the permitted class of persons who may be expressly designated by the insured as beneficiaries should be extended so as to include a person who has stood in loco parentis to the insured or his wife for a period of not less than a year. The proposed changes have already formed the subject of recommendations to Congress by the bureau, and doubtless will receive the most careful consideration.

We make the following recommendations:

First. We recommend that a qualified representative of the bureau be instructed to proceed immediately to the capital of each State to confer with the governor of the State for the purpose of securing the aid of the State and the officers of cities and counties in obtaining correct addresses of soldiers, sailors, and marines and their dependents residing within the State. We recommend, further, that in order to correct the address list, immediate effort be made to elicit the cooperation of all voluntary agencies available for the purpose, such as the American Red Cross, the American Federation of Labor, and the other associations which have so helpfully contributed their aid in connection with war activities.

Second. We recommend that the bureau immediately proceed to establish local representatives in each State, or in such districts as it may seem advisable to divide the country for this purpose, to the end that there may be constant provision for personal contact with the insured soldiers, sailors, and marines, and their dependents, for the procuring by them of information with respect to their privileges and obligations, for the local payment of premiums and furnishing of proofs, and for whatever local business may be conveniently transacted within the district.

Third. That the cooperation of voluntary agencies desired to meet the immediate exigencies of the bureau should be secured to the fullest extent possible, to the end that their aid may always be available for the purpose of reaching the insured.

Fourth. That in addition to the means already suggested, and the cooperation of these agencies, there should be started a publicity campaign through adequate advertising for the purpose of giving information to soldiers, sailors, and marines, and their dependents, with respect to allotments, allowances, and compensation, and for the purpose of directing attention to the importance of the reinstatement of policies and the continuance of their insurance by the soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Fifth. It is apparent that the undertaking of the Government to provide permanent insurance for the soldiers, sailors, and marines is a business undertaking which can not successfully be continued except upon business principles. We deem it of vital importance that immediate steps should be taken and appropriate legislation should be secured for the purpose of adequately organizing the bureau upon a permanent business basis, with such provision for compensation to the head of the bureau and to the experts who must be employed that men of the highest executive ability which the magnitude of the undertaking demands may always be available.

The bureau at present has been able to secure the services of experts at considerable personal sacrifice in view of the war emergency, but the Government can not contemplate the continuance of the business upon such a basis. The Government has entered a field calling for special knowledge and administrative skill, and the enterprise will not be successfully conducted unless the bureau is so equipped and supported that men of superior talent and wide experience may be called to the service.

It has been a pleasure to attend the conference at your request, and we desire to record our appreciation of the courteous response which has been made to our inquiries.

Respectfully, yours, CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Chairman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 17, 1919.*

Charles E. Hughes, chairman; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Grosvenor Clarkson, director United States Council National Defense; Eleanor R. Belmont; Hannah J. Patterson; Colin H. Livingstone, president Boy Scouts of America; Livingston Farrand, chairman executive committee American Red Cross; John G. Agar, National Catholic War Council; Matthew Woll, vice president American Federation of Labor.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS H. CULLEN.
OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, July 21, 1919.

Mr. CULLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the so-called prohibition enforcement bill. As a member of the New York State Legislature I was opposed to the ratification of the original resolution amending the Federal Constitution. I have been and I still am opposed to the very principle of prohibition. My opinions upon the matter have been formulated not by any individual argument, but by an accumulation of convincing reasons, which, although familiar to most of the Members, I desire to present in a cumulative or summarized form. I am opposed to the principle of prohibition for the following reasons:

1. It is plainly a question to be submitted directly to the people of the Nation, whose personal liberties are involved.

2. It is embodied in the Constitution by the action of legislation which did not reflect the popular desire.

3. It was recommended by Congress in response to a strong agitation which arose not out of the merits of the question, but under the guise of a war emergency, which no longer exists.

4. It is a matter for State regulation, which in the past has been adequately effective under the police powers of the States.

5. It is an unwise tendency toward centralization of power in the Federal Government.

6. It is an unwarranted invasion of the police power which is inherent in the sovereignty of the States.

7. It is contrary to the first principles of our Government, which never intended to accomplish by Federal law what could be sufficiently provided for by legislative enactment of the States.

8. It is an unprecedented attempt to embody in the Federal Constitution and in the Federal law a restriction upon the private life and personal habits of the people.

9. It is an opportunity on the part of a small minority of States to coerce the remainder of the States, regardless of population.

10. It can be maintained in the Constitution by the opposition of 13 States, with an aggregate population of a little over 5,000,000, against the voice of the other 100,000,000 people in the Nation.

11. It encourages other invasions of personal rights, such as restriction upon the use of tobacco, and so forth.

12. It is a serious mistake to enforce a law when its constitutionality will be surely attacked, it being alleged that the necessary two-thirds of Congress were not present upon the adoption of the original resolution.

13. It is not a legislative question, but plainly one of morality, and it is impossible to legislate morality into a community.

14. The original resolution is defectively drawn, providing for an impossibility, namely, the concurrent power on the part of Congress and the States to enforce prohibition by appropriate legislation.

15. It drives the weak and irresponsible to the use of other stimulants and encourages drug addiction.

16. It is tantamount to actual confiscation of millions of dollars of invested capital and changes prosperous business men into bankrupts overnight.

17. It deprives the Federal Government of a huge income now collected by the internal-revenue office.

18. It deprives the various States of an immense revenue now derived from a well-regulated liquor traffic.

19. It leads to an overwhelming increase in taxation, in order to supply the State and National Governments with the money now acquired from the liquor business.

20. It leads to the illicit distillation of liquors on a large scale.

21. It is destructive of real estate values and invites financial catastrophe in the large cities.

22. It affects the poor man alone and permits the rich man to hoard a supply of liquor for consumption.

It is not my intention, Mr. Speaker, to develop any of the arguments above delineated except to address myself to the financial loss which will accrue to the State of New York and to the political subdivisions thereof. Since the 1st day of May, 1896, there has been collected under the liquor-tax law in the State of New York the tremendous sum of $376,844,678.70. How the State of New York is going to replace this revenue is beyond the possibilities of human imagination. Between the 1st day of October, 1917, and the 30th day of September, 1918, there was in like manner collected $22,616,442.77. This enormous income for one year is equivalent to the entire budgets of many of the States of the Union. It exceeds the entire appropriation of the State of New York under the last year of Gov. Odell's administration. It is more than sufficient to discharge the entire pay roll of the State of New York to-day. Deprive the State of New York of this revenue and you compel the State to add an enormous burden of taxation to a community which contributes the greatest amount to the support and maintenance of the Nation. Not only is the State of New York itself affected, but every municipal government within the State must necessarily feel the loss. Under the liquor-tax law of the State of New York, one half of the excise taxes belong to the locality in which the same are collected and the other half is paid to the credit of the general fund of the State. The enforcement of prohibition will do more to paralyze municipal government in the State of New York than can ever be effected by any other measure. In addition to this the charitable or eleemosynary system of my State is dependent to a great

extent upon the moneys received as excise taxes. Let me direct your attention to some of these features as they exist in the city of New York.

Section 165 of the charter permits the retirement on a pension of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines who in the employment of the city shall have become physically or mentally incapacitated.

Section 167 provides that the city comptroller shall pay these annuities out of the receipts of the excise moneys or liquor taxes belonging to the city of New York.

The police pension fund of the city of New York providing pensions for disabled police officers or the widows of policemen killed in the service is supported by a contribution of nearly $500,000 per year out of the excise moneys belonging to the city.

The fire department pension fund, established for the relief of disabled firemen and the widows and orphans of firemen killed in the performance of their duty, is in like manner maintained by annual donations from the city of about 15 per cent of the excise moneys belonging to the municipality.

The school-teachers' retirement fund, intended to relieve teachers who have grown old in the service of the city, is endowed annually by the city with an amount equal to 5 per cent of the excise taxes.

Under section 240 of the charter provision is made for appropriations from the excise moneys for the purpose of supporting benevolent and charitable institutions which shall aid, support, or assist the poor in the city.

The enforcement of prohibition will disorganize and possibly destroy all these charitable enterprises of New York State and City.

But there is another peril which can be appreciated best by the residents of the State of New York. Under the constitution of the State of New York the city is limited in its borrowing capacity to 10 per cent of the assessed valuation of its real estate. Financial experts now claim that the city debt limit has been reached; some claim that that limit has been passed, and that the city of New York is now being maintained on funds unconstitutionally obtained. If you take away from the city of New York the great revenue to which I have referred, you will paralyze every municipal endeavor along the lines that I have indicated, for the city of New York can not constitutionally borrow another dollar to support its institutions, much less the millions that would be required to replace the excise moneys.

What is true of the city of New York is true of every other city in the State. If you cut off the excise revenues, you will bring in unspeakable hardships, confusion, insolvency. If you deprive the State of New York of over $22,000,000 annually, the people of that State and of every other State will soon realize its effect. We certainly should go slow before we enact legislation that, to my mind, is only the thought of a small minority of our people. Let us think seriously and hold our balance—aye, let us stand firmly and solidly against this wave of fanaticism that happens upon us at this time, to the end that the people's rights and liberties shall be preserved.

Address Delivered at Winding Gulf, Raleigh County, W. Va., on July 4, 1919.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STUART F. REED,

OF WEST VIRGINIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, July 22, 1919.

Mr. REED of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I insert the following Fourth of July address delivered by my colleague, Hon. L. S. ECHOLS:

Mr. ECHOLS. Ladies and gentlemen, we only do honor to ourselves when we celebrate the Fourth of July. We can not honor, we can not hallow, this day. No day in the year recalls to our minds more vividly the work of bringing into existence and building a new nation than this. It is the greatest Fourth of July our Nation has ever known.

Here let me make an especial reference to the Sunday schools, the Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias who have turned out to do us honor. I personally know something of each organization. And let me say to you, my friends, it is organizations like these that make the world fit to live in. Any man who lives up to the precepts and teachings of the two secret orders here to-day will be a good American citizen and need have no fear of the hereafter.

THE WAR.

Since we last celebrated this day the most gigantic struggle that history records has closed. The purpose of that struggle was to test whether this world in the future should be dominated by an autocracy, drunk with military power, or whether the nations should be governed in an orderly fashion by the people themselves. We are told that in a little over four years this awful conflict cost the nations engaged therein more than 20,000,000 of men, either killed or permanently disabled. It took from England alone more than 3,000,000 of men, and left for her future care 2,000,000 widows and 5,000,000 orphans.

No tongue can picture the tortures borne by those engaged in this awful conflict against a brutal, barbarous nation. We thank God that this was no fratricidal contest; no brother's hand was red with brother's blood. John J. Pershing, the leader of our mighty hosts against the Huns on the banks of the Rhine, is as near Alabama's hearts and homes as to New England's Yankee hearts. The illustrious sons of Robert E. Lee and the brave sons of Stonewall Jackson fought side by side with the noble sons of Ulysses S. Grant and William Tecumseh Sherman.

Now, as we slowly emerge from under the shadow of this horrible carnage, the world is filled with the widow's wail and the orphan's cry; but amid this wail and cry, and while the earth is yet draped in black, a light is breaking forth after the darkest hour in the world's history. The heroism of Belgium, the glory of France, the gallantry of England, and the bravery of Italy will never be fully told by the historian who attempts to record the deeds that were performed. "To add brightness to the sun or glory" to the soldiers who won this war "are both alike impossible." "In solemn awe" recall "their deeds and in their naked, deathless splendor leave them shining on."

This morning's sun sheds its beams upon 50,000 lonely American homes. There sleep to-day in the flowery fields of France more than 50,000 American boys who made the supreme sacrifice, and there are over 200,000 more who are maimed and crippled and blind, and, in addition to this, more than 70,000 died of disease, while in the military service. "There are tears for our unreturning dead," and hope and love and compassion for the boys, maimed and crippled and blind, who have returned to their fathers, their mothers, their sisters, and their brothers.

While we are in no sense a military Nation and our soldiers never fought for military glory, yet a braver set of boys never faced a foe than those that went from this land across the sea to crush the most gigantic, brutal force ever assembled under the blue sky. This was a war of home-loving people, of peaceful people, against a powerful monarchy which had for 40 years been constructing a military machine for the purpose of subjecting the world to its autocratic will. Our boys were not soldiers because they were trained in military tactics; they were not soldiers because they loved to engage in the destruction of human life; but they were soldiers because they were citizens of the greatest, best Government yet devised by the ingenuity of man. They were soldiers because they were patriots. They were patriots because they had a Government for which to live and for which to fight.

He took the American flag in his hands and marched against an army that had for more than three years held the world at bay; against an army which had swept before it the flower of France, the manhood of England, and the courage of Belgium. In the thickest of battle he knew no such word as retreat. There was never a dead American soldier found on the battle fields of the war with his back toward the enemy. He started to crush the Hindenburg line, and he never faltered or failed in his undertaking.

The American soldier is without a peer in the annals of warfare. Never did soldiers acquit themselves with more glory than the American soldiers on the battle fields of Chateau-Thierry, Belleau Wood, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne Forest. For nearly four years in the Argonne Forest, the Hun on one side of the mountain, the Frenchman on the other, stood facing each other, each fearful of the result should either make the attack. When the American Army arrived on that field she swept up the valley between the Frenchman and the Hun, and with her rapid fire and swift movement drove the Hun out of his cement nest and forced him to fight or flee. He chose the latter, and in less than 24 hours after the American Army arrived there not a single live Hun was left in his entrenchment.

We, therefore, to-day only do honor to ourselves by honoring the memory of the American soldier who fought and died on these battle fields. To-day all over this broad land, as never before in the history of the Republic, will the Sunday-school children, the patriotic societies, and the fraternal lodges gather

together to pay their admiration and appreciation of our soldiers who fought beneath the flag beyond the seas.

While the war has given back our wounded and maimed soldiers, it can never give back our dead who died at St. Mihiel. We may, by care and other means, in a measure compensate those who have returned to us; but we can never compensate those who were left over there. And far beyond that, there can be no compensation to the mothers whose sons made the supreme sacrifice that civilization might live. As a token of love and sympathy, I wish I could to-day lay a flower at the feet of every mother whose son has failed to return.

We think of Washington as a statesman, yet we know that in our heart of hearts our admiration for Washington is more as a soldier than as a statesman. We think of Lee as an educator, yet we know that Lee as a soldier challenges the admiration of the world. As long as lips of love speak words of admiration, they shall never cease to do honor to our gallant soldiers who now sleep in the charnel house of death beneath the stars of France. I will close this part of my remarks with the words of Annette Kohn:

In Flanders fields, where poppies blow,
In France, where beauteous roses grow,
There let them rest—forever sleep—
While we eternal vigil keep
With our hearts' love, with our souls' prayer
For all our fallen "over there."
The morning sun will guild with light,
The stars keep holy watch at night.
The winter spread soft pall of snow,
The summer flowers about them grow,
The birds sing their sweet springtime call—
God's love and mercy guard them all.

To break away from talking about the glorious deeds of these heroic dead to a cold, practical reality that faces us to-day is no easy task. The subject assigned me is the league of nations. What I say to-day is not said for the purpose of changing your political views. It is, therefore, only fair to you to say in the beginning that I am opposed, unalterably opposed, to the ratification of the league of nations in its present form, or to any combination of governments, or any alliances, that in the future will compel this Nation to send its soldiers across the seas to the hot sands of the deserts, to the "ice hell of Siberia," to Japan, or to India to fight for a cause regardless of the righteousness of that cause.

Before going further I desire to call to your attention that part of article 11 of the proposed covenant, the league of nations, as follows:

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the league or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole league, and the league shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.

In addition to this, as found in article 10:

The members of the league undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league.

LOYALTY.

It would be unjust for me to say that William Howard Taft and Woodrow Wilson are not loyal and are not patriotic. It is just as unfair for them, or for those who support their views, to say that those who oppose the league are not loyal and are not patriotic.

REQUIREMENT.

What does the league require? I admit that there are many good features in it and think they ought to be preserved. On the other hand, I am so thoroughly convinced that the bad so far overbalances the good that we ought not to support the whole of it. In the first place it undertakes to put all nations upon an equality. It places Siam, Haiti, Hedjaz, and many other half-civilized nations of the world on an equality with that of the United States. It gives to Siam the same voting power in the assembly as it gives to the United States. Are you willing that Haiti, Hedjaz, and Siam, and other nations of like enlightenment shall cast the deciding vote requiring you to send your boy to South Africa or to India to fight a war in which you believe there is no righteousness on the side of the cause for which your boy must fight?

If the league of nations had been in existence in 1776, when the American Colonies declared their independence of the British Empire, then, instead of fighting Great Britain only, as soon as France came to our aid we should have been compelled to fight all the nations members of the league. If the league of nations had been in existence in 1898, when this Government went to the aid of Cuba, then we should have been compelled to fight all nations members of the league instead of Spain. If the league of nations had been in existence in 1914, when the German autocracy marshaled its forces against France, France would have been compelled to await the decision of the league before she could have raised her hand in self-defense. The Germans would have reached Paris before a blow could have been struck to save the French Republic.

SELF-DETERMINATION.

The babbling tongues for the league of nations spew forth much these days about self-determination. Under the league there can be no self-determination. As "territorial integrity" now exists it must forever exist. Independence of any people now under the control of a foreign nation is impossible. I will tell you why. Just to the north of us we have a great and rich country under the control of the British Empire. I do not raise any objection to that control, but suppose the people of Canada some time within the next thousand years should decide to sever their connection from the British Empire. A war ensues, a revolution. Although our kith and kin have mingled with Canada, our sympathies might be with her 10 to 1, the righteousness of her cause may be unquestioned, yet under the league of nations we could lend Canada no aid without involving ourselves in war with the rest of the world.

Again, there is much talk these days about self-government for Ireland. Much of the best blood that runs through patriotic veins in this land is of Irish descent. As I now recall it, about 35 per cent of the inhabitants of this land have Irish blood in their veins. There can be no self-government of Ireland under the league of nations. England knew that when she wrote article 10.

Another illustration: Suppose the great Province of Shantung that has been stolen from China should decide to return to China instead of remaining under the control of Japan, and China, with her more than 400,000,000 people, should decide to assist her. A war ensues; the league of nations steps in and decides that Shantung, although stolen from China, belongs to Japan. Will you submit to a law drafting your boy to go to Shantung and fight for a cause that he knows and you know is unjust? The taking of Shantung from China and turning it over to Japan by the Versailles conference is without defense or justification. By barter the conference steals a great, rich Province of one nation, gives it to another to secure the latter's signature to the league, and then with our blood and treasure we guarantee the "territorial integrity" of the latter nation.

This Government can not engage in war under our Constitution except by an act of Congress declaring a state of war exists. Is it possible that these half-civilized, half-barbarous nations can establish a world government that will surpass and supersede the government under which we live? So far as this Government is concerned, the only thing that I desire is that the people be given an opportunity to study the league of nations before it is forced upon them by a secret conference at Versailles. If the people of this country, when they once understand what it means, are willing to accept the terms, I shall interpose no objection.

WILL THE LEAGUE PROMOTE PEACE?

They ask you if you are in favor of a league that "will promote peace and prevent war." You answer you are; so do I. Any combination of nations that will safeguard liberty and maintain the peace of the world has my unqualified support. Any league or combination of nations that takes from the United States Congress the right to declare war takes from us our sovereignty. When our sovereignty as a Nation is surrendered, our power as a Nation is likewise surrendered. If the council of the league of nations, or the league itself, has the right to declare war, say to us when we shall or shall not engage in hostilities, then our sovereignty as a Nation is destroyed. Our forefathers wisely placed the power of declaring war in both branches of the United States Congress. Neither the council at Versailles, the President of the United States, the United States Senate, nor the league of nations can take that power, by any agreement of nations, from the Congress. Yes; I am for anything that "will promote peace and prevent war," but when this Government undertakes to settle all the disputes between the smaller, barbaric, and half-civilized nations of the earth, we undertake the very thing that will involve us in the quarrels that now infest the earth. In spite of the council at Versailles and the league, war is to-day raging in at least 18 different places in Europe. If the United States undertakes to settle all of these petty disputes, is it possible that we can evade another World War such as that through which we have gone?

It has developed in the peace conference at Versailles that Great Britain has spent her whole time and her whole energy protecting herself. The same is true of France; the same is true of Italy; the same is true of Japan. The United States is the only Government that had representatives there representing humanity instead of our Government.

RUSSIA.

There is not a mother who hears me that would be willing that her boy should go to India, China, or Japan to fight in any cause except that cause be to preserve our own independence. There is now a seething, boiling terrorism pervading the whole of Russia. No brain can picture what will be the culmination of the internal difficulties now going on there. Russia is a tremendously large nation, with more than 180,000,000 people. The area of Russia is greater than that of the United States. She has 50,000,000 more people than we have. Her difficulties are caused by her own failure to keep step with the progress of the world. No outside influence will ever be able to quell the disturbances that are now going on there. Any outside interference only intensifies them. Russia as a Government has failed. The Russian people must pay the penalty of their own indiscretion. It is not fair to the world to make it pay the penalty for the crimes that have been committed there. It can not be done.

I do not recall a single speech made by the proponents of the league of nations in which those who think first of America have not been condemned. There have been millions and millions of dollars spent for the purpose of spreading propaganda throughout this land in favor of the league of nations. A great deal of this money has been furnished by the international bankers of the world. Why? Because they love America? Choose your own answer. Not only has money been spent by the international bankers of the world to spread propaganda in behalf of this monstrous thing called the league of nations, but there has been wrenched from the taxpayers untold millions for this purpose. I submit that it is unfair to tax the people to pay for a world league that will deprive them of their sovereignty as a nation. No one pretends that if the United States joins this league of nations it will not have the burden of the world to bear, both from the standpoint of furnishing soldiers and money. We give everything; we get nothing. We lower our standard under the pretense of helping to raise the standard of the inhabitants of Siam or Hedjaz.

Who has the right to say that the American soldier fought and died on Flanders Field for a league of nations? Who has the right to say that the American soldier fought for the 14 points, of which he never heard until after the fighting was done? Who has the right to say that he fought for anything except the preservation of this Republic and as a protest against the murder of innocent children and helpless women on the high seas? Who has the right to say that he fought for the privilege of sending his son or his grandson to the remotest parts of Asia, the Fiji Islands, or to Siberia to fight for a cause that he does not believe to be just? If we adopt the league of nations, we surrender that right and place the destiny of our sons and the destiny of this Government not in the Congress of the United States, where the Constitution drafted by our forefathers placed it, but in the representatives of India, of Africa, of Japan, of Liberia, Siam, Haiti, and the rest of the half-civilized, half-barbarous nations of the earth. Would you rather the Congress of the United States, whose Members you elect, have the destiny of your son and this Government in its hands than to place it in the hands of any foreign country, however intelligent, however patriotic?

If you want the destiny of your son and the destiny of this country to remain in your hands, you want to advise your Senators in the United States Congress to reject the league of nations, or to at least so modify it as to leave the control of both of them in your hands instead of placing it where the league of nations places it. It has recently been brought to our attention that the covenant of the league of nations has been so modified as to admit Germany at an early date. There is one hope from that source, that is, that if Germany is admitted she will soon break up the league. The nature of the German people has not been changed. "So long as the world goes round" there will be international disputes. The peace of the world to-day depends as much upon free nations now as it ever did. If England, France, Italy, and America should fall out, the peace of the world would be demoralized, it does not matter if there were a dozen or a hundred leagues. Who can stop the progress of science in manufacturing the implements of destruction? Not a league of nations. It does not undertake to do so. Who can stop secret treaties between unscrupulous and even scrupulous nations? Great Britain admits to-day that she has a treaty with Japan which she refuses to abrogate. Under the league of nations, the President, the chief proponent of the league, admits that he intends to recommend to the United States Senate that in case France is again attacked by Germany that we bind ourselves to come to the aid of France. If we are permitted to enter into such a contract with France, and I make no objection thereto, then why should or how could we prevent Germany from making a similar contract with Russia and Russia likewise with Japan?

The injunction "Thou shalt not kill" has come thundering down through the ages from every forest, hill, and valley, yet that injunction has been daily broken. The league of nations may command to the members thereof "Thou shalt not war," but from the dawn of history men and nations have warred, and they will continue to do so. There is no more possibility, with human nature as it is, of preventing international disputes than there is of preventing individual disputes. In spite of the execution of men for murder, men still continue to commit murder.

If the league of nations is in effect in the year of our good Lord 1920, it will be an excuse for Germany, if she should then be a member, failing to comply with the peace treaty she has just signed. Suppose Germany immediately becomes a member of the league of nations, and suppose next year she refuses to comply with the terms of the peace treaty that she has just signed. What power on earth, under the terms of the league of nations, is there to compel her to comply with her solemn contract?

It does seem to me that even President Wilson or ex-President Taft would have intelligence enough to know that Germany does not intend to join the league of nations for the purpose of helping the world. The admission of Germany to the league of nations only complicates and confuses an already bad situation; and right here, before I overlook it, I want to direct your attention to the fact that under the terms of the league eight of the nine in the controlling body of that league known as the council will be non-American. Five members of the council have already been named. They are Japan, France, Italy, England, and the United States. This council is to be increased to nine members, but it is not at all likely another American nation will have a vote therein. There is no provision, either in the terms of the league or existing anywhere, that binds or controls the actions of these nine members. They may work by intrigue, in secret, or otherwise. Their findings may be as unjust as the attack of Germany upon Belgium, yet there is no appeal from their decision. They can vote the United States into war. They can prevent the United States from entering war in self-defense or can involve us in a world war. A good illustration of what the league might do is found in the case of taking 44,000,000 Chinese and one of the richest Provinces of China from the only democracy in the East and putting it under the control of the most tyrannical autocracy that exists upon this earth to-day.

There have been a dozen or more of leagues, alliances, and combinations of nations for the purpose of promoting peace and preventing war, yet every single league ever devised has gone to wreck for the simple reason that no legal machinery was ever provided to compel any member of such league to perform its part when the stress of war came. So it is with this league. If every American had the time and opportunity to read the many leagues and alliances that have been organized to prevent war and then reflect that each and all of them have failed, I am inclined to the opinion that the league of nations now proposed by the council at Versailles would be as unpopular in America as the War of the Rebellion is to-day, and yet you may travel this country from one end to the other and you will not find a single intelligent citizen who will express the wish that the South had succeeded.

The league of nations undertakes to say that all progress is at an end. There can be no betterment of any nation under the terms of the league, and just one nation is burdened with the task of maintaining the present territorial integrity of every other nation of the earth with its blood and its treasure, and that Nation is ours. It is not conceivable that any American ever wrote article 10 of the league of nations. The men who penned that article knew what it meant and what they were doing. Why should the burden of England's maintaining her sundry colonies throughout the world be placed upon us? Why should the burden of Japan in her effort to hold Shantung be placed upon us, or why should the burden of the maintenance of the "territorial integrity" of any nation under the sun, except our own, be placed upon us?

For the past decade we have heard the dreamers talk about the world needing builders, and yet for two years while nothing stood between this Government and ruin except the English and French Armies and the English fleet, these dreamers lulled the world into a false security by their talk of "peace at any price" and their song "I Did Not Raise My Boy to be a Soldier." Our failure to prepare for what we knew was inevitable is the blackest spot in our history. It cost us billions of dollars, thousands of lives, floods of tears, and untold agony.

Now the same people who dreamt their dreams and saw their visions are to-day undertaking to promulgate and fasten upon our sons and our son's sons this monstrous thing called the league of nations that will involve us in untold debt and everlasting controversy with the people of Europe, Asia, and the rest of the world.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

We have in this Nation what is known as the Monroe doctrine. Every school child knows what it means. In short, it is that we will permit no interference by any European or Asiatic country in questions pertaining purely to American affairs. We have cherished that doctrine for a century. It has kept us out of endless controversies and, no doubt, numerous wars. The league of nations undertakes to destroy, and does destroy, that doctrine by undertaking to define the same.

Article 21 of the league of nations contains the following:

Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace.

The proponents of the league tell us that this saves the Monroe doctrine. I deny it. Who ever heard of the Monroe doctrine being termed a "treaty of arbitration"? Who ever heard of it being called an "international engagement"? The Monroe doctrine is in no sense now and never has been a "regional understanding," nor is it in any sense a "treaty of arbitration" or an "international engagement." The Monroe doctrine is a policy, an American policy, and no other kind of engagement, contract, understanding, or alliance. It has been and is to-day one of our strongest means of self-protection and self-preservation. It was never treated lightly by an American administration, no matter what its political policy was, until the present. I would rather retain the Monroe doctrine for the future guidance of America than to have all the leagues of nations that could be conceived by the Versailles conference. It is the great bulwark of American preservation. I do not care what the Monroe doctrine is called, but I am everlastingly attached to the principle of that doctrine, namely, that it is applicable only to America, and it never can be extended so as to include the world. The minute the Monroe doctrine is so extended as to include any nation beyond the seas then it ceases to be our Monroe doctrine.

If America is going to be the master of America and not sponsor for the world, then we must stick close to the Monroe doctrine, and the closer we stick the better for America.

WITHDRAWAL.

Once a member of the league of nations, always a member. I am not unmindful of a provision in the league which undertakes to say how a member once signatory thereto may be released. In the first place, at least two years' notice must be given before withdrawal can be had. In the next place, "all international obligations and all obligations under the covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of withdrawal." Then unanimous consent must be obtained. Who is to determine when all "international obligations" have been fulfilled? Who is to determine when all "obligations" under the covenant have been fulfilled—the nation seeking withdrawal? No! But Great Britain, with her six votes, and Japan, with stolen Shantung, and then Haiti, Siam, and the rest of the half-civilized, half-barbarous nations of the earth. When do you suppose that America, the Nation which is fully intended by the terms of the covenant to bear the burdens, furnish the soldiers, the money, and the equipment to settle all the petty disputes between Asiatic and European nations, can ever obtain her withdrawal? Not for a thousand years to come.

The man who left an injunction with us to keep out of European entanglements and alliances, the man who spoke into being and put into practice the Monroe doctrine, and the men who have perpetuated that doctrine and followed the advice of Washington spoke not to us in dreams. They knew the difficulties that would result should America ever undertake to interfere in European politics. There has been no change in the politics of Europe in the last hundred years. There is as much treachery, chicanery, fighting over spoils, and greed over territory to-day as there was a hundred years ago.

NO NEED FOR HASTE.

Why this unprecedented haste for a ratification of the league? This document called the covenant of the league of nations transcends in importance any document which has ever been presented to the American people, unless it would be the Constitution, and it in some respects undertakes to modify that. A document that purports to go so far as its proponents themselves advocate, a document with such tremendous possibilities, a document about which there is so much controversy as to what it does actually mean by the statesmen of the world, and especially among our own great men, should be well considered before final ratification thereof. Yet if we are to follow the advice of the advocates of the league we are to ratify it without time to consider it for a moment. The people should be given time to consider what the consequences might be. There should be a splendid reason for every word found in a document of such far-reaching importance.

DISARMAMENT.

Mr. Taft says that an adoption of the league covenant means disarmament of the nations who are members of the league. Gen. March said, in his testimony before the Military Committee a few days ago, that we should have the largest Navy in the world; and Secretary of War Baker said, before the same committee, that our Army should be kept at 509,000 men, nearly three times the number of men that were in the Regular Army when we engaged in the World War. Why do we need this tremendous Army in time of peace? The advocates of the league tell us that we will need them to carry out our promises and contract under the league of nations; and they further admit that if the rest of the nations, members of the league, do not comply and carry out their portion of the contract that even an Army of 509,000 men will not be sufficient for us to maintain.

Who has any confidence in a contract made by Germany, by Siam, or by a dozen other of the nations who are to be members of the league?

Only a few days ago the lower branch of Congress passed a bill reducing our Army to 300,000 men. That is about twice what it was prior to our entrance into the World War. Baker says it is not enough. March says it is not enough. All of the league advocates say it is not enough. I make this solemn prediction that no sooner will we enter the league of nations than these same men will be before Congress asking for a conscription act in time of peace. Mr. Baker, one of the chief league proponents, asked for twelve hundred million dollars to carry on our military activities under the league this fiscal year. England has not only refused to reduce her navy by a single ship, but she is to-day making appropriations for a greater army and a stronger navy than she ever had at any time in her history. France and Japan are doing the same thing. Disarmament—what does it mean? If I understand what it means, it is to reduce the armies and navies of the world. The league theorists think it means to increase the armies and navies of the world.

PERSONAL OBSERVATION.

Within the past six weeks I have sat for hours in the Senate of the United States and heard discussions of the league of nations. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in so far as it is a record of matters in the Senate, is filled with debates upon this question. Most of the discussions have been upon articles 10, 11, and 16 of the league. There has never been a time in these discussions when the proponents of the league, when put to the test upon these articles, did not seek refuge in the statement that they do not mean what the language they contain implies they mean. It has been said we will be under no moral obligation to follow the advice of the council. Is this Government going to enter into a contract by which it hopes to create a world government, and then refuse to comply with the very thing that it agrees it will do? If that is what the league means, then it is a fraud; and the people who have been running this Government for more than a century and a quarter are not in the habit of perpetrating frauds upon the people of the world. We have never made an agreement that we did not carry out. May God forbid that we ever shall make such an agreement.

I belong to that class of people known as "nationalists." We have the distinction of having made this the greatest Government on earth, "a Government that stands out to-day the constant champion of those principles upon which human liberty and the peaceful development of the world are founded—grand in her splendid achievements—grander still in her hope for the future, she stands out to-day unparalleled, without precedent or example." Her people are the most loyal of any people on earth, always ready to defend her flag and her honor, no matter what political party may be in power. She never waged a war for conquest; she never sought a war for any purpose; she never faltered when war came. When international issues come she meets them square in the face. She will meet the problems of the present generation with a grim determination that no nation will outdo her in her desire to achieve justice and protect her honor. I am proud to be a citizen of such a country.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BENJAMIN F. WELTY,
OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, July 22, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 6810) to prohibit intoxicating beverages, and to regulate the manufacture, production, use, and sale of high-proof spirits for other than beverage purposes, and to insure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye, and other lawful industries.

Mr. WELTY. Mr. Speaker, not having been permitted to discuss my amendment when this bill was being considered by the committee, but being permitted now to extend my remarks on the prohibition bill, I beg leave to submit my views under leave granted by the House. The amendment offered, had it been adopted, would permit farmers who have apple orchards to make cider vinegar without being prima facie guilty of the offenses under this law.

As the bill now stands no farmer can make cider vinegar without being presumed to be guilty under this section of "possessing liquor" unlawfully and for the purpose of being disposed of in violation of the provisions of this act. It is asserted that section 4 of the bill permits the manufacture of cider vinegar. The section simply has reference to "the purchase, sale, transportation, importation, exportation," but does not permit the manufacture. After enumerating the permitted articles, of which vinegar is one, the following words appear:

A person who manufactures any of the articles mentioned in this section may purchase and possess liquor for that purpose, but he shall secure permits to manufacture such articles and to purchase such liquor, give the bonds, keep the records, and make reports specified in this act and as directed by the commissioner.

There is no provision in the act permitting the manufacture of vinegar unless the farmer first procures a permit. Again, the burden of proof will be upon the person making the vinegar to prove that the cider, after it contains more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol, was not possessed for unlawful purposes. In other words, by this act you reverse our jurisprudence.

Heretofore a person was presumed to be innocent until he was found guilty by a court or jury, but this act presumes that any person is guilty who possesses cider containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol, even though he procured this for no other purpose than to manufacture vinegar. There are Members of Congress favoring this legislation who tell us that no court or jury would ever convict anyone manufacturing vinegar from fruits. That may all be true, but I hope the day will never come when the farmer will make himself liable to prosecution for making cider vinegar. This bill, if not amended, opens the doors so that anyone can be justified in swearing out a warrant against a person manufacturing cider vinegar. If it is the intent of Congress that these persons should not be prosecuted, why not protect them by inserting the word "manufacture" in section 4, or strike out the provision in section 35 placing the burden of proof upon those who make the cider vinegar?

Is it possible that persons engaged in the manufacture of chemical vinegar are attempting to create a monopoly in the manufacture of vinegar by preventing the farmer with the fruit orchards from manufacturing cider vinegar? If the friends of this bill do not want to make it odious, they should see to it that it is amended so as not to create a monopoly and that innocent persons need not fear prosecution.

Personally whenever the liquor question came up in my State I always voted dry, because of the evils constantly arising from the American saloon; but I did not vote to amend the Constitution providing for national prohibition, because I did not think that the Federal Government should take on the added burden to enforce sumptuary laws and police regulations—drag the defendant away from home, to be tried by a court who not only is a total stranger to him but passes on the weight of evidence in jury trials. Police matters have always been left with the States and their political subdivisions; and I was hoping that this reform could be brought about in harmony with our theory of Government. The fact that all but two or three States ratified the amendment justifies my belief that it would have been only a matter of time when the Nation would be dry by action of the people and not their representatives. It is not an easy matter to maintain the Government for the people so long as all wealth is being centered in Washington. All the money interests desire that the several States, with their political subdivisions, should be deprived of their sovereignty and the same transferred to the National Government, because it is not so easily accessible by the people as, for instance, a local municipal government. But since a large majority in Congress passed it and the same was ratified by all but two or three States in the Union, it becomes very essential that we should have a law to enforce this provision of the Constitution and thus not make it a dead letter.

I want to support this bill, and was hoping that the House would be patient enough to listen to a discussion of my proposed amendment, but it seems that there are Members on this floor who did not consider any amendment unless it was sanctioned by the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That a matter so vital as this should be overlooked by the Committee on the Judiciary seems surprising. That the committee of the House should have shown a spirit of prejudice in the discussion of this bill leads me to believe that for the time being some Members might have possibly been affected in their unfairness by the lawless spirit now causing the streets of the Capital to run with innocent blood, just because a few burly negroes brutally assaulted a number of white women.

I warn you that unless reason will be encouraged, you will likely pass a law which will not be enforced, because those who desire to engage in the unlawful traffic can point to provisions of the law never intended to be enforced. Because of this I propose to support the substitute offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. IGOE], which makes it unlawful for anyone to knowingly manufacture, sell, or transport intoxicating liquor, and provides a most effective machinery for the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution. However, if the same is not adopted, I shall support the bill, with a hope that the Senate will correct these amendments and give us a law in harmony, so that the constitutional provisions can be enforced, without bringing an odium upon our heads, by incorporating provisions in the bill never intended to be enforced by a jury or court. I am going to support some measure of enforcement, because we must have some law to enforce the constitutional amendment, and because I believe that the Senate will eliminate this matter from the bill; and if not, the President will surely veto the same, if called to his attention, which I intend doing, before the same becomes a law.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM F. STEVENSON,
OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, July 23, 1919.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I will insert the proceedings in the awarding of a congressional medal to a soldier in my district who was killed on the 8th of October, it being the second medal awarded in that town of 1,500 inhabitants.

The proceedings are as follows:

THE FORT MILL LIGHT INFANTRY.

The presentation yesterday afternoon by Col. B. D. Proctor, as the representative of the President, to Mr. William L. Hall, of the congressional medal of honor won by his son, Sergt. Thomas Lee Hall, who was mortally wounded in battle in France, October 8, 1918, brings to mind the remarkable record of Company G (the Fort Mill "Light Infantry"), One hundred and eighteenth regiment, Thirtieth Division, of which Sergt. Hall was a member.

Already this highest of American awards for gallantry had been bestowed on another member of the company, and four other members had received the distinguished-service cross. Two others were cited for bravery. Where is another company in the United States that won greater distinction? Has any other company equaled its record?

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HIGH HONOR PAID GALLANT SOLDIER—CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL FOR SERGT. HALL'S BRAVERY—PRESENTED TO FATHER—GEN. TYSON DESCRIBES SACRIFICES OF FORT MILL COMPANY, OF WHICH DEAD HERO WAS MEMBER.

FORT MILL, *July 20.*

An event occurred in Fort Mill this afternoon which establishes a record unique in the annals of the world war, at least so far as the forces of the American Army are concerned, with the presentation of a congressional medal of honor to the father of Sergt. Thomas L. Hall (W. Lee Hall), a member of the Fort Mill Light Infantry (Company G, One hundred and eighteenth Infantry, Thirtieth Division), this being the second award of this most coveted honor, the highest within the gift of the American Nation, to members of the Fort Mill company, a fact more remarkable when it is considered that only 70 of these medals were awarded the 2,000,000 men composing the American Expeditionary Forces, 6 of them to members of the regiment of which the Fort Mill company was a unit.

The presentation was made by Col. B. D. Proctor as the representative of the President of the United States, through the War Department, to the father of Sergt. Hall, to whom the medal was posthumously awarded, this heroic young soldier having been mortally wounded in action on October 8, 1918, on the battle fields of France. Few deeds in the World War equaled the heroism of Sergt. Hall, whose act, ac-

cording to official citation, was calmly calculated. It was not a feat performed on the spur of a moment, but a deliberate deed of daring done in the full consciousness of the risk assumed.

LEWIS'S CITATION.

In General Orders, No. 6, issued February 8, 1919, by Maj. Gen. Lewis, of the Thirtieth Division, appears this citation with reference to Sergt. Hall:

"During the engagement near Montbrehain, October 8, 1918, this noncommissioned officer was in command of a platoon, and through his courage and initiative succeeded in knocking out a number of hostile machine-gun posts. On one occasion, while advancing with his platoon, an enemy machine-gun fire was interfering seriously with the advance of his men. Sergt. Hall discovered the enemy in a near-by shell hole and, not willing to sacrifice his men, advanced alone and wiped out the five occupants with his bayonet. Later in the day, while advancing upon another enemy machine-gun post, he was mortally wounded by machine-gun fire and later died. His skill as a leader and his conduct in the face of danger had won the admiration of all ranks."

The official record of his act, which accompanies the distinguished honor is: "For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy near Montbrehain, France, October 8, 1918. Having overcome two machine-gun nests under his skillful leadership, Sergt. Hall's platoon was stopped 800 yards from its final objective by machine-gun fire of particular intensity. Ordering his men to take cover in a sunken road, he advanced alone on the enemy machine-gun post and killed five members of the crew with his bayonet, and thereby made possible the further advance of the line."

CEREMONY IN PARK.

The ceremony of presentation occurred at 4 o'clock, and was made from the stand in Confederate Park. The steady rains of the past 48 hours continued to-day until after 2 o'clock, and many of those who expected to attend were unable to do so on account of the condition of the roads. About 500 people, however, were present, and the speakers were introduced by Col. Thomas B. Spratt, of the One hundred and eighteenth Infantry.

A splendid address was made by Brig. Gen. L. D. Tyson, who commanded the Fifty-ninth Brigade, Thirtieth Division. This distinguished soldier and citizen traveled several hundred miles under adverse conditions to appear on the occasion of the delivery of the medal, because, as he stated in a telegram to Col. Spratt, he "could not miss the opportunity to see and be with my boys." Gen. Tyson quoted some interesting information relative to Fort Mill to Company G as regards the part taken in the recent conflict. In the severe fighting in the early part of October of 39 native Fort Mill men in Company G 7 were killed and 22 wounded; of the whole company of 185 men, 33 were killed and 95 wounded; of the 12 sergeants, 10 were either killed or wounded.

In commenting on these facts, together with his statement that the town of Fort Mill had furnished to the United States Army during the conflict no less than 27 commissioned officers, Gen. Tyson stated that he was of the opinion that such a showing could not be duplicated throughout the whole country.

The address of General Tyson covered the whole range of the service of the Thirtieth Division during the war, and especially of the units with which he was more closely connected. It was a masterly presentation and won frequent and enthusiastic applause from his audience, which listened intently to his words for more than an hour.

Profiteering in Coal.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE HUDDLESTON,

OF ALABAMA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, July 24, 1919.

STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE HUDDLESTON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ALABAMA, BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON RULES, JULY 21, 1919.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I feel like trespassing for several minutes on the time of the committee because of the tremendous importance of this subject.

Mr. GARRETT. I understand that on Saturday Mr. HUDDLESTON introduced a resolution (H. Res. 183), which is before the committee, supplemental to the resolution presented by Mr. MACGREGOR.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a short resolution, and it will be placed in the RECORD.

The resolution is as follows:

Whereas there has been a great decrease in the production of coal in the United States for the elapsed part of the current year as compared with the same portion of last year; and

Whereas there has been a lowering of the cost of production of coal since November 11, 1918, yet prices are being maintained generally throughout the United States at the maximum prices fixed by the Fuel Administration, and in some sections prices have been increased beyond such maximum prices; and

Whereas an organized propaganda is being carried on with the obvious purpose of frightening consumers into the purchase of coal at present prices under the threat of a coal shortage and higher prices, such propaganda including representations of a shortage in labor, shortage in transportation facilitities, and increased cost of production: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be, and he is hereby, directed and empowered to appoint a committee of five Representatives in Congress, which committee shall be charged with the duty to ascertain and report:

First. The origin, methods, and financiering of the propaganda herein above referred to.

Second. The cause of the decrease in production of bituminous and anthracite coal in the United States during the present year and what may be done to remedy said situation, and whether such decrease in production is due in any measure to combinations among operators, controllers, or owners of coal mines or sales agents or dealers in coal.

Third. The cause of the high prices being charged for coal, whether the same are justifiable, and to what extent, if any, such prices are affected by agreements or combinations among owners, controllers, or operators of coal mines or sales agents or dealers in coal, and whether coal price limiting legislation should be adopted.

Fourth. Whether there is danger of a shortage in coal and what may be done to avert same.

Fifth. Whether there is a combination or agreement, express or tacit, among owners, controllers, or operators of coal mines or sales agents or dealers in coal which affects the production, transportation, distribution, sale, or prices thereof.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. The resolution introduced by Mr. MACGREGOR deals merely with anthracite coal, while the resolution which I have offered deals with the entire coal situation. Mr. MACGREGOR'S resolution, which is House resolution 157, resolves:

That the Speaker appoint a committee of five Members, the duty of which committee shall be to devise plans and methods, in so far as possible, to provide to the people an adequate supply of anthracite coal properly distributed and at fair prices during the winter of 1919–20, and to report to the House of Representatives such legislation or method as may or shall tend to accomplish the end in view.

The resolution which I have offered, House Resolution 183, has a much wider scope. It directs the appointment of a committee which shall be charged with the duty of investigating the whole coal question.

I have been considering offering this resolution for several weeks, and I did so on Saturday, being advised that hearings were being held on Mr. MACGREGOR'S resolution, and with the view to urging the committee to take a broader view of the situation, because it is even more acute in the bituminous-coal industry than in the anthracite industry.

BIRMINGHAM'S INTEREST IN COAL.

I live in a bituminous-coal district. I represent the Birmingham (Ala.) district, which consists solely of Jefferson County. It is the heart of the coal industry in Alabama, and produces three-fourths of the coal that is produced in Alabama, the industry being centered in that county. The people who own the mines, or control and operate them, live in that county, and the surrounding coal territory is tributary to that county. We have in my district between 15,000 and 20,000 men engaged in the production of bituminous coal, and in the Alabama field perhaps 22,000 or 23,000. The subject is of great importance to my constituents from every angle—first, the operators' standpoint; second, the standpoint of the man who digs the coal, the coal miner; and, third, the standpoint of my district as a manufacturing community. The price of coal and its supply control the prosperity of our industries, because without a reasonable price and an adequate supply there can be no prosperity among those industries. Then, fourth, I might say, are the professional and financial classes, merchants, and others who depend wholly for their prosperity upon the condition of the coal industry in that district. So that really the situation touches every man in my district except a few of the farmers.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the mines running full time?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Oh, no. I will deal with that in a moment, if you will permit me. I know nothing about the anthracite industry beyond what is known by people generally, but I do know about the bituminous industry. I have been closely observant of it for many years. I have friends who are engaged in operating mines. I have a great many more friends who are engaged in getting the coal out. I am in close touch with the consumers of coal, and am the confidant of the retail coal dealers, so that I know something about the subject.

COAL OPERATORS' PROPAGANDA.

There is a nation-wide propaganda being carried on by the bituminous-coal operators with the clear purpose of frightening the people of the United States into stocking up on coal at its present price. Even the hearings of this committee are being used for that purpose. I have here a clipping referring to the hearings to be held before this committee which I took from a Birmingham newspaper, dated Friday, July 18, 1919. The heavy headline of the article reads:

Coal shortage is facing country. Congressional inquiry into situation is urged by operators.

Then follow statements calculated to encourage consumers to buy coal at present prices, threats of higher prices, and so forth.

The members of the committee will observe from a reading of this item that while it is put out as a regular news dispatch, it is a clear piece of propaganda. It is not a news item but an item of propaganda and put out for the purpose of furthering this propaganda that I speak of. The propaganda seems to have its origin in the National Coal Association, a combination of bituminous-coal operators, which has an office in the Com-

mercial Bank Building in Washington. I have in my hand an expensive advertisement of nearly a half page that was recently printed in Birmingham newspapers; also appeared in papers throughout the entire country. This advertisement was followed up in some of the papers with another advertisement along similar lines. This effort is being made to bluff the people into taking coal now at the present high prices. In addition to this newspaper advertising this propaganda is being carried in news articles and in editorials. I have seen it in news articles carried in papers throughout the country, ranging from the Christian Science Monitor, which is exceedingly reliable for a newspaper, to papers of the far West. Some of it purports to emanate from the United States Bureau of Mines. I do not know what that bureau has to do with things of this kind, because the Geological Survey has the duty to collect statistics on this subject, but every little while we see a quotation from somebody connected with the Bureau of Mines, or somebody else who pretends to know, all with the evident purpose of alarming the people and causing them to buy coal.

These advertisements are nearly always preceded or followed by inspired news articles and editorials based on the advertisements and repeating their false statements. I have in mind one of the Birmingham papers, a copy of which, dated July 1, I hold in my hand, which carries in big headlines in the most conspicuous place on its front page: "Birmingham in grip of domestic fuel famine, despite summer heat," followed by similar arguments to those put forth in the advertisements of the National Coal Association.

That gives you some idea as to the news articles being carried in the newspapers. In the editorial column of the same issue of this Birmingham paper there is an editorial with the sensational head, "Buy winter's coal now or suffer later on," repeating the deceitful statements of the National Coal Association.

By a remarkable coincidence the very next issue of this newspaper carried this expensive advertisement of the National Coal Association, which, of course, was well paid for.

In the advertisements, special articles, and editorials which are being printed as a part of the "buy-coal-now" propaganda there is the deliberate purpose to give official color to the propaganda. Numerous purported quotations of Government officials are made. In some instances there is the representation of authorized governmental approval of the statements. Everybody ought to know, but perhaps some do not, that no official of the Government can properly lend himself to this propaganda, or has any authority to give it countenance.

FALSE STATEMENTS.

This statement is made in the advertisement of the National Coal Association:

Forty thousand foreign-born miners are returning to Europe. There is virtually no immigration, consequently the men can not be replaced. Their departure alone means a reduction of 40,000,000 tons in the coal output of the year—20,000,000 tons for the remainder of 1919.

This is absolutely false as a statement of fact. The number of alien miners returning to Europe is grossly exaggerated. Thousands of discharged soldiers are returning to their former occupation as miners—thousands more than the immigrant miners who are returning home—thousands of soldier miners, who can not get work because the mines are not going. A few hundred immigrant miners are returning home because work is slack; that is all. I have just received the following letter from Director General Densmore, of the United States Employment Service, which shows how false the advertisement is:

MY DEAR MR. HUDDLESTON:

1. Acknowledgment is made of your communication under date of July 12, in which you requested information regarding labor conditions in the coal-mining industry.

2. There are approximately 1,000,000 men employed in and around the bituminous and anthracite coal mines. Ever since the armistice was signed thousands of miners have been idle. Unemployment has been keenly felt in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and the southwestern districts. Production of bituminous coal has decreased for the period ending June 28, 1919, from 212,000,000 as compared with 284,000,000 for the same period in 1918 and the production of anthracite coal from 49,000,000 to 38,000,000 tons.

3. This is due to the fact that coal mines have been shut down and thousands of men have been forced out of employment. The coal operators allege that this idleness is caused because there has been no market for coal.

4. Unemployment in certain sections of Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio is such as to create distress and want among a large number of miners and their families.

5. There are approximately the same number of men employed in and around the coal mines now as there were in 1918. In some sections, due to idleness, Italians and Slavs from Europe have returned to their native land, but this has been offset by the return of thousands of men who served in the Army and Navy during the war.

Very truly, yours,

J. B. DENSMORE,
Director General.

Another misleading statement made in the advertisement is:

The movement of crops is impending. When that begins the opportunity to make up the shortage in coal will be gone. Cars and motive power must be shared with grain and other export products.

Coal can not be stored at the mines; its production must keep pace with the capacity of cars turned over to the mine operators. Cars can not be sent to the mines unless the coal has been ordered. The orders must come from you, the coal user.

The true facts as to the coal transportation situation are shown by a letter, dated July 19, 1919, which I received from W. T. Tyler, Director of Division of Operation, United States Railroad Administration, from which I quote:

Estimated by the Geological Survey as the bituminous coal production necessary to satisfy the country's requirements in the calendar year 1919, 500,000,000 tons; produced up to and including July 5, 220,000,000 tons. Balance necessary to produce in the remaining six months, 280,000,000 tons, or almost 11,000,000 tons per week.

The low production in the present year thus far is due almost entirely to lack of market. This is amply shown by the weekly reports of the Geological Survey, which for months past have shown that the mines have lost 30 to 40 per cent of working time on account of no market, while the loss on account of car shortage has never reached 5 per cent and seldom went over 3 per cent. The low production in 1919 is the direct result of this condition, and is emphasized by the fact that up to the same date—July 5—the production in 1918 was 295,000,000 tons.

The fact is that the railroads are in much better shape than they were for several years preceding the war. We now have more than 4,000 locomotives in good repair stored and ready for service, whereas at no time during the two years preceding the war did any such condition exist. There are on the railroads under Federal control 975,851 coal cars, and during the week of June 14, 1919, the average in bad order was only 9 per cent, and this 9 per cent included a large number of light coal cars actually withdrawn from service but not taken off the books. The system adopted by the Railroad Administration classes cars as being in bad order when they are undergoing only light repairs as well as heavy repairs. While figures on the same basis are not available for the years preceding the war, there can be no question but what the situation in this respect is more favorable now than it was then.

The coal operators' propaganda emphasizes the fact that France desires to buy 1,000,000 tons of coal in America. This is piffle. One million tons is nothing compared to our total annual production of over 500,000,000 tons.

The operators threaten higher coal prices. Why should the prices go higher? Wages are not being increased. Mine rails, timbers, and other mine supplies are cheaper. Why an increase in prices? There will be none, unless there is criminal profiteering.

I agree that one item of the propaganda may prove true. We may have a coal shortage. The prices being demanded by coal operators are so high that the people will not buy. Consumers of domestic coal must eventually have coal, and it may be that later on they will have to buy it at the operators' price. This is what I am protesting against. The sufferings of the people should not be exploited for the benefit of the operators. The people should not be forced to make a choice between suffering from a coal shortage and buying at extortionate prices.

These are the methods of propaganda being used throughout the country at large and are worthy of the committee's attention.

COAL MINES SHOULD BE OPERATED.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. HUDDLESTON, do you think it important, or otherwise, that the mines should be operated during the summer in order to produce coal for the ensuing winter?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I do, indeed. That is the object of all my efforts in the matter.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you suggest any way of getting the mines to resume a production that will help to meet the necessities of the American people next winter?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I have tried to reach that very matter by a bill which I have introduced (H. R. 7196). The object of my bill is to force the operators to run their mines for the double purpose of preventing a coal shortage which may cause suffering next winter and to provide work for their employees, who are depending on their wages for bread. I am willing to allow the operators a fair profit, and believe that they will get it by charging not more than the Fuel Administration's maximum prices. But on that point they could well afford to run for a few months on little or no profit, for without doubt they have made big money during the war:

Be it enacted, etc., That, by reason of the recent existence of a state of war, it is essential for the national security and defense and for the restoration of peace and order, to insure an adequate supply of fuel and the equitable distribution and the sale thereof at reasonable prices, and to facilitate the movement of fuel and to prevent scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculations, manipulations, and controls affecting the supply, distribution, and movement thereof.

SEC. 2. That the words used in this act shall be construed to import the plural or the singular as the case demands. The word "person" wherever used in this act shall include persons, firms, associations, and corporations. The words "sales agents" shall include persons, firms, corporations, and associations selling coal or coke for hire or for a commission, or buying and reselling coal or coke as brokers or without unloading same on their yards. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this act the act, omission, or failure of any official, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any person, firm, association, or corporation within the scope of his employment or office shall in every case also be deemed the act, omission, or failure of such person, firm, association, or corporation, as well as that of such person.

SEC. 3. That the provisions of this act shall cease to be in effect at the expiration of five years after the date of the termination of the war between the United States and Germany as same shall be ascertained and proclaimed by the President under section 24 of the act approved August 10, 1917, known as public law No. 41, Sixty-fifth Congress, but the termination of this act shall not affect any act done or any right or obligation accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil case before the said termination pursuant to this act; but all rights and liabilities under this act arising before its termination shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if the act had not terminated. Any offense committed and all penalties, forfeitures, or liabilities incurred prior to such termination may be prosecuted or punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been terminated.

SEC. 4. That any willful violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person not a retail dealer actually delivering same from yards to sell or offer for sale, directly or indirectly, any coal or coke in quantity in excess of 15 tons, at a price greater than the maximum price which may have been fixed thereon by the President or under his direction under section 25 of the act approved August 10, 1917, known as Public Law No. 41, Sixty-fifth Congress, plus any amount which such person may have actually paid or incurred for the transportation of such coal or coke.

SEC. 6. That it shall be unlawful for any producer or dealer in coal or coke, other than a retail dealer actually delivering same from yards, to willfully refuse to sell or deliver coal or coke to any person offering to buy same at the maximum price therefor as mentioned in section 5 of this act, but this shall not prevent such producer or dealer from selling at less than said maximum price.

SEC. 7. That it shall be unlawful for any person to willfully fail to operate to its full capacity any coal mine owned, operated, or controlled by him when its product may be sold at the maximum price mentioned in section 5 hereof, or to refuse to sell the product thereof to consumers or retail dealers, or to unreasonably discriminate among persons who may desire to purchase such product, or to agree with other persons to sell the product of said mine exclusively to sales agents for resale; or, being a sales agent or the owner, operator, or controller of a coal mine, to agree with any person to in any way limit the output of a coal mine, to fix a price on coal, or to limit in any way the production, distribution, transportation, or sale of coal.

SEC. 8. That this act shall not have effect to repeal the act approved August 10, 1917, nor any other existing law, but shall be construed as a cumulative remedy for the evils and practices set forth herein.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. My bill provides that the Fuel Administration's maximum prices shall continue to be the maximum prices for the next five years, and further provides that every operator of a coal mine shall operate his mine to full capacity so long as he can sell the output at the Fuel Administration's maximum price. This bill also forbids all kinds of combinations among operators, dealers, and sales agents which would affect the output and the sale of coal. That bill has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SNELL. Would your bill necessitate a man's selling his coal at a certain price, regardless of what it cost?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. My bill would necessitate that not exceeding the maximum price fixed by the Fuel Administration should be charged for the coal.

Mr. SNELL. What if conditions were such that he could not produce it for that?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Before passing the bill it is incumbent upon Congress to go into the question of cost and see whether he can do it or not. That is the purpose of the investigation I am asking. I have some facts as to costs of production which I shall give to the committee.

A CONSPIRACY TO MAINTAIN PRICES.

Mr. POU. It seems that one reason for the shutting down of the mines is the absolute scarcity of labor.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I want to correct that impression. The letter from the director general of the Employment Service shows beyond question that there is no shortage of labor. The decrease in production is due wholly to other causes. The reports of the Geological Survey show that. The operators say there is "no market." I say there is no market because the prices are too high. There is no doubt but that there is a combination, either express or implied, or in some kind of fashion, among the men who have to do with the production and distribution of coal—bituminous coal. I would say first, and it seems highly probable anthracite—to maintain prices and perhaps also to restrict production. I brought this matter to the attention of the Attorney General several weeks ago and urged that an investigation be made by him with a view to ascertaining whether the laws are not being violated.

The CHAIRMAN. By the operators urging people to buy coal now?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. No; that is not a violation of law, but agreeing among themselves to maintain prices, to limit production, or to limit transportation or affect distribution would be a violation of law.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it your contention that the operators are responsible for the suspension of the production of coal in the bituminous coal fields?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. That does not necessarily follow. The restriction, it seems to me, comes on account of the high price being demanded for the coal. The consumers know it is too high and will not buy the coal.

The Attorney General—I may say to my surprise and without any such intention on my part—referred my request for an investigation to the district attorney of my own district, instructing him to investigate there. My district produces only about 5 per cent of the bituminous coal produced throughout the country—a very small part of it, comparatively speaking. I had expected that the Attorney General would begin at the head of the thing—we will say with the National Coal Association—to find out if there is not an agreement over the country at large as to what is being done; of course I expected that inquiry to include my district. The investigation is now going on, and I am hoping for some results.

Now, there has been a great decrease in production, and I may say that that decrease is in anthracite as well as bituminous coal. I have in my hand the latest statement issued by the Geological Survey, which bureau is charged with the collection of statistics on the subject of coal. It is dated July 12, and as to bituminous coal the statement is this:

> The production of bituminous coal in the week ended July 5 is estimated at 7,469,000 net tons, an average per day for the five working days of 1,494,000 tons, compared with an average per day of 1,576,000 tons in the previous week, as against 2,050,000 tons in the week ended July 6, 1918. The production for the calendar year to date was 220,361,000 tons, nearly 74,500,000 tons less than in the corresponding period last year. The average daily production, considering only working days, has been about 500,000 tons less this year than last year.

The figures given are taken from the latest reports available, July 5. To that time 220,361,000 tons had been produced as against 294,837,000 tons for the same period in 1918. Now, as to anthracite coal, the production up to July 5 of this year is 40,204,000 tons, while for the same period of last year it was 50,812,000 tons, being 10,000,000 tons short in the production of anthracite up to July 5. The production of anthracite for the week ended July 5 was 1,408,000 tons of anthracite as against 1,735,000 tons of anthracite for the corresponding week in 1918.

The CHAIRMAN. I will say to you at this point that gentlemen have appeared before this committee and said—representing both anthracite and bituminous coal—that they were selling all the coal that the consuming public would take.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I do not doubt that, and I wish to call further attention to my own district. The production for the week ending June 21 was 69 per cent of capacity, and for June 28 it was 74 per cent of capacity.

The previous witness stated, as I understood, that in the production of anthracite coal at this particular time, as compared with 1918, there was no shortage, while this statement shows that for the week ending on July 5 the production was 327,000 less than for the corresponding week of 1918. I know nothing about this of my own knowledge; I am merely using these reports of the Geological Survey. I have here a letter from Director Smith, of the Geological Survey, dated July 17, from which I quote. He says:

> The information contained in the weekly bulletins, particularly that in the table on page 3, each week shows that the reason for the decrease in the production of bituminous coal is lack of market, or "no demand," as it is classified in that table. The same is true for the anthracite, although the details have not been compiled in the same manner as for bituminous coal.

There is a great decrease in production. That decrease is due primarily to lack of demand for the coal, and that lack of demand is due to the high prices being demanded by the coal operators for their product. I make that assertion dogmatically, but, of course, I am merely expressing my opinion, based on data which I have collected.

COAL PRICES ARE TOO HIGH.

Mr. POU. And the high price demanded is within the maximum set by the Government?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. The price demanded exceeds the maximum fixed by the Fuel Administration in many sections; it exceeds the maximum in my own district.

Now, as to the maximum price fixed by the Fuel Administration. I have in my hand publication No. 29 of the United States Fuel Administration, dated September 22, 1918, which gives a statement as to how prices were fixed on bituminous coal. These prices, fixed on bituminous coal—as anyone who reads this document will conclude—were extremely favorable to the operators. They allowed handsome profits. In the first place, the operators were called upon by the Federal Trade Commission for statements as to their costs. Of course, they knew what the statements were being obtained for, and the statements were very largely made, as they show for themselves, with a view to swelling the costs. It is easy enough for anybody connected with the coal industry to swell his

showing of costs. He can add in a lot of things, and so on, and it is very difficult indeed to catch up with it. These statements were collected by the Federal Trade Commission for the purpose of fixing coal prices. The statements were turned over to the Fuel Administration, and there they were taken up by men who were themselves connected with the coal industry. I want to say now that the Fuel Administration's activities—and I realize that this is a very severe criticism—seem to have been carried on always from the standpoint of the coal operators. I know this was especially so in my district. In fixing the price the Fuel Administration acted upon these figures given by the coal operators themselves and allowed them large profits upon the operators' own representations as to their costs of production. This is obvious from publication No. 29 itself, for it shows that 84 per cent of the coal averaged in cost f. o. b. mines only $1.69.

The CHAIRMAN. How does the increase in the cost of coal compare with the increase in the cost of other necessities in that section of the country—cotton, wheat, meats, shoes, and other elements that enter into the necessities of life?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. That is a big and important question. The average increase to the present in the cost of the necessaries of life in my section, in yours, and over the country as a whole, as compared with 1914 is 82 per cent. In other words, what you could buy in 1914 for $1 in the way of food, shelter, clothing, and other things that the working man has to buy he must now pay $1.82 for.

The CHAIRMAN. How does the cost of coal compare with that average?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. To give you some specific figures, I will say this: In my district we have a number of seams of coal, and the price varies according to the quality of the coal. We will take what we call the Black Creek seam, which is the best steam coal we have in the district and the highest-priced coal that is ordinarily used for steam purposes; in 1914 that coal was being loaded on the cars and sold f. o. b. at from $1.10 to $1.45 per ton, run of the mine. I know what I am talking about; this is not a guess. Most of that coal was sold in 1914 for $1.15, $1.25, and $1.35 f. o. b. mines.

The CHAIRMAN. In what year was that?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. That was in 1914. The Fuel Administration's maximum war price on that coal was $3.45, but you can not buy any of it now at that price; it is actually selling now at from $3.75 to $4.50, and there has been a corresponding advance in various other kinds of coal. I hold in my hand a letter from the Fuel Administrator, dated June 25, 1919, giving the maximum Fuel Administration prices for various kinds of coal, in which he says:

Replying to your letter of the 21st instant, we beg to say that prices named by the United States Fuel Administration were maximum prices and were all based on mine costs. The following, effective August 23, 1918, were the last f. o. b. mine prices allocated to the respective grades to enable the industry to obtain a reasonable realization on its run-of-mine output, namely:

	Run of mine.	Prepared.	Screenings.
Big Seam Group	$2.45	$2.75	$2.40
Cahaba	3.45	3.75	3.10
Pratt-Jagger Group	3.85	3.05	3.45
Helena Harkness Group	2.90	3.20	2.70
Climax	4.60	4.85	2.50

Cahaba, which is largely a domestic coal, with Fuel Administration's maximum price, $3.75 for lump, is now sold at $4.20. Climax, maximum $4.85, now sells at $5.50. Pratt-Jagger, maximum price $3.05, is being sold at from $3.50 to $4.50.

The poorest coal we have in that district is what we call the Big Seam; it is a dirty coal and has to be washed; in 1914 it sold f. o. b. mines from 90 cents to $1.20; the Fuel Administration maximum was $2.45, but it is now selling at from $2.50 to $2.75. The increase in prices that the operators are now receiving in my district, as compared to 1914, ranges from 100 to 200 per cent.

PRICES MORE THAN DOUBLED.

The CHAIRMAN. That much of an increase?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Yes; that much of an increase. In 1914 the miners in my district were being paid on the Pratt basis 57½ cents a ton for mining coal.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the miners paid now?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I will get to that. I may say that the United States Steel Corporation is the principal producer of coal in my district; they consume in their manufacturing operations practically all they produce; however, whatever wages they pay to miners other operators are eventually compelled to pay, so as to meet competition. They have given the miners, since 1914, increases from time to time of 5 per cent, 10 per cent, and so on, until now the price on the Pratt basis is 85 cents, an increase of 27½ cents to the miner, while the miner is compelled to pay an 82 per cent increase for his cost of living. The miner gets an increase of only 47 per cent in his wages—that is what it figures out—while the operator has increased his price from 100 to 200 per cent. I would say 150 per cent would be a conservative average.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you get those figures, from the mines in your district?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Yes; I am referring to my district. There is not any doubt in the world but that the Fuel Administration's maximum price to the coal operator yielded him at the time it was given in 1917 not less than $1 a ton more in the way of profit than he had been receiving in 1914.

Mr. SNELL. This applies purely to bituminous coal?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. It applies to my district, which produces only bituminous coal. This intimate knowledge of the situation that enables me to speak with such confidence, of course, could not exist with reference to any other field.

Mr. POU. It would seem that the Attorney General was not very far wrong in referring the matter to the district attorney of your district?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I think it is a mistake to assume that one field that has a very limited production and a limited market is a fair test for the country over.

Mr. POU. I think you are right—that he ought to look at it from the standpoint of the country at large.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I replied to the Attorney General, and urged that he conduct a nation-wide investigation. Only last week I called his attention to the fact that the National Coal Association was having a meeting in Kansas City of coal operators from the country over, and urged him to find out what they were doing at these meetings and what the purposes of the association are. I will say this: In my district I believe that higher prices are being demanded than in the neighboring fields of Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia, because my operators are losing a great deal of business to those fields. The coal purchasing agent of the Southern Railway told me 10 days or so ago that he had withdrawn his orders from Alabama territory and would not send any more there, because the operators were demanding full Fuel Administration prices, which he considered too high. I then asked him: "Do you not find other operators in other fields just as greedy?" He said: "They are greedy everywhere, but they are more extortionate in your field than they are elsewhere."

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). How much of the time are the mines running now in your district?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I had a letter from a coal-digger friend of mine on last Saturday saying that he was getting work only one day a week. It is impossible for me to generalize, because you will realize that some of the mines are running every day, some of them are shut down, while others are on half time, and so on, so that it is not possible to say with any degree of exactness.

ONLY 60 PER CENT PRODUCTION.

The CHAIRMAN. In any event, the mines are not running to exceed three-fourths of the time?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. In my district the production is 60 per cent of capacity for the elapsed part of the year 1919.

Bituminous coal is of two kinds, not necessarily in quality, but in use; one is commercial coal and the other coking coal. More than half the coal produced in my district is used for coking purposes, which, in turn, is used in manufacturing iron, steel, and so on. The big steel and iron companies produce their own coal from their own mines and use their own coke ovens for their manufacturing purposes. Commercial coal, in turn, has two uses—one steam coal, the other domestic coal.

These are facts of general application. In order to understand the coal situation, you must bear these facts in mind. Now, as has been stated with reference to the anthracite-coal industry, the demand for steam coal has a relation to the production of domestic coal. Steam coal is always the run of the mine or worse—that is to say, it is either the coal as loaded on the cars by the miners or it is that coal with the lumps taken out. Mines devoted primarily to the production of domestic coal screen the coal, taking out the lumps, and sell the lower grades for steam purposes. Where they have no demand for this steam coal they frequently do not produce the domestic coal. The demand for steam coal is so low, due to high prices and the falling off in consumption by the railroads and in the use by other people who use steam coal that these mines can not produce domestic coal; they have not got it to sell, and they can not supply the demand. The retail dealers in my city can not get coal.

The CHAIRMAN. Have any industries in your section of the country suspended operations during the last few months that were large users of coal?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. The large users of coal in my district are the iron-producing concerns. Out of 45 iron blast furnaces only 18 are now in operation.

Mr. SNELL. I understood you to say that the United States Steel Corporation produced most of the coal that it uses.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Yes.

Mr. SNELL. Then it does not make much difference what the price is if they produce it and use it.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. It would make quite a difference to them if the price represented the cost of production, for it would go into the cost of their iron and steel. I am not after the Tennessee company, which is the local branch of the United States Steel Corporation, about coal prices, because they do not produce coal to sell to others; I am after the men who produce coal for commercial purposes, and put such a big price on it that the people can not buy it for domestic use or for steam purposes. I want them to run their mines so as to give men work and so there will be no suffering for coal next winter.

Mr. SNELL. Have any plants actually shut down because of the high price of coal?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I would not say for that cause exclusively.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there not a suspension of coal operations or activities in every coal field of the country?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. So that the condition does not apply to your district solely?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. No.

The CHAIRMAN. The consumers of coal that formerly purchased in your district are not coming to my district to get it, although that is as large a coal district as yours, or larger.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I have boasted that I represented more coal diggers than anybody else in Congress. It may be that you are entitled to that credit; but if you are not sure of your number, I would like to match mine against yours. The consumers are not going to your district.

The CHAIRMAN. No; because the coal operators in my district are endeavoring to sell coal now and can not find a market. The mines are idle nearly half the time.

INDUSTRY DEADLOCKED AGAINST ITSELF.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I believe if you will investigate the facts you will find that your operators are endeavoring to sell coal by scaring the people by talking about a shortage, and a lot of stuff like that, instead of trying to create business by making proper prices. That is what they are doing in my district. The trouble to-day, in my opinion, is that the industries of the United States are deadlocked against themselves on account of extortionate prices. I do not know of any other word that ought to be used in that connection; that is the cause for the existing general business depression and idleness. It is caused by the extortionate prices being demanded for raw materials. Of course, I mean by that for such fundamental commodities as coal, iron——

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Cotton.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Yes; cotton, wheat, oil, steel, lumber, etc., that other things are made out of. The people who produce them have made a pocket full of money during the war and they are not willing to go back to prewar profits. They are holding the prices up, and the result is that we are not doing business in this country. Just to give an illustration, during the first three months of 1919 the railroads consumed 4,752,697 tons of coal less than for the same months of 1918. They are consumers of bituminous coal, but they are not using as much coal, because they do not need it. They are not using anybody's coal. Why are they not using it? It is because the transportation of commodities has fallen off. They are not hauling lumber, coal, steel, iron, and so on, and therefore they do not need coal. The man who owns a plant does not start it up. He was engaged in war work, which has stopped, and he does not start up because of the excessive cost of coal and other materials. A man wants to build a house, but he does not build it because of the cost of nails and other materials. Paint, for instance, sells for from $3.50 to $4 per gallon. All of those things are kept up at such high prices that business is stopped.

Labor has increased in cost, but it would be preposterous to expect a man using his muscle and skill in building a house to reduce the price of his labor when, with the proceeds of his day's work, he can buy to-day only from 60 to 80 per cent of what a day's wages would buy of the necessaries of life in 1914. The man who is laboring can not bring down the cost of his labor until you reduce the cost of living. He is a manufacturer himself. He manufactures muscle which he uses in labor, and bread, meat, house rent, and one thing after another enter into the cost of that product. Necessarily, he must use those raw materials. You must bring down the price of the materials of living, just as you should bring down the cost of steel. Do you expect a man who is making nails out of steel at the present prices to sell his nails at the 1914 prices? He can not do it. No more can a workingman paying present prices for the necessaries of life reduce the cost of his labor. Therefore you must strike first at the great basic commodities and in that way control prices.

The CHAIRMAN. Where would you suggest that the reduction should begin?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I would suggest that it should begin first with such things as coal and iron. Those are the two great commodities produced in my district; they are what my people live on; yet that fact does not blind my eyes to the general public welfare. I am not so selfish that I would desire the advantage of my constituents to stand in the way of the welfare of the people of the whole country.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you suggest that the reductions in prices be brought about?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. By a thoroughgoing system of price fixing which would include not merely raw materials but all of the common necessaries of life. We have got to do that or conditions may arise in this country that are not pleasant.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you force production to meet the demands of consumption if the cost of production was to be the price fixed?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. No; of course, I would not have the price fixed below the cost of the production, but I would have a price fixed that would allow a reasonable profit only. A few minutes ago the chairman referred to the high price of cotton; I want to say that in no other product is there a greater profit between the producer and the consumer. The manufacturer of cotton, the jobber, the retailer of cotton goods, and everybody who touches cotton are eating the people alive.

Mr. POU. Cotton is bought for 35 cents per pound and is sold for $5 per pound.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. The profits are enormous. The men who are buying cotton are now paying 35 cents per pound to the farmers, but the price that you must pay for that cotton in the form of a shirt is on a basis of something above $1 per pound for the raw cotton. That is after allowing every expense that is involved, including the wages, cost of distribution, and everything else.

Mr. POU. I did not mean that they got $5 per pound for it, as a rule, but there are numerous instances in which they do get that.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Yes. There is a disposition on the part of these profiteers—and that is exactly what they are—to lay it all on the workingman. The chairman will pardon me for suggesting that it was unfortunate for him to make that suggestion with reference to the cost of building——

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). It was not unfortunate. I did not state where the cause lay.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. But there was an intimation in what the chairman said that the price of labor was keeping building back.

INCREASE IN WAGES HAS NOT EQUALED INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING.

I made an investigation of this subject and collected statistics from many different sources as of the date of November 11, 1918. I found that the average increase in wages to labor of all kinds throughout the United States over 1914 was only 34½ per cent. In other words, where a workingman in 1914 got $1 for a given amount of work, on an average, on November 11, 1918, he was getting $1.34½ for that same work. On the latter date he was paying $1.77 for the necessaries of life for which he paid $1 back in 1914. Therefore let us have done with the suggestion that the man who uses his muscle and skill is responsible for these conditions.

What I am saying is not addressed especially to the chairman or to his observation, but to the general propaganda sent throughout the whole country, appearing in various forms and coming from various organizations. It is coming from men who have made millions out of the war, and who want to keep on making millions in time of peace. They want to continue to profiteer just as they did during the war. That suggestion—and it is a sinister suggestion—is coming from all of these sources—that is, that the workingman ought to be punished and that there should be first a reduction in the cost of labor.

The CHAIRMAN. I confess that I have not heard that suggestion made anywhere by anybody.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Then the chairman has been exceedingly fortunate, because it has been dinned into my ears until I am sick of it. I have heard it not only on the floor of the House but I read it in practically every newspaper. The workingman, instead of being the cause of high prices, is their especial victim.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to have you, who have given careful attention to this subject, to make some suggestions to the committee as to how the prices that the producer gets can be brought nearer to the prices that the consumer ought to pay for the necessities of life.

A REMEDY FOR HIGH PRICES.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. The only answer I can make to that is the one I have made—that is, that we must have a thoroughgoing system of price fixing in the United States which will protect the people from profiteering.

Mr. SNELL. Would you fix the price on everything?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Especially on the great basic commodities.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that the volume of money that is in circulation now has anything to do with the price of everything being so high? In other words, is there any inflation?

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Undoubtedly. In July, 1914, we had a per capita circulation of a few cents over $33; a few months ago, the last time I looked at it, the per capita circulation had increased to $55. Of course, that is a very important factor. Another very important factor is that we have had the flotation of immense issues of bonds, which are used as a basis of credit, and have caused further inflated prices. The shortage in commodities that actually occurred during the war was on account of the fact that a great many men, both here and in Europe, were withdrawn from productive labor.

Before I close on this phase of the subject, as long as it has been brought up, I would like to take, for illustration, the matter of wheat. We have fixed the price of wheat at $2.26 per bushel. That is the Government's guaranty, and wheat is quoted at Kansas City from $2.26 to $2.27 per bushel. At the same time, Australian wheat sells for only $1.05 per bushel. We appropriated $1,000,000,000 for the pretended purpose of paying the loss on the Government's guaranty to the wheat farmer, or the difference between the market price and the Government's guaranty. But what is actually being done with that $1,000,000,000 under the law that went along with that appropriation is to monopolize the wheat market and arbitrarily fix the price so that the people who consume wheat must absorb this loss instead of having it to come out of the Public Treasury, as other war losses are paid. It is being borne at the expense of the pockets—sometimes at the expense of the stomachs—of men, women, and children who eat bread. What we have done, in effect, is to levy a tax on the bread of the people of the United States to pay the loss that the Government sustained by reason of its guaranty on wheat. The other day all of us received from the wheat director specimen contracts that he had sent out to the people in the business, including dealers, millers, etc. Flour has increased in price $1.50 per barrel since the armistice was signed.

Those specimen contracts that were sent out show beyond doubt that it is the purpose of the wheat administration to keep the price of wheat up artificially by manipulating the market through a system of license and control, so that the people will have to pay the loss sustained by reason of that guaranty.

I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, that I am grateful for the hearing that the committee has accorded me. I had no intention of being so discursive, but I was led into it by the observations that were made. I apologize for having taken up so much of your time.

War Risk Insurance

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BURTON E. SWEET,
OF IOWA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, July 26, 1919.

The House had under consideration the bill H. R. 6450, which was as follows:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 12 of an act entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department, approved September 2, 1914," as amended,' be, and is hereby, amended as follows:

"At the end of subdivision II, section 12, insert: 'Except in case of loss of both hands and both eyes, or in case of loss of both feet and both eyes, or in case of loss of both hands and both feet, in which cases there shall be an allowance of $100 per month for a nurse or attendant, the same in addition to the $100 per month allowed in this act for the loss of both feet or both hands or both eyes.'"

Mr. SWEET. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I beg your indulgence for a few moments while I tell the tragic story of Henry A. Bitter, a soldier of the Republic.

He is a resident of Dubuque, Iowa, and on May 27, 1918, he enlisted in Company C, Three hundred and fifty-second United States Infantry. He then went to Camp Dodge, Iowa; then to Camp Mills, near New York City; across the ocean; then to Liverpool, England; then to Southampton; then across the English Channel to La Havre, France; then to Gringon; then to Rappe, on the Alsace front. When the armistice was signed he was back of the Alsace front. Just after the armistice was signed he was ordered to the Toul sector and was billeted at Lucey. He was then detailed to go to Luneville to a divisional gas school.

On the 16th day of November, 1918, five days after the armistice was signed, the captain in command ordered a maneuver in honor of an American brigadier general and some French officers. The participants were to simulate an advance through a smoke screen, and carried their rifles in one hand and an offensive hand grenade in the other. The pin or key in the hand grenade which he carried worked its way out, and the grenade prematurely exploded, blowing off both of his hands and utterly destroying the sight of both his eyes. He was sent to a base hospital near Toul, and both arms were immediately amputated just above the wrist joints. The surgeon gave him some hope that he might regain the sight in one eye. Some five weeks after he received his injuries he was examined by an eye specialist, and was told that he would never recover his sight and that he would always be totally blind. Since returning to the United States he has consulted eye specialists in New York City and Baltimore, and they have given him no hope whatever of recovering his eyesight. Before entering the Army he was a pharmacist in the employ of the Torbet Drug Co., of Dubuque, Iowa. He had worked his way through school and obtained his position on merit. He is now 23 years of age. At the time of his enlistment he was receiving a little over $100 per month. A short time before his enlistment a proposition was offered him whereby he could purchase a part interest in the Torbet Drug Co., of Dubuque, paying for it on time. If he had accepted this proposition he would now be making $130 or $150 per month, besides having a part interest in the business.

His father is now 63 years of age and a tailor by trade, residing at Dubuque, Iowa. His mother is 60 years of age. There are five children in the family, three of whom are still living at home. His mother's hands are filled with household duties. His father's home is not fully paid for as yet. He has no other trade or profession besides that of pharmacist.

He is receiving $100 per month from the Government as compensation allowance and $57.50 from his war-risk insurance.

He must have an attendant at all times. He can not feed or dress himself. He can not go about without some one to guide him. He can not attend to his personal wants. The money that he receives from the Government will not pay for the services of a competent attendant. He has tried artificial hands, but he can not use them; he finds that they are a handicap and that they are impracticable to use, because artificial hands have no sense of feeling and he can not see to use them. A competent attendant will cost him at least $100 per month. He has been honorably discharged from the Army. When he appeared before our committee he said:

I have lost much and have tried to keep from becoming despondent. I will try to fight for what there is left in life.

He has an abiding faith that the Government for which he has sacrificed so much will treat him justly. He made a statement to that effect to the committee.

The bill that I have introduced provides that men in his condition shall receive $100 per month for an attendant. This bill is not special legislation but general.

Thus far, however, this is the only case that has come to the attention of the Director of the War Risk Insurance Bureau that will come within the provisions of the bill.

This bill provides that in case of a loss of both hands and both eyes, or in case of loss of both feet and both eyes, or in case of loss of both feet and both hands, $100 per month shall be allowed for an attendant in addition to the amount now allowed under the present law.

A more worthy case was never presented to the representatives of a free people.

Gentlemen of the House, if you could see this young man of 23 summers, with both hands gone and both eyes destroyed, if you could see him in his helplessness and hopelessness, I am sure that you would not hesitate to immediately pass this bill for an extra paltry $100 per month for an attendant. He is but a semblance of his former self. His eyes have been curtained by the everlasting dark. He will never again witness the sun in its course in the heavens. The haunts of his youth and the scenes of his childhood are a closed book to him. The forms and faces of those he loves are but a recollection; for

him there is no day, only a memory. His hands will never again wield the pestle in the pharmacist's mortar, for they are gone. He will never again feel the friendly handclasps of acquaintances and relatives. No art, artifice, or artisan, no skill of the mechanic or the carpenter, can replace the human hand, for it was formed and fashioned by the Infinite.

Gentlemen of the House, we know something of the ordinary man. We know something of his failures and successes. We know something of his struggles, of his sorrows, of his joys, his triumphs. We know something of the mysterious sea of life. We do not understand why fate and chance should be so unkind to him. He has an existence, to be sure, but he only lives in part. He has a mind, but he is physically disabled. His days are filled with gloom and his nights with disquieting dreams. Under these conditions we do not know what storms rage and what passions and maddening impulses run riot in his brain. We do not know what frenzies sweep unbidden through the midnight solitudes of his soul.

We do not know the stealthy and insidious processes of thought which seek to overpower his will and take his reason captive. We do not know in what mysterious realm the clouds gather which at times dim and darken all the heavens of his brain. Our ignorance should make us sympathetic. Our weakness should make us merciful.

Whither are We Drifting? Our Government Needs a Thorough, Nonpolitical, Systematic House Cleaning. We, Democrats and Republicans, Must Require Every Government Official to be 100 Per Cent American, Standing Uncompromisingly for Law and Order, Equal Rights to All, Special Privileges to None, and Squarely 100 Per Cent for All American Ideals and Institutions.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS L. BLANTON,
OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, July 28, 1919.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I sincerely thank my colleagues for this privilege, unanimously accorded me, to discuss in detail my position on and reasons for now opposing the pending Nolan-Kenyon United States Employment Service measure.

This legislation proposes to create a United States Employment Service as a permanent bureau of the Department of Labor, and for it to appropriate the sum of $4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, in addition to appropriations now available, and $4,000,000 to be annually appropriated thereafter.

Because I have insisted upon the Department of Labor being run in the common interest of all the laborers of the United States alike, and not restricted to the selfish aims and interests of unions, a class with their families representing less than 10 per cent of the whole people; and because I have insisted on the present United States Employment Service giving an equal chance to every laborer in the land, and to cease wasting and misapplying the public money; and because I have insisted upon labor unions purging themselves of disregard of law and anarchy; and because I have called attention to the fact that the International Typographical Union requires its members to take before an officer qualified under the law to administer oaths, the following oath:

> That my fidelity to the union and my duty to the members thereof shall in no sense be interfered with by any allegiance that I may now or hereafter owe to any other organization, social, political, or religious, secret or otherwise.

Thus placing fidelity to their union and membership before God, country, and society, some editors of some newspapers have tried to make the people believe that I am against laborers and against labor unions. For weeks one editor, Don H. Biggers, of Eastland, Tex., who in all his life has never accomplished anything either for himself or any human being, has made an abortive effort to misrepresent, belittle, and bemean me, notwithstanding the fact that while Don H. Biggers, poor fellow, has been boozing his life away, for the past 25 years I have fought for all those things, many now about to be accomplished, to protect and make happy the homes and firesides of our land, and have devoted my life to the cause of promoting and developing the welfare of all wage earners, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. I am a truer friend to labor than he is.

By the fight I have made against the present wasteful, improper United States Employment Service I have saved to the people since March 1 last the enormous sum of $11,233,808.10. Against the appropriation of $1,800,000 contained in the former sundry civil bill, which failed of passage, and the proposed appropriation of $10,033,808.10 defeated by reason of my fight against it, there has been given to this department in all only $600,000, making a clear saving of $11,233,808.10. Time and recent developments have amply justified my action. In addition to the above saving on appropriations, thousands of dollars of the unexpended money available has been saved through the reduction of unreasonable salaries.

I want again to call attention to the list of employees which Director Densmore had in his Washington office February 5, 1919, which he was forced to disclose and file during the hearings on the sundry civil bill, to wit:

United States Employment Service—Salaries, administrative office, Feb. 5, 1919.

Title.	Number.	Rate.	Total.
Director general	1	$6,000	$6,000
Assistant director general	1	5,500	5,500
Assistant to director general	1	5,000	5,000
Do	2	3,500	7,000
Special assistant to director general	1	3,500	3,500
Assistant to director general	2	4,000	8,000
Do	1	3,500	3,500
Special representative	5	3,500	17,500
Do	2	3,000	6,000
Do	3	2,500	7,500
Special agent	1	4,000	4,000
Do	1	3,650	3,650
Do	4	3,500	14,000
Do	10	3,000	30,000
Do	10	2,500	25,000
Do	4	2,400	9,600
Do	5	2,250	11,250
Do	2	2,000	4,000
Director of division	4	4,000	16,000
Assistant director of division	1	3,500	3,500
Do	1	3,000	3,000
Assistant to director of division	1	3,600	3,600
Do	2	2,500	5,000
Do	1	2,250	2,250
Do	1	2,100	2,100
Do	1	2,000	2,000
Chief of section	1	4,500	4,500
Do	1	4,000	4,000
Do	1	3,500	3,500
Do	5	3,000	15,000
Do	2	2,700	5,400
Do	2	2,750	5,500
Do	3	2,500	7,500
Do	1	2,400	2,400
Assistant chief of section	2	3,000	6,000
Do	1	2,750	2,750
Do	1	2,500	2,500
Do	1	2,400	2,400
Do	1	1,800	1,800
Disbursing agent	1	2,750	2,750
Secretary (War Labor Policy Board)	1	4,500	4,500
Secretary	1	3,500	3,500
Do	2	3,000	6,000
Do	2	2,000	4,000
Do	1	1,800	1,800
Do	1	1,740	1,740
Do	1	1,500	1,500
Do	1	1,440	1,440
Clerk (senior)	1	2,750	2,750
Do	1	2,620	2,620
Do	8	2,500	20,000
Do	1	2,400	2,400
Do	4	2,250	9,000
Do	1	2,220	2,220
Do	5	2,100	10,500
Do	5	2,000	10,000
Do	2	1,980	3,960
Do	10	1,860	18,600
Do	16	1,800	28,807
Clerk	1	1,740	1,740
Do	1	1,728	1,728
Do	1	1,720	1,720
Do	2	1,680	3,360
Do	14	1,620	22,680
Do	1	1,600	1,600
Do	2	1,560	3,120
Do	36	1,500	54,000
Do	1	1,440	1,440
Do	10	1,400	14,000
Do	23	1,380	31,740
Clerk (junior)	61	1,320	80,520
Do	4	1,260	5,040
Do	65	1,200	78,000
Clerk (under)	15	1,100	16,500
Do	12	1,080	12,960
Do	5	1,020	5,100
Do	1	1,000	1,000
Do	1	990	990
Do	1	960	960
Do	4	900	3,600
Do	1	780	780
Do	1	720	720
Do	1	600	600
Do	2	600	1,200
Telegrapher	2	1,600	3,200
Engineer	1	1,440	1,440
Electrician	1	1,320	1,320
Fireman	3	960	2,880
Messenger	2	1,320	2,640
Do	2	1,200	2,400
Do	1	1,080	1,080
Do	1	960	960

United States Employment Service, etc.—Continued.

Title.	Number.	Rate.	Total.
Messenger	6	$900	$5,400
Do	2	840	1,680
Do	1	780	780
Messenger (junior)	10	720	7,200
Do	7	600	4,200
Do	7	480	3,360
Watchman	1	1,200	1,200
Do	5	900	4,500
Elevator operator	2	900	1,800
Do	1	720	720
Skilled laborer	1	1,320	1,320
Do	1	1,140	1,140
Do	9	900	8,100
Do	1	780	780
Janitress	1	840	840
Charwoman	8	312	2,496
SPECIAL.			
Adviser on industrial relations	1	5,000	5,000
Special examiner	1	4,000	4,000
Special camp organizer	1	4,000	4,000
National field organizer	2	3,000	6,000
Do	1	2,400	2,400
Assistant to chairman (War Labor Policy Board)	1	2,750	2,750
Associate director, Boys' Working Reserve	1	2,750	2,750
National director, Boys' Working Reserve	1	2,500	2,500
Assistant to Federal director (in charge of farm labor)	1	2,100	1,100
National director, Women's Land Army	1	2,000	2,000
Assistant Federal State director (Public Service Reserve)	1	1,800	1,800
Director, Negro economics	1	4,380	4,380
Assistant director, Negro economics	1	1,740	1,740
Supervisor of Negro economics	2	1,740	3,480
Total	513	.....	861,214

You will note that, besides the director general drawing $6,000, he had 1 employee at $5,500, 2 at $5,000 each, 2 at $4,500 each, 1 at $4,380, 10 at $4,000 each, 1 at $3,650, 1 at $3,600, and 16 at $3,500 each, making 35 employees drawing from $3,500 to $6,000. You will also note that he had 24 employees drawing $3,000 each, 7 drawing $2,750 each, 28 drawing $2,500 each, 8 drawing $2,400 each, and 10 drawing $2,250 each. Director Densmore was made to admit in his testimony before the Appropriations Committee that should Congress give him the additional money he was asking he intended to raise his own salary to $7,500 and to substantially raise the salaries of several of his assistants. You will also remember that when he was called upon for a detailed statement of his disbursements during the last six months of last year the only statement he gave Congress was the following very indefinite one:

From July 1, 1918, to December 31, 1918, six months, said Employment Service paid out in—

Salaries	$1,967,962.81
Rent of offices	229,239.11
Per diem expenses	164,380.00
Travel expenses	74,803.19
Furniture, etc	361,495.21
Printing and stationery	172,862.47
Telephone	168,036.79
Miscellaneous	146,498.46

Because Stanley R. Lynn had testified that he thought quite a number of employees were getting salaries around $4,000 and that such sum was unreasonable and out of proportion to the value of services rendered, in an effort to break down his testimoney Director Densmore testified before the joint committee on June 27, 1919 (top of page 246), that there had never been more than six or seven persons employed at $4,000. He had forgotten that in his list of employees given the Appropriations Committee he listed 10 employees at $4,000 each and listed 17 employees drawing as much as $4,000 and over each and listed 35 employees drawing as much as $3,500 and over each. Was he trying to fool the Labor Committee?

In the list of employees you will also note that Director Densmore was paying a negro $4,380 a year as director of negro economics, another $1,740 as assistant director of negro economics, and two others $1,740 each as supervisors of negro economics.

I copy the following excerpts from the hearings:

Mr. BYRNES. Your director of negro economics is a negro?
Mr. DENSMORE. He is.
* * * * * * *
Mr. BYRNES. The director of economics and supervisor of economics; I do not see what functions they are exercising with regard to the employment of labor?
Mr. DENSMORE. Well, they do a very great deal; the director of negro economics arranges all the cooperation of the negro organizations in the field.
Mr. BYRNES. Have you had him for some length of time?
Mr. DENSMORE. Yes, sir; I don't know when he was appointed.
Mr. BYRNES. Was he there when you came there?
Mr. DENSMORE. He came in about a year ago.
Mr. BYRNES. Do you propose to continue in the service the director of negro economics as assistant supervisor?
Mr. DENSMORE. If the Secretary desires to.

Mr. Speaker, until a few weeks ago I was heartily in favor of a United States Employment Service properly officered, economically run and functioned in behalf of all laborers alike, but with facts obtained from investigations I have made, I am now in favor of abolishing the service altogether.

Of the 110,000,000 people in the United States, most of whom labor for their daily bread, there are only 3,000,000 members of labor unions. Therefore the Secretary of Labor and the Director General of Employment Service should be men who are not partial to labor unions or to any particular class, but should be sympathetic to and have deeply at heart the interests of all laborers alike.

It is a well known fact that union members denominate all unorganized laborers as "scabs" for whom they entertain the utmost contempt, and whose lives in many strikes they have unhesitatingly taken.

In his autobiography Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor states that since November, 1873 he has been a member of the Mine Workers' Union, and has taken an active part in trade-union affairs ever since, and was International Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America from 1900 to 1908. In his address published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, June 24, 1919, page 1712, Secretary Wilson says:

I make no hesitancy in saying that I am a trade-unionist myself. I believe in trade unionism. * * * When the demand for shipworkers and shipbuilders came from Seattle our employees in the interior of the country said to those who were applicants for employment that "it is not advisable to go to Seattle unless you are either a union man or willing to join the union," and we are held up as a trade-union department because we made that statement. We continued to make it. We are making it now. We will continue to make it. * * * If there was an industrial dispute in existence we would not be the agency through which labor could be furnished to that industrial dispute.

On June 27, 1919, before the Joint Committee on Labor hearings, Director Densmore testified (pp. 233–234):

The CHAIRMAN. In that connection, are you a relative of the Secretary of Labor?
Mr. DENSMORE. I am not any relative of the Secretary of Labor as has been reported.
Senator KENYON. How do you think that story arose, Mr. Densmore? Did you live where he lived in Iowa?
Mr. DENSMORE. Well, Senator, Secretary Wilson, when I was about 5 years old, as you have asked the question—was blacklisted in Pennsylvania, and he could not get any kind of a job, not only in the city where he was, but in the coal mines or elsewhere, and he had to leave——
Senator KENYON. I did not ask you about that.
Mr. DENSMORE. But I want to tell the story. He came to Iowa and he came to my father. My father was the superintendent of the water supply system of the Illinois Central Railroad, from your city, Fort Dodge, Senator KENYON, to our city, Waterloo, Iowa, at that time, and he got Mr. Wilson a job as a fireman on the Illinois Central, and enabled him to support his family until things blew over in Pennsylvania, when he went back, and it is true that he did live at our house.
Senator KENYON. But he is no relation to you at all?
Mr. DENSMORE. No; he is no relation to me at all. Miss Densmore is a sister of mine.
Mr. HERSEY. What are her wages in the Employment Service?
Mr. DENSMORE. I think they are $2,500 a year.

What do you suppose that Director Densmore meant when he said that Secretary Wilson was "blacklisted in Pennsylvania, and he could not get any kind of a job, not only in the city where he was, but in the coal mines and elsewhere, and he had to leave"? Blacklisted for what? What had he done that prevented his getting work in Pennsylvania and caused him to go to Iowa? I mention the above, because it may throw some light on late actions of the Secretary of Labor.

Now, what is the history of this proposed Nolan-Kenyon bill? At a convention called by Secretary Wilson and held in Washington on April 23, 24, and 25, 1919, at which, among others, 24 State directors of the United States Employment Service attended, the convention was called to order by Mr. W. E. Hall, a millionaire manufacturer, who is one of the Assistant Directors General of the United States Employment Service, and a tentative draft of a bill was read. A committee of 14 was appointed to draft a satisfactory bill, and on Thursday afternoon, April 24, 1919, this committee submitted a bill, which was referred for final drafting to a subcommittee, with which Director Densmore, Assistant Smyth, and Assistant Director (and millionaire manufacturer) W. E. Hall were authorized to sit and act, which committee on April 25, 1919, submitted its draft of a bill, that was unanimously adopted. Now, a comparison of these various drafts of bills with the Nolan and Kenyon bills, similar almost in every detail, will very readily indicate the source of this proposed legislation.

I will state in the outset that through investigations made by me, besides ascertaining that hundreds of thousands of dollars had been wasted and misapplied by the Employment Service here in Washington, I incidentally learned that Government employees who were not members of unions were discriminated against, and in many instances forced to join unions in order to hold their positions; and, furthermore, that the

Department of Labor was being used in the interests of radicals and even anarchists.

I took it for granted that my colleagues on the House Committee on Labor were not partisans of unions and would be just as anxious as I to ascertain union discrimination against nonunion employees, and that they would gladly assist me in bringing to light waste and misapplication of public funds by the Labor Department, as well as anarchistic tendencies existing therein. Notwithstanding that I was unusually busy with my general legislative duties, I appeared before the joint committee on June 24, 1919, and will repeat excerpts from what occurred:

Mr. THOMAS L. BLANTON (Member of House from Texas). I would like to ask the committee if they would not be willing to permit me to bring four or five witnesses before the committee to-morrow at some stated hour convenient to the committee, and if you would permit me to ask these witnesses less than half a dozen questions each. They are witnesses, some of them with whom I am not really personally acquainted, but I know that they have some facts that would be of very great interest to this committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not think that we could ask the questions, Mr. Blanton?

Mr. BLANTON. There are certain witnesses that I would like to bring here, to bring out some facts concerning the attitude of our Employment Service—is some places, at least—to give preference to union labor.

The CHAIRMAN. And could you do that in six questions?

Mr. BLANTON. I mean by that that I can bring out of each witness with six questions enough to allow you gentlemen to continue the interrogations yourselves. I do not know that you would be sufficiently familiar with what they know to ask them enough, so that they would state the facts. There are different ones from whom I would bring out the facts.

Mr. MACCRATE. Would it not be wise to submit to the chairman those questions that you would want to ask?

Mr. BLANTON. But there are certain questions which I would like to ask, and I would like to frame them myself.

Mr. MAHER. What objection have you to submitting the questions to the committee?

Mr. BLANTON. My only reason is the lack of time in which to prepare them. I am as busy as the other Members of Congress and the Senators on this committee. I have not the time to sit down and dictate everything that each witness knows.

Mr. CASEY. Where are those witnesses from, Mr. Blanton?

Mr. BLANTON. Some of them are employees of departments here in Washington.

Mr. CASEY. Well, where are the balance of them?

Mr. BLANTON. They are here in Washington at this time, and two of them have been waiting several days to be heard.

Mr. HERSEY. Will those witnesses say that the administration of the Federal Employment Bureau has not been efficient?

Mr. BLANTON. I expect to show that—I expect to show the committee this: That the present system is wrong——

Mr. HERSEY. The one in vogue during the war?

Mr. BLANTON. The one still in vogue. I expect to show the committee that out of five and a half million dollars that have been given to this Employment Service to expend that fully half of it has been wasted. Whether or not it has been misapplied, that is another matter. Let me state this to the committee: At Laredo, Tex., in my State, a little border town, our employment service employed four men, one at $140 per month, and on down, and three of them were Mexicans. The service there can easily be handled by one man.

At Brownwood and at various other towns, since the war, or since March, the city chambers of commerce have taken the matter up and have furnished the service, and not a dollar has been spent by this Government since March 4 in my district. Brownwood and Abilene, at those places, one man has been employed at $75 a month, and he has rendered as efficient services as were theretofore rendered by the corps of employees on the part of the Government. That illustrates one of the avenues of waste concerning which I expect to offer some evidence.

Senator KENYON. Do you expect to sustain the allegation that you made in your speech on June 17 in the House?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; I will expect to sustain those allegations, and I might add this, gentlemen, that I hope this committee, while they are investigating the matter—there have been some very serious charges preferred against the system, and our Labor Department, with respect to the noted California case. I take it that in view of the fact that it affects very materially the Director General of the Employment Service that it will be investigated——

Mr. MAHER. You say a California case. What case do you mean?

Mr. BLANTON. The Mooney case in California. It has cast such an aspersion upon the Department of Labor at this time that I hope that the committee will go into it and find out whether there is any foundation for those charges.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. BLANTON, you have got a resolution through Congress asking that the finances of the Department of Labor be gone into and that the matter be investigated?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes, sir; and I do not know why in the world that was not referred to this committee.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have another one to investigate the Employment Service, this very service——

Mr. BLANTON (interrupting). Yes; and I hope it will be investigated.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you are asking this committee to investigate the Mooney case?

Mr. BLANTON. No, no. Only the connection of Director Densmore and the Department of Labor with it.

The CHAIRMAN. You have said on no less than three different occasions that you are in favor of a Federal Employment Service.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes, sir; I have, and no man in Congress is more in favor of a good Federal Employment Service than I am.

The CHAIRMAN. You have said that you will "go to the sky," and that you "know how to play the limit."

Mr. BLANTON. I have, and I do. I know how to play the limit. Not with any gentlemen here, but I have in my past life played it while at college.

The CHAIRMAN. We would be very glad to have you come and give your reasons why you favor the Federal Employment Service, but what we are to determine is the need in the United States, if there is one, of a Federal Employment Bureau, and that is the thing we are going to decide; but whether Mr. Mooney or Mr. Gompers or Mr. Wilson has acted with a little impropriety, and so on, do you think that a Government that needs an employment bureau should be denied that when you have the machinery started, and should that enter into this investigation?

Mr. BLANTON. My position is merely this: I take it that this particular committee, both of the Senate and of the House, is vitally concerned with a proper investigation of the Department of Labor and the proper functioning of that department. If there has been or if there is now improper functioning, then I take it that this joint committee is fully concerned with that question. Now, when a grand jury in California says that a certain man is a renowned anarchist, and when he has been tried and convicted, and when his conviction has been affirmed by the highest courts of the land, and when they say that they have demanded of the Department of Labor in Washington the presence of a certain gentleman from the Department of Labor, and the promise is made to the governor of that State that he would go out there, and that they spent 32 days waiting for this gentleman to come out before them, and that the Department of Labor would not let him come and give them the benefit of what he knew, and when the charge is made, when we right now are appropriating $1,400,000 for our Department of Justice to hunt out and punish anarchists, and when the charge is made seriously by prominent business men of this country that our Department of Labor is working hand in hand with the people who are trying to get the convicted anarchists out of the penitentiary, I take it that it is a question that involves particular functions of the Department of Labor with which this committee should be concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. There might be investigations in their department, but is there anything that touches upon the functioning of this particular bureau?

Mr. CASEY. Will you kindly state who you have reference to that the Department of Labor refused to send out there?

Mr. BLANTON. I have reference to Mr. John B. Densmore, the present Director General of the United States Employment Service.

Mr. CASEY. Do you make the statement on your responsibility that the Department of Labor did not allow Mr. Densmore to go out there?

Mr. BLANTON. Well, I do not know whether you gentlemen went through it or not, but I put in the RECORD a report of the grand jury of the city and county of San Francisco, wherein they say that he was not sent out there, despite copies of telegrams from the governor of California requesting it, and from Secretary Wilson and from John B. Densmore, assuring them that Mr. John B. Densmore would appear there at a certain time.

Mr. CASEY. Was he at that time the head of the Bureau of Employment Service?

Mr. BLANTON. If the gentleman will read what I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, you will see that they speak of him in that report as Mr. John B. Densmore, Director General of the United States Employment Service.

The CHAIRMAN. You spoke of having a report from the grand jury——

Mr. BLANTON (interrupting). This report is an authentic document. There is no question about that report. It is the report of the grand jury of the city and county of San Francisco.

Senator KENYON. What do they say about Mr. Densmore?

Mr. BLANTON. This report of the grand jury of the city and county of San Francisco says that he was sent out to California by Secretary Wilson to investigate this Mooney case; that he made certain charges against the district attorney who convicted Mooney; and that those charges, if true, would have warranted action on the part of the grand jury.

Senator KENYON. Action against the district attorney?

Mr. BLANTON. Action against the district attorney; and that the governor gave the case careful consideration; they examined witness after witness to determine whether or not that report was correct; and that they were convinced that the report made by Mr. Densmore is not correct, but is a false report.

Senator KENYON. The report to whom?

Mr. BLANTON. That he made to the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Wilson, here. The position he took was that the Department of Labor was assuming the functions of the Department of Justice.

The CHAIRMAN. We are not trying the Department of Labor.

Mr. NOLAN. It is understood that any aspersions that have been made here, or any charges that have been made, or any criticisms that have been made, that the persons against whom they were made will have an equal chance to deny them.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, this is no star-chamber proceeding going on here.

Mr. CASEY. If we are going to permit Mr. BLANTON to interrogate witnesses here, are we also going to permit the men from the Department of Labor to interrogate witnesses here?

The CHAIRMAN. I have not put that question yet. Personally, he asked me yesterday in regard to the matter, and I said I did not think he would be permitted, because that would introduce a new element in the question of procedure.

Mr. NOLAN. I think that these men ought to have a chance to defend themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. They will certainly be welcome to come before the committee, anybody against whom charges have been made here, or anyone that has anything to say about this bureau, but I do not see why we should try the Secretary of Labor or the Labor Department, and I think we are going the limit when we are investigating those questions for which we were appointed to investigate.

Senator KENYON. Speaking as one who is friendly to this legislation, I feel, in the interests of the bill or any such legislation, that those charges ought to be cleaned up. I hear a great deal of talk on the floor, as no doubt you do, and there is a great deal of a disturbance being created by it.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we have set aside Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. MACCRATE. Then we will have a fair opportunity to call the people in here who have been subjected to the criticism. These witnesses will make a statement in answer to interrogatories, and then we will have to submit their answers to the people who have been criticized.

Mr. HERSEY. I think that the committee ought to be able to control the questions. If there are any improper questions asked, we should not allow them to be put to the witnesses.

Mr. MAHER. The Department of Labor may have people here——

The CHAIRMAN. It is moved and seconded that Mr. BLANTON and his witnesses be heard to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

(The motion was put by the chairman and was carried by a unanimous vote.)

The CHAIRMAN. All right, Mr. BLANTON, we will hear from you to-morrow morning.

I have inserted the above to show my colleagues how very difficult it is even for a Member of Congress to get before the Committee on Labor any evidence tending to reflect upon the Department of Labor or any branch thereof, and the frame of mind some Members at least of the Committee on Labor were in at the time witnesses were to appear before them.

At great inconvenience and some expense incident to finding and getting notices to witnesses scattered over Washington, I had them at the hearing the next morning. To my great surprise Director Densmore, his assistant, W. E. Hall—the millionaire manufacturer—and a bunch of their department chiefs were present.

I called a Densmore employee and another witness out on a gallery to ascertain whether certain documents requested by me had been brought, when one whispered to me that there was a man named "O'Leary," doing secret-service work for Director Densmore, had followed us and with his back turned was eavesdropping us a few feet away. After properly disposing of this intruder, the witnesses I had present who were employees under Densmore, stated that it would be very embarrassing for them to give evidence against their director, who would undoubtedly discharge them and try to ruin them as they had seen him and his chiefs scowling at them in an effort to intimidate them, and asked me to excuse them. This I refused to do, because I felt that it was my duty to make their knowledge of certain facts public.

To show how little concerned some Members of our Committee on Labor are with the question of union discrimination against nonunion employees of our Government, I insert the following:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1919.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, as a preface to what I desire to offer, may I state to the gentlemen of the committee, that I have no personal feeling whatsoever against the Department of Labor or against the Director General of the Employment Service, Mr. J. B. Densmore. As a loyal Democrat of my country, loving my party, I would be hopeful that he might be in a position to show that no possible irregularities had existed in the department, but where evidence is brought to my attention showing irregularities, I take it that it is my duty to present it to my colleagues both in the House and the Senators on the other side of the Capitol.

The CHAIRMAN (interrupting). Even if he is a Democrat?

Mr. BLANTON. Even if he is a Democrat, Mr. Chairman; yes. I am a Democrat, but I am an American citizen before I am a Democrat. It is that feeling that prompts me to bring this evidence in here to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. You, of course, have been a distinguished member of the bar for many years, and for eight years you were a presiding judge, and you will understand that we are running these hearings with as much dispatch as possible, but if we go into all these things the hearings are likely to be interminable, and therefore I will ask you to kindly keep yourself within bounds.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes, Mr. Chairman; I shall certainly try to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. As I take it, the proper procedure would be for the committee to ask the questions and get the information that we would like, and then, afterwards, if all the information is not brought out, you may question the witness.

Mr. BLANTON. But, Mr. Chairman, there are certain witnesses that I have here—I have not brought many here, because I understand that the committee's time is limited, and for that matter, my time is also limited—but there are certain questions that I can ask and thereby save the committee's time, as I indicated to the committee yesterday, and in that manner we may get through in a few minutes, and then the committee may ask any questions it may wish.

The CHAIRMAN. I will say that it is very unusual to have the witnesses interrogated by counsel, and so distinguished a counsel, and I hardly know about the precedent in such cases, and I would like to have the committee consulted in that regard.

Mr. BLANTON. I understood yesterday that I would be permitted to ask a few questions of each of the witnesses. I understood that when I went to the trouble of getting the witnesses and bringing them here.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this young lady here does not even know what I want with her.

Senator KENYON. I think probably we can hold her within reasonable bounds.

Mr. BLANTON. I will hold her within reasonable bounds.

Senator KENYON. You do know what you want to ask her about, do you, Mr. Blanton?

The CHAIRMAN. You will please remember, Mr. BLANTON, that the question before us is the propriety of establishing a Federal employment bureau. You understand, Mr. BLANTON, that you have resolutions in the House to investigate the whole Government of the United States, one to investigate the Department of Labor, and one to investigate this employment service separately. What is the use of making this an investigation committee at this time?

Mr. BLANTON. As I see it, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, there are just two questions before this committee, and the first of those questions is whether or not the Federal Employment Service has been properly functioning and has been properly spending the funds which we have given to them.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know that that question is very material to the matter before this committee. The purpose of this investigation, as I view it, is to establish whether or not we should establish a Federal employment bureau by law.

Mr. BLANTON. But, Mr. Chairman, if it were shown to this joint committee that our present service——

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). That the working of the present service, you mean.

Mr. BLANTON. That the working of the present service has been wasting two-thirds of the money that we have given to it, under those circumstances, Mr. Chairman, would this committee vote for a bill to keep that present service on in existence, and allow it to go on wasting the money——

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Permit me, Mr. BLANTON, to show you where I think you and I differ. The question that you state might be proper for us to put restrictions on it, but as to whether or not it would be proper to ascertain whether we should establish this employment bureau, then it is outside of that question, I think.

Mr. BLANTON. My idea has been all along, Mr. Chairman, that if they were improperly carrying on this service, or improperly using the appropriations that have been given to them, unless we know that we could not place the proper restrictions——

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). That has already been passed upon. As I view it, the only relevancy that testimony of this sort could have would be as to what restrictions, as you call them, should be put into the bill.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; and then there is another point, and the point is this: I take it that this committee is interested in the proposition of whether it is absolutely necessary for any employee of this Government to be a member of an employees' union in order to hold a position here in Washington I presume that this committee is interested in that question.

I will call Miss Mary Cunningham.

STATEMENT OF MISS MARY CUNNINGHAM.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this is Miss Mary Cunningham, whose home is in Plainview, Tex. She is not even a resident of my district.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your name, please?

Mr. BLANTON. Her name is Miss Mary Cunningham.

Senator KENYON. And what is her business?

Mr. BLANTON. She is employed at the present time in the new War Risk Insurance Bureau under Mr. Jones.

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed.

Mr. BLANTON. Miss Cunningham, you are a niece of Judge J. F. Cunningham, who is a prominent lawyer, known all over Texas, are you not?

Miss CUNNINGHAM. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. To save time I am going to ask a few leading questions. Miss Cunningham, you have taught school for a number of years in Texas before coming to Washington, have you not?

Miss CUNNINGHAM. Yes, sir; three years.

Mr. BLANTON. Prior to your coming to Washington were you a member of a union?

Miss CUNNINGHAM. No, indeed.

Mr. BLANTON. Since you have been at work here in Washington, have you joined a union?

Miss CUNNINGHAM. Over at the War Risk; yes.

Mr. BLANTON. State to the committee why did you join the union?

Mr. MACCRATE. Let me ask a question. Were you ever employed in the Bureau of Employment Service of the United States Government?

Miss CUNNINGHAM. I have never been in any bureau but the War Risk Bureau, and I was appointed to that.

Mr. MACCRATE. I do not see how it is at all relevant; I do not see the relevancy of testimony of an employee of any other department of the Government when we are inquiring into this branch of the service and this branch of the service only.

Mr. BLANTON. Let her answer. State to the committee how came you to join the union and what made you join.

Mr. MACCRATE. I object to that, Mr. Chairman, on these grounds: If we are going to take up personal reasons and other reasons why girls join different associations, we will never finish here in this world. They may bring in girls from any one of the other departments and take up the time of this committee——

Mr. BLANTON. That is the only question that I desire to ask this witness; and I will say this: That she was induced to join one of them upon representations that that was the only way by which she could hold her position.

The CHAIRMAN. But you would not charge Secretary of Labor Wilson and Mr. Densmore——

Mr. BLANTON (interposing). I want to show that that fact existed here in connection with some other matters which I desire to bring out and to charge Mr. Densmore with

The CHAIRMAN. I think it is not material.

Mr. BLANTON. I will connect it up directly with the Employment Service, and I will show that a person was discharged out of the Employment Service because she did not join a union.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, of course, there is a great variance of opinion about organized labor. Some gentlemen do not like it, and some do like it, and——

Mr. HERSEY (interrupting). And Mr. Mooney is not on trial here.

Mr. BLANTON. I will say that I like it, where it is properly functioned, but where it is not, it is absolutely wrong. I will try and connect this evidence up immediately with the Employment Service, but I will show that they not only discharged a woman over there because she was not a member of the union, but they followed up, followed that good woman up in various departments with the object of keeping her out of the Government employ. I will connect her testimony up with another——

Senator KENYON. You mean to say that this young lady had to join a union in order to hold a place in the War Risk Bureau?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; and another has been discharged because she did not join a union, and has been discharged from another place since. She was first discharged from the Employment Service.

Mr. WATSON. Well, don't you think that that should be shown by the one who was discharged from the Employment Service? Did they get Miss Cunningham her job?

Mr. BLANTON. They did not. I believe that I can show that it has been found to be absolutely necessary to join a union, almost, to hold a position in the city of Washington to-day.

Mr. WATSON. Suppose that be true, in what way is that going to throw any light on the conduct of the United States Employment Service?

Mr. BLANTON. But if the United States Employment Service itself discharged employees, and not only discharged employees, but has followed her through to other departments, through their other employees, and prevented them from holding their jobs, it is not only important, but it is an outrage.

Mr. MACCRATE. Mr. Chairman, I press my objection.

Senator KENYON. I think Mr. BLANTON should produce the other witness and show it.

Mr. BLANTON. The committee would not like to hear her testimony? I will call the next witness.

STATEMENT OF MISS J. RAYNES LILESTONE.

Mr. BLANTON. Your home address is Indianapolis, Ind., is it not, Miss Lilestone?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. In order that this good woman's standing may be known to the committee I would like, with the permission of the committee, to place in the record a number of indorsements, one from

Senator OVERMAN, who is chairman of the Committee on Rules of the United States Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. Until that is questioned, what is the use of putting a letter into the record. Nobody questions her at all.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I do it for this reason: It has been brought to my attention——

The CHAIRMAN. She can tell who she is, and I do not think that anyone here will dispute her.

Mr. BLANTON. May I give my reasons? It has been brought to my attention that there has been an effort—that by reason of the fact that a certain auditor in the Shipping Board made a statement in the record a short time ago—there has been an effort to prove that the man is insane—and witnesses are in this room now to attack the credibility of the witnesses that are brought in here.

Mr. MACCRATE. Until the witness's credibility is attacked I believe that the committee will assume that she is honest.

Mr. BLANTON. But I can not come back and refute the testimony that they will bring out. I have but a short time to appear before this committee—only two hours this morning. I do not expect to come before the committee any more, as I am very, very busy, and I can not be here to hear their testimony and introduce testimony to refute it.

But you have lived in Richmond, Va., for a number of years, and you have lived in Indianapolis, Ind., for a number of years?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. And you were employed by the Labor Department, Miss Lilestone?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. When?

Miss LILESTONE. I began my services during the month of September.

Mr. BLANTON. When?

Miss LILESTONE. September 12.

Mr. BLANTON. And after entering your employment state whether or not you were requested to join a union.

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. And what answer did you make to them?

Miss LILESTONE. I told them that I did not think it was necessary for me to join a union. The question was asked if I was a member of organized labor, and I told them no.

Mr. CASEY. What is that?

Miss LILESTONE. I told them no, that I did not think it was necessary in order to keep my Government position.

Mr. BLANTON. And what other statement, if any, was made to you?

Miss LILESTONE. The statement was made that in order to have a safe position that I would be compelled to join the union.

Mr. BLANTON. It was in the Labor Department?

Miss LILESTONE. It was in the Labor Department; yes.

Mr. BLANTON. And you refused to join the union?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes.

Mr. NOLAN. Were you working for the Employment Service System of the branch of the Department of Labor?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. NOLAN. And who was your superior officer?

Miss LILESTONE. The superior was Roger Babson, but he was not there during the time that I was employed.

Mr. NOLAN. What branch of the service was it?

Miss LILESTONE. It was the educational. The Bureau of Education.

Mr. NOLAN. And is it connected with the United States Employment Service?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. How long did you work there after that?

Miss LILESTONE. I worked—not quite—I would say just about a month. I received my dismissal; the letter was dated on the 9th; and I received my dismissal; it was dated on the 9th, and I received it on the 11th.

Mr. BLANTON. Of what month?

Miss LILESTONE. October.

Mr. NOLAN. You were there just one month?

Miss LILESTONE. You have the letter there, Mr. BLANTON. I think that I gave it to you.

Mr. BLANTON. You have a document here from the Civil Service Commission in which it shows that you made a rating of 81?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HERSEY. Let us see the letter of dismissal. What does it state?

Mr. BLANTON. Here is your dismissal, signed by Mr. S. J. Gompers, chief clerk, and there is your dismissal [handing letters to Miss Lilestone].

Mr. HERSEY. This is dated the 16th.

Miss LILESTONE. I entered the service on the 12th.

Mr. BLANTON. Please read the dismissal.

Miss LILESTONE. "October 10, 1918. Miss J. Raynes Lilestone, by direction of the acting chief of the service, your services as clerk at $1,100 per annum in the industrial plants position have been discontinued, effective at the close of October 9, 1918. Robert C. Starr, chief clerk, Information and Education Service."

This gentleman, as I understand it, is a member of the union.

Mr. BLANTON. Did you go to see that gentleman after you received that letter?

Miss LILESTONE. I did; and he said that he had orders from the department head to dismiss me.

Mr. BLANTON. And then did you ask him the reason for your dismissal, Miss Lilestone?

Miss LILESTONE. I asked him the reason for my dismissal; and if you gentlemen will just let me explain—they never gave me a chance.

Senator KENYON. Do you mean that they never gave you a chance from the time that you went there?

Miss LILESTONE. They never gave me an opportunity. Of course, I knew I made good.

Senator KENYON. Then, what do you mean by saying that they never gave you a chance?

Miss LILESTONE. They never gave me any reasons why such a dismissal was sent; they never gave me a hearing or anything of that kind.

Mr. BLANTON. And right after that you were employed by the Commission on Training Camp Activities in the War Department?

Mr. CASEY. Wait one minute. Is it not a fact that the information and educational services is one of the emergency divisions set up in the Department of Labor during the war?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes; I think it is.

Senator KENYON. Were there any others discharged about the time you left?

Miss LILESTONE. Not that I know of. I knew very few people there.

Mr. BLANTON. Here is a certificate from the Commission on Training Camp Activities showing that you worked for them. Would the committee mind her reading that, showing that her services were satisfactory?

Senator KENYON. That was after that?

Mr. HERSEY. I would like to know how long after she was discharged that she went to work for some other branch of the service?

Miss LILESTONE. Just shortly after; in fact, the very following week. I saw that my means were very limited on account of the conditions existing here, and I made an application to the administration—the Railroad Administration—and I received a position, beginning at a salary of $1,500 per year; but on account of my physical condition, due to the experience that I had undergone—that is, the humiliation part of it—it was not the question of work but it was the humiliation part of it—I broke down and was taken ill, and I was compelled to go into the hospital. When I came out I made application to the War Camp Activities——

Mr. BLANTON. Let me read that.

"JANUARY 14, 1919.

"To whom it may concern:

"This is to certify that Miss J. Rayne Lilestone has worked in the accounting office of the Commission on Training Camp Activities from December 11 to January 11, 1919, upon a special piece of work which is now completed, and we are therefore giving Miss Lilestone a release. Her work for the Commission on Training Camp Activities has been very satisfactory. "CHESTER C. WATERS,

"Chief Accountant."

Now, Miss Lilestone, after that you had an appointment from the War Department, the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division, General Staff, dated March 21, giving you employment at $1,100?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. When did you cease to be employed by the War Department? You were employed by the War Department up to when?

Miss LILESTONE. Up to the 23d.

Mr. BLANTON. The 23d of June?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. And the 23d was the day before yesterday?

Miss LILESTONE. Day before yesterday; yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. That was Monday?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir. With the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division.

Mr. BLANTON. Now, Miss Lilestone, I will ask you, while you were working for this War Department, if any person who purported to be interested in organized labor, and who had previously known you in the Labor Department when you worked there, had occasion to see you working in the War Department, and have a conversation with you, and if so, state who it was and when it occurred?

Miss LILESTONE. I was sitting at my desk, and I was approached by a lady whom I did not recognize immediately, and she says, "What are you doing here?" I said, "Why, I have a perfect right to be here. I am under civil service." She said, "Are you a member of the employees' league?" I said, "I am not." Then I said to her, "What is your name?" I though perhaps she was one of the members of the department there. She said, "I was with the Federal Employment Service" I did not remember her. I said, "I do not know your name." I said, "What is your name?" She said, "I can not tell you." Then she disappeared from the room. A gentleman in charge there——

Mr. BLANTON. Now, just a minute, in that connection; during that conversation did she give you any information of whether or not you would be permitted to remain in the War Department?

Miss LILESTONE. Well, she intimated, she——

Mr. MACCRATE. Not what she intimated; tell us what she said. What did she say?

Miss LILESTONE. Well, she said it would be safer to be a member of the employees' union, but I paid very little attention to it, because those things—I thought that the Government would take care of its employees without having to join an organization in this country.

Mr. MACCRATE. Just give us the conversation. State what this conversation was. Is that all of the conversation?

Mr. BLANTON. You are out of a position right now, are you?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. And you are dependent on working for a living?

Miss LILESTONE. I am.

Mr. BLANTON. Did you ever see me in your life until a short time ago?

Miss LILESTON. I never knew you.

Mr. HERSEY. Was there any reason for your discharge from the last position? Have you that discharge?

Miss LILESTONE. You have my dismissal there, Mr. BLANTON?

Mr. BLANTON. May I say this to the committee: There may be not only an effort to attack the standing of the witnesses, but also an effort to attack me, and I want to say that I am amply able mentally, morally, and physically to maintain any position that I take in the House, before this committee, or anywhere else. I am amply able to do that, and I want the fellows who have been attacking this good woman to understand that I am going to protect the people who are brave enough——

Mr. MACCRATE. I trust that we will have——

Mr. BLANTON (interrupting). I do not like to have them send a special secret-service man out to stand under my nose.

The CHAIRMAN. You may put in your testimony.

Mr. MACCRATE. In that dismissal, did they give any reason for her dismissal?

Miss LILESTONE. They did not; and I demanded an explanation, and I wanted it in writing.

Senator KENYON. Miss Lilestone, at the time of this talk that you had with this lady in the Department of Labor, it occurred in the hall, you say?

Miss LILESTONE. Well, the rooms are just a large room. I do not know whether it is a hall.

Senator KENYON. Were you sitting down or standing up?

Miss LILESTONE. No; I was standing up.

Senator KENYON. Was the person a woman?

Miss LILESTONE. A woman.

Senator KENYON. What kind of a looking woman was she?

Miss LILESTONE. It seems to me that she was a blonde.

Senator KENYON. Was she the same woman that talked to you in the War Department?

Miss LILESTONE. No.

Senator KENYON. Did you ever see her afterwards?

Miss LILESTONE. I never did.

Senator KENYON. And in about a week after that you were discharged, you say?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir.

Senator KENYON. Do you know of others in there who did not belong to unions?

Miss LILESTONE. No, sir.

Mr. HERSEY. Do you know whether the Employment Bureau had anything to do with your dismissal?

Miss LILESTONE. I do not; but from my standpoint it looked as though they did, as though they had agents all through the departments. It looked very plain to me, but I gave it very little thought.

Mr. MACCRATE. Now, this second lady that asked you about the United States employees' league, what was her description?

Miss LILESTONE. She was a blonde, but not the same one.

Mr. MACCRATE. And she came right in and walked right out again——

Miss LILESTONE (interrupting). Yes, sir.

Mr. MACCRATE. And just simply said to you that you had better join the union, and she left you right away?

Miss LILESTONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. Would the committee hear Miss Cunningham now?

The CHAIRMAN. We will hear anyone.

Mr. NOLAN. Before the lady leaves the witness stand I think that the—she has intimated that she thought the United States Employment Service had agents around these departments. Now, Mr. Chairman, is it fair to permit questions affecting the service—if it is, I think it also fair to permit the service, or those representing the service, to defend themselves and cross-examine the witness.

Mr. BLANTON. I have no objection.

Mr. NOLAN. It is a matter for this committee to decide, and I ask that the other side be entitled to cross-examine the witness if they care to. Mr Densmore is here.

Mr. MACCRATE. I do not think that any cross-examination is necessary so far as this witness is concerned.

Mr. NOLAN. Well, one of her last statements was that the United States Employment Service had agents throughout the departments.

Mr. MACCRATE. But they can meet that statement when they go on the stand.

Mr. NOLAN. I ask that the representative of the Employment Service, if he so desires, be permitted to cross-examine this witness.

Miss LILESTONE. May I speak a word just a moment?

Mr. NOLAN. I am only suggesting that they be asked if they want to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. HERSEY. If we pursue that policy there will be no end to the hearing.

Miss LILESTONE. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. BLANTON (interrupting). Unless they want it; that is all I want from you.

Miss LILESTONE. I want to take the time——

Mr. BLANTON. Just a moment.

Senator KENYON. If the witness wants to say something, she may do so.

Mr. BLANTON. I am through with her.

Miss LILESTONE. I was asked by Grace Porter Hopkins, who is superintendent of the Woman's Division of the Employment Bureau, and her story is a lengthy one, if you want to listen to it now. She asked me if I was a member of the Employees' League, and I told her no, and she said that "it would be safer for you to become a member of it."

(The following letter was thereafter ordered by the chairman to be incorporated in the record in full, as follows:)

JUNE 27.

Hon. J. M. C. SMITH,
Chairman of the Joint Committee on Labor,
Senate Room 201, Capitol, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: In my testimony before the committee which is investigating the Employment Bureau of the Department of Labor, owing to the limited time allowed me, I was unable to state the following facts, which I would like to appear in the record:

Owing to physical breakdown, due to my experience in the Education Information Bureau of the Department of Labor, I transferred my $1,500 position to a man who was in need of employment. This, on the assurance of Mrs. Grace Porter Hopkins, Chief of the Employment Bureau, that she would secure me another position when my strength would permit me to resume work.

After explaining to her my extreme financial condition, I then asked Mrs. Hopkins if the Government made any provision for hospital treatment for its employees at reasonable rates. She answered in the affirmative, and sent me to Providence Hospital, saying that the Government would bear my expenses while there. My expenses authorized by Mrs. Hopkins were $35 per week. This hospital bill has not been paid by the Department of Labor.

Probably because I am not a member of the Employee's Union, the Employment Bureau has made no effort to secure me a position. I was not only advised by Mrs. Hopkins and Mrs. Neal, another chief of the same division, to leave Washington, but efforts were made by their clerks to get me out of the city.

Very truly, yours,

JULIA RAYNES LILESTONE,
826 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR UNINTERESTED.

Mr. Speaker, after the committee showed that it was absolutely uninterested in the testimony of Miss Cunningham, disclosing that she was forced to join a union in order to hold her Government position in Washington, and that about the only interest Mr. NOLAN and Mr. MACCRATE seemed to take in the fact that Miss Lilestone had been dismissed from the Department of Labor and hounded from department to department by purported representatives of the United States Employment Service, apparently because she would not join a union, was the assertion that the service would clear itself as soon as its representatives testified, I deemed it futile to go into the question further, and offered no other of the available witnesses on that point.

The above situation emphasizes the impropriety of placing on the Committee on Labor, which should deal impartially with the interests of the scores of millions of laborers, organized and unorganized alike, Congressmen representing strong partisan union districts, and who themselves are naturally strong partisans of union labor. It likewise emphasizes the impropriety of having a strong partisan of unions as our Secretary of Labor and as our director general of the United States Employment Service, when such unions embrace only 3,000,000 laborers of the numerous millions of unorganized laborers throughout our land.

Not a member of union labor is a producer of farm products. Every union member is a consumer of farm products; hence is constantly hammering down every product raised by farmers to the lowest minimum, so that he may buy as cheaply as possible. While through strikes unions have forced its members' wages up, until to-day the big shoe manufacturer, Henry Bacon, at Haverhill, Mass., is forced to pay to the man who cuts linings for shoes $120 per week of 44 hours and to his leather cutters from $70 to $80 per week of 44 hours, put in during Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of each week, with no work whatever done on Saturday and Sunday, as the cutters of shoe linings need all of the four Saturdays each month to spend the $480 they have taken in during the 20 workdays per month.

And, Mr. Speaker, our farmers throughout the United States are at last waking up, and realizing what is causing the high price of shoes, and what is causing the continual hammering down of the price of green hides and every product of the farm that goes into the make-up of shoes, clothing, and other necessities. We have virtually turned our Government over to Mr. Gompers and unions. I want every man in the United States to be able through honest, energetic, efficient work to make sufficient money to maintain with proper economy his family, to properly feed, clothe, and educate them, to acquire a comfortable home, and furnish it with conveniences, to be able to lay aside enough money to protect his family against ordinary misfortunes and old age, and, after doing a day's work of eight honest hours, to have the balance of his time to devote to his family. But this idea of one class, through strikes, disregard of law, and even through bloodshed, forcing all of the people to pay the highest amount of money for the smallest amount of work done is vicious in the extreme, and must not be tolerated.

The 240,000 Government employees drawing salaries of $2,500 and under each all now get an annual bonus of $240 extra. For instance, instead of getting $2,500, that class now gets $2,740. And when I proposed in my bill to pay a bonus of $100 to each soldier, sailor, and marine, so that he would not go home broke, Congress cut the amount to $60 before it would allow a service bonus.

On July 9, 1919, the gentleman from California [Mr. NOLAN] called up his bill H. R. 5726 which proposed to pay to the thousands of negro porters, messengers, watchmen, janitors, and charwomen employed by the Government the enormous salary of $110 per month—counting bonus—for seven hours' work per day, six days a week, with a month's vacation each year on full pay, and the usual sick leave on full pay; because I called the attention of the House to the unreasonable, extravagant, inexcusable provisions of said bill, and tried to defeat it, I ruffled the feelings of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SMITH], chairman of the Committee on Labor, who, in trying to say something mean about me, could think of nothing worse than the following:

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, we have listened to some violent remarks by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON], who is probably a great reformer and economist in his way. A day or so ago an open letter came to our desk—I think to the desk of every Member of the House—and I want to read to the committee the great economies expressed by the gentleman in a bill which he introduced May 19, 1919, to pay to each Confederate soldier and to the widow of each Confederate soldier $1,000 and the further sum of $25 a month during their natural lives. It provides as follows:

Providing for the return to the South certain of the "cotton tax" collected from 1863 to 1868 by paying to each living Confederate soldier and each living widow of a Confederate soldier, as proper representatives of the South, the sum of $1,000 and a further sum of $25 per month during the remainder of their lives, and authorizing the appropriation of money therefor.

Now, was not he desperate? I am proud of the fact that by my said bill I am seeking to do justice to the deserving old Confederate soldier and his widow. But I am not proposing to pay them anything out of the people's money; I am merely proposing to pay them a mere pittance out of their own money—out of the $70,000,000 which half of the Supreme Court of the United States held was unlawfully and unjustly collected from the South as cotton tax by the Government, and which has been in the Treasury for over 50 years, with neither principal nor interest returned. I am also proud of the fact that, notwithstanding the fact that I am busy from 12 to 16 hours every day working for my constituents, I took the time to send to each Representative and Senator in Congress a personal communication urging the passage of said bill, for which measure I have worked faithfully ever since I came to Congress.

But, getting back to the negro janitor $110 per month bill: The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GOOD] offered an amendment to pay these employees only $1,080 per year, or $90 per month, and not allow them the $240 bonus extra, which amendment passed

by a vote of 77 to 43, and further consideration of the bill was postponed until June 16. During these seven days interim the labor unions of Washington got busy to force Congress to restore this $240 bonus to the bill. Mr. Luther C. Steward, president of the employees' union, said it must be restored. By way of introduction, he is the same Luther C. Steward who draws $2,750 as president of this union, $3,500 as an employee of the United States Employment Service under Mr. Densmore, while his wife drew $1,100 in the Munitions Building; and during the last six months of last year he drew additional, as travel allowance, from the Employment Service the following: July, $134.45, on voucher No. 197; August, $127.25, on voucher No. 2450; September, $87.50, on voucher No. 6248; October, $113.25, on voucher No. 9656; November, $120.50, on voucher No. 14331; and December, 1918, $127.50, on voucher No. 18495.

Now, bear in mind that Mr. Luther C. Steward's official station was Washington, D. C., and, as stated by Auditor Burroughs, had no occasion to travel; yet, in addition to his salary of $3,500 drawn from the Government, he drew the above average travel allowance of $118.60 each month additional. Possibly the following newspaper item will give us some light on the matter:

[News item from Washington Times, June 28, 1919.]

UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' HEAD RETURNS FROM MEETING.

Luther C. Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, returned to-day from New Orleans, where he attended the annual meeting and festival of Local No. 22 of the federation. Mr. Steward was the guest of honor at a banquet tendered him, and he was presented with a handsome gavel.

This traveling gentleman stayed at home long enough to have the Good amendment defeated and the $240 bonus restored, so that these thousands of negro porters, messengers, watchmen, janitors, and charwomen would get $1,320 per year. He sent a union delegation to Members of Congress in their offices to influence them to change their vote. He had the Washington Central Labor Union to send a personal letter to each Member of Congress embracing the following:

(Meets every Monday night at 1006 E Street NW.)

WASHINGTON CENTRAL LABOR UNION,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 606 FIFTH STREET NW.

Dear Sir: The Central Labor Union of Washington, at its meeting last night, instructed the secretary to convey to you its earnest request, as expressed in a resolution adopted by unanimous vote, that you use your influence to defeat Representative GOOD'S amendment to the Nolan minimum wage bill for Federal employees. This amendment, as you will recall, was adopted in Committee of the Whole on Wednesday last, and the Nolan bill itself will come before the House again on Calendar Wednesday of this week.

This amendment of Mr. GOOD'S will deprive more than 10,000 Government employees, receiving salaries from $880 to $1,080 per year, of a part of the $240 increase for the current year granted by Congress in the legislative appropriation act.

We ask your support for the Nolan bill as reported by the Committee on Labor, without the Good amendment.

Very truly, yours,

[SEAL.] N. A. JAMES, *Secretary.*

All of the Washington newspapers each day were filled with propaganda urging Congressmen to change their vote and restore the $240 bonus. And the union admonition, as usual, prevailed, as on July 16, 1919, by a record vote of 283 to 91, the $240 bonus was put back into the bill. Then, by resorting to parliamentary tactics, I prevented final passage of the bill until July 22, 1919. Hoping at least to defeat this $240 bonus, I put the following evidence before my colleagues:

"Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, should the Good amendment be defeated by action of the House, and undoubtedly it will be by a Republican majority, then under this bill every 18-year-old negro porter, every 18-year-old negro messenger, every 18-year-old negro watchman, every 18-year-old negro chargirl in the employ of this Government—and there are thousands of them—would receive a salary of $110 a month, and under existing laws they would each get a month's vacation each year on full pay.

"Mr. HERSEY. Will the gentleman yield?

"Mr. BLANTON. No; I have only five minutes, and am sorry I can not yield to the distinguishd gentleman from Maine. Now, I want to show the Congress that such a proposal is ridiculous in the extreme and is out of all reason and out of all proportion to the salaries paid white men and women throughout our land by the private business enterprises of our Nation. I want to read you some excerpts from what people say in my district on that question:

"Mr. A. W. Sledge, editor of the Ledger, the daily newspaper of Ballinger, Tex., advises that there are assistant cashiers in the banks of Runnels County, Tex., who do not get over $100 per month; that the salaries of bookkeepers in said banks range from a minimum of $65 to a maximum of $100 per month; that the tellers in said banks receive $100 per month; that the clerks in said banks receive from $40 to $85 per month; that the janitors in said banks receive $30 per month; that said banks of Runnels County allow only 10 days' vacation on pay per year; that there are many women clerking in the stores in Runnels County, working nine hours per day, on salaries ranging from $40 to $65 per month; that the people at home are becoming aroused over the extravagant ideas of Congress in wasting the public money in granting salaries out of all reason and proportion to value of service rendered, and want it checked.

"Mr. Harry G. Hubert, editor of the Democrat-Voice, the leading newspaper published in Coleman County, Tex., advises me that there are bank cashiers in Coleman County, Tex., who do not get more than $100 per month; that there are some assistant cashiers in banks there who do not get more than $85 per month; that the bookkeepers in the banks of Coleman County get salaries ranging from $60 to $125 per month; that the janitors in said banks get salaries ranging from $35 to $60 per month; that the night watchmen in said banks get salaries ranging from $50 to $60 per month.

"Mr. W. H. Carpenter, editor of the Chief Exponent, the leading and oldest newspaper published in Commanche County, Tex., advises me that the bookkeepers in the banks of Comanche County, Tex., receive salaries ranging from $700 per year to $1,500; that many of said bookkeepers work for $700 per year, which is a little less than $60 per month, and that the people are against Congress fixing salaries out of all reason and proportion.

"The Daily Index Co., publishing the leading daily newspaper in Palo Pinto County, Tex., advises me that in Palo Pinto County, Tex., the average salary paid by the banks to bank clerks is $75 per month, and that the minimum salary paid to bookkeepers in said banks is $100 per month.

"This Congress is as wild as a March hare when the subject of Government salaries and rights of labor unions are under consideration.

"Have you ever seen a west Texas cowboy rope the forefeet of a running yearling? That is what is going to happen to some of us Congressmen unless we change about and quit throwing away the public money and thus placing additional burdens upon the already tax-burdened shoulders of the people.

"Mr. FITZGERALD. Let me say to the gentleman from Texas that they ought to have a minimum-wage commission in his State.

"Mr. BLANTON. They ought to have a little more reason in this Congress.

"Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield. [Laughter and applause.] Gentlemen, I want to assert without fear of contradiction that there are three classes of Government employees who have not been heard by the Committee on Labor in the preparation of this bill. One is the fourth-class postmasters, another the third-class postmasters, and another the clerks who help do the work in those offices. They have not been heard either in person or by any organization representing them. Now, the gentleman from Indiana, who speaks about a fourth-class postmaster canceling only twenty 2-cent stamps a day, should listen to this from a fourth-class postmaster of the country:

"LUEDERS, TEX., *July 7, 1919.*

"Judge THOMAS L. BLANTON, M. C.,
"*Washington, D. C.*

"DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: I would like to have your judgment on a question. Do you think there is any likelihood of the postmasters of the fourth class getting any better pay? I know we get a little raise beginning the first of this month, but it does not amount to anything if you will take the time to figure it out. I can't stay at the price and live. My office is getting where I have to have help. I have to pay $50 per month for help, and I get what is left, which amounted to $39 for the last quarter.

"Mr. LAYTON. What is his business?

"Mr. BLANTON. He is a fourth-class postmaster——

"Mr. LAYTON. What else does he do?

"Mr. BLANTON. Let me finish his letter, and you will see.

"Can you blame me for quitting? If I did not make a little on the outside—

"[Laughter.]

"I would starve to death. I have no one to take care of or I would done been dead as heck. My rural carrier gets $1,548 a year and works three and a half hours a day. I get about $800 a year, pay $600 of it for help, work from 5.30 a. m. to 7 p. m. Now, Judge, I am not blowing off—

"[Laughter.]

"you know I am not that kind of a man, but telling you the straight truth, and you know if my word is worth anything or not.

"Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain your friend,

"DAVID J. OLINGER, *P. M.*

"The above is a fair sample of the letters I am daily receiving from fourth-class postmasters, many of whom have lately given up their positions in disgust, and in instances it has been impossible, as at Norton, Tex., to find anyone to take the office.

"As I said the other day, I want the country to know that this minimum-wage bill, which sought to give $110 per month—count-

ing bonus—to negro porters, janitors, messengers, watchmen, and charwomen, 18 years of age and up, and which absolutely refuses to do justice to third and fourth class postmasters and postal clerks was fathered and brought into this House by a Republican [Mr. NOLAN], was reported out by a Republican committee, and is being handled and so passed on the floor of this House by a Republican majority. I want these postmasters and postal clerks to know that the Republicans of this House are Job's comforters to them, and have fought against and voted down every provision and amendment seeking to do them justice. The old excuse of letting the matter be cared for by the Post Office Committee is threadbare and ridiculous and will not be longer swallowed by these deserving Government employees.

"I am intimately acquainted with Mr. Olinger and have known him for over 20 years. He is a capable, highly deserving man, works in his post office from early morning till late at night, in Lueders, a thriving railroad town in Jones County, on the edge of the great oil-producing section of the world-renowned Ranger oil field; yet after deducting the $50 per month he is required to pay his clerk, he receives only $200 a year, just a little over $16 per month. And while refusing to grant him any relief, this Republican House is going to pay $110 per month to negro janitors and chargirls 18 years old, and at the same time let them enjoy each year one month's vacation on full pay and 30 days additional on doctor's certificate on full pay. You are going to hear from the people.

"Now, I want to read you one from a third-class postmaster.

"Mr. BEGG. Will the gentleman yield for just one question?

"Mr. BLANTON. No; I am very sorry I can not, my time is so limited.

"This letter is dated Albany, Tex., June 24, 1919, and is addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, and says:

"This office is swamped with work owing to oil developments in this territory. We are unable to work from 15 to 25 sacks of 'Albany distributing' mail, which arrives about 6.45 a. m., until after departure of star routes, which delays this mail 24 hours. The service at Breckenridge has collapsed to such an extent that business firms at that place have parcel post and C. O. D. mail come to this office and send here 27 miles for it. I delivered recently for one firm in Breckenridge C. O. D. packages to the amount of $1,225.24 in one day. I can not work mail for all of Throckmorton County, handle parcel post for Stephens County, and be central accounting office for Shackelford County, and give the patrons of this office service with only $41 per month clerk hire. The receipts of this office so far this quarter amount to $2,036.41. Sales of stamped paper, $1,923.91; box rents, $112.50; total receipts for this quarter last year, $1,331.30. * * * Why are not the patrons of this office entitled to service as well as the patrons of first and second class offices?

"Let me read you another excerpt.

"Mr. SNYDER. Is that from a fourth-class postmaster?

"Mr. BLANTON. From a third-class postmaster. He says:

"Why the rural carrier and his substitute are paid $1,665 per annum for four hours' work, six days a week, serving 84 boxes, while this office is allowed only $492 per annum clerk hire to serve 3,000 patrons of this office, separate mail for 7,000 in Throckmorton County, and be central accounting office for Shackelford County. Why a clerk in this office has to work 13 hours a day, 6 days a week, and 8 hours on Sunday for $41 per month, while in Abilene they get $125 per month for 8 hours per day and 50 cents per hour for overtime.

"Now, gentlemen, this is the situation: This highly intelligent, educated, capable, diligent, overworked postmaster, Mr. Frank K. Sterrett, does not make $110 per month, and never gets a vacation. Here we are asking the clerks in the rural offices—clerks, if you please, who have no other business, who do not get anything else on the outside—to work for $41 per month; white men and white women, if you please; and yet you Republicans with your Republican majority are going to give negro janitors and negro charwomen, 18 years of age, $110 per month, with a whole month vacation each year on full pay. The people of this country are going to call you to account, and you will be absolutely unable to justify yourselves.

"The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

"Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

"The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none."

Mr. Speaker, I made every effort possible to get the same consideration shown third and fourth class postmasters and ill-paid postal employees that was being shown negro porters and janitors, but the gentleman from California [Mr. NOLAN] defeated me at every turn.

And, before final passage, on July 22, 1919, I made a motion to recommit this bill, and have this $240 bonus taken from it, and I was the only Member who voted to thus eliminate the bonus, and the bill was passed carrying the bonus. When I am right, I am not ashamed to vote alone. It is an awfully easy matter to drift with the tide, but it takes courage and effort to swim against the current. There is no influence in this Nation to-day more powerful than that exerted by unions. There are more than 100,000 negroes in Washington, and unions had to take care of them. And in the Washington Post, July 23, 1919, Mr. Luther C. Steward, president of Federation, mentioned the thousands of janitors and charwomen in the Federal buildings that would be benefited, and highly commended Mr. NOLAN and his Republican Party for passing the measure.

Under this bill thousands of negro porters, messengers, watchmen, janitors and charwomen will get $1,320 per year for seven hours' work per day, six days per week, with one month vacation each year on full pay, with an additional 30 days' sick leave on doctor's certificate each year on full pay, with half-holiday every Saturday during the summer months, all legal holidays, all special occasions in Washington, working in comfortable buildings, steam heated in winter, with ice water and electric fans in summer, having access to all the numerous pleasure parks and buildings of public interest, while on the other hand there are thousands of bank bookkeepers, postmasters, and even assistant cashiers holding responsible financial positions who get less. And the now overburdened taxpayers are paying the bill. Why do not the people let Congress hear from them? Will the people never wake up? When they do, I am going to have some company in voting on such measures.

Washington is the mecca of wastefulness, extravagance, and money spenders. Sometime ago I had three young ladies in my office doing extra work. One asked Miss Penny Martin, of McCauley, Tex., what she paid for her coat. She replied that she got it at a bargain, as Garfinkle asked $125 for it, but that she got it for only $105. It did not take long for Miss Martin to get into the Washington swing of extravagance. Up to this date my wife has never paid more than $50 for a coat, and she has managed to get along. No wonder the Washington newspapers dig me for fighting extravagance, when by the numerous page advertisements they carry in each edition they are becoming millionaires. And to encourage extravagance and thriftlessness labor unions are now arranging to force the passage of a bill to retire all Government employees after reaching a certain age on pensions as high as $720 per year.

Let us now return to the hearings before the Joint Committee on Labor. Following are excerpts from Mr. Le Prohon's testimony:

STATEMENT OF MR. E. P. LE PROHON.

Mr. BLANTON. This is the second time that I have ever seen you, isn't it, Mr. Le Prohon?

Mr. LE PROHON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. And the other was when I requested you to come here to testify?

Mr. LE PROHON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. Give the committee your business and what connection you have had with any Employment Service.

Mr. LE PROHON. For the last six years I have been in charge of employment work for a corporation.

Mr. BLANTON. What corporation?

Mr. LE PROHON. I am just coming to that. In 1913, until 1918, for the Phoenix Construction Co., during which period I handled all the employment for that company.

Mr. BLANTON. In their employment have you ever worked for——

Mr. LE PROHON. And shipped men—pardon me—through three States, Idaho, Utah, and Colorado.

Mr. BLANTON. And in their service, have you worked for——

Mr. LE PROHON (interrupting). And along about March, 1918, I was brought East by the Atlantic Loading Co. to take charge of the employment of the Atlantic Loading Co. plant at ——, N. J.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Le Prohon, during the life of what is known as the United States Employment Service, what restrictions were placed upon your private agencies by this Government agency, with regard to your business of continuing to get employment for the people that you represented?

Mr. LE PROHON. Well, it was about the middle of July. I was in charge of the office——

The CHAIRMAN. What year?

Mr. LE PROHON. 1918. A man by the name of Mr. Spitz, Joseph Spitz, I believe, was State director of the Federal Employment Service for the State of New Jersey, with offices at Newark, and he came into my office and left me a copy of a bulletin called the Employment Service News, or something—I am not familiar with the name of it—and he stated after August 1 that the Federal Employment Service expected to take over the control of all unskilled labor, and that I could not advertise in the papers for unskilled labor, could not give the rates to be paid, could not give the location where the position was, or could not open an office in any city out of my district unless I had a representative in the Federal Employment Service; further, I should not ship men out of my district from any other State, or from any other district—in the beginning it was divided into districts, and a little later they had it on the principle of State lines, so that I was located between Atlantic City and Philadelphia, and between me and Atlantic City, or between our plant, there was a loading plant of the Bethlehem Loading Co., at Mays Landing, at New Jersey, and that was about 10 or 12 miles closer to Atlantic City than we were. It was on the electric line as well as the steam line. The commutation service was much cheaper between Atlantic City and Mays Landing than it was between Atlantic City and our plant. He said that I could not go out of my district to get men. If they would come to the State, I could hire them. Well, we were a Government plant, erecting a shell-loading plant. We were not doing anything else, and we were being paid on the cost-plus basis.

Mr. BLANTON. Did this loading company pay to the Federal director $750 for paying transportation charges on men?

Mr. LE PROHON. We advanced the Federal Employment Service in Philadelphia $750 to pay the transportation for any steam fitters which they might secure in their bureau and ship down to us, they to take receipts and furnish us with the same.

Mr. BLANTON. Now, Mr. Le Prohon, in that connection, would you charge that $750 to your cost-plus basis, against the Government, and collect it from the Government?

Mr. LE PROHON. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Now, did they ever furnish you those receipts for this $750?

Mr. LE PROHON. No, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. And did you ever demand it of them?

Mr. LE PROHON. Mr. Whitcomb wrote two letters, and the general auditor wrote, too, and finally the Federal Employment Service closed down, and I went up with a receipt stating underneath it, to be signed before a notary, that the above expense account was true and just, and I had Mr. Whitcomb sign it—sign five copies—and I took those to Mr. Stokes and brought them down to the Government and turned it in, and the Atlantic Loading Co. was reimbursed.

Mr. BLANTON. Then, when they could not furnish you with a receipt, did you not require them to pay back to the company between $350 and $400?

Mr. LE PROHON. About $350 to $400—approximately one-half.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Le Prohon, did you obey the order of the Federal director with regard to not getting men, or was there any arrangement entered into between you and the Federal director whereby you could get men and give the credit for getting those men to the Employment Service; and if so, state what it was?

Mr. LE PROHON. Of course, the plant was shut down. They do not build loading plants near a city, for the reason that if it blows up it would move the city over 10 or 12 miles. The Employment Service told me that I would have to depend upon our local population. Well, our local population there was mosquitoes. There was no local population. Hamilton was the nearest town, and it was a town of 4,000. Mays Landing was between our plant and Atlantic City, and consequently they got all of the men in Atlantic City, which was the nearest place, and it was the nearest place that I could go to get men under the Federal employment director's ruling.

Mr. BLANTON. Whether or not they required you to give them the benefit or the credit for getting the labor, or whether you gave them the benefit of getting the labor or the credit for it——

Mr. LE PROHON (interrupting). I was shut out from Atlantic City and Philadelphia. Philadelphia was in the so-called metropolitan district, or the northern district—but, anyhow, I was out of the district. I could not go into Camden for men, for they were operating on State lines, but I was allowed to place a man with the Employment Service in Camden, which I did. I had, prior to this Employment Service coming up, an office in Philadelphia, which was run on a wage basis; we paid the man in charge there, who hired the men in the office and charged no fee, and we furnished transportation for the men and we deducted the net amount from the earnings of the men after they went to work, and I had been getting splendid results—was getting about 150 men a day.

Mr. BLANTON. Well, I am in a hurry——

Mr. LE PROHON. Let me make an explanation. The employment question is a big thing. Every man who is hired is an individual proposition, and you do not hire a thousand men the same as you buy material. It is an individual proposition, and the human characteristic is there, and for that reason, to explain that—if you want to know the reason why—we were getting around 150 men a day out of Philadelphia from our own office. The Employment Service stepped in and said, "No; it can not be done. Stop it." Where was I to get my men? At my gates? Nobody could live there. Consequently I went up and talked the matter over with the Camden man, Mr. Monroe, that has charge of the Federal employment in Camden.

At that time or a little later he said that he would see what could be done, so through some maneuvering he made arrangements with our Philadelphia office, that our Philadelphia office should remain open, and that we should hire men in the city of Philadelphia and ship them down from Philadelphia, and as you all know the transportation facilities, you go from Philadelphia to Camden across the ferry and take the train, so that you are actually shipping the men out of Camden. We were not allowed to take men out of Philadelphia, and we moved the office by the consent of Mr. Monroe, and we turned in a report, giving the name, number, and occupation of every man that we got from Philadelphia. That report was sent in to Mr. Monroe on their card. We were furnished with a supply of Federal Employment Service cards, and we made them out and we sent them in as though the men were hired in Philadelphia, and the only difference was that they put them back——

Mr. BLANTON (interrupting). Was there any other way by which you could or your company could employ labor except by giving the Employment Service the credit for the employing of that labor?

Mr. LE PROHON. No; no way of getting them out of the city. I explained, or rather complained, that the employment service was not giving me service, and that came back to me, and they turned around and they wrote me that the Camden office showed that it had been producing sixteen or seventeen hundred men.

Mr. BANTON. But those had been gotten by your own man——

Mr. LE PROHON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you in favor of the establishment in the Labor Department of the United States of a United States Federal employment bureau as a proposition which would meet your indorsement?

Mr. LE PROHON. Well, if there is civil service and good, competent men to examine the men, I am, but when it is a political proposition, as it is now, why, if I was director general, I could elect a President of the United States in two years.

Senator KENYON. Why do you say that it is political now?

The CHAIRMAN. And what are they, Democrats or Republicans?

Mr. LE PROHON. Well, New Jersey is a Republican State.

Senator KENYON. Why do you say that it is political now?

Mr. LE PROHON. As I stated before, I was dependent upon the Atlantic City office, and there was a fellow there by the name of Henderson, and he sends me down there deadwood—that is an employment term—and he sent me down for an executive position, for instance, a man 70 or 80 years old, who had been in the sheriff's office, and he sent him down there, Mr. Henderson did, with the statement that this man is a personal friend of Mr. Henderson——

Senator KENYON. Who is Mr. Henderson?

Mr. LE PROHON He had a Federal employment—he was at that time a Federal employment man at Atlantic City.

Senator KENYON. Was he a politician?

Mr. LE PROHON. I don't know.

Senator KENYON. How is that politics?

Mr. LE PROHON. Well if you send me down a man who is not capable to be placed in an executive position, and you try to use your influence to have the man placed, wouldn't that be politics?

Senator KENYON. Was he a politician?

Mr. LE PROHON. I don't know.

Senator KENYON. But a minister might send you down some one with a letter and state the same thing. I am honest in trying to find out on what you base your statement that it is a political organization now.

Mr. LE PROHON. Well, that happens, say, ten or twelve times, as this did, and have the letter say always that the bearer is a personal friend of the employment man, if he has a man there—why, he is supposed to be helping people out, and why should he go out of his way to send a man down and state that he is a personal friend, and in some instances will appreciate anything that I can do for him.

Mr. MACCRATE. He was the employment man there——

Mr. LE PROHON. Yes; under the employment service.

Mr. MACCRATE. And of course if you received a letter like that from a man like that, you might want——

Mr. LE PROHON (interrupting). Well, you had to be kind of delicate about it.

Mr. NOLAN. How many men did Mr. Henderson furnish you?

Mr. LE PROHON. Well, maybe as high as 50.

Mr. NOLAN. All told?

Mr. LE PROHON. Yes.

Mr. NOLAN. And you don't know his politics?

Mr. LE PROHON. No, sir.

Mr. NOLAN. And he never asked you to do any political work for him, did he?

Mr. LE PROHON. No; I should say not.

Mr. NOLAN. Did he ask you to do any politics?

Mr. LE PROHON. No, indeed.

Mr. BLANTON. What per cent of the men that the employment service, or the United States Employment Service, irrespective of any efforts made by your man, that they might send you themselves, what percentage would you designate as deadwood?

Mr. LE PROHON. Let me see; let me understand you. I did not quite catch the question.

Mr. BLANTON. You said they sent you, besides the hundreds that you procured yourself, and that Mr. Henderson sent you about 50 men.

Mr. LE PROHON. Understand me, that is merely an estimate.

Mr. BLANTON. And what percentage of the 50 was deadwood?

Mr. LE PROHON. Well, it may have been as many as 15—as many as 12, I should say.

Mr. BLANTON. Twelve of them were deadwood, do you say, they are what would be termed "deadwood"?

Mr. LE PROHON. I did not say that 12 of them would be deadwood, but when a man comes in for an executive position, and he wants special consideration, that was the item that I protested against.

Mr. NOLAN. What was the period of time that it took you to take these 1,500 men out of Philadelphia?

Mr. LE PROHON. We sent 1,500 men a month out of Philadelphia.

Mr. NOLAN. Fifteen hundred men a month out of Philadelphia?

Mr. LE PROHON. Yes.

Mr. NOLAN. And those 1,500 men that you gave credit to the employment service, what period of time was that?

Mr. LE PROHON. I do not recall. We sent 1,500 men a month and I hollered on general principles, and they got back at me; they said that they had sent me 1,500 men and I couldn't figure it out at first and then I caught on.

Mr. NOLAN. And how many men were employed in your plant?

Mr. LE PROHON. From 4,000 to 9,000.

Mr. NOLAN. And you had a labor turnover of 1,500 a month?

Mr. LE PROHON. Oh, yes; 4,000 a month.

Mr. NOLAN. Four thousand a month?

Mr. LE PROHON. Yes, sir.

Mr. NOLAN. And where did you get those men outside of the 1,500 men that you got out of your office?

Mr. LE PROHON. Well, we got it out of New York.

Mr. NOLAN. Through what kind of service?

Mr. LE PROHON. Well, I will tell you, prior to this time that I learned of the employment service going to take over the control of the unskilled men, I sent West for an employment man. He was a No. 1 man, and I took him up with the intention of putting him on in New York, and putting him in our office. We had no fee, and we furnished the transportation, and deducted that transportation if a man did not stay with us for two weeks—one week if he was a laborer and two weeks if he was a mechanic. I went to Mr. Barnes, who was the State director of labor in New York, with Mr. Turner, who was my representative, and I introduced myself and requested permission to open an office and to advertise, and I was told that I could not have permission; that I could not put a man in the Federal Employment Service; and that I could not ship men out of New York. Well, here I was; I had brought this man 3,500 miles, and I had him on my hands and we were getting short of men. So I went down and placed Mr. Turner in charge of the transportation with a fee-charging agency, and the company agreed to pay the fee so that the men would have no charges.

The CHAIRMAN. This was a cost-plus plan that you were working on?

Mr. LE PROHON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that would show the necessity of an employment bureau if it were properly conducted?

Mr. LE PROHON. No; it is a question of whether it would or not.

Mr. BLANTON. You did handle your business on a free basis until other agencies——

Mr. LE PROHON (interrupting). Yes; we handled our business in that way, and we made the proposal since we could not take men out of there—I do not believe that the Federal Employment Service found us shipping the men out, and they did not for about six weeks, and we shipped hundreds of men out in that six weeks.

The CHAIRMAN. And your earnings were more; the more men you had the more your earnings were?

Mr. LE PROHON. And the way that I done that was to put this man in a fee-charging agency—the Atlas Employment Agency, I think it was—and we paid the fee, and they had in the foreign newspapers—they advertised in the foreign newspapers—the employment service had instructed the other newspapers not to accept any advertising in which the rate or the location of the work was given. In other words, we were tied away from communication with the men that we wanted, unless you would apply to the Federal Employment

Service, and when you went over there the priority was in effect. We would go over there and ask for the men, and instead of the service sending them to you they were sending them to Nitrate at that time. The next day we would go there and they would be sending them to the Bethlehem Loading Co., but by advertising in the foreign-language newspapers, no one seemed to think of that, and we got the men that we wanted in that way.

Senator KENYON. The chairman asked you a question a while ago, and in reply you said that if you were placed at the head of the Federal Employment Bureau you could elect the next President of the United States.

Mr. LE PROHON. I think so. That is my opinion. I do not say that I can do it.

Senator KENYON. Tell us, if you will, just how you would use this bureau if you wanted to elect a President of the United States.

Mr. LE PROHON. Well, I would see the chairman of the executive committee of whatever party I was trying to elect and find out who was the steering committee of each State, and I would put a good strong man in there, and I would take the Nolan bill, which you have with the joker in it that the Government will donate an equal amount that the State does, if the State is run in accordance with the principles set down by the Federal Employment Service; in other words, if the State does not agree with the Federal Employment Service, then the Federal Employment Service does not help the State; then I would shut out every other firm from it and make everybody act through me, and I would instruct men that we would want to favor such and such people, and would give them precedence. In other words, if the party's leaders would send me any notes that this was a good man I would get him a job, and if the fellow told me that he was not he could not get any. The employment services could give the velvet jobs in the employment offices to the velvet men: in other words, you could have a job running a gasoline pump. That is a position in nine cases out of ten where you must watch the pump run, and the hardest thing to do is to keep awake. That would be a splendid place for a politician.

The CHAIRMAN. Do all politicians have to have gas jobs?

Mr. LE PROHON. Oh, there are lots of soft ones.

Senator KENYON. Well, you are a very bright man.

Mr. LE PROHON. No; I am not. I have been fooled so many times that I have got all over that. I would let it be known that you had to be all right in order to get a cushy job, a velvet job. If I let that be known, how long do you think—another thing, suppose a man had to bring a letter of recommendation from the district boss or the ward boss in which he lived to get any kind of a good position. Would not that sway all the votes in the city? How long would it take that news to go throughout the city?

Senator KENYON. You mean through the ward leaders?

Mr. LE PROHON. Yes, sir. I mean through the ward leaders—the corner-saloon man is a good representative—and they would give them consideration.

Senator KENYON. Your idea is that it can be made a political instrument——

Mr. LE PROHON. Yes, sir; it affects everyone that works. Ninety per cent of the people are working people; they are working for some one else. If you have got the political power in control of that, why, you can have each city under the control of it.

Senator KENYON. Of course, it all depends on the honesty and patriotism of the men operating the offices.

Mr. LE PROHON. Put it under civil service. It says that they shall be appointed by the director general.

Mr. NOLAN. Have you read the bill?

Mr. LE PROHON. Yes; I read that.

Mr. NOLAN. Will you find out where it says that the State directors are to be appointed by the director general?

Mr. LE PROHON. Sure [examining the bill].

Mr. NOLAN. Let's see if you can find out where the director general will appoint the State directors.

Mr. LE PROHON (examining the bill):

"That out of the appropriations made under this act the Secretary of Labor is authorized to employ such assistants, clerks, and other persons in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, to rent buildings in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, to purchase supplies, materials, equipment, office fixtures, and apparatus, and to incur such travel and other expenses as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act."

Mr. NOLAN. Who appoints the State directors in control?

Mr. LE PROHON. I suppose the Federal Employment Service.

Mr. NOLAN. You have not read the bill very carefully, then.

Mr. LE PROHON (examining the bill). It says that there shall also be appointed such other assistants and employees in the District of Columbia and elsewhere as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of the act.

Mr. NOLAN. Well, get down to where there is politics. There are no politics in the District of Columbia.

Mr. MACCRATE. "Elsewhere"—the District of Columbia and "elsewhere."

Mr. GOULD. Don't you think that it will be necessary for the Employment Service to have high-priced men in the National Government to compete with men say like yourself.

Mr. LE PROHON. I do not know. I am not a high-priced man. I do not know as I am any good. I have been at it six years, and I have not learned the rudiments of it. It is true that I know enough to tell whether a plasterer is a plasterer and whether he has callouses on his hands, and whether a machinist is a machinist or a painter is a painter, and I can ask carpenters and bricklayers questions that anyone who is not familiar with the trade could not answer. I have studied that and made an examination——

Senator KENYON. Are you interested at all in any private agencies?

Mr. LE PROHON. No.

Mr. WILLIAM E. HALL. At the time that you complained that the Government took charge of the recruiting of labor, you were notified by an official bulletin of the United States Employment Service, were you not?

Mr. LE PROHON. Well, Mr. Spitz came down there, and I believe he showed me one of his bulletins. Then I wrote a letter and asked him how to obtain one, and by writing to the employment man at Camden I obtained it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the trouble that we experience by letting people from the outside to come in and take the examination of witnesses away from the committee, and the fact is that it depreciates the hearing.

Mr. HALL. I agree with you.

The CHAIRMAN. We ought to confine it to questions by the committee and conducted in an orderly way, conduct it in that way. If we let everybody around here ask questions, we will be here forever.

Mr. HALL. I only want to ask three questions. Mr. BLANTON has asked a good many questions, and I would like to ask three questions.

Mr. BLANTON. May I ask who the gentleman is?

Mr. HALL. I am acting assistant director general.

Bear in mind that this Mr. Hall, who "butted in" to the examination, is the millionaire manufacturer whom Director Densmore saw fit to make his assistant and place on the Government pay roll at a big salary, and was one of the bunch Densmore had there intimidating witnesses.

Mr. CASEY. May I ask why the gentleman does not care to identify the department he is with?

Mr. LE PROHON. For the reason that I have given.

Mr. BLANTON. I think that the committee can protect you in keeping your job.

Mr. CASEY. What is you home address?

Mr. LE PROHON. Salt Lake City.

Mr. BLANTON. You are in the Government service, are you not?

Mr. LE PROHON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. If he has any objection to telling what department he is with, he need not do it. We will leave that to the witness.

Mr. HALL. I have no purpose of knowing where he is employed.

Mr. NOLAN. I think that we ought to be fair and allow Mr. Hall to ask the question.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want to do it?

Mr. NOLAN. I think that we should.

Mr. HALL. Do you know that Col. Louis P. Bryant was appointed by Gov. Edge, a Republican, and had been appointed as commissioner of labor, and then was appointed Federal director and that he has always had charge of that question for seven years in New Jersey of employment matters?

Mr. LE PROHON. No; I have never seen Mr. Bryant.

Mr. BLANTON. Are there other agencies in the same situation that your agency has been throughout the East that you know of?

Mr. LE PROHON. I know of others, but they expect—I presume that they have some reason for not wanting that gone into.

Now, the committee was already familiar with the following statement made by Charles H. Burroughs, now an honored auditor in the United States Shipping Board:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 9, 1919.*

Hon. THOMAS L. BLANTON,
United States Representative, City.

DEAR SIR: Answering, as requested, in detail your specific inquiries, will state:

My name is Charles H. Burroughs; live at 221 B Street NE.; am now one of the auditors in the United States Shipping Board, employed in room 1046, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

First, I would like to state that in answering your inquiries I am not volunteering information; that I am dependent upon my position for a livelihood, and hope that you will not cause me to lose my position with the Government.

You are correct in stating that formerly I was Chief of Transportation and Revolving Fund Section of the United States Employment Service. I voluntarily left such position.

Relative to your inquiry concerning record of travel vouchers of Special Representative Luther C. Steward for the months of July, August, September, October, November, and December, 1918, wherein Mr. Steward claimed and there was allowed to him for travel expense: For July, $134.45; for August, $127.25; for September, $87.50; for October, $113.25; for November, $120.50; and for December, 1918, $127.50, per vouchers numbered, respectively, 197, 2450, 6248, 9656, 14331, and 18495. I am familiar with such departmental matters. Numerous parties connected with the service were furnished with transportation books containing printed requests and stubs in same, and such parties would present such requests, filled out by them, to the railroads and get transportation, and their books, with the stubs, were supposed to be returned to the department. The claim of Mr. Steward was in addition to such transportation furnished by the railroads. Thousands of dollars were absolutely wasted in this way. I doubt whether one-third of these books were ever returned and filed with the department. It can not be shown that it was necessary for Mr. Steward to make these trips. He was receiving in the neighborhood of $3,500 or more from the Government and at the same time drew about $2,750 from the Employees' Union, and for a time, at least, his wife worked in the Munition Building at about $1,100. If this service is properly audited, it will be found that thousands of vouchers were issued in irregular and unnecessary transportation, and it will also be found that there were numerous details made from stations merely to enable parties to draw their $4 per diem in addition to their salaries and travel transportation. It was wholly unnecessary for Mr. Hibbard and Mr. Harry H. Stone to take that expensive trip to France. Mr. Harry S. Parks took many unnecessary trips at great expense. Relative to the transportation voucher and three Pullman tickets issued to Miss Jeannette Densmore, sister of the director general, from New York to Atlantic City on July 4, 1918, and the return by Miss Densmore from Atlantic City to New York on July 7, 1918, will state that is only one of hundreds of such trips such agents took on the expense of the Government. In my opinion, the business management of the whole department was rotten. Answering your inquiry, will state that, in my judgment, had Congress allowed the proposed $10,000,000 appropriation requested in February that at least two-thirds of same would have been wasted. It would be a waste of public money for Congress to allow this United States Employment Service any more appropriations until the whole service has been properly audited and investigated and reorganized on proper business lines. It has been continually stated that much has been done and is being done for the returning soldier. Reports of this work are padded and is mostly propaganda, as I do not believe that returning soldiers have received any benefit from the great bulk of the enormous expenditures wasted by this service. I was absolutely disgusted with the system and practice.

Answering your inquiry, I believe that you can depend upon Mr. J. Stuart Braud, of 1477 Newton Street NW., and Mr. J. E. Leemon,

now employed by the Federal income tax, to tell what they know about this service.

If the department is properly investigated, Congress will be astounded at the revelation awaiting accounting.

Very sincerely, yours,

CHARLES H. BURROUGHS.

P. S.—If you can get him to do so, Mr. Lynn could give you some very valuable information.

STATEMENT OF MR. STANLEY R. LYNN.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Lynn, what position do you hold here in Washington?

Mr. LYNN. I am working in the transportation section.

Mr. BLANTON. Of what service?

Mr. LYNN. Employment Service. I used to be in the correspondence section, assistant chief and acting.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. John B. Densmore is your employer, is he not, the director general?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. Yesterday I sent you this notice:

Mr. STANLEY R. LYNN,
United States Employment Service, Washington, D. C.

SIR: The joint sessions of the Senate and House Committees on Labor have authorized me to present before such session to-morrow at 10 o'clock a. m., in room 201, Senate Office Building, certain evidence.

I respectfully request that you kindly appear there at that time, as I desire to interrogate you concerning certain business of your department. Kindly bring with you the following documents:

1. The record of travel for Luther S. Steward for months of July, August, September, October, November, and December, 1918.

2. Request for transportation No. L517736 by Jeanette V. Densmore, July 4, 1918, from New York to Atlantic City, N. J., and the three Pullman coupons attached thereto, numbered, respectively, as follows:

Office Form 2357, No. 5071,
Office No. 2357, Form 2, 5072, and
Office No. 2357, Form 2, 5073, all of same being from New York to Atlantic City, issued July 4, 1918.

3. Request for transportation No. L517727 signed by Jeannette V. Densmore, July 7, 1918, from Atlantic City, N. J., to New York, and the Pullman coupon from Atlantic City, N. J., to New York, July 7, 1918.

4. Voucher No. 30682, travel expense Miss Jeanette V. Densmore for $747.33, trip begun about September 3, 1918. I might add that I have personally inspected the above, and they should be easily found in your department.

I will also ask you to be prepared to tell what you know concerning about $300 collected by Mr. Harry Parks, Personnel Section, official station, Washington, for trips he took away.

Also please investigate voucher No. 20479 for $13.75 to Lillian Haberkost, Akron, Ohio, December 12, 1918, and voucher No. 27137 for $12.70 to Lillian Haberkost, Akron, Ohio, March 6, 1919.

Do you know anything about a conversation occurring between Mr. Mason and Mr. Smythe, when by way of an excuse Smythe told Mason he could go to Cleveland to inspect furniture?

Kindly investigate voucher for $15.10 giving reason of S. Tyson Kinsell to go to his home in Philadelphia.

Hoping that you will kindly reply with the foregoing requests, I am,

Very truly, yours,

THOMAS L. BLANTON, *Congressman.*

Mr. BLANTON. First, as to the traveling record of Mr. Luther C. Steward for the months of July, August, September, October, November, and December, 1918.

Mr. MACCRATE. Was not that the first question if you received this communication?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir

Mr. BLANTON. Did you comply with the request that I made?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. Have you the travel cards of Luther C. Steward?

Mr. MACCRATE I think that we are going beyond anything that this committee will have to consider. I do not think that we should go into that.

The CHAIRMAN. I have been contending for that right along.

Mr. MACCRATE. Mr. Chairman, here are people accused of improper use of money inside of an organization. This has nothing to do with the organization itself The machine may be all right, but the mechanic using it may be all wrong; and if we are going to take evidence in detail here as to how money was spent in going to Philadelphia and all that sort of thing, I do not think that we will ever finish.

Mr. BLANTON May I call the attention of the committee to the fact that on yesterday in the House of Representatives Mr. John B. Densmore, Federal director for the United States Employment Service, caused to be placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement by himself, where he denies flatly that Miss Jeanette V. Densmore got three Pullman transportations at New York on July 4 to Atlantic City, and when I can show the number of those three Pullman transportation coupons, so that they can be identified by the railroad company, by a question asked this witness only a few days ago, that they were attached to the statement of a traveling voucher signed by Miss Densmore, and that they were inspected by me and this witness, does it not bear upon this inquiry where the record of a department is put into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at no later date than yesterday, and where those three coupons have been taken out of that department within the last few days, and they were attached to the traveling statement and can not be found at this time, do you mean to say that this committee is not interested in that testimony?

The CHAIRMAN. You have a resolution looking toward an investigation of that very question.

Mr. BLANTON. I am talking about whether or not we ought to pass this bill now.

Mr. HERSEY. What jurisdiction has the committee of this?

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see any.

Mr. BLANTON. I think that it is very pertinent, because under this bill the Employment Service will stay in existence.

The CHAIRMAN. Maybe we will put such restrictions on it——

Mr. BLANTON. But there are no such restrictions in the bill now.

The CHAIRMAN. But the committee has not reported out the bill.

Mr. BLANTON. That is my purpose right now, to get this committee to put in the proper restrictions. Otherwise I have wasted my time——

The CHAIRMAN. What is the wish of the committee?

Mr. MACCRATE. I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the testimony be not allowed at this time, because it does not seem to be worth our while to go into the matter of payments for clerks, and so on. The question before us is whether we ought to have a bureau——

Mr. BLANTON (interrupting). And I want to call attention, Mr. Chairman, to the fact that my testimony has disappeared, some of it, from this department, and I have had this witness bring before us record testimony showing the sum of $742.48 collected by this Miss Jeanette Densmore on one travel voucher. As I stated, three of these Pullman vouchers have disappeared. How are we to know that the balance of this testimony will not disappear in the future? I ask the committee, in order to establish a permanent record, and they are important records, to make a permanent record at this time. This young man has to take these figures back and file them in this department. This committee has no right to keep them here, and the very minute they are taken back to those files we have lost jurisdiction over them. They can be destroyed and wiped out.

Mr. MACCRATE. I would suggest that if this testimony is taken it will, of course, necessitate the calling in of the clerk and all of the people who bought the Pullman tickets, and we will never finish. If we open that up here, then it will be only fair to them to say to them, "Come in here and tell what you know about this affair."

The CHAIRMAN. I think that you are absolutely right, but I will leave it to the committee.

Mr. CASEY. Has this committee got jurisdiction over matters of this kind? Have we not committees of the House and of the Senate that look after the expenditures of this department—committees on expenditures?

The CHAIRMAN. So far as I am concerned, I would say that we ought not to go into this collateral matter. What do you think, Senator Kenyon?

Senator KENYON. We have a committee in the Senate to investigate these expenditures, as well as in the House. If these charges are true, I think that some of those committees ought to get busy. As for myself, I do not want to see anything covered up; but, Mr. Congressman, we are concerned here with a bill for a specific purpose——

Mr. BLANTON (interrupting). Give me that voucher of Miss Densmore, that she turned in; not the $700 one, but the little one from New York to Atlantic City. I will state this to the committee, that just a short time ago I inspected the three Pullman vouchers that were pinned on here [indicating], and you can see the pin-point holes right here in the documents now.

Senator KENYON. Do you claim that she should not have had this——

Mr. BLANTON. I do; and Mr. Densmore denies that——

Senator KENYON. Then it is a question of misappropriation of funds——

Mr. BLANTON (interrupting). It is a question of whether or not this department is in the hands of proper people.

Senator KENYON. But you can answer that on the floor of the House.

Mr. BLANTON. I intend to answer it on the floor of the House, but I thought that this committee might want to ask about it. This witness comes here as an involuntary witness. I am pulling out of him some evidence that I want to get. He is a witness from the enemy's camp. I brought him here. He may not know that he did not have to come, but if he had not come a subpœna would have been sent after him, but he obeyed the letter.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if that other evidence has disappeared, I believe there is a chance of this disappearing also.

Mr. MACCRATE. Why bother with the three Pullman tickets, which cost about 80 cents apiece: Do you think that a committee, holding hearings the purpose of which is to consider a bill establishing a new department or bureau, should go into that and call 20 or 30 other witnesses——

Mr. BLANTON (interrupting). But if the director general will misrepresent a fact about one thing, even about one penny, it means just as much to me as if it were $5,000,000. Mind you, I do not say that he has——

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be satisfactory to you to have those records brought by Mr. Lynn read into this record?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, there is a whole lot that I expect to show by this witness. I believe I can show by this witness that employee after employee has been detailed from their homes here and there in order that they might draw the $4 per diem extra to their already big salaries. I believe that I can show that $1,200 employees have been raised to $3,000, $4,000, and $5,000——

The CHAIRMAN. Your statement is very interesting, and it is possible that we may come to a place where it may be required.

Mr. MAHER. Do you think that we should not have a Labor Department?

Mr. BLANTON. I have been convinced, from what I have been told by these witnesses, that the whole Labor Department ought to be cleaned out from the top down.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you defer that.

Mr. BLANTON. I do not know whether they will ever let him come back or not.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, if you want us to, we will help you out on that point. The joint committee would like to have an executive session.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, may I ask that you have copies made of all that testimony brought by Mr. Lynn?

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a department document?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. They are all department documents.

Senator KENYON. I move that the joint committee now have an executive session.

And thus the hearings adjourned, although I had present, besides Mr. Lynn, Auditor Burroughs, J. S. Brand, Patrick L. Collins, and others who had advised me of vital evidence against the Densmore service. During said hearings Director Densmore sat immediately behind the gentleman from California [Mr. NOLAN], who could not have better protected Densmore if he had been his attorney. The following are copies I had made of the three Pullman coupons that were attached to

transportation request No. L51736, signed by Jeanette Densmore, each stamped on back July 4, 1918, at New York:

THE PULLMAN CO.

Passenger's check, to be retained by passenger to identify accommodations indicated on accompanying ticket. Property taken into car will be entirely at owner's risk. Subject to all conditions stated on ticket.
New York to Atlantic City.
Seat No. 7; car 2.
Line No. ------ ------.
Office 2357.
Rate 75 cents.
Form 2—5071.

THE PULLMAN CO.

Passenger's check, to be retained by passenger to identify accommodations indicated on accompanying ticket. Property taken into car will be entirely at owner's risk. Subject to all conditions stated on ticket.
New York to Atlantic City.
Seat No. 0; car 2.
Line No. ------ ------.
Office 2357.
Rate 75 cents.
Form 2—5072.

THE PULLMAN CO.

Passenger's check, to be retained by passenger to identify accommodations indicated on accompanying ticket. Property taken into car will be entirely at owner's risk. Subject to all conditions stated on ticket.
New York to Atlantic City.
Seat No. 3; car 2.
Line No. ------ ------.
Office 2357.
Rate 75 cents.
Form 2—5073.

And the following is the copy of the Pullman coupon attached to transportation request No. L51737 of Miss Densmore's at Atlantic City, July 7.

THE PULLMAN CO.

Passenger's check, to be retained by passenger to identify accommodations indicated on accompanying ticket. Property taken into car will be entirely at owner's risk. Subject to all conditions stated on ticket.
Atlantic City to New York.
Seat No. 7; car No. 2.
Line E 166.
Office 2304.
Rate 75 cents.
Form 43—6206.

Fortunately, I had had these copies made before the originals disappeared from the files in Densmore's office; otherwise, we would never have seen them again. Late that afternoon, while busy in the House, I was advised that the joint committee had decided to hear my witnesses, as Director Densmore seemed to be perfectly willing to go into the matter, and by going to some expense and several hours' trouble that night I succeeded in notifying the witnesses to appear again the next morning. I mention these details merely to show how difficult it is for a Congressman to get some evidence before the Committee on Labor. To my surprise I learned from Mr. Lynn that the demeanor of Densmore and his chiefs toward him for having appeared against them was so scowlingly threatening that he had stayed at home, afraid of physical violence.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1919.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR,
AND HOUSE COMMITTEE ON LABOR,
Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Education and Labor of the United States Senate and the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock a. m., in room 201, Senate Office Building, Hon. J. M. C. SMITH presiding.

Present: Senators KENYON and JONES; Representatives SMITH (chairman), CASEY, HERSEY, WATSON, NOLAN, GOULD, MACCRATE, and ZIHLMAN.

Also present: Hon. THOMAS L. BLANTON, Member of the House of Representatives from Texas; Stanley R. Lynn, employed in the transportation section of the United States Employment Service; Patrick L. Collins, employed with Federal Board of Vocational Education; J. S. Brand, formerly employed with the United States Employment Service; C. A. Burroughs, auditor for the Shipping Board.

To have been complete, the above caption should have mentioned also that Director Densmore and his corps of chiefs and bulldozers were also present, including the assistant, millionaire manufacturer, Hall.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order. Mr. BLANTON, I believe that you had a witness on the stand yesterday?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT OF STANLEY R. LYNN—RESUMED.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I have here a little documentary evidence that I would like to put in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. I will now offer here a letter that I have received from Austin, Tex., dated June 7, 1919, and which reads:

"Hon. THOMAS L. BLANTON——"

The CHAIRMAN. Before you read that into the record tell us what you want to show by it.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, I am reading this, inasmuch as this concerns the restrictions that I am going to request the committee to put on this Nolan-Kenyon bill. I want to show that there should be some restrictions placed in the bill limiting the propaganda that is sent out at the expense of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Why don't you have it printed? Why waste the time to read it?

Mr. BLANTON. Well, I would like to show by this——

The CHAIRMAN (interrupting). State what those exhibits are and then put them in.

Mr. BLANTON. This is a letter that I received from the editor of the Austin American, which says:

"Rather odd situation when a department of the United States Government would use its official press-agent matter to discredit a Congressman, as per attached letters received by the Austin American."

The two documents that he incloses are specially prepared editorials over the signature of Mr. H. W. Lewis, Federal director of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor, at San Antonio, Tex., and they are released for the Texas morning papers for Saturday, June 7, and for Monday, June 9, 1919.

Mr. CASEY. You have already put that in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on the floor of the House, have you not?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes, I have; but I want this to go in the record here.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a letter from whom?

Mr. BLANTON. The letter is signed by the editor of the Austin American.

Mr. HERSEY. And you say that the editorials are prepared for that paper and are written by Mr. H. W. Lewis, Federal director for the State of Texas?

Mr. BLANTON. And I wish the editorial attached to the letter of the editor of the Austin American to go into the record at this point.

I have also a letter—just a three-line letter—from Mr. Sledge, who is the editor of one of the papers down there:

"NOTE.—I get an armful of this 'dope' in every mail. Presume that some of the high-salaried clerks in the Department of Labor are kept on the job sending it out. It is a waste.

"SLEDGE."

Then there is a four-page, typewritten, specially prepared editorial sent out by Mr. H. W. Lewis, Federal director of the United States Employment Service, at San Antonio, Tex., for release for the Texas morning papers on June 5.

Mr. HERSEY. What is the editorial about?

Mr. BLANTON. To try to show that the United States Employment Service is one of the most vital interest to the United States Government, and to induce the people to believe that if it were hampered with or restricted in any way in the world the whole Government would stop functioning.

That is the propaganda sent broadcast through the United States.

Mr. HERSEY. Just speaking all of themselves?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes. You understand that they are put into the newspapers without Mr. Lewis's name to it.

Then, here is a two-column article published as of June 21, 1919, in the Comanche Enterprise, copied from the Waco News.

Mr. CASEY. Does this misrepresent your attitude in any way?

Mr. BLANTON. Certainly it does. I am not against union labor. I am not against the Employment Service; but I am against graft from a nickel to a billion dollars; I am against that. I am not fighting the Employment Service itself. I am merely fighting the anarchy and disregard of law that pervades labor unions.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Lynn, your name was put in the record yesterday, was it not?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. And you have worked for the Labor Department how long?

Mr. LYNN. Nine years.

Mr. BLANTON. Are you still employed by any branch of the Department of Labor; and if so, what branch?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir; I am employed by the Employment Service of the Department of Labor.

Mr. BLANTON. And how long have you been with the Employment Service of the Department of Labor?

Mr. LYNN. I have been with them since its organization.

Mr. BLANTON. What branch of the service have you been in charge of?

Mr. LYNN. I was in charge of the correspondence section. I was called in one day by Mr. Luther C. Steward, who is one of the worst scamps that ever——

Mr. BLANTON. Now, just wait a minute, and answer the questions that I ask you. I want to save the time of the committee here, and I want to ask you questions and have you answer them. You were requested by me to bring certain documents, were you not? I requested you in a letter to bring certain documents?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. Did you bring those documents, Mr. Lynn?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir; I have them here.

Mr. BLANTON. This is a voucher showing a claim of $747.33, made by Jeanette V. Densmore, for reimbursement of that amount which she claims she expended in travel, and so on, and I want to get that into the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it will be allowed to be put into the record.

The following excerpts from this travel voucher will give an idea of same without copying in full:

[Appropriation: "War Emergency Employment Service, 1919."]

Send check to room 513, 916 Sixteenth Street.
Official station, Washington, D. C.

The United States to Miss Jeanette V. Densmore, Dr.

Paid by check No. 74182, dated Mar. 14, 1919 ..... $742.48

Memorandum of travel performed upon transportation requests.

Transportation request No.	From—	To—	Via railroad.	Amount.
LE 32	Washington	Midland	B. & O.	
LE 31	do	Chicago	Pullman	$8.50
LE 33	Chicago	Midland	do	
LE 34	Midland	Rapid City	G. N.	3.52
LE 35	Rapid City	Deadwood	G. & W.	1.36
LE 36	Deadwood	Denver	B. R.	16.72
LE 37	do	do	Pullman	3.00
LE 38	Denver	Salt Lake City	D. & S. L.	15.23
LE 39	do	do	Pullman	
LE 40	Salt Lake City	Butte	O. S. L.	
LE 41	do	do	Pullman	
LE 42	Butte	Missoula	M. P.	
LE 44	Kalispell	Spokane	G. N.	8.45
LE 43	do	do	Pullman	1.60

Memorandum of travel performed upon transportation requests—Contd.

Transportation request No.	From—	To—	Via railroad.	Amount.
LE 45	Spokane	Seattle	G. N.	$9.45
LE 46	do	do	Pullman	1.58
LE 47	Seattle	Portland	O. W. R. H.	
LE 48	do	do	Pullman	
LE 50	Portland	San Francisco	S. P.	
LE 49	do	Oakland	Pullman	
LE 371	San Francisco	Los Angeles	S. P.	16.28
LE 372	do	do	Pullman	2.50
LE 373	Los Angeles	San Diego	S. F.	4.38
LE 374	do	do	Pullman	.63
LE 376	San Diego	Los Angeles	S. F.	4.38
LE 375	do	do	Pullman	.63
LE 377	Los Angeles	Phoenix	S. P.	20.18
LE 378	do	do	Pullman	3.00
LE 379	Phoenix	El Paso	A. E.	20.30
LE 380	do	do	Pullman	3.25
LE 381	El Paso	San Antonio	S. P.	21.70
LE 382	do	do	Pullman	3.75
LE 383	San Antonio	Fort Worth	M., K. & T.	
LE 384	do	do	Pullman	3.00
LE 385	Fort Worth	Dallas	N. T. T. Co.	1.25
LE 386	do	do	do	.70
LE 387	Dallas	Oklahoma City	R. I.	8.30
LE 388	do	do	Pullman	2.00
LE 389	Oklahoma	Wichita	A. F. & S. F.	5.18
LE 390	Wichita	Topeka	S. F.	
LE 19421	do	do	Pullman	
LE 19422	Topeka	Kansas City	S. F.	1.95
LE 19423	Kansas City	St. Louis	C. & A.	8.40
LE 19424	do	do	Pullman	2.00
LE 19425	St. Louis	Memphis	F.	9.30
LE 19426	do	do	Pullman	2.00
LE 19427	Memphis	Oklahoma City	R. I.	14.81
LE 19428	do	do	Pullman	3.00
LE 19429	Oklahoma	Little Rock	R. I.	10.59
LE 19430	do	do	Pullman	2.50
LE 19431	Little Rock	Hot Springs	I. M.	1.62
LE 19432	Hot Springs	Malvern	R. I.	.66
LE 19433	Malvern	Texarkana	M. P.	.66
LE 19434	do	do	Pullman	.28
LE 19435	Texarkana	Houston	T. & S.	9.20
LE 19436	do	do	Pullman	6.40
LE 19437	Houston	Galveston and return.	G. H. & E.	2.00
LE 19438	do	New Orleans	G. C. L.	10.60
LE 19439	do	do	Pullman	2.00
LE 19440	New Orleans	Natchez	Y. & N.	
LE 21651	do	do	Pullman	1.00
LE 21652	Natchez	Vicksburg	Y. & M. V.	2.31
LE 21653	Vicksburg	Jackson	A. & B.	1.31
LE 21654	Jackson	Meridian	A. & V.	3.11
LE 21655	do	do	Pullman	.50
LE 21656	Meridian	Birmingham	A. G. S.	4.56
LE 21657	do	do	Pullman	.83
LE 21658	Birmingham	Atlanta	S. R.	5.04
LE 21659	do	do	Pullman	2.00
LE 21660	Atlanta	Jacksonville	S.	10.38
LE 21661	do	do	Pullman	2.50
LE 21662	Jacksonville	Miami	F. E. C.	
LE 21663	do	do	Pullman	
LE 21664	Miami	New Smyrna	E. E. C.	7.25
LE 21665	do	do	Pullman	2.00
LE 21666	Jacksonville	Savannah	A. C. L.	5.28
LE 21667	do	do	Pullman	.75
LE 21668	Savannah	Charleston	A. C. L.	3.48
LE 21669	Charleston	Columbia	S. R.	3.90
LE 21670	Columbia	Raleigh	S. P. L.	6.09
LE 31951	Raleigh	Richmond		4.74
LE 31952	Columbia	Washington	Pullman	3.00
LE 31953	Richmond	do		3.50

Voucher for salary, per diem and traveling expenses.

Character of expenditure.	Number of transportation request.	Amount.
Left Washington for Midland, S. Dak., 8 p. m., B. & O. R. R.	LE 32	
Washington to Chicago, Pullman, $8.50, B. & O., coupon attached	LE 31	
Street car fare, Washington, official business		$0.05
Per diem starts midnight, Chicago to Midland, S. Dak., lower berth, coupon attached	LE 33	
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Tip to red cap porter, Chicago, handling official baggage		.25
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Do		.25
From Midland to Rapid City, S. Dak., $3.52, C. & N. W.	LE 34	
Tip to red cap porter, handling official baggage		.10
Bus to depot, Rapid City, S. Dak		.25
Left Rapid City, S. Dak., for Deadwood, S. Dak., C. & N. W., $1.36	LE 35	
Left Deadwood for Denver, Colo., Burlington Route, $16.72	LE 36	
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Taxi from station to Hotel Denver, carrying heavy official baggage, Denver, Colo		.75
Pullman Deadwood to Denver, Colo., Burlington Route, lower berth, $3, coupon attached	LE 37	
Taxi from hotel to station, Denver, carrying heavy official baggage		.75
Left Denver, Colo., to Salt Lake City, Utah, Denver & Salt Lake, $15.23	LE 38	

Voucher for salary, per diem and traveling expenses—Continued.

Character of expenditure.	Number of transportation request.	Amount.
Pullman, Denver to Salt Lake City, Utah, D. & S. L. R. R., coupon attached	LE 39	
Tip to Pullman porter		10.25
Tip to station porter, handling heavy official baggage		.10
Bus to hotel from station, in Salt Lake City		.50
Salt Lake City, Utah, to Butte, Mont., Oregon Short Line	LE 40	
Pullman, Salt Lake City to Butte, Oregon Short Line, coupon attached	LE 41	
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Bus to depot from hotel, Salt Lake City		.50
Tip to station porter, handling heavy official baggage		.15
Tip to station porter, handling official baggage		.25
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Taxi from station to hotel, Butte, Mont		.50
Left Butte, Mont., to Missoula, Mont., Pacific R. R	LE 42	
Pullman, Butte to Missoula, coupon attached, paid cash		.60
Taxicab from hotel to depot, Butte, Mont		.50
Tip to station porter, handling official baggage		.15
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Took auto stage from Missoula to Polson, paid cash, forgot to get receipt. No other transportation available at the time, and this expense saved one day's time		5.00
Took steamboat Hodge Navigation Co., from Polson to Kalispell, paid cash, coupon attached		1.50
Tip to porter (Kalispell)		.25
Taxi to hotel (Kalispell)		.50
Taxi from hotel to train (Kalispell)		.50
Left Kalispell for Spokane, Wash., G. N. R. R	LE 44	
Pullman, Kalispell to Spokane, coupon attached $1.60	LE 43	
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Bus to hotel, Spokane		.50
Left Spokane for Seattle, G. N. R. R. $9.45	LE 45	
Pullman, Spokane to Seattle, $1.58 coupon attached	LE 46	
Bus to train, Spokane		.50
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Tip to station porter, handling official baggage		.10
Taxi to hotel, Seattle, from station		.50
Seattle, Wash., to Portland, Oreg., O.-W. R. N.	LE 47	
Pullman, Seattle, to Portland, coupon attached	LE 48	
Taxi from hotel to station, Seattle		.50
Tip to station porter handling official baggage		.10
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Tip to station porter, Portland, handling official baggage		.25
Taxi from station to hotel, Portland		.50
Left Portland for San Francisco, S. P. R. R	LE 50	
Pullman, Portland, Oreg., to Oakland, Calif, coupon attached	LE 49	
Taxi from hotel to station, Portland		.50
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Do		.25
Boat and street car fares, 4 trips from Oakland to San Francisco		.40
Tip to station porter handling official baggage		.25
Street car are, f San Francisco		.05
Left San Francisco for Los Angeles, S. P. R. R., $16.28	LE 371	
Pullman, San Francisco to Los Angeles, S. P. R. R., $2.50. Coupon attached	LE 372	
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Tip to station porter, Los Angeles handling official baggage		.20
Taxi from station to hotel, Los Angeles		.75
Street car fare, official business, Los Angeles		.10
Do		.10
Do		.10
Taxi from hotel to station, Los Angeles		.50
Tip to porter handling official baggage		.25
Left Los Angeles for San Diego, Santa Fe R. R., $4.38	LE 373	
Pullman, Los Angeles to San Diego, $0.63. Coupon lost	LE 374	
Taxi from station to hotel, San Diego, $0.50		.50
Tip to station porter handling official baggage		.10
Taxi from hotel to station, San Diego		.50
Left San Diego for Los Angeles, Santa Fe R. R	LE 375	
Pullman, San Diego to Los Angeles. Coupon lost	LE 376	
Taxi from station to hotel, Los Angeles		.50
Taxi from hotel to station, Los Angeles		.50
Left Los Angeles for Phœnix, S. P. R. R	LE 377	
Pullman, Los Angeles to Phœnix, coupon attached	LE 378	
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Taxi from station to hotel, Phœnix		.50
Tip to station porter handling official baggage		.25
Taxi from hotel to station, Phœnix		.50
Left Phœnix, Ariz., for El Paso, Tex., A. E. R. R	LE 379	
Pullman, Phœnix to Maricopa, had to pay cash, coupon attached, seat		.28
Pullman, Maricopa to El Paso, coupon attached	LE 380	
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Tip to station porter handling official baggage		.10
Taxi from station to hotel, El Paso		.50
Taxi from hotel to station, El Paso		.50
Left El Paso for San Antonio, S. P. R. R	LE 381	
Pullman El Paso to San Antonio, coupon attached	LE 382	
Tip to station porter handling official baggage		.10
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Taxi from station to hotel, San Antonio		.50
Tip to station porter, handling official baggage		.10
Taxi from hotel to station, San Antonio		.50
Left San Antonio for Fort Worth, M., K. & T. R. R	LE 383	
Pullman, San Antonio to Fort Worth, coupon attached	LE 384	
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Tip to porter, Fort Worth (porter took grip from train to hotel)		.25
Fort Worth to Dallas, Tex., and return N. T. T. Co., $1.75	LE 385	
Street car fare, official business, Dallas		.10
Fort Worth to Dallas, N. T. T. Co., $0.70	LE 386	
Taxi from hotel to station, Fort Worth		.50
Tip to station porter, handling official baggage		.10
Left Dallas for Oklahoma City R. I. R. R., $8.30	LE 387	
Pullman, Dallas to Oklahoma, $2 coupon attached	LE 388	

Voucher for salary, per diem and traveling expenses—Continued.

Character of expenditure.	Number of transportation request.	Amount.
Taxi from station to hotel, Oklahoma City		$0.50
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Tip to station porter handling official baggage		.10
Street car fare, official business, Oklahoma City		.10
Do		.10
Do		.10
Do		.10
Taxi from station to hotel, Oklahoma City		.50
Left Oklahoma for Wichita, A., T. & S. F. R. R., $5.18	LE 389	
Tip to station porter handling official baggage		.25
Left Wichita for Topeka, S. F. R. R	LE 390	
Pullman, Wichita to Topeka, coupon attached	LE 19421	
Tip to station porter handling official baggage		.25
Left Topeka for Kansas City, $1.95, S. F. R. R	LE 19422	
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Taxi from station to hotel, Kansas City		.50
Taxi from hotel to station, Kansas City		1.00
Tip to station porter handling official baggage		.25
Left Kansas City for St. Louis, C. & A. R. R. $8.40	LE 19423	
Pullman, Kansas City to St. Louis, $2, coupon attached	LE 19424	2.00
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Tip to station porter handling official baggage		.25
Taxi from station to hotel, St. Louis		.50
Street car fare, St. Louis, official business		.10
Taxi from hotel to station, St. Louis		.50
Left St. Louis for Memphis, F. R. R., $9.30	LE 19425	
Pullman, St. Louis to Memphis, $2 coupon attached	LE 19426	
Tip to station porter handling official baggage		.25
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Taxi from station to hotel, Memphis		.75
Tip to station porter handling official baggage		.10
Car fare, official business, Memphis		.50
Taxi from hotel to station, Memphis		.75
Tip to station porter handling official baggage		.25
Left Memphis, Tenn., for Oklahoma City, $14.81	LE 19427	
Pullman, Memphis to Oklahoma, $3, coupon attached	LE 19428	
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Taxi from hotel to station, Oklahoma City		.50
Left Oklahoma City for Little Rock, Ark., $10.59, R. I. R. R	LE 19429	
Pullman, Oklahoma to Little Rock, $2.50, coupon attached	LE 19430	
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Tip to station porter handling official baggage		.10
Taxi from station to hotel, Little Rock		.50
Left Little Rock for Hot Springs, $1.62	LE 19431	
Taxi from hotel to station, Little Rock		.50
Taxi from station to hotel, Hot Springs		.50
Taxi from hotel to station, Hot Springs		.50
Left Hot Springs for Malvern, $0.66	LE 19432	
Chair car from Hot Springs to Malvern, paid cash, coupon attached		.25
Left Malvern for Texarkana M. P. R. R	LE 19433	
Pullman, Malvern, Texarkana, coupon attached	LE 19434	
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Tip to boy carrying grip from station to hotel		.25
Tip to boy carrying grip from hotel to station		.25
Left Texarkana for Houston T. & P. R. R	LE 19435	
Pullman, Texarkana to Houston, coupon attached	LE 19436	
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Taxi from station to hotel, Houston		.50
Houston to Galveston and return G. H. & E. R. R	LE 19437	
Taxi from hotel to station, Houston		.50
Left Houston for New Orleans G. C. L. R. R	LE 19438	
Pullman Houston to New Orleans, coupon attached	LE 19439	
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Tip to station porter handling official baggage		.25
Taxi from station to hotel, New Orleans		.50
Taxi from hotel to station, New Orleans		.50
Tip to porter handling official baggage		.25
Left New Orleans for Natchez, Miss., Y. M. R. R	LE 19440	
Pullman from New Orleans to Natchez, coupon attached	LE 21651	
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Taxi from station to hotel, Natchez		.50
Taxi from hotel to station, Natchez		.50
Tip to station porter handling official baggage		.25
Left Natchez to Vicksburg, Y. M. R. R	LE 21652	
Left Vicksburg for Jackson, A. V. R. R	LE 21653	
Left Jackson for Meridian, A. V. R. R	LE 21654	
Pullman, Jackson to Meridian, coupon attached	LE 21655	
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Left Meridian for Birmingham, A. G. R. R	LE 21655	
Pullman, Meridian to Birmingham, coupon lost	LE 21657	
Tip to Pullman porter in Alabama		.25
Tip to station porter handling official baggage in Alabama		.25
Taxi from hotel to station, Birmingham		.50
Left Birmingham for Atlanta, S. R. R	LE 21658	
Pullman, Birmingham to Atlanta, coupon attached	LE 21659	
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Taxi from station to hotel, Atlanta		.50
Left Atlanta for Jacksonville, Fla., S. R. R	LE 21660	
Pullman, Atlanta to Jacksonville, coupon attached	LE 21661	
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Street-car fare, Jacksonville		.05
Taxi from hotel to station, Jacksonville		.50
Left Jacksonville for Miami, F. E. C. R. R	L E 21662	
Pullman, Jacksonville to Miami, coupon attached	L E 21663	.25
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Tip to station porter handling official baggage		.25
Taxi from station to hotel, Miami		.50
Street-car fare, official business, Miami		.25
Taxi from hotel to station, Miami		.50
Left Miami for New Smyrna, F. E. C. R. R	LE 21664	
Pullman, Miami to New Smyrna, coupon attached	LE 21665	
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Tip to station porter handling official baggage		.25

Voucher for salary, per diem and traveling expenses—Continued.

Character of expenditure.	Number of transportation request.	Amount.
Took automobile trip, starting at New Smyrna, across the State and return to Jacksonville, from the 8th to 15th. Off. busi. No chg. to Govt. for auto.		
Tip to porter handling official baggage, Daytona		$0.25
Do		.25
Tip to porter handling official baggage, Jacksonville		.25
Taxi from hotel to station, Jacksonville		.50
Tip to station porter handling official baggage, Jacksonville		.25
Left Jacksonville for Savannah, A. C. L. R. R., coupon attached	LE 21666	
Pullman, Jacksonville to Savannah	LE 21667	
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Taxi from station to hotel, Savannah		.50
Tip to station porter handling official baggage, Savannah		.25
Taxi from hotel to station, Savannah		.50
Tip to station porter handling official baggage		.25
Left Savannah to Charleston, A. C. L. R. R	LE 21668	
Left Charleston to Columbia, S. C. S. R. R. R	LE 21669	
Taxi from station to hotel, Columbia		.50
Tip to station porter handling official baggage		.25
Taxi from hotel to station, Columbia		.50
Tip to station porter handling official baggage		.15
Left Columbia for Raleigh, S. B. L. R. R	LE 21670	
Taxi from station to hotel, Raleigh		.35
Taxi from hotel to station (took me to wrong depot)		.50
Taxi from wrong depot to right depot		.50
Left Raleigh for Richmond	LE 31931	
Pullman from Columbia to Washington, coupon attached	LE 31952	
Tip to Pullman porter		.25
Left Richmond for Washington, R. P. & W. S. R. R	LE 31953	
Per diem ends midnight.		
Arrived in Washington at 2 a. m		
Street car fare, Washington		.05

Mr. BLANTON. Attached to above voucher was statement by auditor showing that $4.85 had been deducted from her account of $747.33 covering tips Miss Densmore paid in South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Georgia, where tips are prohibited by law, and check issued to her for $742.48, despite the fact that she failed to show receipt for the $5 for auto stage from Missoula to Polson, Mont., as required by law.

It might be interesting to note that Polson, Mont., is the old home of Miss Densmore, where the Densmores formerly lived; also that in addition to her big salary she drew a per diem of $4 per day in lieu of subsistence, and that where she issued transportation requests upon certain railroads for transportation they collected same from the Government, most of the foregoing items being merely incidental expenses of the trip, as Pullman fares, taxicabs, tips to porters, and so forth.

Mr. CASEY. I would like to ask the witness a few questions now. Are these documents you have brought here official documents?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASEY. Official documents of the Department of Labor?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CASEY. And by whose authority did you take them out?

Mr. LYNN. I took them out by letter of authority.

Mr. CASEY. A letter of authority from whom?

Mr. LYNN. From Mr. BLANTON.

Mr. CASEY. And is that the only authority you had to take official documents from the files of the Department of Labor?

Mr. LYNN. Yes; but I considered that sufficient.

Mr. BLANTON. Have you that letter that I wrote to you?

Mr. LYNN. Yes; I have it here.

Mr. BLANTON. And you acted on that letter?

Mr. LYNN. Yes; I acted on that letter.

Mr. BLANTON. And did you deem that that letter authorized you to bring those documents here?

Mr. LYNN. I did.

Mr. BLANTON. On this claim for $747.33 there was allowed $742.48, there being deductions for overpayments.

Senator KENYON. What was that for?

Mr. BLANTON. For travel for Miss Jeanette V. Densmore.

Senator KENYON. For Miss Jeanette V. Densmore? Who is Miss Jeanette V. Densmore?

Mr. BLANTON. She is a sister of the director general, I am informed. They deducted some overcharges of tips.

Mr. BLANTON. Do you know that? You have been informed it was?

Mr. LYNN. I have heard that.

Mr. BLANTON. That is, was the home of the Densmores?

Mr. LYNN. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. And that is $5 for an automobile that she used from Missoula to Polson? Now, you were requested to bring request for transportation No. L-517736. Did you bring that?

Mr. LYNN. I have.

Mr. BLANTON. Now, Mr. Lynn, do you remember the time that I called your attention to the fact that I would like to have you make copies of these numbers of these Pullman tickets pinned to this business?

Mr. LYNN. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Now, look at those numbers; are they the numbers of the Pullman tickets that were attached to that?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. State whether or not there were three such Pullman tickets?

Mr. LYNN. I had them going through my hands. I remember them going through my hands.

Mr. BLANTON. Up to what time—about what time did you know that they were in the office attached to this transportation, about how long ago?

Mr. LYNN. Two and a half weeks ago—somewhere around there.

Senator KENYON. What do you claim about the Pullman tickets, Mr. BLANTON?

Mr. BLANTON. In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Mr. Densmore has told us—in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD he placed a statement in it that his sister on July 4 got this transportation, and it is in the RECORD, from New York to Atlantic City, on July 4, and he admits that two people did go with her from New York to Atlantic City on that trip, but he claims that they paid for their Pullman tickets out of their pockets, and she paid hers, and they were not charged to the Government. That was put in the RECORD on Tuesday, the 24th.

The CHAIRMAN. What page is that of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD?

Mr. BLANTON. That is on page—this is from Mr. Densmore himself—it is on page 1799 of Tuesday's RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Tuesday, June what?

Mr. BLANTON. Tuesday, June 24 1919, page 1799. Mr. Densmore makes this statement himself. He says:

"The records of this office show that Miss Densmore left New York City on July 4, 1918, at 3.30 p. m., and arrived at Atlantic City at 6.30 p. m., of that date; that she remained in Atlantic City for two days, July 5 and 6, and left there on July 7 at 9.15 a. m. for New York City, arriving at the latter place at 12.15 p. m. The record further discloses that in proceeding from New York to Atlantic City Miss Densmore used Government transportation, request No. L-517736, the amount of which was $1.25, and that in returning she used Government transportation, request L-51737, the amount of which was likewise $1.25, these items representing single fares between the points indicated. She paid cash fare for a seat in a Pullman car, amounting to 98 cents each way. The total charge against the Government for the entire trip was $13.46. Two girls did accompany Miss Densmore from New York to Atlantic City, but they did not travel on Government transportation, nor did they present any claims to the Government for reimbursement of traveling expenses."

Now, Mr. Lynn, when I requested you the other day to bring this transportation voucher, together with those three Pullman tickets that were pinned to it, what did you find?

Mr. LYNN. I found them just as they are, without any coupons on them.

Mr. BLANTON. Let us see that; do you see where the tickets were pinned to it?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. The pin pricks are still in it where the tickets had been attached?

Mr. LYNN. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Do you know what became of them?

Mr. LYNN. I was advised on good authority that they were around there looking for this transportation request.

Mr. CASEY. You say you were advised by good authority. What do you mean by good authority?

Mr. LYNN. By the authority of the persons in the office there.

Mr. CASEY. Who were they?

Mr. LYNN. Mr. Page, of the transportation section.

Mr. BLANTON. Do you say that Mr. Page was good authority?

Mr. LYNN. I presumed he was.

Senator KENYON. Does that transportation cover these two ladies who accompanied her?

Mr. BLANTON. I will say to the Senator that I personally saw these three Pullman stubs, and saw these numbers, and had these numbers copied. They were attached to this particular transportation with a pin.

Senator KENYON. That is the Pullman tickets or receipts covering all three of them.

Mr. BLANTON. There were three different ones. And I will say to the committee that railroad transportation covered all three by reason of the amount of $13.46 that was collected from the Government. Taking Miss Desmore's own statement, the face to Atlantic City from New York was $1.25; she paid 98 cents for three Pullman tickets; three tickets from New York to Atlantic City is $3.75, and three Pullman tickets from New York to Atlantic City, at 98 cents, is $2.94. Now, there was only one Pullman ticket and one transportation back from Atlantic City, and one ticket to New York is $1.25, and one Pullman is 98 cents, a total of $8.92, and she collected $13.46, and left her $4.56 over and above the railroad and Pullman tickets, because she collected $13.46.

Senator KENYON. Was this an official trip of some kind?

Mr. BLANTON. He puts in the record a statement from Lewis T. Bryant, Trenton, N. J., addressed to Mrs. Margaretta Neale, United States Employment Service, Washington, D. C., and says:

"I wish to advise you that I recall having had a conference with Miss Densmore regarding cooperative service for hotel help between New York and Atlantic City soon after the Atlantic City office was opened. The office opened about the 15th of June, 1918, and was in operation during the 3d, 4th, and 5th of July. It was open during practically all of the 4th of July on account of work which had to be performed."

Now, I will say, acting on that, I sent this telegram at 8 o'clock yesterday morning to Mr. Bryant:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 25, 1919.*

"Hon. LEWIS T. BRYANT,
"*Federal Director of Employment, Trenton, N. J.*

"I have given some investigation of your statement of June 17, addressed to Mrs. Margaretta Neale, at employment bureau here. By your statement do you mean that you had a conference at Atlantic City on July 4 last with Miss Jeanette Densmore? Did you have a conference with Miss Densmore at Atlantic City on either the 4th, 5th, 6th, or 7th days of July, 1918? If so, kindly advise on which date, exactly where such conference occurred, its duration, and names of persons present. Did the conference you mentioned to Mrs. Neale occur at Trenton, and on what date? Wire answer immediately, as I am to-day conducting investiagtion before joint House and Senate committees."

And up to this good hour I have never received any reply from Mr. Bryant.

Senator KENYON. He may be out of town.

Mr. BLANTON. He may be out of town; I don't know; I simply state that I have never received any reply to it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the original telegram that you sent? Was that signed?

Mr. BLANTON. It is not signed in here, but I did sign it. This is a copy of the original.

The CHAIRMAN. And was that sent officially to him?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; I sent it officially because I was conducting an official investigation. Now, gentlemen, I signed it "THOMAS L. BLANTON, Congressman," and I showed in the telegram itself that I was conducting an investigation before the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, and I thought it would call for an answer from an official of this Government.

And up to this date, July 26, 1919, Director Bryant has never answered my telegram.

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that there must be some limit to this thing; I mean that we might as well have an understanding right here as at any time. Is Representative BLANTON going to be allowed to go ahead with all this matter and go into the Mooney case? I object to it.

Mr. BLANTON. That is as far as I desire to go.

Mr. NOLAN. We have the witnesses before us. Well, let us proceed with the examination of the witness before us.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Lynn—Miss Jeanette B. Densmore's voucher—what did you do with that; the little one?

Mr. LYNN. It is right there.

Mr. BLANTON. You were requested by me to bring here a request for transportation No. L517737, and requested to bring attached thereto a Pullman coupon issued at Atlantic City, N. J., July 7, 1918, from Atlantic City to New York, that is No. 2304, Form 43, No. 6206.

Mr. LYNN. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Why did you not bring the Pullman coupons as you were requested?

Mr. LYNN. Do you mean the tickets?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; the Pullman.

Mr. LYNN. It was not attached.

Mr. BLANTON. But up to how long ago was it attached?

Mr. LYNN. About the same time as the others.

Mr. BLANTON. And you saw them all?

Mr. LYNN. The three tickets.

Mr. BLANTON. And there was one on this, back from Atlantic City to New York?

Mr. LYNN. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. Do you know what became of that Pullman coupon, that check?

Mr. LYNN. It must have been taken with the rest of them.

Mr. BLANTON. It was not there yesterday morning when you looked for it?

Mr. LYNN. No.

Mr. BLANTON. And you could not find it in the files at all?

Mr. LYNN. No; I could not.

The CHAIRMAN. You will have those in the record?

Mr. BLANTON. Well, I have those in the record.

Mr. NOLAN. They are here by no authority of the department.

Mr. BLANTON. I am going to ask the committee to hold the documents as part of the record of this case. This committee has the authority to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. We are going to publish the hearings for the benefit of the Members of Congress, and it would be very useful to have them printed in the record.

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; and then returned to the department.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. I want to put them in the record, and this committee has authority to hold them until they are printed.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Lynn, you were asked to bring traveling vouchers—will you let me have the letter I sent you? You were asked to bring and to look up and be prepared to tell what you know concerning voucher for $300 collected by Mr. Harry Parks, personnel section, official station, Washington, for trips he took away.

Mr. LYNN. He was in the personnel section, Mr. Harry Parks, in the personnel section, and he took trips aggregating around $300.

Mr. BLANTON. And where was his official station?

Mr. LYNN. It was given as Washington.

Senator KENYON. Who was it that did that?

Mr. LYNN. Mr. Harry S. Parks.

Senator KENYON. Who is he?

Mr. LYNN. I do not know He was down here in service not long ago. I did not think that it was necessary for him, not being officially stationed down there, to take trips. I think they could be covered in other ways, especially when they are short of money—could be covered by correspondence or by the agent in the field.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Densmore in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD stated that the department had spent $4.000 in sending three men to France?

Mr. LYNN. I do not know anything about that at all.

Mr. BLANTON. Did you investigate voucher 20479 for $13.75 to Lillian Haberkost, collected by her, to Akron, Ohio, December 17, 1918?

Mr. LYNN. I did.

Mr. BLANTON. Do you know whether Akron, Ohio, is Miss Haberkost's home?

Mr. LYNN. It is.

Mr. BLANTON. It is her home?

Mr. LYNN. Yes. She went home near Christmas time, about December 12, and there was a report around there that she went on a vacation.

Mr. BLANTON. Who collected this $13.75?

Mr. LYNN. On the voucher it says this: "In the interest of the Employment Service," and that will cover an awful lot of ground. She had been in the Employment Service about two months.

Mr. BLANTON. On this $742 voucher of Miss Densmore, is any letter of authority attached to that voucher?

Mr. LYNN. No; there is not. No mention on it about official business.

Mr. BLANTON. No mention on it about official business and no letter of authority?

Mr. LYNN. No, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. Now, did you investigate voucher No. 27137 to Lillian Haberkost of March 6, for $13.75, when she went to her home at Akron?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir; where she went to her home in Akron.

Mr. BLANTON. And she did collect those sums on those vouchers?

Mr. LYNN. Yes; and $4 per diem.

Mr. BLANTON. But that is not shown in the voucher?

Mr. LYNN. And the same with Harry Parks; he got $4 per diem.

Mr. BLANTON. And what salary did Mr. Parks get when he quit the service?

Mr. LYNN. The last information that I received about it was $3,000 or $3,500; it was in between there.

Mr. BLANTON. In that connection, since Congress adjourned on March 4 and refused the appropriation of $10,000,000 requested by the department—since March 4—have any increases been granted down there?

Mr. LYNN. I should say there have.

Mr. BLANTON. Was Mr. Graham—do you know him?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. And was his salary increased?

Mr. LYNN. I heard that it was increased a thousand dollars.

Mr. MACCRATE. You never have any animus against anybody down there, have you, Mr. Lynn?

Mr. LYNN. No; and I am not opposed to the idea of an Employment Service; but I am opposed to the way this has been run.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you in favor of a free Federal Employment Service?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir; that is, if it is run right.

The CHAIRMAN. But you have fixed ideas as to how to run the thing, and it is not run according to them?

Mr. LYNN. No.

Mr. MACCRATE. And was all this after the appropriation had been reduced by the last Congress?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. And how many, about—do you know about Mr. Mason's salary being raised from $3,000 to $3,500?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir; I heard that.

Senator KENYON. Who is he?

Mr. LYNN. The director of control at present.

Mr. BLANTON. Did you look up a voucher for $15.10 given to Mr. S. Tyson Kinsell?

Mr. LYNN. I did. I had to stay there for four or five days and show him how to do the work.

Mr. BLANTON. Did he know anything about the work?

Mr. LYNN. No; he did not.

Mr. BLANTON. And you had to show him?

Mr. LYNN. Yes; I had to show him.

Mr. BLANTON. Was Philadelphia his home?

Mr. LYNN. Philadelphia was his home.

Senator KENYON. Who was he?

Mr. LYNN. He was put in charge of correspondence. He is a labor man. He is traveling around for the Metropolitan Employees' Union with Luther C. Steward—the most unreliable people I have ever met in my life.

Senator KENYON. Was Luther C. Steward a union man?

Mr. LYNN. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. How about Mr. Graham?

Mr. LYNN. I think he is too.

Mr. BLANTON. Do you know whether or not he has been employed by the union before he went into this work?

Mr. LYNN. I think he was in it.

Mr. MACCRATE. And do you think that you are better qualified than the men who are getting $3,500 or $3,000?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir; I have been in employment work, and I was there through the heavy war work, and they put them in there after the armistice was declared.

Mr. MACCRATE. You knew nothing about the work when you went in there?

Mr. LYNN. I came there from the Immigration Service.

Mr. BLANTON. And do you know of Miss Boyd's salary being raised since March 4?

Mr. LYNN. I do.

Mr. BLANTON. Suppose a man was a strong labor-union man; would he have any trouble in getting work there?

Mr. LYNN. They seem to get the work all right.

Mr. BLANTON. So that you distinguish a labor-union man from a politician?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Senator KENYON. How many salaries were paid—how many $4,000 salaries were paid?

Mr. LYNN. Well, I could not tell you; I would have to take and get the book.

Senator KENYON. Can't you give us any idea of how many?

Mr. LYNN. Oh, quite a number.

Sentaor KENYON. Do you think that there were 50 or 100, or about how many?

Mr. LYNN. Well, I could not just say how many, but somewhere between 30 and 50.

Mr. NOLAN. Without any notification to your chief?

Mr. LYNN. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. I had asked you numerous questions on various occasions?

Mr. LYNN. Yes.

Mr. MACCRATE. You gave him the information?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MACCRATE. And the information contained in that letter that you received yesterday morning, was that ever talked over with you and Mr. Blanton?

Mr. LYNN. We had——

Mr. MACCRATE. Did you talk over with Mr. BLANTON the specific items of that letter that he wrote to you?

Mr. LYNN. Well, I said that I saw this thing go through my hands, that is all.

Mr. NOLAN. I sugest that the representatives of the Department of Labor, in view of this testimony, be permitted to cross-examine the witness, if they so desire.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that the orderly way would be for them to hand in any questions that they might wsh to ask.

Mr. NOLAN. Well, if it is fair to Mr. BLANTON to permit him to question this witness, then it is no more than fair that the representatives of the Department of Labor have an opportunity to cross-examine him.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that the better way would be for them to put on evidence to contradict him, if they can do so.

Mr. NOLAN. I suggest that we leave that to their judgment.

Mr. BLANTON. My position is merely the same as every other member of this committee, a Member of Congress trying to get at fact. Now, this is the last time that I am going to be able to come before the committee——

Mr. NOLAN. But I am asking that they be allowed to cross-examine him at this time.

Mr. BLANTON. Unless I can interrogate the witnesses I have here today, it will be my last opportunity to bring out this testimony. Could you not give the department a chance to interrogate these witnesses at some other time?

The CHAIRMAN. My idea in the first place was not to permit you to examine the witnesses. I am opposed to this procedure. But if the committee wants these outsiders to come in and conduct the examination, why I will not object to it personally.

STATEMENT OF MR. C. A. BURROUGHS, AUDITOR FOR SHIPPING BOARD.

Mr. BLANTON. What position with this Government do you now hold, Mr. Burroughs?

Mr. BURROUGHS. Auditor for the Shipping Board.

Mr. BLANTON. Did you ever have a position in the Employment Service?

Mr. BURROUGHS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. Did you retire voluntarily or by request from that department?

Mr. BURROUGHS. I resigned.

Mr. BLANTON. Did anyone suggest that you should resign?

Mr. BURROUGHS. No, sir; I was asked to remain.

Mr. BLANTON. Have you got your letter of resignation?

Mr. BURROUGHS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HERSEY. When did you resign?

Mr. BLANTON. He has a copy of his letter of resignation. Give me a copy of it—of your letter of resignation.

Mr. HERSEY. Give me the date.

Mr. BLANTON. May 5, 1919. [Reading:] "Mr. J. B. Densmore, Director General United States Employment Service, Washington, D. C. Dear Sir"——

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; but I would like to get it in here.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see why you should duplicate it.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Burroughs, Mr. Densmore put into the RECORD yesterday—the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—the statement that you were a disgruntled employee and that you were furnishing me with evidence. Have you ever furnished me with any facts except when I asked you questions concerning that department and interrogated you? Did you furnish any others?

Mr. BURROUGHS. I will say that I never saw a Congressman, a Representative of Congress of either House, to give any information voluntarily.

Mr. BLANTON. Do you know how I obtained my information concerning that department?

Mr. BURROUGHS. No, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Burroughs, in a statement in answer to questions that I propounded, I made a number of questions, and I propounded them to you, and you stated to me that you thought or considered this whole service as rotten.

Mr. BURROUGHS. I certainly did, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. Is that true, or not?

Mr. BURROUGHS. It could easily be determined to be on investigation.

Mr. BLANTON. In your position, in charge of the transportation, did this $742 voucher of Miss Jeanette V. Densmore come before you, or was it submitted to you for your approval?

Mr. BURROUGHS. It should come to me to check the personal—for approval of the transportation——

Mr. BLANTON. Was that ever submitted to you first before it was paid?

Mr. BURROUGHS. No, sir; it was not, or it would have borne my initials.

Mr. BLANTON. These transportation books were required to be placed back into the department?

Mr. BURROUGHS. The procedure——

Mr. BLANTON (interrupting). They had to be placed back there?

Mr. BURROUGHS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BLANTON. And how many of them have been filed:

Mr. BURROUGHS. There are a great many of them, but no record has been kept of them. They are disposed of.

Mr. BLANTON. If a careful investigation had been made of the millions of dollars that have been spent by the department, in your judgment, how much would be shown to have been wasted and misapplied, from the investigation that you have made?

Mr. MACCRATE. Oh, that question I will object to, of course. You have a resolution asking for the data from this department?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; and I would go into these details for the purpose of getting the data. It will be a disgrace if it is not.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us go on with the Employment Service end of it and ascertain whether an Employment Service is necessary.

Mr. BLANTON. But this man is a careful auditor. He is familiar with the duties, and he knows what happened. He is an expert——

Senator KENYON. He says that the whole thing is rotten. I would like to know the facts on which he bases the opinion.

Mr. BLANTON. That is along the lines testified to by the gentleman who was on the stand yesterday.

Senator KENYON. I would like to get the facts on which he bases his opinion that the whole thing is rotten.

Mr. BURROUGHS. Here is a sample. There is a man by the name of Hibbard who went into the service, and on his own statement he was earning $1,500 before he entered the service, about last April.

Mr. BLANTON. April of this year:

Mr. BURROUGHS. April of last year. His chief duty was to see that everybody was supplied with a desk, that needed a desk, or other office furniture, or to watch the boy getting out the stereotyped letters, the stenographic letters, in the stenographic bureau. I feel safe in saying that he should not be drawing considerably over $3,000. He is one of the men that went to France.

Senator KENYON. Was he a prominent politician, or anything like that?

Mr. BURROUGHS. No; not that I know anything about.

Mr. MACCRATE. What is he getting in France?

Mr. BURROUGHS. I could not say what he is getting in France. I heard that he was getting $4,500.

Had there been time for examination, Mr. Speaker, I could have shown numerous cases of absolute waste, extravagance, and misapplication of public funds by Mr. Burroughs, who remains willing at this time to appear before any committee of Congress and tell what he knows about the rottenness of this department.

After asking Mr. Collins and Mr. Brand a few questions, I found that both had been intimidated, and it was very apparent that if they gave testimony they would likely lose their

positions, which neither could afford to do, as each was married and had a family.

To show the kind of punishment Director Densmore inflicts upon an employee who testifies before a congressional committee, note the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 7, 1919.*

Hon. THOMAS L. BLANTON, M. C.,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BLANTON: As a result of my testifying before the Joint Labor Committee of the House and Senate relative to the inefficiency and irregularities in the United States Employment Service I have been deprived of my position. On Saturday, July 5, 1919, Mr. Mason, Director of Control Division, called me before him and told me that my pay would stop on Sunday, July 6, 1919.

On July 3, 1919, Director General John B. Densmore called me before him and concerning my having given testimony against him called me a "damned skunk," and otherwise insulted me.

I am a civil-service employee, and have devoted the past nine years of my life in the Department of Labor, quite a while before Mr. Densmore was ever connected with said department.

I did not appear before said committee voluntarily, and did not bring evidence before it voluntarily. But when as a Member of Congress you requested me to appear before the committee and requested me to bring certain evidence I felt that it was my duty to do so. I told only the facts. I have been insulted and callead a liar and thief because I brought requested documents before the committee and told what I knew. I have recommendations from leading citizens of the country attesting to my good character and standing. I still have confidence in the justice of the United States Government. I hope Congress will have it applied in my case.

I desire to ask that the Secretary of Labor be requested to place me back at my former position in the Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor, from which branch I was transferred to the United States Employment Service without prejudice.

Very truly, yours, STANLEY R. LYNN.

Mr. Speaker, the above dismissal disgraces the Department of Labor. Because he gave evidence against Director Densmore the gentleman from California has called him a liar on the floor of the House. Stanley R. Lynn is a Royal Arch Mason in good standing, and the public will judge between him and Densmore. He established beyond doubt that Director Densmore had abstracted from the files of his office the three Pullman coupons that were attached to transportation request No. L51736, issued by his sister, and if I had not had copies made of them, by which the Pullman Co. could identify them, he would never have produced them.

In subsequent hearings, at which I could not attend, while Densmore was on the stand he was asked:

Senator KENYON. Mr. BLANTON stated here that the order for transportation, he exhibited here, and it had a clear indication of something having been removed from it. He exhibited here what he said were pinmarks. On the floor of the House yesterday he stated that he had substantiated his charge that something had been removed. There were pinholes in that transportation request.

Mr. DENSMORE. That is quite true. There were some pinholes in the transportation request, and that transportation request was removed by one of our clerks without any authority from the office, and that transportation request was pinned to this expense account.

Senator KENYON. He said in his speech yesterday:

"If they did pay their Pullman fares, it leaves Mr. Densmore in a worse position than before. Sir, like Banquo's ghost, these three Pullman coupons, issued July 4, 1918, office No. 2357, Form 2, and numbered 5071, 5072, and 5073, will not down, because two and one-half weeks ago they were attached to the transportation request, No. L-51736, made out by Miss Jeanette Densmore herself, in her own handwriting, and signed by her."

He had that transportation request before us.

Mr. DENSMORE. He had that transportation request.

Senator KENYON. You have not had it this morning?

Mr. DENSMORE. No; I presume that the stenographer has it.

And, later, Director Densmore, realizing that he was trapped, produced the Pullman coupons attached to another copy of transportation, and claimed that Mr. Lynn got hold of the wrong copy. It so happened that at the time I had copies made of these Pullman coupons I placed two identification marks on the transportation request to which they were attached, and the one Stanley R. Lynn produced before the committee with the pinholes in it still had my two identification marks on it, showing clearly that it was the one to which said Pullman coupons had been formerly attached.

When asked to explain why Miss Densmore turned in the three Pullman coupons from New York to Atlantic City July 4 with her expense account if they were paid for, all Densmore could say was the following:

These two young girls were seated with Miss Densmore in the car. The tickets were handed, all together, to the Pullman conductor, and when they were handed back by him, I presume that Miss Densmore took all three of them from the conductor, and not knowing what to do with them turned them all in.

Mr. GOULD. Why should the three Pullman seat tickets be attached to the expense account?

Mr. DENSMORE. They should not be.

Mr. GOULD. The expense account calls for one person and one trip, and I do not know why they call for three.

Mr. DENSMORE. The other two did not belong there at all. She got them back from the conductor, as I have explained, and she put them all in simply because she had them.

Such tommyrot. "The conductor handed Miss Densmore the three Pullman coupons, two belonging to other passengers, and not knowing what to do with them she just handed them in with her expense account." She seemed to know how to take a trip across the four corners of the United States shortly after that, a trip the like of which few people have ever taken, especially on Government expense.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR ASSISTING MOONEY.

Mr. Speaker, on June 21, 1919, I stated that it was a strange situation when we were appropriating $1,400,000 additional to apprehend anarchists, at the same time Secretary Wilson was reported to have spoken at Atlantic City from the same platform with Mrs. Rene Mooney, wife of the convicted anarchist, intimating that he was still trying to get Mooney a new trial, and I cited excerpts from the following papers:

[Daily Oregonian, Portland, Oreg., June 13, 1919.]

Secretary of Labor Wilson, speaking before the convention of the American Federation of Labor to-day, urged organized labor to refuse to support the nation-wide strike which has been proposed as a protest against the conviction of Thomas J. Mooney. Mr. Wilson told the delegates that the Government was investigating the claim that new evidence justified a new trial, and that he was devoting much time to the case

The Secretary declared that so far the Government's inquiry had shown that the judge and jury before whom Mooney was tried had conducted themselves properly and that on the evidence the jury had to convict.

Note the statement that "he—Secretary Wilson—was devoting much time to the case."

[Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Mich., June 13, 1919.]

WILSON HINTS AT A NEW TRIAL IN MOONEY CASE—CABINET MAN TELLS LABOR CONVENTION EVIDENCE IS BEING INVESTIGATED.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., *June 13.*

Secretary of Labor Wilson, speaking before the convention of the American Federation of Labor to-day, urged organized labor to refuse to support the nation-wide strike which has been proposed as a protest against the conviction of Thomas J. Mooney. Mr. Wilson told the delegates the Government was investigating the claim that new evidence justified a new trial and that he himself was devoting much time to the case.

[Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif., June 13, 1919.]

UNITED STATES SIFTING EVIDENCE IN STEP TO SECURE NEW TRIAL, SAYS SECRETARY OF LABOR.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., *June 13.*

Secretary of Labor Wilson, addressing the convention of the American Federation of Labor to-day, * * *. He said the Government was investigating the evidence in the case in connection with the movement for a new trial for Mooney.

And at the same time I charged that Director Densmore had spent some time in California installing a dictograph in the district attorney's office in an effort to assist Mooney.

On July 1, 1919, my colleague from Texas, Mr. HARDY, spoke in defense of Secretary of Labor Wilson, stating that the above newspaper reports were very unjust and unfounded, and he printed in the RECORD (pp. 2247–2250) what he said was the manuscript copy of the address of Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, before the American Federation of Labor Convention, Atlantic City, N. J., June 13, 1919, delivered to him by Secretary Wilson. I raised no objection. I am glad he printed it, for it clearly shows that every word in said newspaper articles is true, and that Secretary Wilson deserved even graver criticism. You will note that he began his address by the salutation "fellow trade-unionists." Note also (p. 2249) that in advising the convention not to call a nation-wide strike to force Mooney's freedom, and concerning such advice, he said:

You may accept it or leave it, as your own judgment tells you is best.

He, a Cabinet officer of the United States, head of the Department of Labor, and high up in power and authority in the American Federation of Labor, leaving the question thus open by telling them:

You strike or not strike, as your own judgment tells you is best.

Why should he leave the question open, when he admitted that Mooney had had a fair trial? For he said (p. 2249):

We looked into the Mooney case, and in doing so we came to this conclusion: That so far as the jury was concerned that passed upon the evidence presented to it, it could have come to no other conclusion under its sworn duty than to convict Mooney; that so far as the judge was concerned that tried the case, he tried it with absolute fairness.

Why did not this Cabinet officer of a Republic that stands for law and order then tell his audience, in which there were at least some anarchists, that the State of California had lawfully tried, convicted, and was punishing a red-handed, cold-blooded, murderous anarchist, who had deliberately caused the death of numerous innocent men, women, and children, and the serious injury of scores of law-abiding people, by throwing a bomb into a preparedness parade, and that neither the people nor the Government had any right to go behind the verdict of a California jury and the judgments of the California trial and appellate courts, nor to interfere with justice, law, and order in the State of California by letting unions, ignorant of the evidence, attempt to free a criminal through strikes simply because he was a union man?

But instead of closing the matter with advice of unmistakable directness, Secretary Wilson left it open to be further fanned by the flames of passion and prejudice by stating:

Every effort that the national administration was able to put forth was put forth for the purpose of trying to secure that new trial, and we are not through with it yet. We are still working on it. [Applause, long and continued.]

Note that Secretary Wilson said: "We are still working on it," and "We are not through with it yet," in regard to getting a new trial for an anarchist now serving his just punishment in a California penitentiary. By what authority of law is Secretary Wilson messing in this California case. Who authorized him to work on it or to interfere? Congress has never authorized any investigation. Congress has never authorized the expenditure of one single dollar on the Mooney case. Secretary Wilson has no connection with the Department of Justice. Simply because Mooney was a unionite does not give the Department of Labor any more jurisdiction than the United States Health Department would have where the murderer happened to be a doctor. And it is a very significant fact that all of the Washington papers heralded the news only the other day that Mrs. Rene Mooney, wife of the convicted anarchist, having failed to get an audience with the President, went immediately to the Department of Labor to see Secretary Wilson, intimating that she was always sure of an audience there.

On June 24, 1919, in defense of Director Densmore, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] printed in the RECORD a statement from Densmore wherein, on page 1799, RECORD, he stated that he became Director General of the United States Employment Service in January, 1918, which duties took all of his time, and it was October, 1918, before he found time to go to San Francisco, going there on other business and not on the Mooney case, that the Mooney investigation was practically finished when he arrived in San Francisco, "and that no person connected with the United States Employment Service had anything to do with it." He admits, however, the following:

The report of the investigators was transmitted by me to the Secretary of Labor. Unfortunately some of this report fell into the hands of the publisher of a local paper, who published it without any authority whatever.

Note that Densmore asserts that his report "fell into the hands" of a publisher in San Francisco, "who published it without any authority whatever." Now, the only paper that ever published said report is the San Francisco Call, and its publisher is Fremont Older, a quasi anarchist. Now, note what Fremont Older says editorially in his Call July 8, 1919, concerning the Densmore statement which the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] placed in the RECORD:

"J. B. Densmore, Director General of the United States Employment Service, has not repudiated the dictagraph investigation of the Mooney case. A hurried and careless reading of Densmore's letter to Congressman BANKHEAD might lead to such an assumption because of the defensive and somewhat apologetic tone of the letter. But there is no word in the letter to justify the conclusion that Densmore did not authorize the investigation. On the contrary, he did authorize it, and forwarded the report to Secretary of Labor Wilson, signed by himself, and accompanied by his own letter of transmission.

"What Densmore does say is that he authorized the investigation of the district attorney's conduct of the Mooney case in his capacity as solicitor of the Department of Justice for the Department of Labor, and not as director of the Employment Service. Certain powers in Congress are attempting to abolish the Employment Service to dislodge Densmore as director. * * * Densmore's letter is nothing more or less than an effort to clear the Employment Service of any technical connection with the activities of himself and his two Government operatives in the Mooney case. Of course, it is lamentable that Densmore should appear to be apologetic. * * * The complete dictagraph report was brought to the office of the Call, and handed to the editor of this newspaper several days before it was published. Densmore himself called on the editor of the Call on two occasions, and at that time was well aware, etc. The fact that he is now put in a position of apparent trimming shows the enormous pressure, etc."

From an authentic transcript of the testimony given by said Fremont Older before the grand jury in San Francisco on December 30, 1918, I copy the following excerpts:

Freemont Older called as a witness:

Questioned by prosecuting attorney, Mr. Power.

Q. You are the editor of the Call?—A. Yes.

Q. I state to you, Mr. Older, that you are subpœnaed here to-night at the request of the grand jury, to answer questions relative to the Densmore report. Were you editor of the Call at the time the report of J. B. Densmore to the Secretary of Labor was published?—A. I was.

Q. How did the report come into your possesion, Mr. Older?—A. The report that was published in the Call was a copy of the report that J. B. Densmore signed and sent to Washington to W. B. Wilson, and was filed in Washington.

Q. How did that report come into your possession?—A. I will have to decline to answer.

Q. Who delivered that report to you?—A. I decline to answer.

Q. When was the copy of that report delivered to you?—A. I decline to answer.

Q. On what ground?—A. It is bearing on confidential relationship.

Q. Do you know Mr. Densmore?—A. I do.

Q. Do you know Mr. Parsons?—A. I know George Parsons.

Q. Did you know Ignatius McCarty?—A. I have met him.

Q. Did you submit any portion of that report?—A. Let's see (pausing). I submitted the portion of W. J. Dingee's confession. That was in my possession. I did not submit it; I was asked by Mr. Densmore about the Dingee confession, and I gave him portions of it.

Q. You had seen the report?—A. Yes. I also furnished the photographs of the ledger and the affidavit of Loesch.

Q. Can you give us the names of witnesses who can testify to the conversations?—A. George Parsons and Ignatius McCarty.

Q. Did you see any portion of this report as it was being gotten together from time to time before it was submitted?—A. I saw portion of it before it was finished; yes.

Q. Who submitted that to you?—A. I decline to answer.

Q. You accepted it as a report of the official Government?—A. I took it as an official document.

Q. Why don't you help us?—A. I can't help you to bring them here if they won't come. That is entirely in the hands of Secretary Wilson. All I have wanted was a new trial for Mooney. I sent word to Mr. Fickert, while publishing the Densmore report, that I did not want to muckrake San Francisco, but thought that it might lessen hatred toward Mooney and bring about a new trial.

Q. What was the purpose of printing it four consecutive days?—A. It was interesting. I was trying to influence public opinion. I have no feeling against Fickert.

Q. Have you ever helped Mooney in any way?—A. Yes.

Q. In what way?—A. I interceded for bail for him when he was in jail at Martinez.

Q. How long ago was that, Mr. Older?—A. That is, oh, several years ago.

Q. How did you come to?—A. The labor council asked me to see if I could not raise the bail money for him, and I got Pete McDonough to advance the money to bail him out when I was at Martinez. A committee waited on me from the labor council.

Q. A committee waited on you?—A. Yes; asking me if I would raise $4,000.

Q. Why would they go to you? The Labor Party was pretty strong in San Francisco.—A. The labor council did not want to be personally known in the matter; they were willing to guarantee the money but not openly.

Q. Were the labor council using you?—A. I did not feel that they were using me. They claimed him as one of their own, and wanted him bailed out, and so I sent for Tom Finn and went to McDonough and bailed him out.

Q. Who was the committee?—A. I can not remember.

Q. Were you invited to listen to the dictograph?—A. I was shown the plant.

Q. Where was it?—A. The Foxcroft Building, on Post Street.

Q. When did you see Densmore last?—A. I should say the 1st of November.

Q. How did you come to see him then?—A. He called on me.

Q. With the view of submitting this report?—A. He discussed the report with me. He knew that I knew Secretary Wilson very well and was very much interested in the Mooney case, and some people in Washington sent him to me.

Question by one of the GRAND JURORS. What is there in that Densmore report that shows that Mooney did not get a fair trial?

Answer by Mr. OLDER. Nothing.

Q. Did you receive this report from anyone now in San Francisco?—A. No.

Now, Mr. Speaker, can any one escape the conclusion that Fremont Older got that report direct from John B. Densmore? On June 20, 1919, I introduced resolution No. 128, to require Secretary Wilson to furnish Congress with said Densmore report and a statement of all activities by the Labor Department in behalf of Mooney, and expense thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Labor. Under the House rules I would have been privileged to call it up on June 28. But the Committee on Labor reported it June 27 with amendments that would have left the matter to the discretion of Secretary Wilson. I opposed all such amendments, asserting that Secretary Wilson would never produce this report until he was forced to do so, as he had refused to give copies to several Congressmen who asked for it. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SMITH], the chairman of the Labor Committee, showed that before reporting the resolution he had had Secretary Wilson before him, who showed a willingness to comply without direction, but I succeeded in defeating all such amendments, and the resolution was passed June 27. Days and weeks passed, without Secretary Wilson indicating any intention to comply with the direction of Congress. Following precedents, on June 20, 1919, I introduced a second resolution, No. 185, as follows:

[H. Res. 185. 66th Cong., 1st sess. In the House of Representatives, July 19, 1919. Mr. BLANTON submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Labor and ordered to be printed.]

Resolution.

Resolved, That the Secretary of Labor be, and he is hereby, directed to report forthwith to the House of Representatives of the United States of America the following facts:

(1) What fact or facts, if any there are, have caused him to fail to comply with the request of the House of Representatives made upon him by H. Res. 128 passed by the House of Representatives on June 27, 1919, of the following tenor:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of Labor be, and he is hereby, requested to promptly report to the House of Representatives at the earliest date practicable the following facts:

"(1) What connection in behalf of the Department of Labor, if any, has John B. Densmore, now Director of the United States Employment Service, had with the case of Thomas J. Mooney, convicted in California of crime, stating in detail the activities of said Densmore concerning said case, and the expenses of same itemized that were paid by the Government, and upon what authority of law, attaching copies of all reports concerning same made to the Department of Labor by said John B. Densmore.

"(2) What connection in behalf of the Department of Labor, if any, since the punishment of said Thomas J. Mooney was commuted to life

imprisonment, has any employee of said Department of Labor had with the said case of Thomas J. Mooney, stating such activities in detail, the purposes thereof, the expense itemized in connection therewith that has been paid or is to be paid by the Government, and upon what authority of law, attaching copies of all reports made to the Department of Labor concerning said case.

"(3) What requests on the Department of Labor, if any, have been made by a grand jury or a court in California for said John B. Densmore to appear in California to give evidence, and what action concerning same was taken by the Department of Labor."

(2) *Resolved further*, That said Secretary of Labor be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish forthwith to the House of Representatives the facts called for in the said H. Res. 128, set forth above, as passed June 27, 1919.

The newspapers immediately reported that under my privilege I would call this resolution up for action as soon as the six days expired, and intimated that the House might hold Secretary Wilson in contempt. This got immediate action, for on July 23, 1919, the Speaker of the House of Representatives received from Secretary W. B. Wilson, of the Department of Labor, a communication dated July 22, 1919, accompanying the Densmore report on the Mooney case. Note the following excerpts from Secretary Wilson's letter:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
Washington, July 22, 1919.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of attested copy of House resolution 128, dated June 27, 1919, calling upon the Secretary of Labor for information relative to the connection of certain of the department's employees with the case of Thomas J. Mooney, now serving a life sentence for participation in the Preparedness Day bomb explosion of July 22, 1916, at San Francisco, Calif.

In September, 1917, the case of Thomas J. Mooney had become not only a criminal case, but an international and a labor case. As long as it remained purely a criminal case it was not a matter with which the Federal Government had any right to interfere. Diplomatic correspondence indicated that the Mooney case was being used in foreign countries, particularly in Russia, as a means of destroying the friendly relations existing between this people and the people of Russia, and was affecting the conduct of the war. Labor strikes were taking place or were threatened as a means of influencing the judicial and executive authorities, thereby disturbing the industrial situation throughout the United States.

In January, 1918, Mr. Densmore was appointed Director General of the newly created Employment Service, but as he was more familiar with the immigration cases than anyone else he was directed to proceed to San Francisco when those cases came up for trial in November, 1918. At that time the immigration inspectors referred to placed in his hands a report which he transmitted to me. A copy of the report is herewith attached.

On November 25, 1918, I received a telegram from William H. McCarthy, foreman of the grand jury of the city and county of San Francisco, asking me to instruct Mr. J. B. Densmore to return to San Francisco for the purpose of assisting the grand jury in the investigation of certain charges of corruption contained in his report. On November 30, 1918, I received a telegram from Edmund P. Mogan, presiding judge of the Superior Court of San Francisco, asking me to direct Mr. Densmore to go to San Francisco immediately and report to Foreman William H. McCarthy of the grand jury and become a witness before that body. I declined to direct Mr. Densmore to return to San Francisco for that purpose, first, because the grand jury had been in continuous session for about six months, with District Attorney Fickert as its legal adviser during that time. Fickert was reflected upon by the Densmore report.

And concerning the activities of himself and employees of the Labor Department in behalf of Mooney since his death penalty was commuted to life imprisonment, Secretary Wilson said:

It is not deemed compatible with the public interest to disclose at this time its activities.

In other words he followed the example of Fremont Older before the grand jury, and declined to answer.

And concerning the demand of Congress for an itemized statement of the amount of money spent by the Department of Labor in behalf of Mooney, Secretary Wilson again said:

It is not deemed compatible with the public interest to itemize this statement at this time.

Again, like Fremont Older, he declined to answer, or in other words he told Congress "to go to the devil," as it had nothing to do with the spending of public money in behalf of anarchists.

Now, let us see whether Secretary Wilson and John B. Densmore have been frank with us, in asserting that Densmore went to California on immigration matters and had nothing to do with making this report, other than sending it for inspectors. Note the following excerpts:

THE MOONEY CASE.

A REPORT ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY OF LABOR BY J. B. DENSMORE, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF EMPLOYMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *November 1, 1918.*

Hon. W. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions received from time to time during the past six months, I have the honor to report that I have conducted a secret and altogether informal inquiry into the Mooney case, and beg leave to submit herewith the results of my investigation. Before entering into a recital of the various steps pursued in carrying out the operation, it might be well to call attention to a number of peculiar features which have characterized this case from the beginning, in order that there may be no misconception, either as to the issues involved or as to the necessity which arose for the employment on the part of the investigators, of somewhat unusual methods of obtaining information.

On the surface and in its narrowest aspect the Mooney case may be defined as the case of the people of the State of California against Thomas J. Mooney and certain other defendants, four in number, charged with perpetrating a bomb outrage in the city of San Francisco during the Preparedness Day parade, on July 22, 1916, thereby causing the deaths of 9 or 10 persons and the injury of numerous others. Of the five defendants, four have been tried. Two of these, Mooney and Warren K. Billings, were found guilty, Mooney now being under sentence of death and Billings serving a life term in the penitentiary; the other two, Mrs. Thomas J. Mooney and Israel Weinberg, were acquitted. The case against the fifth defendant, Edward D. Nolan, has virtually been dropped for lack of evidence. All five of these persons have been more or less prominently identified with the union-labor movement in San Francisco.

It was charged by the prosecution that these five defendants were animated by anarchistic motives and that the bomb explosion which they were alleged to have planned and consummated was the climax of a carefully laid plot to strike a blow at existing social and political institutions and intimidate all those who were in any way concerned with placing the country in a state of military preparedness.

In my investigation of the Mooney case I have kept these facts well in mind and proceeded on the theory that an unwarranted attack upon labor leaders, with a premeditated and deliberate intention to injure and discredit union labor generally * * *.

The alternative plan was to proceed secretly, with but two or three men, and make no move that would attract attention. * * *

It was therefore decided to work secretly.

I had at this time two trusted assistants in San Francisco, and to these I confided my plan of operations, leaving, however, the execution of the details very largely to their own judgment. * * * It was absolutely necessary to the success of the operation to install a dictaphone in the office of the district attorney, Mr. Charles M. Fickert. This task was a seemingly impossible one, owing to the fact that Fickert keeps himself barricaded behind double-locked doors on the fourth floor of the Hall of Justice, in a private office to which only one other man has the keys.

The full details as to how this dictaphone was finally installed will probably never be divulged, as no good purpose could be served by a recital of the facts, interesting as they are. Some idea of the difficulties involved will be gained when it is stated that more than two months of careful and clever work were required before the installation was complete and the machine in actual operation.

Fickert's office in the Hall of Justice is a very large room in the southwest corner of the building, on the topmost floor. (See diagram, Exhibit A.) It is lighted by two arched windows, one overlooking Portsmouth Square to the west, the other fronting Merchant Street on the south. The district attorney's desk is in the extreme southwest corner of the room, between the two windows. Besides the desk, the room contains a large oblong table; otherwise there is little furniture. On floor and table, in picturesque disarray, are countless exhibits alleged to relate to the activities of the I. W. W.'s, the Mooney defendants, and other reputed agitators and dynamiters.

For dictaphone purposes the location was by no means an ideal one. Rumbling teams and street cars, tooting automobiles, the shouts of Chinese children playing around the Robert Louis Stevenson fountain in the park opposite—these and other sounds from Kearney Street ascended and mingled with the voices of those conversing within the room. The room itself was about 25 by 30 feet, and when conversations were held in a low voice at some distance from the transmitter the results attained were not always satisfactory.

Considerable experiment was thus required to adjust the delicate microphone to the peculiar and somewhat baffling conditions. After trying out various combinations of batteries, resistance coils, amplifying valves, and receivers, and making several novel improvements never before attempted in similar lines of work, a final satisfactory adjustment was at last achieved.

I know of no better way to present the mass of valuable information secured through the use of this machine than to incorporate the full transcript in the body of this report. It is lengthy, but at the same time it is illuminating; and any digest, paraphrase, or abridgment would perhaps fail to convey either the true atmosphere of the district attorney's office or the full significance of the record itself. In view of the importance of the case it is not believed that further apologies are necessary for this introduction of what in other circumstances might justly be considered an unconscionably long and detailed account of miscellaneous and not always interesting conversations.

In order to complete these prefatory remarks, it might be well to add that the conversations in the following transcript were all overheard by two or more persons, usually by three, though sometimes by more than three. For the sake of clearness it has been thought best to insert brief notes of explanation wherever necessary; these are invariably given in brackets. Wherever the conversation was obscure or inaudible, the fact is noted. In the telephone conversations, both voices could usually be heard. Sometimes, however, the microphone failed to transmit the voice at the far end of the line.

And, Mr. Speaker, as stated by Fremont Older, in reply to the grand juror's question, there is absolutely nothing in any of these dictograph conversations, nor in Densmore's report, that shows that Mooney did not get a fair trial, and there is nothing therein warranting a new trial. Secretary Wilson admitted this in his speech at Atlantic City, when he said:

We looked into the Mooney case, and in doing so we came to this conclusion: That so far as the jury was concerned that passed upon the evidence presented to it, it could have come to no other conclusion under its sworn duty than to convict Mooney; that so far as the judge was concerned that tried the case, he tried it with absolute fairness.

And Mr. Speaker, as may be reasonably deducted from Fremont Older's testimony before the grand jury and the other facts, this whole Densmore dictograph installation and report was a frame-up pure and simple, between Densmore, Fremont Older, and other anarchist sympathizers to create public sympathy in favor of Mooney. Fremont Older says he is an old friend of Secretary Wilson. He says that parties in Washington sent Densmore to him. Who connected with Densmore in Washington besides Secretary Wilson knew Fremont Older and knew that he would be a Mooney helper? Why the necessity of such secrecy in investigating, as Densmore says was imperative, when on the very day, November 1, 1918, when Densmore signed and dated said

report, he called on Fremont Older, a newspaper man, and discussed the report fully with him? Other than from Densmore himself from whom could Fremont Older have gotten an authentic, facsimile copy of this very important secret report? For, Mr. Speaker, this report published by Fremont Older is an exact copy, word for word, of this official report Secretary Wilson sends Congress. Why did Densmore handle it that way? Why did this Government official, the Director General of the United States Employment Service, drawing $6,000 and travel expenses besides $4 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and who intended to raise his own salary to $7,500 had I not killed his $10,000,000 appropriation, ruthlessly and deliberately violate the felony laws of California, by tapping wires and then compounding crime by violating another felony law in burglarizing the district attorney's office and other offices in the California department of justice, not to assist in catching anarchists, but purposely to assist in turning loose a convicted anarchist guilty of heinous, cold-blooded murder of innocent men and women? This is the indictment John B. Densmore must answer. And why has Secretary Wilson condoned these crimes by refusing to return Densmore to California law? Is Secretary Wilson in favor of law and law enforcement? Why does he think an exception should be made for the Anarchist Mooney simply because Mooney is a member of a labor union? Suppose when a doctor commits crime all doctors would demand his release or they would strike. Suppose when a lawyer commits crime all lawyers would demand his release or they would strike.

Suppose when a farmer commits crime all farmers would say, "Turn him loose or we will strike and quit raising food to feed the Nation." Such tommyrot! Simply because Lenin and Trotski, anarchizing Russia, demand of this country the release of Mooney, must Secretary Wilson accede by asserting that the anarchistic bomb murder ceases to be a criminal case and becomes an international labor case affecting Russia, and without any authority of law or authorization from Congress he must spend the money of the people breaking felony laws to free this anarchist? That is the indictment Secretary Wilson must answer to the people. The most reprehensible act of all was the statement Director Densmore gave to the press on July 23, 1919, simultaneously with the sending of his report by Secretary Wilson to Congress, which heralded broadcast throughout the United States the assertion by him that his report showed that Mooney had not been given a fair trial, when he knew full well that such assertion was false and that his report did not contain a single fact proving unfairness in the Mooney trial. Being thoroughly familiar with every word of said report, Fremont Older, in his testimony before the grand jury, and Secretary Wilson, in his address to the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City, both admitted that no other verdict and judgment could have been rendered. But Director Densmore is a past grand master in disseminating false propaganda.

LETTER AND STATEMENT FROM JUDGE C. M. FICKERT, DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO,
July 8, 1919.

Hon. THOMAS L. BLANTON,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have been especially energetic in obtaining facts and information which directly bear upon the Mooney case. This course of inquiry has led me, among other places, into the Department of Labor.

I first found that those who were high up here in working with and defending the extreme radicals, including Mooney and others, had some mysterious influence in Washington. I traced it generally into the Department of Labor. Thereupon I diligently sought out as best I could facts which have convinced me of the large significance of the sympathy manifested in that department for those who were actively engaged in the cause of extreme redicalism.

From your splendid expressions, which have been brought to my attention, I feel confident that the inclosed information will be interesting and helpful to you.

It has been my earnest purpose to state only such facts as can be fully substantiated by reliable and competent evidence. This is true, because my own associates and investigators have obtained the information and substantiated it.

I place this information in your hands without reservation and to make such use of it as will best subserve the general public good.

With assurances of my highest regard, I am,

Yours, truly,

C. M. FICKERT,
District Attorney.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY C. M. FICKERT'S STATEMENT OF FACTS SUBSTANTIATED BY COMPETENT AND RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

In order to get the dictaphone into Mr. Fickert's private office, Ignatius McCarty, operator under J. B. Densmore, approaches W. H. Rush, an employee of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, which is under Federal control, and had this man (who felt that he was doing an official act, as McCarty showed him his authority as a representative of the Department of Labor) kill Mr. Fickert's private phone, and when complaint was made that the phone was out of order W. H. Rush came to the office, and by changing the phone to another circuit had a direct wire out of Mr. Fickert's office.

McCarty then burglarized Mr. Fickert's office in order to install his microphone.

We have been reliably informed that Leona Dunbar Esmond, who claims to be the common-law wife of Fred Esmond, since convicted in Sacramento United States District Court for violating the espionage act with 45 other I. W. W. and sentenced to Leavenworth for 10 years, and who was also working on the Mooney defense, was one of the parties listening in and taking notes and reporting for J. B. Densmore. She is also a personal friend of Theodora Pollok, the Lady McBeth of the Sacramento cases, also convicted with Esmond. Miss Pollok is a personal friend of William Kent, ex-Congressman. Selig Schulberg, a Russian anarchist and close associate of Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman, Thomas J. Mooney, who was very active against preparedness and on the Mooney defense committee with Robert Minor (who is now under arrest in France), was also listening in.

The report discloses many confidential conversations between Mr. Fickert and Commander Van Antwerp, who was head of the Navy Intelligence Department; Capt. Watkins and Lieut. Holm, of the Army Intelligence Department, and Deputy United States Marshal Thomas Mulhall, who gathered the evidence and secured the confessions that since convicted 46 I. W. W. in Sacramento, who were the cause of destroying millions of dollars' worth of property by sabotage.

Besides the conversations reported, further data was spoken of over the telephone that was of most importance, and from the developments it is almost certain that this data was used to try and keep the different departments from the detection of criminals.

The report quotes some conversations in regard to one Ytturiago; and by reading the affidavits from Mr. Word and Mr. Nixon you can see how the report interfered with Mr. Fickert getting more data on the Mooney case.

The report was also used to try and have some effect on the Sacramento I. W. W. cases that were about to be tried.

After the Densmore report was published the following officials requested that J. B. Densmore be ordered to return to San Francisco and substantiate his charges: Hon. William D. Stephens, governor of the State of California; Hon. U. S. Webb, attorney general of the State of California; Hon. James Rolph, jr., mayor of San Francisco; Hon. E. P. Mogan, presiding judge of San Francisco; William H. McCarthy, foreman of the grand jury of San Francisco.

On the other hand, we find that the International Workers' Defense League, who have represented and secured funds for Ford & Suhr, I. W. W. who killed the district attorney and sheriff of Yuba County, also for the McNamaras, and now for Thomas J. Mooney, and who had on their pay roll Leona Dunbar Esmond and Selig Schulberg, sent a letter to W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, protesting against the investigation by the grand jury.

Secretary Wilson then appoints William Denman, the law partner of G. Stanleigh Arnold, to act as a representative for the Department of Labor.

Mr. Denman declined this appointment; and Secretary Wilson then appointed G. Stanleigh Arnold, the son-in-law of William Kent (who is a personal friend of Theodora Pollok, the convicted I. W. W.) to represent him at the grand-jury investigation. Mr. Arnold's decision is best expressed in his letter to Gov. Stephens.

The cause of Mr. Arnold's decision may be deducted from his close connection with William Kent and his friendship for Theodora Pollok, as expressed in his letter to Henry Twombly under date of February 16, 1918.

The grand jury decided to continue the investigation, and had a subpœna served on William J. Armstrong, a second-class yeoman of the United States Navy, who was especially assigned to the Department of Labor. On being called before the grand jury said Armstrong refused to testify, on the ground that he had to get instructions from his superior officer and later on the ground that he may incriminate himself.

The grand jury investigation extended from November 25, 1918, to January 6, 1919, and the following witnesses appeared:

William J. Armstrong, November 25, 1918; William M. Turner, November 25, 1918; Attorney General U. S. Webb, December 4, 1918; Assistant Attorney General E. B. Power, December 4, 1918; William J. Armstrong, December 9, 1918; Mrs. Virginia Judd, December 9, 1918; Duncan Matheson, captain of detectives, December 12, 1918; Chas. Goff, lieutenant of police; A. L. O'Grady, assistant district attorney; William R. Proll, detective, December 12, 1918; William J. Otts, December 12, 1918; Geo. R. Richards, detective, December 12, 1918; Gus Hartman, December 16, 1918; Peter P. McDonough, December 18, 1918; Ben Selig, December 18, 1918; Edward F. Bryant, tax collector, December 19, 1918; Benj. F. Phillips, December 19, 1918; James M. Hanley, attorney-at-law, December 19, 1918; William T. Boyce, December 23, 1918; Jas. J. Groom, clerk superior court, December 23, 1918; Frank R. Butler, clerk superior court, December 23, 1918; William J. Armstrong, December 23, 1918; Daniel E. Anglum, December 30, 1918; Fremont Older, editor San Francisco Call, December 30, 1918; Dr. Wm. S. Card, December 30, 1918; Howard Vernon, grand jury stenographer, January 6, 1919; Fred L. Berry, assistant district attorney, January 6, 1919; Jas. F. Brennan, January 6, 1919; Edward A. Cunha, assistant district attorney, January 6, 1919.

The examination of the above witnesses was conducted by Assistant Attorney General E. B. Power, who was appointed by Attorney General U. S. Webb at the request of Gov. Stephens, Presiding Superior Judge E. P. Morgan and William H. McCarthy, foreman of the grand jury.

The decision of the grand jury is inclosed herewith:

The Department of Labor has in its employ one Anton Johannsen who holds a title of inspector of munition plants.

Johannsen was indicted in Los Angeles for the dynamiting conspiracy. He was very active in the defense of the McNamaras; also Kaplan and Schmidt, all of whom were convicted in Los Angeles for dynamiting. He was also active in the Ford and Suhr I. W. W. cases and in 1914 when Mooney was tried for having high explosives he was very active in Mooney's defense.

Before the preparedness parade Alexander Berkman, Mooney, Johannsen, and other radicals issued a weekly paper known as The Blast. After the preparedness parade bomb outrages, Johannsen was most active in securing funds for Mooney's defense. He was later put on the pay roll of the International Workers' Defense League as a field representative and has always, even while receiving pay from the Government, advocated a nation-wide strike for Mooney.

Another representative of the Department of Labor—Paul F. Brissenden, formerly a professor at the University of California. Paul F. Brissenden contributed an article to T. J. Mooney's paper, The Revolt, in December, 1911, which advocates direct action and sabotage. A copy of the article is inclosed.

He was also advertised to address the Industrial Socialist League which was organized by T. J. Mooney.

In 1916, Paul F. Brissenden wrote a letter to the New Republic criticizing an editorial and praising the I. W. W. and declaring the I. W. W. a very live organization.

In 1918 Brissenden wrote a book on the I. W. W., which praises their work.

In 1919 Paul F. Brissenden appeared as a witness for the defendant in the People *v.* Bruce, et al., charged with criminal anarchy at Seattle, and from the newspaper reports his testimony as a representative of the Department of Labor in regard to the I. W. W. was the basic argument of the defendant's attorneys for a verdict of not guilty.

In the police courts of San Francisco we have had several defendants arrested under the criminal syndicalist law and in each case John G. Lawlor, one of T. J. Mooney's attorneys, appeared for the defendants and requested the judge to read Paul F. Brissenden's book on the I. W. W. The most noteworthy of these cases are Emanuel Levin, secretary of the People's Institute, now held for trial to the superior court, and James P. Malley, secretary of San Francisco Local I. W. W., who was before Judge Brady and released on $250 cash bail, and who since has been indicted by the grand judy. He took flight and is now a fugitive from justice. Paul F. Brissenden formerly lived in Berkeley, Calif., with his mother, brother, and sister.

Richard B Brissenden, his brother, was a subscriber to Mooney's Revolt in 1911.

When James P. Malley, the Secretary of the I. W. W., was arrested we secured the books of the local members and R. B. Brissenden's same appears on the roll; also E. Brissenden name is on the roll, and his sister's name is Elizabeth Brissenden.

OPINION OF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL CASPAR ORNBAUM.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, from a letter written by Assistant Attorney General Caspar Ornbaum to Hon. Jackson H. Ralston, Evans Building, Washington, D. C., on April 11, 1919, I quote the following excerpts concerning Director Densmore:

Concerning some of the facts, which I am familiar with, covering the operations of Mr. Densmore, * * * I soon reached a position where I placed no credence in the work of Mr. Densmore, and his chief operative, Ignatius McCarty. My attention has been called to reports, which they wrote concerning me, which are malicious lies and Mr. Densmore knows himself that I can prove in a most conclusive manner that he did lie concerning me and he did it for some ulterior motive. * * * These statements were willful and malicious lies. * * * He lied to me on so many other occasions * * * and was unable to produce evidence when he was called upon to produce it that I lost faith in him and came to the conclusion that he had a motive for the attitude he was taking, and I still believe that. * * * The people of the Pacific coast look upon him as a renegade, and a person who has done more toward discrediting the administration than all of the other things that have occurred since our beloved President has taken the chair. * * * My experiences with Mr. Densmore and his chief operative, Ignatius McCarty, has been that they work under cover, and do their dirty work at one's back, have absolutely no respect for the truth, and after they have made their reports are not men enough to back them up. This was well illustrated when Mr. Densmore came to San Francisco only recently and in an effort to free Mooney, who no doubt is one of the most notorious criminals in the United States or elsewhere, for the sole and only purpose of gratifying the vicious state of mind of one Fremont Older, went back into history a period of 20 years or more and tried to ring in, in a parenthetical way, matters concerning our former supreme court justice, Mr. Henshaw. The Henshaw matter had absolutely no bearing upon the Mooney case, and it is well known to all of us who are familiar with events in San Francisco that Fremont Older claims that he has possessed this evidence for years, and has long looked for a pretense to disclose it to the public, and we find Mr. Densmore, presumably a confidential agent of the Government, coming to the coast and lending himself in a most disreputable and conspicuous manner as a tool to this Fremont Older. * * * I have been very closely in touch with the operations of Mr. Densmore on this coast, and they have not only disgusted me but have disgusted the whole thinking people on the Pacific coast, and he is not man enough to come to California and face a lot of the dirty insinuations and other apparently disreputable matters that he has made public. * * * You may rest assured that my views are supported by the business men of the city of San Francisco.

CASPAR A. ORNBAUM.

STATEMENT FROM HON. WILLIAM H. METSON.

Note the following excerpts from letter:

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 8, 1919.*

Hon. THOMAS L. BLANTON,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We do know that in October of 1918 a room was rented in the Balboa Building and three listening-in telephones were secured from the Pacific Telegraph & Telephone Co. and installed by their man Howells. Thereafter the superintendent of the building went into this office and there saw three men in that office. The name of the man who rented the room was Lewis.

We do know that the three trunk lines of our office were tapped from that room. We do know that the district attorney's office was also tapped (by a man named Ignatius McCarty) and that it was tapped at the same time that these three men were in the Balboa Building and from a different place. Therefore there must have been more than two men operating, as stated by Densmore, although he had to hold to that, because he limits this matter to employment with the United States Employment Service.

We do know that the wires of the Assistant United States Attorney General, Caspar Ornbaum, were tapped.

We are also advised that Densmore had another wire-tapping office in the Foxcroft Building. We also know that Densmore's name was called in the United States district court as a Government witness, without response, and that both the court and the United States attorney criticized his failure to appear and testify. He did not dare to come before the court to testify.

The telephone company's bill for installing telephones was about $100 in the Balboa Building, with similar bills for the other buildings.

Concerning Densmore's claim that his report fell into the hands of a publisher and was published without authority, we are reliably informed that this report was written up in the office of Fremont Older, of the Call, probably by a man named Gleeson, and that Fremont Older discussed the matter with Secretary Wilson before he published the Densmore report.

When Densmore tries to minimize the expense in his report to Congress he is simply camouflaging. It may not have all come out of one particular branch of the Labor Department. It was, however, illegitimately spent.

The money was public money, and our district attorney here told me that he thought $15,000 to $20,000 was expended in these wire-tapping operations. I gladly assist you to expose this cowardly, sneaking crookedness on the part of public officials.

The district attorney stated that the result of his investigations on this wire-tapping matter was that there were about 2,000 miles of telephone wire tapped in San Francisco by these sneaks, who had to commit felony under the laws of California.

Yours, very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. METSON.

Mr. BLANTON. And, Mr. Speaker, from the testimony of the witnesses, M. G. Word and Frank Nixon, to which District Attorney Fickert referred as having been discovered since the trial of Mooney, and the discovery of other similar testimony to use in convicting other dynamiters, the action and report of Densmore interfered with and hindered by putting such criminals on their guard, I copy the following excerpts:

FROM TESTIMONY OF M. G. WORD.

M. G. Word, being first duly sworn, says: "I am 30 years old, married, reside at Martinez, Calif.; that from information from my nephew, Clarence Frick, I was led to believe that Remedio Yturriago, who married Frick's aunt, had important knowledge concerning the preparedness day bomb-explosion atrocity July 22, 1916. With Frank Nixon we called on Yturriago. He said that he was one of Tom Mooney's closest friends, and exhibited to us photographs of Tom Mooney and Mrs. Mooney, who frequently took dinner at his home, he said. On the following evening we took Yturriago riding in Nixon's automobile. Yturriago talked of the labor movement, and said he was an I. W. W., and had been since 1912. He said the bomb was intended for higher-up officials in the parade. The following evening I took Yturriago for an automobile ride, and he talked of Mooney's shrewdness and of his friendship and approval of Mooney. On October 12, 1918, Nixon and I visited Yturriago, who told of blowing up the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.'s transmission tower on June 10, 1916, and said if he told what he knew about it he could get $5,000 from the gas company. About October 15, 1918, Nixon and I met Yturriago at his home, planning to take an auto trip to the Kern County oil fields.

"At this visit Yturriago stated that the bomb for the preparedness-day explosion was very well prepared.

"He also stated that Tom Mooney was the best dynamiter on the coast and an expert in the use of time-clock devices for setting off bombs.

"He also stated that Mooney could trust only about 16 men of all the men he had organized at Yturriago's house, numbering altogether about 300 men.

LET MOONEY OUT BACK WAY.

"He stated that Mooney was a frequent visitor at his house, and that many times upon these visits he (Yturriago) had let Mooney out the back way to escape detectives who had followed Mooney to Yturriago's house.

"Yturriago also pretended to a great skill and understanding of the construction of bombs, whether for the destruction of property or the killing of people.

"He stated that in constructing a bomb to kill people you should take a pipe so long [indicating about 14 or 18 inches] and from 2 to 4 inches in diameter, with 70-pound caps and dynamite sticks tightly packed with clay, and surround the same with boiler cuttings, slugs, and cuttings of iron, packed tightly in a container; thus the slugs, cuttings, etc., would be scattered in all directions.

MOONEY AND TROTSKI.

"At this time Yturriago also stated that Mooney had met Trotski while Mooney was carrying on I. W. W. propaganda in Europe during his visit there, and that they were quite intimate friends, and that Trotski had visited Mooney in Mooney's cell at the county jail in San Francisco before Trotski left for Europe.

"Yturriago was very radical in all of his talk, and expressed great confidence that Mooney was so clever that he could always find an out.

AT YTURRIAGO'S HOUSE.

"Yturriago stated at this time also that a few days before the preparedness day explosion, Mooney and a few unmentioned friends of Mooney's held a secret meeting at Yturriago's home.

"On this trip Yturriago discussed Mooney's general activities as a radical, the efforts he had made in behalf of the McNamaras, and in behalf of "Blackie" Ford and Suhr.

"He at this time also stated that Ed Trainor was one of Mooney's closest and most active associates, and that Trainor went to Mare Island to 'do some work for the I. W. W. cause.'

"While Trainor was at Mare Island a powder magazine there was blown up.

"I asked Yturriago, what if Mooney confessed his participation in the preparedness day bomb explosion? Yturriago said: 'I would hang, too.'

"Yturriago told me that he, Billings, and Mooney dynamited the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.'s transmission power on the night of June 10, 1916.

"I asked him if Weinberg drove them that night and he said no; that they hired a six-cylinder, high-powered car, and that Billings drove the machine; that they stopped the automobile about three-quarters of a mile from the tower, and that they walked to the tower to be dynamited.

"Yturriago and Mooney stood guard about 100 yards away, and Billings climbed up into the tower to place the explosive.

"He stated that Mooney had made this bomb and fixed the time clock attachment to explode it at 2 a. m., and that it exploded about that time, but did not do the damage they expected, for which they blamed Billings.

"We then got talking about the preparedness day parade, and I asked him whether he thought Mooney would hang.

"He said, 'I guess it's all off with Tom.'

"I asked him if he thought Mooney would confess, and he said 'No.'

"Yturriago then stated that Mooney was most disappointed when the McNamaras confessed. I asked him if there was not a great number of people involved in the preparedness day explosion.

"He said no, that Mooney let only a few people work on each job.

"He also stated that Fitzgerald, Berkman, Ed Nolan, and Schulberg had knowledge of what was going to happen in connection with the preparedness day explosion. He said that on the day of the explosion Mooney rode in Weinberg's car.

"His object in doing this was to locate the United Railroads division, as that was the particular division they wanted to get.

"He further stated that Mooney picked up Billings and took Billings to the scene of the explosion, and that Billings actually placed the suitcase which contained the bomb which exploded.

"Continuing, Yturriago said: 'I got the pipe for Mooney that the bomb was made of,' referring to the bomb exploded during the preparedness day parade at Steuart and Market Streets.

"Yturriago stated also on this occasion that Mooney operated what he called his own system; that when he wanted any particular work done on any particular zone he would call upon certain men in that zone to do it; and if he was afraid any member would squeal he would have a man come from another zone and kill him.

"Yturriago said further that he was always afraid of Weinberg, but that Mooney had great confidence in him, and that when it appeared in the papers that Weinberg was about to confess, 'it scared hell out of me.'

"Yturriago further stated that a little while before the preparedness day parade, Billings was working at the Cadillac garage.

"Yturriago asked Mooney why Billings was working there in a 'scab joint,' and that Mooney said Billings was there for a purpose, and that the 'whole damned joint would go up some night.'

Mr. BLANTON. And by sworn testimony Frank Nixon corroborated the above statements made by M. G. Word.

Mr. Speaker, I have before me certified copies of the court papers in the case of John A. Roberts, plaintiff (assignee of John E. Gardner), versus John B. Densmore and his brother G. A. Densmore, defendants; cause No. 95030, in the superior court of San Francisco, Calif., showing that upon default judgment for a debt of $440 was rendered, the said petition therein alleging:

That on or about the 1st day of July, 1917, the above-named defendants and each of them, jointly and severally, by false and fraudulent representations secured from said John E. Gardner, at that time an inspector and chief interpreter of the Chinese language at the Angel Island immigrant station, this port, the sum of $440, which they promised to return upon demand.

II.

That on or about the 1st day of July, 1917, by false and fraudulent representations, and by trick and device, the defendants, and each of them, jointly and severally, by false pretenses secured from the said John Endicott Gardner the sum of $440, which they then and there converted to their own use.

That since the said 1st day of July, 1917, the said John E. Gardner has many times demanded of the said defendants and each of them that they repay the said sum of $440 to him, but they have refused so to do; that no part of said sum has been paid, and the same is now due and owing; that the said John B. Densmore is the director of employment under his uncle, W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, at a salary of $6,000 per year, and G. A. Densmore, his brother, represents the said Wilson at San Francisco, at a salary of $5,000 per year.

Mr. BLANTON. And, Mr. Speaker, this is the director general John B. Densmore we have permitted to spend millions of dollars of the people's money, and who, by the provisions of the Nolan-Kenyon bill, would be permitted to spend $4,000,000 more annually. The first thing that ought to be done is to disconnect him from the public pay roll.

STATEMENT FROM JUDGE O. P. STIDGER.

[Stidger & Stidger, attorneys at law, 628 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif. James A. Stidger, O. P. Stidger, John P. Irish, Julius Whiting, jr., Catlin & Catlin, Penfield & Penfield, of counsel, Henry C. Kennah.]

Representative BLANTON,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This communication relates to John B. Densmore, who styles himself "Director General of Employment for the United States." Densmore is "wanted" in San Francisco, and has been warned that if he steps foot in California he will be arrested on a felony charge and held for trial—with an absolute certainty of conviction. Two of Densmore's "operatives" have confessed to District Attorney Frickert involving Densmore. Densmore is clearly guilty of suborning perjury.

Densmore boasted that his investigation of the so-called "Angel Island graft cases" cost the Government over $50,000, with no result, except to prove him a scoundrel, liar, and suborner of perjury.

Respectfully, yours,

O. P. STIDGER.

THREE STILL IN THE EMPLOY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, July 22, 1919.

Hon. THOMAS L. BLANTON,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Your letter of July 14, 1919, concerning Messrs. Ignatius McCarty, William J. Armstrong, Anton Johannsen, and Paul F. Brissenden has been received.

In reply to your queries you are advised that the files of this department show:

(1) That Mr. William J. Armstrong was appointed in the Immigration Service as underclerk (S. & T.) at $1,020 per annum, San Francisco, Calif., January 19, 1916; promoted to $1,200 December 16, 1917; promoted to $1,320 on May 1, 1918; resigned at the close of August 19, 1918; and was reinstated as junior clerk at $1,320 on January 20, 1919, Seattle, Wash., which position he still occupies.

(2) That Mr. Anton Johannsen was appointed an examiner in the National War Labor Board, at a salary of $13 per day, on September 12, 1918. He continued in that service until December 15, 1918, on which date his services were discontinued.

(3) That Mr. Paul F. Brissenden was appointed in the Bureau of Labor Statistics as special agent, at $1,200 per annum, July 17, 1915, payable from "Salaries, Bureau of Labor Statistics." Was temporarily promoted July 5, 1916, to $1,400 for three months. On August 1, appointed expert outside the District of Columbia, at $1,400. On July 16, 1917, promoted to $1,600; August 1, 1918, promoted to $1,800; April 16, 1919, promoted to $2,000 per annum, which position Mr. Brissenden now holds.

(4) That Mr. Ignatius McCarty was appointed special agent in the Bureau of Immigration, at $4 per day, on June 2, 1917; that he was made immigrant inspector, at $6 per day, on January 1, 1918; that he was made a special agent in the employment service, at $3,500 per annum, on January 31, 1919; that on May 1, 1919, he was reappointed as special agent in the employment service, at $2,500 per annum, and is still employed in that position.

Respectfully, yours,

W. B. WILSON,
Secretary of Labor.

Mr. BLANTON. And yet, Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY], take me to task and attempt to defend Secretary Wilson when I make just criticism of him.

At the same convention which Secretary Wilson addressed at Atlantic City, the delegates to which he saluted as "fellow trade-unionists," at the instance of negro unions a resolution was passed condemning the mobbing of negroes in the South when they assault white women, and the American Federation of Labor sent a copy of these resolutions to each Senator and Congressman in Washington. The newspapers favorably commented upon it, and within a few days thereafter the assaults here in Washington by negroes upon white women began, and you have hardly been able to pick up a paper since then without reading an account of such an assault. And the Nation's Capital since then has been a seething riot, with numerous deaths and injuries resulting. The reason there are so few assaults by negroes upon white women in the South is the knowledge, sure, definite, and certain, that there is but one result—speedy punishment to the offender, and the good negroes in the South lead in the apprehension and punishment.

And it was this same convention, addressed by Secretary Wilson, which sent a "brewers" delegation to Washington to march on the Capitol in protest of the Constitution and prohibition.

The following authentic statement has been sent me by one of the leading citizens of San Francisco familiar with the facts:

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 23, 1919.*

Hon. T. L. BLANTON,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I read with great interest your remarks printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 14, 1919.

I want to compliment you on what you said and for your having the courage to say it.

In 1916 San Francisco people concluded to have a preparedness parade along the lines of one that had been held in New York City.

Committees were appointed and the parade arranged for.

Immediately the subject was broached tremendous propaganda, headed by one Fremont Older, then editorial manager, was launched in opposition.

The parade was set down for 1.30 o'clock on Saturday, the 22d day of July, 1916.

On the Thursday before an antipreparedness parade meeting was held at a public hall here, and the crowd was addressed by many radicals along the lines opposing our country preparing for war and critical of our Government.

The Mooney crowd were there in full strength. One of the speakers was a man named McDevitt.

McDevitt, among other things, said that anyone who marched in that parade should be shot in the back; that there should be but one flag in this country, and that the red flag of blood.

What further was said I do not suppose will be interesting to you, but on that very day the paper edited by Fremont Older, published in large type a warning to those who were in favor of labor not to march in that parade nor to be on the streets on that day, as there was going to be trouble. Postal cards were sent to many not to take part in the parade.

The procession started promptly at 1.30 o'clock. After the head of the column had proceeded five or six blocks beyond the starting point on Stewart Street, which was near the starting point, this bomb was exploded on the sidewalk, against the wall of a house. It had been placed in a dress-suit case on the sidewalk. It killed 9 or 10 people and wounded 50 more, some of them permanently. For instance, one young girl had her foot torn off at the ankle. The mother of two other little girls died within an hour or two. Many women and children were among the killed and injured.

Within a very short time the culprits were caught, and they proved to be Mooney and Billings.

Upon Mooney's person when arrested was an I. W. W. card and a membership card in a German society.

Mooney had been editing a radical paper called the Blast. This organ was circulated among the anarchistic element, and the articles were traitorous and vile.

Mooney had been a dynamiter. He went to Europe in 1912, and was in Germany and Russia as a delegate and associated with the radical Socialists and, we are assured, with anarchists.

In about 1912 Billings, who was convicted of this same bomb outrage, was caught traveling on a passenger train from here to Sacramento carrying a dress-suit case in which was dynamite and which also contained the clockwork and the fuses for making dynamite bombs.

Billings was very cautious with this dress-suit case in getting on the train and while on it, so much so that suspicion was excited, and the railroad people put a shadow on him and traced him directly to a saloon, where he met Mooney.

At this stage Billings was arrested, as was Mooney. The dress-suit case was taken and used as evidence. Billings was convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

Mooney escaped, because the only evidence was the meeting between them.

Later there was an electrical strike and a great many towers carrying high-voltage wires were dynamited and blown up. Suspicion was attached to Mooney and he was followed, and near Martinez one night he was captured in a skiff. In this skiff was found all the paraphernalia for making bombs and everything except the dynamite or explosive. He had in the boat at that time a blackjack, to carry which is a felony. He had a rifle with a Maxim silencer and a shotgun that had been washed with aluminum so that it could be used in the dark.

He was going to a rendezvous which, when searched, was found to contain large quantities of explosives, but he escaped because the law covered the explosive element and not the other paraphernalia. After a couple of trials in Contra Costa County the prosecution ceased its efforts to convict him.

With best wishes and hoping that you will get out this way some time, I remain,

Very respectfully, yours,

The following are authentic portions of the report of the grand jury that investigated Densmore's report:

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THE REPORT OF J. B. DENSMORE.

Hon. GEORGE E. CROTHERS,
Presiding Judge Superior Court, San Francisco, Calif.

SIR: Since November 22, 1918, the date of its publication in the San Francisco Call, the grand jury of the city and county of San Francisco has had under investigation the charges of municipal corruption contained in the report of John B. Densmore, Director General United States Employment Service, to the Secretary of Labor, Hon. William B Wilson.

These charges primarily concerned the office of the district attorney of the city and county of San Francisco, Mr. Charles M. Fickert, and the attorney general of the State of California was requested by the then presiding judge of the superior court, Hon. Edmund P. Mogan; by the governor of the State of California, Hon. W. D. Stephens; and by the grand jury of the city and county of San Francisco to assist in the investigation.

The attorney general, Hon. U. S. Webb, appeared in person before the grand jury and named Mr. E. B. Power, assistant attorney general, to conduct the investigation. At the outset Mr. Webb and Mr. Power informed the grand jury that the investigation would, both by law and of necessity, be confined to the determination of the alleged misconduct and alleged malfeasance in the office of Mr. Fickert. Through the many weeks of our work, therefore, the sole question before the grand jury has been the determination of the truth or falsity of these charges in so far as they concern the district attorney and the conduct of his office.

It was to be expected that as these charges had been made in a published report by an official of the United States Government, that the grand jury would be assisted in its investigation by such official and by those of his subordinates who might have been employed in procuring the evidence upon which the report was based. The contrary proved the case.

Mr. Densmore departed and refused to answer either the subpœna of the grand jury or the request of the foreman that he return to San Francisco for the purpose of assisting in the investigation. Appeals to the Secretary of Labor that he instruct Mr. Densmore to return to San Francisco, by the Hon. W. D. Stephens, governor of the State of California; Hon. Jas. Rolph, jr., mayor of San Francisco; Hon. Edmund P. Morgan, the then presiding judge of the superior court; and the foreman of the grand jury, William H. McCarthy, proved equally unavailing, despite the assurance given by the Secretary of Labor in a wire to the governor of the State, under date of November 17, 1918—"I am instructing Mr. Densmore to put into your hands a complete copy of his report to me, and I am also instructing him to place himself entirely at your disposal." To this the governor replied, in part, under date of December 2, 1918, "Therefore, the proffered presence here of Densmore is necessary, and I request that you direct him to report forthwith to the attorney general of this State, who will guide the matter in all its further legal developments."

Mr. Wilson, however, did appoint Mr. William Denman to represent him. For what purpose we are unable to state, but Mr. Denman promptly declined the appointment. Subsequently, and for the same indefinite purpose, Mr. Wilson appointed Mr. G. S. Arnold, and after several more days waiting, Mr. Arnold, in a communication dated December 23, 1918, addressed to the Hon. W. D. Stephens, stated that he was directed by the Secretary of Labor "to state that he will not at this time direct either Mr Densmore or his assistants, Messrs. McCarthy and Parsons, to return to San Francisco." Three reasons were given for this refusal, upon which it is unnecessary to comment here.

For 32 days, therefore, the grand jury had been led to believe that the author of the charges and his assistants would appear. In the meantime every other available agency of investigation was employed. At the request of the grand jury, two members of the police department, Officers Malberg and Kelly, under Lieut. Fred A. Lemmon, were detailed to assist by Chief of Police D. A. White. Every witness who could shed light or information on the charges was called and testified. The exception was one of Mr. Densmore's assistants, Mr. William Armstrong, who, when subpœnaed before the grand jury, declined to testify on the ground that he might incriminate himself.

The Densmore report remains an unconfirmed and unsubstantiated document. There is no evidence to show by whom or when or how the information was secured. The reason of Mr. Densmore's visit to San Francisco, as well as its object, has not been disclosed. Just what his instructions may have been, who authorized the investigation, and who approved the expense incident thereto are equally in doubt. The only apparent facts are that with or without the knowledge of his superiors the report filled with uncorroborated and unproven charges, embodying entirely irrelevant matters, quoting and exhibiting the salacious details of one of the so-called Baker Street cases, was given publicity. That the author immediately fled and failed, not alone to respond to the service of the State courts, but to service of the United States courts as well, and since the publication of the report has been protected in his position and encouraged in his silence by the head of the Department of Labor.

It is to be regretted that any official of the United States Government would be permitted to come to San Francisco or any other city and give publicity to a report reflecting not alone on its officials but upon the morality and integrity of the community and then deliberately fail to assist in substantiating the charges and refuse to support them. It is even more regrettable that the same official, without reprimand or censure, could be permitted to evade the service of subpœna, and when outside of the jurisdiction of the courts of California could give expression to the statement made by John B. Densmore in the Oregon Journal of November 25, 1918, reflecting on the good name of San Francisco and of the State of California.

It is most regrettable that the Secretary of Labor would lend himself to such a proceeding and not alone repudiate his promise made to Gov. William D. Stephens to place Densmore and his assistants at his disposal in the investigation, but through the Department of Justice assist in deliberately blocking it. Through his efforts the United States district attorney was directed by the Attorney General of the United States to appear in court and offer in defense of her client the plea that Mr. Densmore's operator, William Armstrong, an employee of the Department of Labor and Justice, could not answer any questions pertaining to the Densmore report on the ground that he might incriminate himself. Most investigating bodies are assisted in their deliberations by the Government. This grand jury has found itself in the peculiar position of being opposed and hampered and blocked in its efforts by officials of the Government and more particularly by the very officials who made and gave publicity to the charges.

The grand jury wishes to express its appreciation of the services rendered by Assistant Attorney General E. B. Power and of his careful, impartial, and conscientious assistance. The grand jury is also indebted to the governor of the State, Hon. W. D. Stephens; the attorney general of the State, Hon. U. S. Webb; the mayor of San Francisco, Hon. James Rolph, jr.; the presiding judge of the superior court, Hon. Edmund P. Morgan; and Chief of Police D. A. White for their aid and help..

Respectfully submitted.

GRAND JURY CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
WILLIAM H. MCCARTY, *Foreman.*

Dated January 13, 1919.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call attention to the issue of the Revolt for December 23, 1911, which was an anarchistic paper then published by Thomas J. Mooney, advertising the speaking of Paul F. Brissenden on Sunday night, January 7, 1912, at the Germania Hall on "Direct action and direct organization," and wherein Mooney then called the said speaker "Comrade Brissenden"; and that Secretary Wilson certifies that this Paul F. Brissenden is still working for the Department of Labor, now getting $2,000; having had five promotions, first, $1,200, then $1,400, then $1,600, and on August 1, 1918, to $1,800, and on April 16, 1919, to $2,000. Is it not about time to clean house? We can not expect a Government free from anarchy when it is tolerated and rewarded by Cabinet officers. President Wilson was imposed upon when organized labor insisted that W. B. Wilson be made Secretary of Labor, and the error should be remedied as soon as possible.

I have on my desk the July, 1919, issue of Freedom, a journal of constructive anarchism, published at New Brunswick, N. J., rural free delivery No. 1, box 130, by Harry Kelly, editor; Leonard D. Abbott, associate editor; and J. Isaacson, business manager, in which there is an advertisement for subscriptions to Bread and Freedom, a Russian weekly devoted to anarchism.

How much longer are we to keep on drifting? The Nolan-Kenyon bill should die a natural death until we clean up our Department of Labor from top to bottom.

To show that the farmers of the South do not want this bill passed, I close by inserting the following statement from their Representatives here:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
615 Woodward Building, July 12, 1919.

Hon. THOMAS L. BLANTON.

DEAR SIR: We desire to call your attention to a bill now pending before a Joint Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States, relating to the continuation of the United States Employment Service Bureau, and making an appropriation of more than $4,000,000 for this purpose.

During the war the people of the United States were willing to sanction anything that might be of service in winning the war, and because of this willingness on the part of the people to try anything and everything, a great many institutions, boards, committees, and the like sprung up and became a great burden on the people, but now that the war is over the people of this country desire to discontinue all of these expensive war-time institutions.

Thousands of telegrams have been sent out from Washington to boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and like organizations throughout the country, urging support for the continuation of the Employment Service Bureau, and every effort possible has been put forth to create a sentiment in favor of it.

The farmers of the country do not want this organization continued, and expect Congress to abolish it. The operation of this bureau has not proven satisfactory in the farming districts, and in many cases its operation has been a decided detriment to the cultivation and harvesting of crops. The class of men sent out by this bureau are usually agitators, preaching eight-hour days, which every farmer knows is not practicable and which has a tendency to dissatisfy, disorganize, and demoralize home labor. Farmers have to work when they can and can not observe regular hours like other occupations. The Labor Employment Bureau sends them out and the Department of Justice is compelled to send its agents along to keep them from spreading I. W. W. propaganda, thus keeping two Federal departments busy.

In less than one year from the date of the establishment of the United States Employment Bureau Service there were over 500 employees in the department in Washington and nearly 4,000 field representatives on the pay roll of the Government. If this thing is continued it is safe to say that within 10 years or less there will

be at least 10,000 employees on the pay roll and the appropriations will be several times the amount asked for at this time.

True Americanism stands for the unity of the family and for home ownership. This department breaks up the home and discourages home ownership and increases the transient and itinerant class. In fact, if it should operate any length of time, there is no doubt but that there would be thousands of people in the United States who would become Federal Employment Service tramps, depending entirely upon the Government to tell them when and where to go.

They contemplate the creation of a junior department, the purpose of which will be for Government experts to take hold of our boys and girls at a tender age and examine them as to what avocation they are naturally adapted, and place them in positions under the direction of these Government experts. The head of the junior department maintained at the hearing before the joint committee that the parents, the teachers, and the boys and girls themselves were not prepared to discover what avocation the boys and girls should follow, and that the only persons qualified to do this were the experts in this department. We see in this plan a development of the Prussian system in free America, and a breaking up of the home influence over our boys and girls and the destruction of the individual in an attempt to perfect a vast machine.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. SIMPSON,
President Oklahoma Farmers' Union.

E. A. CALVIN,
Washington Representative,
Association State Farmers' Union Presidents.

Deportation of Certain Undesirable Aliens.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ALBERT JOHNSON
OF WASHINGTON.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, July 29, 1919.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization having to-day authorized several amendments to House bill 6750 since the same was reported with one amendment to the House, I desire, under the leave granted me to extend my remarks, to explain briefly these amendments and the necessity for them, as follows:

Amendment No. 1: Page 1, line 9, after the quotation mark, insert the words "if the Secretary of Labor, after hearing, finds that such aliens are undesirable residents of the United States" and a comma.

With reference to this amendment permit me to state that every deportation, to be sustained by the Supreme Court, must show "due process of law." The committee, after giving full consideration to all the facts presented by the Department of Justice and the Department of Labor with respect to interned and convicted aliens, holds to the view that nearly all aliens now interned and nearly all aliens convicted of violation of the war statutes named in this bill ought to be deported. But before deporting any alien, whether interned or convicted, such alien ought to have and is entitled to a hearing on the fact of his undesirability as a citizen. It is provision for such a hearing that this amendment makes.

The bill as reported carried two different provisions, and there appeared a possibility that one or the other might prevail, or that one might be disregarded as contradictory, so that in construing the provisions of the law the courts might conclude that no hearing was required in the case of an alien convicted of one of these war acts. As to an interned alien, there could not have been such a construction, for the provision for a hearing in such cases was clear. This amendment simply requires a hearing running to the question of the desirability or undesirability of the alien. The words immediately preceding carry the provision that such alien shall be taken into custody in the manner already provided by law.

Amendment No. 2: Page 1, line 10, strike out the words "or may hereafter be."

This amendment is offered in the interest of accuracy. Reference is to interned aliens. We have interned all aliens who needed to be interned for the protection of the country in time of war, and it is unlikely that additional internments will be made. In fact, the Attorney General is still releasing internees, or was up to a short time ago.

Amendment No. 3: Page 2, strike out lines 7 and 8.

This amendment avoids redundant construction, the words stricken out being inserted, in effect, in the amendment at line 9, page 1.

Amendment No. 4: Page 2, lines 10 and 11, strike out the words "offense committed against any of the following laws of the United States" and insert in lieu thereof the words "violation or conspiracy to violate any of the following acts or parts of acts."

This amendment is offered as better construction than that in the reported bill and in the interest of brevity. By adopting this amendment we are able to strike out subparagraph (i).

Amendment No. 5: Page 3, line 15, strike out the word "also."

This word is stricken out to avoid possible confusion. It has been suggested that, if this word be included, a construction not intended might be read into the law. That is to say, the word "also" might be held to imply the requirement that a convicted alien must have been convicted of any one of the offenses mentioned in subparagraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g), and in addition thereto a violation of section 6 of the Penal Code. By striking out the word "also" the intention is made plain that a conviction of violation of section 6 of the Penal Code stands by itself as a cause for deportation.

Amendment No. 6: Page 3, strike out all of lines 17, 18, and 19.

This amendment follows as a consequence of amendment No. 4. The wording of subsection 2 having been changed to include conspiracy to violate these war acts, it is not necessary specifically to mention section 37, the conspiracy section of the Penal Code.

Amendment No. 7: Page 4, lines 1 and 2, strike out the words "Sherman antitrust law" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Act entitled 'An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies,' approved July 2, 1890."

This amendment is offered in the interest of accuracy.

Amendment No. 8: Page 4, lines 3, 4, 5, and 6, strike out the words "the fact that such aliens were ordered interned or were convicted of any of such offenses shall be deemed to be prima facie evidence that said aliens are undesirable aliens, and."

The words stricken are considered unnecessary.

Report No. 143, to accompany the bill, states that the measure provides for the deportation as undesirable residents of two classes, as follows: (1) Those alien enemies at present interned as dangerous alien enemies but not convicted of crime; (2) those alien enemies convicted of violation of various acts passed in connection with the war.

The hearings developed that, of the first class—that is, interned unconvicted alien enemies—517 are now held at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and at Fort Douglas, Utah. The number was at one time in excess of 4,000, that number having been interned out of about 7,000 taken into custody under presidential warrants. Many of these were paroled, and the paroles have now been canceled. Some 2,000 were permitted to return to Germany voluntarily for the purpose of repatriation.

Of the second class, the records show that about 150 convicted alien enemies will be made subject to deportation upon the enactment of this bill for violations of the various acts enumerated.

The Soldier Settlement Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. HAMPTON MOORE,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, July 31, 1919.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, the Hon. EVAN J. JONES, of Pennsylvania, has prepared an interesting analysis of the so-called soldier settlement bill, which I ask consent to print in the RECORD as a part of my remarks. Many Members who want to do the right thing by the soldier and who do not want to be misled have been making inquiries as to the effect upon the soldier of many of the bills that have been introduced, ostensibly in his behalf. The bill H. R. 487, which has been given careful attention by the Committee on the Public Lands, is more discussed than any other, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. JONES], at the request of a number of his colleagues, has given it and the hearings pertaining to it close and careful study. I think a perusal of Mr. JONES's views and conclusions upon this much-talked-about measure will be helpful to every Member of Congress who is in doubt about what should be done.

The recess we are about to take will find many of our colleagues back home talking to their constituents upon this subject. We would not, I am sure, want to hand to the soldier an expensive and useless piece of legislation. If we buy remote land which the soldier himself will have to pay for, we may be giving aid and assistance to the landowner rather than to the soldier. If we encourage him to go upon land that is waste and

unproductive, we may find that instead of benefiting him we may incur his displeasure.

The story which is told by the gentleman from Pennsylvania leads to no other conclusion than that the scheme which the Secretary of the Interior has been promoting with vigor is not popular with the great mass of the brave boys who fought for us in Europe, since so few of them seem to understand or appreciate it, and that if we are to do something for the soldier in addition to the $60 already granted him upon discharge from the Army some other plan, more in keeping with his inclinations and requirements, must be resorted to. And in view of what the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. JONES] so clearly points out, it may be well to consider whether we should tax the people up to the billions to buy land which the soldier may not want to use. It should be remembered that the soldier is expected to pay for such land as the Government takes from those who desire to sell, and that to the extent he colonizes and breaks it he reduces the supply of labor upon farms already productive and foregoes the opportunity which the better soil presents.

VIEWS OF REPRESENTATIVE JONES.

We will have a few weeks' surcease from the deadly July grind of Congress to think over this very important matter. That the views of Mr. JONES may be available for consideration during the interim, I have asked that they be put in the RECORD. Evidently we need light and skillful guidance with respect to this problem of giving a square deal to those who constituted the Army and Navy in the great World War.

Representative JONES of Pennsylvania says:

"Some time ago I was asked by some of my colleagues of the Pennsylvania delegation to attend the hearings before the Committee on the Pubic Lands in relation to the bill introduced by Mr. MONDELL (H. R. 487) and report my findings, without in any way committing any member of the delegation to the conclusions found. I attended some of the hearings, but on learning that the hearings were printed I saw no necessity for my personal presence, and therefore arranged to have the printed statements and testimony sent to my office. I have up to date read all the statements made before the committee and have formed for myself a conclusion on this bill, which I herewith submit. I do not propose to discuss the phraseology or the construction of the bill. I analyze it from two standpoints: (1) The purpose and scope of the bill; and (2) the application or necessity. The bill contains 10 sections.

THE BILL.

"The first section states that to provide employment and rural homes for (a) those who served with the military and naval forces in the United States during the war between the United States and Germany and her allies, and (b) former American citizens who have served with the military and naval forces of any of the nations allied against the Central Powers and who have been expatriated, and for that purpose establishes a fund in the Treasury to be known as the 'National soldier settlement fund,' to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

"The second section allows the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by gift, purchase, deed in trust, or otherwise, necessary lands for soldiers' settlement projects, and to withdraw, utilize, and dispose of public lands suitable for such purposes. The price to be paid and the conditions under which they are acquired shall be approved by a representative of the governor of the State in which the lands are located, and an appraiser designated by the Farm Loan Bureau and the Secretary of the Interior.

"The third section gives absolute control to the Secretary of the Interior, through such agencies as he may provide for the permanent reclamation or development of the project, including the building of essential public roads, and put them in condition for use and cultivation. A sum not in excess of $1,200 in any single case may be drawn from the fund for improvements. The amount drawn must not be in excess of three-fourths of the cost or value of improvements.

"The fourth section recites that the project shall be divided into suitable farms for the support of a family, and, at the Secretary's discretion, into smaller farms, called 'workers' tracts.' Dedication may be made for schools, churches, community centers, and other proper purposes. Town sites suitable for the purposes of the project may be established, developed, and sold.

"The fifth section says that a preference shall be given to those who work on the project in the selection of farms. It excludes from the benefits of the act soldiers who are the owners or proprietors of farms or rural homes and gives the Secretary power to make rules and regulations, general in character, as to residence and cultivation.

"The sixth section states that the purchase price of these farms by the soldiers shall be fixed with a view of repaying the total cost of each project, and the price fixed for each farm, tract, or lot shall represent as nearly as practicable its relative and apparent selling value. It provides that the applicant shall at the time of making the contract pay 5 per cent of the value, the balance to be extended through a period of not exceeding 40 years, with 4 per cent interest, and the loan for improvements to extend through a period not exceeding 20 years, with the same interest. Forfeiture clauses are to be in each contract.

"The seventh section, to my mind, is rather ambiguous. The intention is, I believe, to prevent the transfer, assignment, mortgage, or lease of any right, title, or interest held under any of these contracts without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior at any time during their life, and for a period of 10 years after the contract is made, even though within that time the purchaser receives his deed and the Government has no interest, it can not transfer, assign, mortgage, or lease without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

"Section 8 authorizes the Secretary to make short-time loans, not to exceed $800 at any one time, for equipment and live stock. This loan must not be in excess of 60 per cent of the cost of the live stock and equipment purchased and be repaid, with 4 per cent per annum, within a period of five years.

"The ninth section allows the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a contract with any State that provides funds to be expended in cooperation with the United States, and if the State shall furnish 25 per cent of the necessary funds the Secretary may authorize the State, subject to his general supervision, to carry on the subdivision of the land, improvement of farms, and the aid and direction of development after settlement, and to provide for reimbursement of funds so advanced by the State. This section also authorizes the Secretary to cooperate with other agencies to the extent he may deem advisable and otherwise provide for reimbursement to them of funds advanced.

"The tenth section is as follows:

"That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act the sum of $500,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated.

PURPOSE OR SCOPE.

"I have studied this bill in the light of the reports and statements made by everyone who appeared as its proponent, and I am irresistibly drawn to the conclusion that the words "national soldier settlement act' in the title are just a wrapper to sell the stuff more readily. It is a reclamation scheme primarily, although in the minds of many of its friends it is a feasible and commendable plan to employ our returned soldiers and to secure for them a farm or rural home. This end is just incidental. The real thing that is to be accomplished under the provisions of the bill is the development of undeveloped land in large areas found only in a few States.

"It is a settled principle of law that the intention of parties to a contract is the best guide to its interpretation, and the intention of the advocates or proponents to a statute is the best guide to its interpretation.

"Secretary Lane in his report to the chairman of the committee on this bill says it is drawn upon lines similar to those bills introduced in the last session of the Sixty-fifth Congress by Representative TAYLOR of Colorado (H. R. 15993) and Representative BYRNES of South Carolina (H. R. 13651), upon which that department made favorable reports, and it is interesting to read the enacting clause of H. R. 13651, which Secretary Lane says is similar to House bill No. 487. I quote it:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That there is hereby appropriated to be immediately available, and to remain available until expended, a sum of $100,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the investigation and irrigation, drainage, and development of swamp, arid, waste, and undeveloped lands for the purpose of providing employment and farms with improvements and equipment for honorably discharged soldiers and the title of the bill is 'Making an appropriation for the reclamation of swamped lands.'

"There are at least six other bills on this same subject matter introduced in this Congress. I have read many of them, and in every one the primary idea in the mind of the draftee is the development of undeveloped lands and reclamation by irrigation or drainage or otherwise of the arid and waste lands. The big thing is the idea of the development of large areas of compact, contiguous lands. The bill to the contrary notwithstanding, the development of checkerboard farms for individual holders is remote.

"The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], who introduced this bill, speaking before the committee (pt. 1, p. 6), said:

"Now briefly as to the plan and purpose of the bill. It is proposed to secure by purchase, gift, deed, or in some other manner areas of land from the various States, and in all of the various States where such lands are available in sufficient areas when divided into farms to form complete and comparatively independent communities. * * * The

community-settlement idea is at the bottom of this legislation. It is believed that development of communities is essential; that only in that way can we reclaim large areas of land that are now comparatively useless but contain all the essential elements of fertility when they are made available; the lands that while they are not now available for intensive cultivation and successful use by reclamation in the various forms that may be necessary, depending upon the character of the area, may be made very desirable and very attractive places of residences and successful farming communities.

"I am emphasizing this feature of the matter because that is the very base of this soldier settlement bill—the community idea. If the thought on which this bill is based and on which practically all the bills have been based, as I understand it, is carried out, no developments will be attempted where there is not available a sufficient area of suitable land for a good sized, comparatively independent community, and the development will be with such reservation for towns and community centers as may be necessary to foster and develop and maintain the community idea.

"Now, the thought is that after these areas have been secured—arid in the West, cut over in the Northwest, and in parts of the South overflowed or partly overflowed in some sections, abandoned in others—the soldiers and sailors will be invited to aid in the work of developing and restoring them. They will be paid good wages in their work of development, and they will be given to understand that under the provisions of the bill the men who work on the project and, incidentally, the man who works longest on the project, because that would be within the discretion of the Secretary, shall have the preference in the selection of tracts when they shall be divided. In the development of these projects it is proposed to utilize the splendid organization of the Reclamation Service, expanding and enlarging, increasing and extending it. * * * Under the provisions of this bill as it stands—and this is rather an important matter—the Secretary may go into this work of development as far as he deems it essential to go in order to place the lands in condition where the individual can with his own labor utilize them for farm purposes."

"The gentleman from Wyoming in this statement gives you the gist of this bill. He gives you the purpose and the scope of this bill. He tells you in definite and positive terms that the primary object is the development of large areas of compact, contiguous, heretofore-undeveloped lands, and that the benefits to soldiers are incidential only as the soldiers are a means to accomplishing the larger and more important purpose. Every interested proponent speaking on the subject brings out this same thought.

"The Reclamation Record, a magazine issued monthly by the Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior, in its issue of June, 1919, on page 243, under the title 'Soldier settlement in the South,' quotes F. H. Abbott, secretary of the Georgia Land Owners' Association, with these words:

"Therefore, when Congress last year appropriated $200,000, and directed the United States Reclamation Service to use it in the investigation of arid, swamped, and cut-over lands in connection with proposed soldiers' settlement legislation, the South realized that a new day had dawned in her agricultural development, for the searchlight of the Nation's great land-settlement agency was to be turned upon her agricultural resources and potentialities."

"The Southern Land Congress were so interested in the soldiers of our country (?) that they entitled a pamphlet containing 155 pages 'Soldier settlement in the South.' This pamphlet contains the proceedings of the Southern Land Congress. The Southern Land Congress was held under the auspices of the South Settlement and Development Association, Florida Tick Eradication Committee, North Carolina Land Owners' Association, and Savannah Board of Trade. Every address at this congress on November 11 and 12, 1918, emphasized what I have called in this report the primary idea behind this bill. The dominating thought was the reclamation of the cut-over timber lands in the South or the reclamation of the swamps. The keynote of all the speeches might be phrased in the following quotation by Thomas W. Bickett, governor of North Carolina, one of the speakers, who said:

"Mr. Secretary, North Carolina pledges to you lively support and loving sympathy in the prosecution of this noble work. You have the plans, the South Atlantic States have the lands. From Virginia to Florida millions of acres, now a wilderness, are waiting to become a paradise at your touch. It is my judgment that in the State of North Carolina alone can be found desirable homesteads for at least half the returning soldiers who will feel inclined to take advantage of the opportunity the Government affords.

"I have no quarrel with the friends of these projects in their interest and their enthusiasm or their purpose. It is a commendable purpose. These lands ought to be developed and brought into subjection. Every effort ought to be made, but by the respective States and by the citizens of the States, to make every available foot of land respond in some manner for the benefit of mankind. The point I make is this: That the proponents of this bill (H. R. 487) endeavor to create a popular sentiment in favor of the bill by making it appear that the primary thought is the employment of soldiers and the securing for them a home or a farm, whereas these are just incidentally a means for carrying through a program of reclamation of lands in particular States.

"Now, before I leave the subject of purpose and scope it is only fair to call this delegation's attention to the fact that the bill on its face—and it will be argued by its friends—says that every State is to have more or less of this development work. The bill, in section 2, says:

"Projects will be selected with a view to the development of one or more projects in each of the several States in which feasible projects may be found.

"The last seven words are, in my mind, a sufficient excuse to justify a failure to have any project in many of the States. Whether it is feasible or not is wholly in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. If he determines to go into the State, the governor of the State may have something to say as to the price that shall be paid for the lands purchased, nothing more, unless the State appropriates 25 per cent of the amount necessary. The question as to whether a feasible project may be found is an economic question. The Secretary would not be justified in expending a large sum of money to purchase large areas of land in some State when the same amount of money could be used to establish a better, more permanent, more practical project in some other State. You must remember that the right to condemn land is not given, and if they go into Pennsylvania—and what is true of Pennsylvania is true of many of the Middle Atlantic States and, to more or less extent, of the New England States and the Central States—it must be a checkerboard proposition of segregated lands, and that is contrary to every expressed idea by anyone before this committee. Community plans can not be worked out on segregated farms. You would not have soldier settlements as contemplated by the act, or by the bill, or by the friends of the bill.

I have not given you the title of this bill. I refrained until this time, so that you could more readily grasp my thought. The title is, "To provide employment and rural homes for those who have served with the military and naval forces through the reclamation of lands to be known as the "National soldier settlement act." It is my opinion that this title is defective. If this were a bill before the Pennsylvania Legislature, its constitutionality could be reasonably attacked, for our courts have uniformly held that if the title misleads the act is unconstitutional. The title, in my mind, ought to read as follows:

"To provide revenue for the reclamation of large compact areas of undeveloped arid and swamped lands by irrigation, drainage, and otherwise, to cultivate the same, make improvements thereon, and for this purpose to employ discharged soldiers.

APPLICATION OR NECESSITY.

"There would be less than 2 per cent of the soldiers of the United States available for this proposition.

"Statistics show that less than 30 per cent of the people of the United States are engaged in agriculture, forestry, stock and animal raising. If that is correct, then it is reasonable to assume that less than 30 per cent of the boys who joined the colors came from that same character of life or environment. According to the testimony of Gov. Robertson, of Oklahoma, about one-third of this percentage are interested in this proposition. He says that fully 75 per cent of the boys from Oklahoma came from farms, and that only 3 or 4 out of 10 with whom he has conversed are interested in the project. One-third of the total number, then, would be about 10 per cent. Then deduct the boys who are excluded in the bill, viz, boys who own or are proprietors of farms and rural homes; deduct from this the boys who are 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and under 21, for they can not make the contract proposed by the bill only in States where legal majority is under 21; then deduct from that boys who have not a thousand or twelve hundred dollars in cash, for they must have that amount of money; and, finally, deduct the boys who because of dependents or other good and sufficient reasons must stay at home, and I ask you what per cent of soldier boys are available for this project?

"Secretary Lane says he sent out questionnaires. Out of 250,000 sent out he received about 52,000 replies. This questionnaire was inviting, starting out with a headline—

HEY, THERE! DO YOU WANT A HOME ON A FARM? IF SO, READ THIS; FILL IN BACK PAGE; TEAR OFF; MAIL—NO POSTAGE REQUIRED.

"The average American boy when he got this would read that heading, turn it over, sign it, tear it off, and mail it and never read a word of it, and even if he did read it, with the American acumen, he would send it in in the hope of getting something for nothing; yet the Secretary received replies from only about 20 per cent. It is my opinion that the most sanguine promoters of this plan would not expect over 50,000 men available for its operation. The latest newspaper report I have states that the total Army force, including Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, is 4,809,000; the total men in the Army, 4,000,000; men who went overseas, 2,086,000.

"Fifty thousand men would be just 1½ per cent of the men in the Army. What do you propose to do with 98½ per cent? I

make the broad statement that the United States Government is not justified in legislating benefits to soldiers by vocational classes; that any law purporting to be for the benefit of soldiers should be relatively for all the soldiers; that if Congress can justify legislation of benefits to soldiers who by reason of training and desire are agriculturists it can legislate benefits to soldiers who by reason of training and desire are miners, or by reason of training and desire are mechanics, or by reason of training and desire are machinists, or by reason of training and desire are professional men, and ad infinitum. No legislation should come from this Congress that is not general in its application and made available for every soldier boy, irrespective of his environment or training in life. You can not make a farmer out of a miner by calling him a discharged soldier. You can not make a farmer out of a mechanic by calling him a discharged or released sailor.

Assuming for the sake of argument that classified distribution of benefits to soldiers is commendable and that the legislation is to provide homes and farms for those soldier boys who by training and desire want the benefits that way, I maintain that the boy will want it in his home county, in his home State, or at least want it where he wants it.

"Gov. Thomas W. Bickett, of North Carolina, speaking for the bill before the Southern Land Congress, said:

"I do not know about the arid lands of the West that require irrigation, but I am satisfied that they would not appeal to the soldiers from the Atlantic seaboard States. If these soldiers shall desire to take advantage of the plans proposed, I am sure they would prefer to settle where they already know the conditions under which they would have to live.

"What is true of North Carolina is true of every other State in this Union. The boys have a right to expect this equitable and fair treatment. The Federal Government is not justified in saying to a soldier if you go North, or if you go South, if you go East, or if you go West you will be entitled to certain benefits under an act of Congress.

Some of the proponents of the bill say it is the intention to improve abandoned or segregated farms in States that do not admit of large compact areas for settlement work. This may be an honest thought upon the part of these proponents, but I can not read that intention in the bill. It is contrary to every expressed intention by its advocates.

"Elwood Mead, consulting engineer, United States Reclamation Service, speaking before the Southern Land Congress last November, said:

"The greatest opportunities are in those sections where settlement is now scanty and where soldier communities can be established without displacing civilian farmers. Most of this land needs reclamation: logged-off lands need to be cleared; the flat lands need to be drained and the arid lands irrigated. The Reclamation Service provides an engineering organization already equipped with a great accumulation of information and manned by competent and experienced men. Every soldier settlement should be large enough to have community organizations for buying and selling and to have a distinct community life and feeling. The experience of other countries has been that to undertake to finance soldiers on individual farms, scattered here and there through communities, is costly and hazardous.

"No, I can not feel that this statement in the bill or this argument by its friends is sincere. A thorough study of the bill and a brief of the testimony before the committee convince me that only where large areas of compact, contiguous territory can be found suitable for community settlement work will a project be established, and that soldier boys who are available and are willing to undertake the task of laboring in the making of the projects must be ready to leave their homes and families and go where they are in order to receive the benefits.

"It will be argued that other countries are doing this for their soldiers. A study shows exactly what I have stated in this report, viz, that whatever is being done—and it is commendable work—is not being done by the Federal Government but by the subdivisions of the Government, by States or Provinces.

"In Canada the different Provinces have taken up the movement. In Alberta an American soldier who enlisted in Canada, if he elects to remain in that country and is qualified to succeed as a farmer, can secure a free homestead of 160 acres. The same is true of Saskatchewan. In Ontario 100 acres is given, and 10 acres of it is ready for planting. In British Columbia a homestead of privately owned land, bought from the Government for $500 less than the Government paid for it, is given. The Dominion Government will lend money to the amount of $2,500 for improvements at 5 per cent.

"In Australia the different States are active, notably the State of Queensland and the State of Victoria. The Commonwealth Government of Australia is supplementing the States by an appropriation of $200,000,000 to be loaned to the soldiers to improve and equip their individual farms.

"The States provide the land, and the Federal Government loans money to improve it and to equip it. It must be remembered that these countries are 80 per cent or more agricultural; that the people are largely engaged in the pursuits of farming, stock and animal raising, so that the States are developing the thing that appeals to the largest number of soldiers, and I am perfectly willing that our Federal Government should in some way, jointly and equitably with the States, do something for the boys who desire to help on the farms in their respective States. But I object to an initial appropriation of $500,000,000 where less than 2 per cent of the soldiers are benefited in a country that furnished less than 30 per cent of the soldiers from the farms without something being done relatively for the other 98 per cent.

"In conclusion let me say I am fully persuaded that the country at large and the soldiers in particular are expecting something in the way of benefits, and some kind of legislation must be and will be enacted.

"There are, as I said, at least 16 bills pending before Congress, all relating in one way or another to the benefit of soldiers, sailors, and marines—4 Senate bills and 12 House bills. It would be unwise and also outside the scope of this address to discuss any of them without discussing all, and that I hope to do later."

The Soldiers' Home Act.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM W. HASTINGS.

OF OKLAHOMA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, July 30, 1919.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I want to invite the attention of the House to an amended bill introduced by me (H. R. 7710) to provide homes for soldiers, sailors, and marines, and for other purposes.

Everyone is proud of the record our gallant soldiers made in the war with Germany. We were forced into the war, but we knew in advance that the brave sons of America would uphold the historic traditions of our beloved country. They fought for the ideals of our country, in defense of our flag, for humanity, and for the liberty of the world.

Had we not entered the war Germany would perhaps have conquered Europe, triumphed over Great Britain, and in the end endangered the independence of our country.

Celebrations will be held throughout every county in the United States and in the large cities and towns commemorating the signing of the armistice. They will also be held upon the anniversary dates of the principal battles in which our brave boys were engaged. We can not honor them too highly, and it is not only a pleasure but a privilege to join with our other fellow citizens in these celebrations. However, this is not enough. We should do something more for the men who left their homes and loved ones and entered the Army and Navy, willing to make every sacrifice to defend the honor and glory of their country. The Congress did much in advance for those who went forth to defend us. Additional compensation was provided, and provision was made for allotments, both from the soldiers' compensation and from the Federal Treasury, to be paid their loved ones dependent upon them. We provided compensation in lieu of a pension for those who suffered disability in the service, graduated in amount according to disability. We made it possible for the soldier and the sailor to take out insurance on a peace basis to the amount of $10,000 each. We provided for vocational training for the returned disabled soldier who is unable to follow his old trade.

Recently we appropriated $14,000,000 for vocational training of the soldiers, sailors, and marines disabled in the service of their country.

We made liberal appropriations for food, clothing, and equipment. We appropriated every dollar requested by the War and Navy Departments for military equipment and supplies of all kinds. We all rejoice that the war is over, and in these days of reconstruction many plans are proposed for aiding these discharged men. It is my earnest hope to be of some practical, substantial assistance to them. With that end in view I have prepared and introduced a short bill (H. R. 7710), which, in my judgment, is practical and will be of much help to them. I invite the earnest consideration of Congress to it.

The bill introduced by me, in addition to some new provisions, amends two sections of the Federal farm-loan act approved July 17, 1916.

Section 1 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to reserve from entry for two years any part or portion of the public domain, and during that time discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines are given a preference right to enter said lands and get title at once, as he is authorized to waive the time limit of residence on such homesteads. Subject to such entry there are, not including Alaska but including grazing and pasture lands, 212,903,000 acres throughout the West and Northwest, of which 138,788,000 acres are surveyed. In addition we have 155,000,000 acres in the forest reserves subject to special entry under the act of June 11, 1906. These entries are to be made without the payment of the fees and commissions exacted from other homesteaders.

Sections 2 and 3 amend certain paragraphs of the Federal farm-loan act.

Paragraph 5, section 12, of this act permits loans to be made to the amount of only 50 per cent of the value of the land and 20 per cent of the value of the permanent insured improvements. These loans are made through local associations. The bill introduced by me provides that loans may be made to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines to the amount of 100 per cent of the appraised value of the land and the permanent insured improvements thereon; but it divides the amount borrowed into a first and a second lien. The first lien is for 50 per cent of the appraised value of the land and 20 per cent of the appraised value of the permanent insured improvements, and is made in all respects the same as to any other borrower. The second lien that I propose would be up to and not in excess of 100 per cent in the aggregate of the appraised value of the land and the permanent insured improvements. This second lien is secured by a second mortgage on the land and improvements and is also secured by an assignment of the insurance of the borrower taken from the Government under the war-risk insurance act and acts amendatory thereof.

Now, as to the first liens, the notes and mortgages are used by the Federal land banks for the security of the bonds issued, the same as notes and mortgages of other borrowers, but the Government issues its own bonds to supply the money for the second loans secured by the second mortgages and insurance. These bonds shall be denominated "soldiers' bonds." By this plan the Government is insured against loss, and the honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine wishing to own a farm gets cheap money. He is permitted to borrow it from 5 to 40 years, payable upon the amortization plan, just as other borrowers under the Federal farm-loan act.

Section 3 of this bill proposes to amend section 15 and permit Federal land banks, with the approval of the Federal Farm Loan Board, to appoint agents all over the country, through whom applications for loans would be transmitted to the Federal land banks. This would not necessitate the discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines joining local farm-loan associations. The plan does not amend the Federal farm-loan act in any other particular, but leaves it in full force and effect. I want to briefly call attention to the advantages contained in this bill.

In the first place, it will enable honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines to borrow money for a long time at a low rate of interest, payable in installments, sufficient in amount to purchase and improve a home. It would permit them to borrow not only 50 per cent of the value of the land and 20 per cent of the value of the improvements, as provided in the farm-loan act, but it would permit them to borrow the full value. It would permit them to look up their own farms, initiate their own transactions, and buy in any locality in any county or State in which they reside or desire to live.

In the second place, it would not require any additional administrative force to carry the act into effect, but the same would be administered by the Federal land banks and their employees. This would avoid any delays in the act going into practical operation and would insure immediate results. Therefore there would be no additional overhead expense. The first loans will be treated exactly as any other loans. The money to make them will be obtained by the sale of farm-loan bonds.

The bill proposed by me provides that the Government shall sell its own bonds to the amount of the second loans, and the money derived from the sale of these bonds is to be loaned through the Federal land banks to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines. These Government bonds, denominated "soldiers' bonds," are to be nontaxable just as far as Federal land-bank bonds are nontaxable. They are to be sold at not to pay a higher interest rate than 4½ per cent and not below par. The second loan is to be made at the same rate as the first loan and upon the same terms and conditions. This means, of course, that these loans are to be made from 5 to 40 years, payable upon the amortization plan, the same as the first loan, but the notes and mortgages for the second loans are not to be used as security for the farm-loan bonds issued, but the proceeds are to be used in the payment of the Government bonds expressly issued for the soldiers' benefit.

It will be seen, therefore, that the bill proposed by me will not depreciate the farm-loan bonds, but that the money is loaned direct from the Government on the second-lien notes and mortgages and the soldier's insurance through the Federal land banks. This will not necessitate another examination of the title or an additional appraisement of the land. In fact, no additional work will be required, because the loan can be made at the same time at which the first loan is made.

The Government will be adequately secured, because, in addition to the second mortgage given to secure the second loan, the soldier, sailor, or marine is required to assign the insurance that he has in force, taken out from the Government through the war-risk insurance act and acts amendatory thereof. In other words, as additional security, the Government has assigned to it its own insurance policy.

In the event any insurance policy has lapsed because of nonpayment of the premiums thereon it may be reinstated within six months after the approval of the act by the payment of all back premiums due. The Secretary of the Treasury has recently issued liberal rules permitting the reinstatement of lapsed insurance policies upon the payment of only two months' back premiums—one for the month succeeding the date the policy lapsed and the other as a payment in advance for the month succeeding the reinstatement of the policy. Under this bill any soldier who had a policy and who was either unable to keep the premiums paid or neglected to do so may have same reinstated within six months after its passage and approval.

As the notes secured by the second loans are paid, the proceeds, both principal and interest, are to be applied to the payment and the retirement of the bonds issued and sold by the Government to secure money with which to make these loans. It will be seen that the Government is secured in every respect against loss. These amendments will provide substantial assistance to the men who made large sacrifices and were willing to endure everything in defense of our flag and country.

The returning soldier, appreciative of the merited recognition of a grateful Republic, will take possession of the land purchased for a home, repair, add to, and erect new improvements thereon, as well as clear up and reduce it to a state of cultivation. All this will add greatly to the value of the land. Good agricultural land in my State in the last five years has increased from 50 to 75 per cent in value. Much of it has doubled in value. This is doubtless true of farm land throughout the whole Nation. Every industrious home owner beautifies his home and enhances the value of his land. As the land increases in value and as the loan is reduced by amortized payments, the second mortgage held to pay the Government bonds will become better security.

In addition, the amendment to section 15 provides that a local agent may be appointed through whom these applications may be made for loans, so that the honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines will not have to become members of local farm-loan associations. This would insure immediate consideration of the applications and expedite action upon them in every way.

When the original farm-loan act was under consideration by the Banking and Currency Committee, I was a member of that committee. In the committee and on the floor of the House I criticized the provision requiring that prospective borrowers become members of local farm-loan associations before being able to secure loans. I tried to have the same amended when the bill was under consideration in the House. I called attention to the fact then that the organization of local farm-loan associations would cause vexatious delays and would have the effect of defeating the purposes of the act. A man can not wait 90 days or longer for the formation of a local association through which to apply for a loan after he purchases a farm. He must know with reasonable certainty immediately, or not later than a week or 10 days. If this amendment is adopted, local associations will not be necessary, but agents would be appointed throughout the country, and applications may be made and forwarded through them to the farm-land banks. These agents in a short time will become so proficient that they will see that all the papers necessary to accompany an application are made in due and proper form, and that the abstract accompanying the same is completed, thus avoiding many interminable delays. There is no reason why an

application should not receive favorable action within 10 days at most. This amendment should apply to all borrowers, including soldiers, sailors, and marines.

Section 4 authorizes loans to be made soldiers, sailors, and marines who do not desire to purchase farm lands, but are desirous of acquiring homes in which to live in cities and towns. The loans are to be made under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and out of the proceeds derived from the sale of soldiers' bonds. They are to be made upon the same terms and conditions regarding payment as the loans made for the purchase of farm lands. This section needs no explanation. It is intended to assist and take care of men who live in cities and towns.

Section 5 makes nontaxable for a period of five years both the farm lands and the homes in cities and towns purchased or built in whole or in part with the money secured from the Government, providing the property is owned and occupied during such time by the original soldier, sailor, or marine who contracted the loan.

Section 6 properly denominates the act as the soldiers' home act.

Every other plan that I have heard suggested involves the creation of new bureaus, with a vast army of employees, involving too much overhead expense.

The plan presented in this bill does not involve any additional expense, but uses the machinery of the farm-land banks to come to the aid of the defenders of our country. Instead of spending money upon employees, I want to give the benefits to the men who made sacrifices that liberty should not perish throughout the world.

I can not too strongly emphasize the fact that this plan provides money for soldiers, sailors, and marines to purchase land in the locality of their choice and allows them to exercise some judgment in the selection of it. It does not necessitate their leaving the community where their friends and loved ones reside in order to secure a home.

I want also to emphasize the fact that this plan provides cheap money to them. The money can be borrowed from 5 to 40 years upon the amortization plan, providing for the payment of 1 per cent additional annually or one-half per cent semiannually as a payment upon the principal on long-time loans. The returning soldiers of our country are only asking a fair chance, and this plan gives it to them. It enables everyone who desires a tract of farm land to purchase it for a home.

In the long run the Government will not be out anything. The bonds issued by the Government will be repaid out of the collections, principal and interest, of the second mortgages, and, as additional security for these second loans, the insurance which the soldiers, sailors, and marines have taken out from the Government is assigned. Certainly the Government's own insurance is good security. This insurance must be kept alive and in full force and effect, and this of itself will be helpful in inducing them to keep the insurance in force. In the event of a man's death his wife or other dependents can pay off the loan upon the farm with the insurance and have a home.

In addition to the general legislation enacted for the benefit of men in the service during this war, we have given them a small additional sum to tide them over their period of unemployment. This bill will prove of substantial and lasting benefit to them. It affords the men opportunity to get cheap money, is an inducement to purchase homes, gives them employment, encourages thrift and economy, and will prove of permanent benefit to them. It will aid in the development of our country and show that this Republic is not ungrateful to the men who were willing to sacrifice all in order that liberty might live.

I voted for the declaration of war against Germany. There was no other course to pursue. I voted for all the legislation recommended as necessary and the appropriations asked in order that we might triumph over German military force. From the date of the passage of the resolution in April, 1917, until the armistice was signed and proclaimed on November 11, 1918, I felt keenly the responsibility laid upon the representatives of the people of this country. I now feel as keenly the necessity for proper and just recognition of the services of the men who were ready and willing to carry the Stars and Stripes to victory. Their services were invaluable.

The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That any honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine who served in the war with Germany, on and after the passage of this act, shall be entitled to enter a tract of public land, under the provisions of the public-land laws applicable to the land entered and shall further be entitled to make said entry without payment of fees and commissions as now provided by law.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to reserve the entry for a period of two years from the passage of this act any part or portion of the public domain, during which time the said soldiers, sailors, and marines herein mentioned shall have a preference right to enter said land: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, under rules and regulations to the prescribed by him, is authorized to waive the time limit of residence on said homesteads, as required of other settlers.

SEC. 2. That the fifth paragraph of section 12 of the act entitled "An act to provide capital for agricultural development, to create standard forms of investment based upon farm mortgage, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to create Government depositaries and financial agents for the United States, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1916, shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"Fifth. No such loan shall exceed 50 per cent of the value of the land mortgaged and 20 per cent of the value of the permanent insured improvements thereon, said value to be ascertained by appraisal, as provided in section 10 of this act: *Provided*, That loans may be made, as hereinafter provided, to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the war with Germany to an amount equaling 100 per cent of the value of the land and permanent insured improvements thereon: *Provided further*, That the loans shall be divided so that a first mortgage shall be taken upon the land and the improvements in each case to secure the note for a first loan in an amount not to exceed 50 per cent of the value of the land mortgaged and 20 per cent of the value of the permanent insured improvements thereon, which notes for said amounts may be used by the farm loan banks as security for the farm-loan bonds, the same as notes made by other borrowers, and a second mortgage shall be taken upon the land and the permament insured improvements thereon, to secure a second loan evidenced by a note for the remainder of the loan in each case, in an amount in the aggregate not to exceed 100 per cent of the value of the land and the permanent insured improvements thereon, which said second mortgages shall be held by the farm-land bank of the district in which the land and improvements so mortgaged are located, and collections shall be made on them, both as to principal and interest, the same as notes secured by first mortgages; and the United States shall issue its bonds, which shall be denominated 'soldiers' bonds,' to such an amount as may be necessary to make the proceeds equal the amount of the second mortgages, which said bonds shall be nontaxable and bear interest at a rate not to exceed 4½ per cent and be sold for not less than par value, and the money shall be loaned to said honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines at the same rate as paid upon the notes secured by the first mortgages, and the proceeds derived from the payment of the notes secured by the second mortgages shall, when collected, be used for the payment and retirement of the Government bonds herein authorized to be issued: *Provided, however*, That said second loan shall be made only to those honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines who carry life insurance under the war-risk insurance act approved October 6, 1917, and acts amendatory thereof, in full force and effect, which shall be assigned and held as additional security for said second loan, and any policy that has lapsed because of the nonpayment of the premiums thereon may be reinstated within six months after the approval of this act by the payment of all back premiums due thereon.

"In making said appraisal the value of the land for agricultural purposes shall be the basis of appraisal and the earning power of said land shall be a principal factor.

"A reappraisal may be permitted at any time in the discretion of the Federal land bank, and such additional loan may be granted as such appraisal will warrant under the provisions of this paragraph. Whenever the amount of the loan applied for exceeds the amount that may be loaned under the appraisal as herein limited, such loan may be granted to the amount permitted under the terms of this paragraph without requiring a new application or appraisal."

SEC. 3. That section 15 of said act shall be amended by adding at the end of said section the following paragraph:

"Each farm-land bank in its respective district is authorized to make loans to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines on farm lands through agents appointed by it and approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board, which agents may be other than duly incorporated banks, trust companies, mortgage companies, or savings institutions chartered by the State in which they have their principal office."

SEC. 4. That in the event any honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine who served in the war with Germany does not want to take advantage of the provisions of this act and borrow money for the purpose of buying farm lands, but desires to borrow money for the purpose of acquiring a home in which to live in a city or town, there may be loaned to him for such purpose, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, out of the proceeds derived from the sale of soldiers' bonds authorized to be sold by section 2 hereof, in an amount not to exceed $2,500, at the same rate and upon the same terms and conditions of payment as may be made to soldiers, sailors, and marines who purchase farm lands.

SEC. 5. That all farm lands or homes in cities and towns purchased or built in whole or in part with money secured as provided in this act shall be nontaxable for a period of five years, providing the same is owned and occupied by the original soldier, sailor, or marine who borrowed the money upon the property.

SEC. 6. That the short title of this act shall be the "Soldiers' Home Act."

SUMMARY.

To summarize: This bill, first, gives the returning soldier the preference right for two years to enter the remaining public lands and authorizes the waiving of the time limit of residence.

Second. Amends the farm loan act so as to permit two loans to be made to returning soldiers, aggregating not to exceed 100 per cent of the value of the land and the insured improvements through a first and second loan secured by the land and an assignment of the soldier's insurance. The soldier can borrow as much as $10,000 from 5 to 40 years at not to exceed 5 per cent interest.

Third. Those soldiers not desiring to purchase farms can borrow not to exceed $2,500 to build or acquire homes in cities or towns.

Fourth. All property upon which money is borrowed is exempt from taxation for a period of five years.

Fifth. No soldier need leave his own community to receive the benefits of this bill.

Daylight Saving Repeal.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD YATES.
OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, July 18, 1919.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, on the 18th instant I asked, and was granted by the House unanimous consent to my request, that I be allowed to revise and extend certain remarks made by me earlier in the day. The remarks referred to were as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, I want to say I have never known the people of Illinois to be so wrought up over a proposition as they seem to be over this.

"On Monday, the 14th, I voted to override the President's veto and pass the repeal bill. Through an inadvertence, which nobody intended, a couple of dispatches were sent from here to the papers stating I was the only Illinois Member of Congress outside of the city of Chicago who had voted to sustain the President's veto. From that time to this life has been a burden. To show the intensity of the feeling, I want to take the liberty within my few minutes to read a portion of a letter I have received:

"HON. RICHARD YATES,
"Washington, D. C.

"DEAR CONGRESSMAN YATES: I have just noticed that you voted to sustain President Wilson on the nonsensical daylight-saving law. I am surprised to see you vote thus, but you know what you want to do. You will not have many supporters in this section when you ask for votes again. I have supported you a great many times and under trying circumstances, but I can not and will not support you any more.

"I venture to say that every Member of this House has heard from his constituents in every nook and corner of the country on this subject. I have, Mr. Chairman, and I do not want any mistake whatever as to how I am going to vote. I am going to vote here to-day to pass the repeal of the daylight-saving law over the President's veto. And in doing so I will register the will, the overwhelming will, of the overwhelming majority of the people of Illinois."

I was not satisfied, and am not satisfied, with the above remarks. It was not at all my intention to emphasize that I was not voting to sustain the President or that I was voting to override the President's veto. I was misled into that phrase "override the President's veto" by the language used in the two statements published in two leading Illinois newspapers on Tuesday, the 15th instant, to the effect that I was the only Illinois Representative outside of Chicago who voted to "sustain the President." It was natural that when they, these two daily Chicago newspapers, in presenting me to Illinois in an attitude offensive to all rural Illinois, used certain phraseology, it was natural that I should use corresponding language in denying the assertion.

The thing I had in mind was this: The Chicago Tribune of Tuesday, July 15, had an article on its first page, filling entirely the third column. This article was headed "House backs daylight act repeal veto." In the middle of the article or dispatch occurred these words:

Representative at Large YATES, whose home is in Springfield, voted to sustain the President. Without exception every other down-State Member voted to pass the bill.

On the same morning—Tuesday, the 15th—the other morning paper of Chicago, the only other morning paper, the Herald-Examiner, had also on its first page a column headed "Daylight-saving foes defeated." In this article, halfway between top and bottom, the Washington dispatch of this paper said:

Representative at Large YATES, whose home is in Springfield, voted to sustain the President. Without exception every other down-State Member voted to pass the bill.

I had no idea whatever that any reporter or journal had me registered or reported as voting for the daylight-saving law or against its repeal until Friday, the 18th, when six letters arrived from Illinois censuring me, and two newspapers—the Jacksonville Journal and the Marion Herald-Enterprise—arrived containing editorials intimating that I had made myself unpopular. Thereupon I rose in the House and made the remarks on the 18th—page 2839 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I repeat, it was not my intention to say, directly or indirectly, in substance or effect, that I thought I voted right because I voted against the President. I did vote against the President's veto. But I was not trying to magnify or glorify that feature or phase of the situation. I do not conceive it to be my duty to come down here to Washington to spend valuable time trying to thwart Woodrow Wilson. I was not elected for that purpose. The people of Illinois did not give me 142,000 majority for that purpose. I did not vote for Woodrow Wilson; but, legally and officially, he is my President as much as anybody's. I will vote to give him every dollar and every gun he really and truly needs and every other mite of support really and truly needed which is in my power to give. And that, too, while I am a Republican, a stalwart Republican, an avowed partisan, and from a State which in 1916 and 1918 has gone against the President. When he is right I shall vote with him; when he is wrong I will not. One of our greatest men once said, "I am not afraid to go along with any man who is right; I am not afraid to part with any man who is wrong."

In this particular instance Mr. Wilson was wrong. It was not a party question. There was no political or military emergency. There was not that condition which should always obtain before the President should use the extraordinary and extreme remedy of the veto. The veto is to curb hasty action. The United States Constitution plainly contemplated its use only when passion or an inflamed public sentiment had upset the poise of Congress. Had it been deemed an everyday necessity, the Constitution would have granted the Executive the power to override any majority of the legislative department. But it empowers the Executive to make himself the equal, by his veto, of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress. This vast power, this sweeping concentration of power, is manifestly to curb partisan, racial, sectional, or sectarian rancor and revenge or recklessness, and temporary abuse of majority rule, or something like that. There was no such excuse here. No abuse of power, no constitutional offense or tragedy was involved; it was not a question of policy affecting the fabric of the Republic.

And when I and other Republicans voted against the veto we did not vote as partisans; scores of Democrats voted with us. I want it distinctly understood that I will fearlessly vote against any veto I deem to be wrong, but I voted against this particular veto because I believed that nine out of every ten of my constituents wanted to do away with the daylight-saving law. I received only 10 letters favoring it and fully 1,000 begging me to vote to do away with it. I am very proud of what followed. My constituents must have believed I voted conscientiously, for only six out of thirteen hundred thousand voters censured me when at first glance they thought I was wrong. It is heartbreaking to be scolded when you do right; by the same token it is fine to be scolded by only six out of over a million when they think at first glance you are wrong. One lesson I have learned all over again in this connection. I will never, on my part, indict and try, convict, and condemn a public servant, condemn him to criticism and sentence him to unpopularity, until I have heard what he has to say. Is it unfair to ask the press, especially the press of my own State, to be governed by the same rule? It does not cost anything to wire a Representative when you think he has done wrong. Is it unfair to ask you to do so, and meanwhile to suspend judgment?

Effects of Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic upon Crime, Disorder, Dependency, etc.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LOUIS C. CRAMTON,
OF MICHIGAN,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, July 1, 1919.

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include the following highly interesting and instructing report upon the effects of prohibition in the city of Detroit, the largest city in the world to be bone dry before war-time prohibition took effect in this country, July 1, 1919. This valuable article is by Mr. George B. Wilson, of the Royal Statistical Society of England, secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance. His review is as follows:

If prohibitionists had been given the choice of a battle ground on which to fight out the issue of wet or dry, the city of Detroit would certainly not have been selected for that purpose.

With a population which has doubled in less than 10 years, and now numbers nearly 1,000,000 persons, of whom 45 per cent were foreign born; with a population which in 1918 rejected State-wide prohibition by 9,000 majority and in April, 1919, supported the proposal to admit beer and wine by 30,000 majority; with an extremely wet State (Ohio)

within 60 miles; with a judiciary unsympathetic to stringent law enforcement; and with an annual wages bill of not less than $250,000,000, it might have naturally been assumed that the chances for the success of prohibition would be very remote.

The following summary, compiled by the present writer from official statements in his possession, is submitted for the careful consideration of the reader, in the hope that it will prove a helpful contribution to the study of the great question, "How far does prohibition succeed in a great city?"

The comparisons which follow are between the year ending April 30, 1918, during which intoxicants were legally procurable in 1,337 liquor shops, and the year ending April 30, 1919, during which the manufacture and sale of intoxicants were forbidden by the State law. There is little doubt that during the closing months of the wet régime large quantities of intoxicants were stored up by private persons for their own use. In February, 1919, further supplies in considerable quantities were smuggled into the city during the period when a decision of the State courts "let down the bars" for a time. During the year also it is not disputed that illicit transport of additional quantities of liquor from Ohio has taken place.

The following figures have been very kindly supplied me by the police department of Detroit:

	Wet.	Dry.	Per cent decrease.
Murders	138	78	43
Assaults	1,668	994	40
Burglaries	390	253	35
Embezzlement and larceny	4,452	2,507	44
Robberies and larceny from person	866	291	66
False pretenses	60	41	32
Receiving stolen property	187	114	39
Bawdy house	328	171	48
Begging	459	43	90
Prostitution	1,658	588	64
Disturbing peace	5,366	2,551	52
Disorderly persons	11,024	5,451	50
Disorderly conduct (indecent language)	351	27	92
Disorderly act (indecency)	531	22	96
Nonsupport of family	693	353	49
Vagrancy	324	54	83
Lost children	670	525	22
Drunks	16,302	4,032	75
House of correction (received prisoners)	5,539	2,538	54
Total arrests for crime apart from those for liquor selling and for offenses against United States military service acts	59,030	26,812	54

The following figures are supplied by the medical officer of health, the coroner, the Wayne County (Detroit) Infirmary, the public welfare department, the industrial accident board for the State, and the McGregor Institute, which provides lodging for large numbers of men:

	Wet.	Dry.	Decrease.
DEATHS.			
Alcoholism	107	19	82
Cirrhosis of liver	90	80	11
Suicides	122	82	33
Accidents	736	595	20
Falls (included in above)	96	69	28
Sudden and violent deaths dealt with by coroner in Wayne County (many included above)	2,484	2,040	18
Fatal industrial accidents in State of Michigan (many included above)	358	250	30
Admissions to Wayne County Infirmary:			
Men	2,484	1,007	59
Women	300	264	12
Families helped with provisions and boots	12,074	9,157	25
Nonfatal industrial accidents in Michigan	18,386	14,615	20
McGregor Institute:			
Total lodgers	107,055	78,434	26
Destitute men	22,893	8,251	64
Ratio of men who repaid lodgings, per cent	12	24	.....
"Repeaters"	13,169	4,088	69

In addition to the foregoing, the president of the People's State Bank at Detroit (Mr. John W. Staley) writes that "the savings deposits in Detroit banks increased $30,000,000 from May, 1918, to May, 1919, which is about 20 per cent increase," and a very considerable portion of the fourth Liberty loan and Victory loan, which totaled for Detroit over $160,000,000, was taken by the industrial classes. In considering the foregoing figures it must be remembered that during the dry year there was a large increase in population, even after making allowance for the demands of military service, so that by comparison the figures are even more favorable than at first sight appears.

In the opinion of the medical officer of health the death rate of the city during the first dry year was the lowest on record—if allowance is made for the special mortality due to the fierce influenza epidemic. The wet months, May–September, 1917, showed a mortality of 4,777, whereas the corresponding dry months in 1918 showed only 3,789, a saving of 988 lives, or 20 per cent of the mortality during the period. Then followed the influenza, but when it ceased the mortality in April, 1919, on a greatly increased population, showed a decrease from 1,293 to 983, or 24 per cent.

Inquiries in the most well-informed business circles in Detroit elicit a unanimous verdict in favor of the economic value of the step that has been taken. The figures given above show beyond dispute its social and moral value. There is no whisper, even, in the city that industrial unrest will result from prohibition. Law enforcement is steadily improving, and will be greatly facilitated by the State-wide prohibition in Ohio and by Federal action. A great incubus has been lifted from the city.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.,

OF MAINE,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, August 1, 1919.

Mr. WHITE of Maine. Mr. Speaker, I support the pending bill as a step toward the return of this country to a policy with respect to our coastwise trade which has justified itself through a hundred years of our national life.

A brief review of the history of the development of our coastwise trade and of the acts of Congress affecting American shipping passed since 1912 will aid in arriving at an appreciation of the significance of this proposed legislation. Since the beginning of our Government up to the passage of the Panama Canal act of August 24, 1912, both our coastwise trade, including the trade of our Great Lakes, and the American register for our foreign trade had been reserved for American-built ships. The first Federal Congress under the Constitution on July 20, 1789, laid such heavy discriminating duties on foreign ships that none could enter our home trade, and in 1817 the foreign-built and foreign-owned ship was expressly forbidden the privilege of our coastwise trade under penalty of forfeiture. This policy was extended to the trade with our noncontiguous possessions—Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii. The undoubted purpose in the original adoption of this policy was to encourage American shipbuilding and navigation and thereby to promote the national defense.

During most of the period from the beginning of our Government to 1860 there had been some legislative encouragement for and protection of our overseas trade, and until the later date American ships carried an appreciable part of our commerce to and from the markets of the world. But by 1860 changes in economic and trade conditions and in legislative attitude were bearing us rapidly to our commercial downfall. In the early years of the century we carried 90 per cent of our foreign commerce; in 1860 we carried 66 per cent; in 1870, 35.6 per cent; in 1880, 17.4 per cent, and in 1914, with a commerce totaling $4,500,000,000, only 8.9 per cent found the markets of the world and reached our own shores under our flag. We saw our seaports glutted, warehouses, terminals, piers loaded beyond capacity with a stagnant commerce; every line of railroad stretching into the interior telling its tale of embargoes; but we transported overseas only that which foreign nations chose to take. All else was immovable. Great, powerful, rich, we were bound by the shackles of commercial slavery.

In marked and glowing contrast to this story of our foreign trade is that of our coastwise commerce. In 1789 only 68,000 tons of coastwise shipping were under the Stars and Stripes. In 1810 this had increased to 405,000 tons. In 1860 we had 2,644,000 tons, and at the outbreak of the war in 1914 our magnificent coastwise fleet totaled 6,852,536 tons, a merchant fleet greater than the combined overseas and coast fleet of the German Empire, exceeding the combined tonnage of France, Norway, and Italy. This is an American-built and an American-owned fleet. I would never permit it to be otherwise.

But the shipping legislation since 1912 puts it and our overseas trade as well in jeopardy. The Panama Canal act of August 24, 1912, authorized the admission of foreign-built ships not more than five years old to American registry. It did not adequately provide for American ownership. By its terms, seagoing vessels not more than five years old at the time they applied for registry, wherever built, and being wholly owned by citizens of the United States or by corporations organized and chartered under the laws of the United States or any State thereof, the president and managing directors of which were citizens of the United States, might secure an American register. Under this act a foreign-built vessel owned by a corporation the entire stock of which except the qualifying shares of the president and managing directors is foreign owned is entitled to American registry. This act was a "freeship" act, subject to the age limitation and to this feeble provision as to American ownership. It authorized a radical departure from our previous policy.

By the act of August 18, 1914, the limitation as to the age of foreign ships permitted American registry was repealed and the door was opened wide. Other provisions of this act permitted the giving of positive advantage to the foreign-built ship over the vessel built at home. Section 2 authorized the President to suspend so far and for such length of time as he deemed desirable the provisions of law prescribing that watch

officers of vessels of the United States registered for the foreign trade shall be citizens of the United States, and by section 3, under like conditions, in like manner, and to like extent, the President was authorized to suspend the provisions of law requiring survey, inspection, and measurement by officers of the United States of foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry under the act.

Acting under this authority, the President on September 4, 1914, ordered, first, that all foreign-built ships admitted to registry under the act might retain the watch officers employed thereon, without regard to citizenship, for seven years, and that any vacancy occurring among such watch officers within two years might be filled without regard to citizenship; and, second, that the provisions of law requiring survey, inspection, and measurement by officers of the United States of foreign-built ships admitted to American registry under the act should be suspended for two years.

These provisions and the action of the President constitute a patent discrimination against the American-built vessel. In just the degree that foreign ships took advantage of the privilege of American registry thus accorded them construction in American yards was discouraged.

These two acts did not relate in terms to our coastwise trade, but it is necessary to make reference to them that one may understand this act of October 6, 1917. By this latter act vessels of foreign registry and foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry under the act of August 18, 1914, were permitted to engage in our coastwise trade during the war with Germany and for 120 days thereafter. If this act was necessary as a war measure, that reason does not now exist. No American interest calls for its further presence in our law.

The pending bill repeals this act of October 6, 1917. Its effect is to exclude the foreign-built and the foreign-registered ship from our coastwise trade. It protects the magnificent American fleet we now have in our coastwise trade and encourages its further growth. It should have the vote of every man who stands for an American marine.

A Curb for Profiteers.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE HUDDLESTON,

OF ALABAMA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, August 1, 1919.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Speaker, the greatest question confronting the American people is not the adoption of the treaty of peace with the league of nations, but the high cost of living. All during the war prices mounted day by day, the purchasing price of the dollar constantly grew smaller. The necessaries of life which a day's wages would buy became steadily less and less. Profiteers were active in the land and their prices were more and more extortionate. The economic sufferings of the people were mitigated somewhat by increases in wages; however, at no time did the increase in wages keep pace with the rise in the cost of living. From 1914 to the signing of the armistice prices of necessaries of life increased 77 per cent, while the average increase to labor of all kinds was only 34½ per cent; that is, for what the workingman could buy in 1914 for $1 in the way of food, clothing, and so on, in November, 1918, he paid $1.77, while for the same work for which he received $1 in 1914 in November, 1918, he received only an average of $1.34½.

PROFITEERING DURING THE WAR.

The people accepted the increases in the cost of living during the war with the best grace possible—they were willing to make their sacrifices—they were conscious that unjust prices were being charged, but bore with it with patience, hoping that the situation might clear when the war ended. The armistice was signed eight months ago, yet the cost of living continues to soar. Indeed, the situation is becoming rapidly worse. There has been a net average increase in the cost of the necessaries of life since last November of more than 5 per cent, and the future promises darker results. Prices instead of declining are mounting on every hand, yet wages are not responding to the increase. Due to the demand for labor during the war the worker was able to add to his income by working overtime, holidays, and Sundays. But now there is much idleness; labor is plentiful; opportunities for the laborer to increase his wages by straining himself beyond the safety point are gone, so that the situation from the wage-earner's standpoint is becoming more and more aggravated.

The increase in the cost of living since 1914 has worked a great hardship upon wage earners, but it has oppressed people with small fixed incomes, small professional men, salaried clerks, and others who are unable to get increases to an almost unbearable point. It is they who have suffered most of all. The widow and orphan living off of a small inheritance or the interest on the insurance money of a departed breadwinner have been brought to extreme suffering. Disabled persons and others forced to depend upon their accumulated savings have been forced to eat into the principal until it is rapidly vanishing.

But the end is not yet in sight. Every day marks an added rise in price on some necessary of life. Every newspaper that we pick up tells us of soaring prices. Profiteers are not content with the millions that they were able to wring out of the people while the war was on. They are not satisfied to sober up from their war orgy of greed. They have had a taste of war profits, and they want to keep them up in time of peace. They are holding on to their 50 per cent and 100 per cent profits like grim death. They are unwilling to go back to normal and sane prewar business conditions.

MONOPOLY OF WEALTH AND RESOURCES.

Profiteering during the war was not confined to war contractors who took advantage of their country's peril to fill their strong boxes with unjust profits, but meat packers and dealers in the necessaries of life took advantage of the opportunity to grind the faces of the people and to heap up fortunes running into many millions. It is estimated by a conservative authority that there are now over 25,000 millionaires in the United States—that is, 25,000 men who have property worth more than a million dollars—and that more than 8,000 new millionaires were made during 1918. The collection of the wealth and resources of the Republic into the hands of a few is highly dangerous to the public welfare. It is a threat to American institutions. It provokes the spirit of discontent and disorder and gives excuse to those who agitate for revolution among the great propertyless multitude. This is one of the political aspects of profiteering. Its moral aspects are just as sinister. It means poverty, degradation, and disease to the thousands of men and women who are its helpless victims. Love of country and mankind alike demand our serious attention to the situation.

I am happy to be in close touch with those whom I represent in Congress. I am the confidant and friend of the common men in my district. I have received many letters from them recently full of bitter complaints against the high cost of living. For some reason I receive from the masses of the people of the country at large many letters pleading with me to do something to relieve their distress. I believe that I do not overstate the case when I say that serious discontent pervades the entire country and is growing especially bitter among the populations of our great cities and industrial districts. The forbearance of the people is being stretched near to the breaking point.

RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS MAKE STATEMENT.

The President on yesterday gave to the press a statement submitted to him by the great railroad brotherhoods which presents the situation from the angle of their members. I believe that I can not do better than to quote it:

> The statement from the Brotherhood of Trainmen presented to the President declared that "conscienceless profiteering by the great interests who have secured control of all the necessities of life" has brought about such conditions that the trainmen felt they must demand increased wages unless living expenses speedily were reduced.
>
> Mr. Lee made public an abstract of the report of hearings recently held by the board of railroad wages on the trainmen's demands, at which he declared an "upheaval" was nearer in this country to-day than ever before, due to the unrest arising from mounting living costs.
>
> The railroads and Government departments had better be assisting "to crush profiteering" by the "packers and other industries," he said, than "shouting across the table at each other" at hearings to consider still further increases.
>
> "All of us are to blame," he said, "because we are exerting every effort to get more money for ourselves and better conditions. Every day we must realize that the profiteers are taking double from the workingmen what is given them; and the trouble with the people on the hill (Capitol), with us, and with every corporation, and with everybody is that we are exerting ourselves to get the dollar, while the workingman is merely existing and while the profiteer is piling up millions.
>
> "I will admit to you gentlemen that we are going the wrong way. I admit to you that it is time to call a halt; and I admit to you that until we get together, until we commence together to stop this, there will be hell in this country—and it is nearer to-day than I ever knew it in my years of experience. Just let somebody drop a match in this country of ours and it will be a sorry day for all of us.
>
> "Unless my vision is most terribly obscured, then there is something coming to us pretty soon in this country that we had better take notice of. We had something of peace in this country prior to the war conditions. We were getting along fairly well until profiteering became so noticeable everywhere, and until the commodities that working people

are compelled to pay for were permitted to be increased, doubled, and trebled, without any question and often seemingly with the approval of the Government.

"We are nearer war in this world to-day, I believe, than when the Kaiser threw down the gauntlet.

BITTERNESS AND DISCONTENT.

The statements laid before the President may be considered extreme. That the President did not so consider them is evidenced by his giving them to the public. The propertied and business classes, I fear, do not realize the bitterness of the discontent which generally exists. It is highly important that they should take note of it.

A glance through the columns of a daily paper is sufficient to show the causes for resentment against high prices. We have the exposure of the extortion of the Packers' Trust recently made by the Federal Trade Commission. Coal operators have advanced their prices beyond the maximum war prices and are threatening further increases. Flour has advanced $1.50 per barrel since the armistice was signed. The fever of extortion has run through the entire business world from the manufacturer, with his plant covering acres, down to the peddler, with his pushcart. After a few days of hot weather comes an "ice famine," with a 25 per cent boost in prices. The 10-cent man's collar is now 25 cents, the $1 shirt is $2, the $5 pair of shoes is $10 to $12. With cotton at 35 cents we are paying on a basis of $1 a pound for raw cotton for many kinds of cotton goods after allowing for all costs of manufacture and handling. Even bananas, that used to sell three for 5 cents, are now 5 cents each. Green tomatoes are 20 to 30 cents a pound; bacon, 65 cents. Where will this thing stop?

CONGRESS SHOULD GIVE RELIEF.

I am greatly distressed that the House has been in session now for more than two months and is about to take a vacation for August without having attempted to do anything whatever for relief against high prices. I voted against the vacation for that reason. We have talked but have taken no action. We have threatened the packers but the bill rests in the committee. I am unable to learn of any measure which has been proposed or discussed which would attempt to give any general relief. I regret that Members of the House should be so unmindful of the wishes of the people at home as to be willing to return to them for a vacation without having taken some positive action against the profiteers.

I am not willing to leave this duty to others any longer, and duly cognizant of the magnitude of the question I feel called upon to present my solution of the profiteering problem as it presents itself to me. I can not escape the view that the only hope for relief against high prices is a thoroughgoing system of price fixing. Accordingly I have introduced a bill to that end. My bill would create a trade commission with power to fix prices on the necessaries of life and upon the great basic commodities which constitute a foundation for all prices. It would forbid all combinations among producers and dealers to fix prices or to limit production and would forbid the sale of any necessary of life at a price higher than charged when the armistice was signed. It also would require that the cost and sale price be legibly marked on every article offered for sale.

I extend in the RECORD a copy of the bill as I have introduced it in the House, where it has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A CURB FOR PROFITEERS.

A bill to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the distribution of necessaries, preventing the sale thereof at excessive prices, punishing conspiracies relating thereto, and otherwise regulating the distribution and sale thereof, and to create a national trade commission.

Be it enacted, etc., That by reason of the recent existence of a state of war it is essential for the national security and defense and for the restoration of peace and order to insure the equitable distribution and sale at reasonable prices of the necessaries of life and of other commodities and to prevent scarcity, monopolizations, injurious speculations, manipulations, and controls affecting the supply, sale, and distribution thereof.

SEC. 2. That all articles and commodities manufactured, produced, or sold to be used as food, clothing, feed stuffs, medicines, furniture and furnishings, building materials and supplies, tools, iron, steel, coal, coke, copper and the materials used in producing said articles and commodities, gas, electricity, and transportation, and dwellings and apartments let for hire, shall be deemed necessaries within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 3. That the words used in this act shall be construed to import the plural, or the singular, as the case demands. The word "person" wherever used in this act shall include persons, firms, associations, and corporations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this act, the act, omission, or failure of any official, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any person, firm, association, or corporation within the scope of his employment or office shall in every case also be deemed the act, omission, or failure of such person, firm, association, or corporation as well as that of such person.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of this act shall cease to be in effect at the expiration of five years after the date of the termination of the war between the United States and Germany, as same shall be ascertained and proclaimed by the President under section 24 of the act approved August 10, 1917, known as Public Law No. 41, Sixty-fifth Congress, but the termination of this act shall not affect any act done or any right or obligation accruing or accrued or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil case before the said termination pursuant to this act; but all rights and liabilities under this act arising before its termination shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if the act had not been terminated. Any offense committed and all penalties, forfeitures, or liabilities incurred prior to such termination may be prosecuted or punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been terminated.

SEC. 5. That any willful violation of the provisions of this act shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 6. That a war-trade commission composed of five members, to be appointed by the President without confirmation by the Senate, each to receive an annual salary of $5,000 and to hold office during the will of the President, is hereby created.

SEC. 7. Said war-trade commission shall have authority to appoint agents and employees at their discretion, none of whom shall receive annual salaries exceeding $5,000, and shall have the further powers conferred upon them by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. That said war-trade commission shall have authority to fix the maximum sale, use, and service prices for necessaries; to adopt regulations for the distribution, transportation, sale, handling, and storage of same; and to license dealers, agents, and other handlers thereof.

SEC. 9. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, deliver, or to make a charge for, directly or indirectly, any necessary at a price greater than the maximum price fixed thereon by the war-trade commission, or if no such maximum price has been fixed, at a price or charge greater than such necessary sold for or was charged therefor on November 11, 1918; or to make any agreement, express or implied, with any dealer, producer, or handler thereof to fix or increase the price of a necessary or to limit the production of same; or not being a producer thereof, to sell, deal in, handle, or transport any necessary after 15 days after the approval of this act without permission or license, general or special, from said war-trade commission.

SEC. 10. That it shall be unlawful for any person who has not produced the same to sell, exhibit for sale, or offer for sale any necessary without same being legibly marked in plain figures with the original cost to him and the sale price thereof, where such necessary is physically susceptible of being so marked or where same is not physically susceptible of being so marked, to refuse to inform any intended purchaser thereof of such cost and sale price.

SEC. 11. That the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act.

Jurisdiction of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads Over Telegraph and Telephone Legislation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. C. WILLIAM RAMSEYER,

OF IOWA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, August 1, 1919.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Mr. Speaker, May 29, 1919, when the question of the jurisdiction of the wire-control bill was up before the House, Mr. ESCH, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, made this statement: "The main thing determining the jurisdiction of committees is the original proposition—the wire control—and our committee has always had control of the wire systems." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 401.) That is a bold affirmative statement which I challenge.

As late as February 28, 1918, Mr. MOON, then chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, made the motion for change of reference of a wire-control bill from the Committee on the District of Columbia to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. In support of the motion Mr. MOON said:

The power of Congress to take over the telegraph and telephones arises, as I said, from the provisions of the Constitution that enable it to establish post offices and post roads. These instrumentalities must be taken over as a means of communication, as a part of the Postal System. They can not otherwise be constitutionally obtained. The committee that has the right to legislate and appropriate money for the Postal Service under the rules of the House is the committee that properly has jurisdiction to report a bill on this question. Inasmuch as these instrumentalities can be obtained only as postal facilities, no bill could be drafted under the rules over which any committee except the Post Office and Post Roads Committee would have jurisdiction, unless, possibly, the instrumentalities might be taken over under the war power of Congress by a bill from the Military Committee.

The motion carried—ayes 149, noes 102.

During the third session of the Sixty-fifth Congress the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads had referred to it a bill for the return of the wire systems, and that committee held hearings thereon—more extensive hearings than those recently held by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The bill was reported out with a report to return the wires December 31, 1919. That bill was on the calendar for a month before the close of the session, and no question of jurisdiction was ever raised against the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. That bill was not considered by the House, for the simple reason that the pressure of other business was so great that it was impossible to consider the wire-control bill during the short session which ended March 4, 1919.

I know that this discussion can have no effect on the action of the House on May 29 last, but I am citing the precedents herein to register my protest against taking the hasty and ill-considered action of the House on that date as a precedent for future legislation. It is in the interest of orderly procedure to prevent as far as possible the encroachment of one committee on the jurisdiction of another. To bring about such procedure is my purpose for presenting this brief of authorities.

I have made a very careful search of both the House Manual and Hinds' Precedents. If Hinds is any authority on parliamentary procedure in the House, it is plain that prior to July, 1918, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce never did assume jurisdiction over bills affecting the wire systems of the country. In Hinds' Precedents, discussing the jurisdiction of this committee, the word "telegraph" never once appears. (Hinds', secs. 4096–4117.)

If the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is to have jurisdiction over legislation affecting the telegraphs and telephones just because those instrumentalities are used in interstate business or commerce, then there is no reason why it should not have jurisdiction over bills affecting the parcel post and the postal savings banks, both under the supervision of the Postmaster General, for both of these instrumentalities are used in interstate commerce, as are also the mails. Not only does Hinds never mention the word "telegraph" or "telegraph systems" or "telegraph wires" in discussing the jurisdiction of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, but in discussing the jurisdiction of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee, in section 4193, Hinds states affirmatively, "Subjects relating to postal savings banks and postal telegraph are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads," and cites many precedents in support of this statement.

Congress has recognized the jurisdiction of the Post Office Department over the telegraph and telephone systems of the United States by repeated statutory enactments, by directing the Postmaster General to make reports concerning telegraphs and telephones, and nearly every Postmaster General from the time of Morse's invention to the present time has in his annual report covered the subjects of telegraphs and telephones, a brief synopsis of which I submit herewith:

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1843.

This act appropriates $30,000 for construction and operation of the Morse system of electromagnetic telegraph from Washington to Baltimore, and places supervision of expenditures under the Secretary of the Treasury.

ACT OF MARCH 3, 1845.

This act appropriates a sum for maintenance and operation of Government electromagnetic telegraph, and transfers superintendence of line to Postmaster General. At this time the Government owned whatever there was of the telegraph system of the country.

ACT OF JUNE 19, 1846.

This act appropriates $4,000 for expenses of Government electromagnetic telegraph from Washington to Baltimore, and authorizes the Postmaster General to lease or, under the direction of the President, to sell the system.

ACT OF AUGUST 10, 1846.

This act provides that "the proceeds of the telegraph between Washington City and Baltimore be, and the same are hereby, directed to be placed in the Treasury of the United States for the benefit of the Post Office Department in the same manner as other revenues from postage."

ACT OF JULY 24, 1866.

This act is entitled "An act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines and to secure Government use of same for postal, military, and other purposes." Section 2 provides that Government messages shall have priority over all other business and shall be sent at rates to be annually fixed by the Postmaster General. Section 3 of this act specifically provides that the United States may, at any time after the expiration of five years, purchase the telegraphs for postal, military, or other purposes at the appraised value, to be ascertained by five competent, disinterested persons, two of whom shall be selected by the Postmaster General. Section 4 provides that before any telegraph company shall exercise any of the powers or privileges conferred by this act such company shall file a written acceptance with the Postmaster General.

In 1888, in passing additional legislation in reference to telegraphs, it is specifically provided that—

Nothing herein contained shall be held to deny, exclude, or impair any right or remedy in the premises now existing in the United States or any authority that the Postmaster General now has * * * to purchase lines as provided for under said title or to have its messages given precedence in transmission. (U. S. Compiled Statutes, sec. 10086.)

ACT OF JANUARY 22, 1901.

The postal act of January 22, 1901, directed the Postmaster General to report to Congress the probable cost for connecting telegraph and telephone systems with the Postal Service by some feasible plan.

Proposed legislation always recognized telegraphs and telephones a part of the Postal Establishment.

Altogether up to 1913 about 70 bills were introduced in Congress for the purpose of establishing telegraph service as part of the Postal Establishment. Eighteen times committees of the House or Senate have reported on such bills. Sixteen times the report was favorable and twice adverse to Government operation in connection with the Postal System. There have been no reports by congressional committees in which operation by any other department of Government has been recommended.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE POSTMASTERS GENERAL.

The following annual reports of the Postmasters General prior to the beginning of the present administration recommend Government operation of telegraphs through the Post Office Department.

1845 (Postmaster General Cave Johnson)—Democrat.
1846 (Postmaster General Cave Johnson)—Democrat.
1871 (Postmaster General Creswell)—Republican.
1872 (Postmaster General Creswell)—Republican.
1873 (Postmaster General Creswell)—Republican.
1880 (Postmaster General Maynard)—Republican.
1882 (Postmaster General Howe)—Republican.
1883 (Postmaster General Gresham)—Republican.
1889 (Postmaster General Wanamaker)—Republican.
1890 (Postmaster General Wanamaker)—Republican.
1891 (Postmaster General Wanamaker)—Republican.
1892 (Postmaster General Wanamaker)—Republican.
1912 (Postmaster General Hitchcock)—Republican.

OPERATION OF TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Not only do the Statutes of the United States and the Precedents of Hinds all recognize that the wire systems are properly a part of the postal system, but every other leading country in the world recognizes the telegraph and telephone systems to be a part of the postal system. The telegraphs outside of the United States and a few Latin-American countries are owned by the Government and operated as a part of the postal establishments. This is the case in all the leading countries of Europe, such as Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, the Balkan States, Greece, Spain, Portugal, the Scandinavian countries, Germany, Austria, Russia, and Japan; also in all the British self-governing colonies. In almost all the countries, including the important ones, the telephone systems are treated as part of the telegraphs. In Holland in some of the larger cities the telephones are municipally owned and operated. In the Scandinavian countries the telephone has been developed in the rural districts to a considerable extent by mutual companies and cooperative associations, just as in the Middle West in our own country, but the systems in the larger towns and cities and the toll lines are owned and operated by the State. The United States is the only important country in the world where both telegraphs and telephones are left entirely to private ownership and are not administered as part of the Postal Establishment.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION ACT OF AUGUST 7, 1888.

Sections 1 and 2 of this act make provision for connecting telegraph companies extending their lines to any station or office of a telegraph line belonging to any railroad or telegraph company, and provide against discrimination for or against any one of such connecting lines and that the rate of exchanges shall be on terms just and equitable. Section 3 gives power to the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant the necessary relief upon proper complaint being filed. (U. S. Compiled Statutes, 10080–10082.)

The act for the regulation of common carriers of interstate and foreign commerce includes telegraph, telephone, and cable companies, whether wire or wireless, engaged in sending messages from one State to another.

CONCLUSION.

While it is true that the act of July 22, 1918, gave the power to the President to control and operate the wire systems, he in turn named the head of the Postal Establishment as the proper agent to control and operate them. In doing this and in making the telegraph and telephone systems a part of the Postal Establishment he followed the precedents not only of this country but of every other enlightened country in the world.

The executive and legislative branches of this Government have always recognized that their right to control and operate

the telegraph and telephone systems, both interstate and intrastate, was by virtue of the postal clause of the Constitution. It is only under the post office and post roads clause of the Constitution that Congress had the right to authorize the taking over of both interstate and intrastate wire systems, unless, as suggested by Chairman MOON, those "instrumentalities might be taken over under the war power of Congress by a bill from the Military Affairs Committee."

The Interstate Commerce Commission has not now and never did have given to it any right of "control" or "operation" of either interstate or intrastate wire systems. Under the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution the Federal Government can not assume any jurisdiction whatsoever of intrastate wire systems. Under the postal clause of the Constitution the Federal Government can "operate" and "control" both interstate and intrastate wire systems. Under existing law the Interstate Commerce Commission has been designated the court to which can be referred some questions of "regulation" of wire systems engaged in an interstate business only.

Even though we concede that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has jurisdiction of all subjects coming under the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution and of all subjects concerning the Interstate Commerce Commission, it follows conclusively that the right to "control" and "operate" all wire systems—both interstate and intrastate—is by virtue of the postal clause of the Constitution, and therefore all bills affecting interstate and intrastate wire systems are properly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROSCOE C. McCULLOCH,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, August 2, 1919.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, on February 21, 1919, when the wheat-guaranty bill was under consideration by the House, I contended that the loss, if any, which would result from the fixing of $2.26 a bushel as the guaranteed price of wheat to the producer should be paid out of the Treasury of the United States and not added to the price of bread to the consumer. The bill passed by Congress placed the power in the President to handle the wheat situation as he saw fit, it being admitted during the debate that the United States Grain Corporation was to be the medium through which the President would act, and it was further admitted that Mr. Julius H. Barnes, who would have charge of the activities of the United States Grain Corporation, favored distributing the loss between the Treasury and the consumer or placing the loss entirely upon the consumer. It now develops that Mr. Barnes, as the directing head of the United States Grain Corporation, has not only placed the entire loss upon the consumer but has added a profit for the Grain Corporation over and above the guaranteed price. During the month of March it is admitted that as much as 17 cents a bushel profit was added to the guaranteed price of $2.26 a bushel. Just recently a statement issued by the Grain Corporation showed that they had carried to earned surplus over $23,000,000, representing the surplus profit that had been made through its various operations. A large part of that profit came from the increased price in wheat to the consumer as fixed by the Grain Corporation; in other words, a Government agency having the power to create a monopoly in a food product has been making a profit at the expense of the consumers of bread.

I noticed by this morning's paper that an Executive conference is to be held, to be attended by Mr. Barnes, and that it is probable that "serious consideration will be given to the plan to sell wheat at the market price, with the Government absorbing the difference between that and the $2.26 per bushel guaranteed the farmers." If this is done, it will be following the plan I suggested in February when the wheat-guaranty bill was under consideration. The consumers of the country are entitled to secure bread at the market price to be determined by the law of supply and demand without artificial interference. If there is a large wheat crop and the increased supply will reduce the price, the consumer should benefit by it, and the artificial interference of the United States Grain Corporation should be removed.

There can be no doubt but that the high cost of living is the most vital question before the American people at this hour, because prices have increased to a point where the earning power of the people, even with the high wages, is not sufficient to enable them to meet their necessary requirements. Unrest is general. I shall not try to offer a solution to this problem—it is a subject requiring the most thorough investigation before action is taken—but I do have certain suggestions that I think should be considered.

During the war Government officials encouraged a getting together by the producers of all kinds of products and the fixing of prices by the producers in combination to the Government and to consumers. It developed during the investigations of the Select Committee on Expenditures in the War Department that the Council of National Defense had created certain committees composed of the producers of products in various lines; that those producers not only fixed the price but sold their own products to themselves acting for the Government. There can be no doubt that the system has been continued since the signing of the armistice; and in my opinion there will have to be drastic action taken by the Government to break up these combinations and force competition before we can expect any very material results in the way of eliminating profiteering. It has been contended that during the war patriotism tempered the natural greed and avarice of human nature; and that men, because of their patriotism, were willing to accept small returns on capital invested and small profits. Whether the theory put into operation during the war was sound will be shown by the facts developed by the investigations of the committees of Congress that are now authorized to go into these matters. It is clear now that some process is at work that is keeping the price of commodities up. I believe that one cause of the high prices is combinations among producers of goods to keep prices up; and, in my opinion, the only way to force competition and eliminate the profiteering resulting from combination is to invoke the criminal sections of Federal and State statutes, punishing men who, through unlawful combinations, are fixing prices and profiteering at the expense of the consuming public. If it should develop that an unusual demand from abroad is resulting in keeping the prices of commodities in this country up, it may be necesary to resort to embargoes. Because, after all, our first duty is to America and to the American people; and we would be justified in taking any action that may be necessary to restore normal conditions and to enable the American people to exist upon the wages they are able to earn.

In line with combinations and unlawful agreements is the holding of food in storage for higher prices. An immediate investigation should be made of methods of this kind and prompt prosecutions instituted if it is found that food is being so held, and the food should be released. It is not strange that private concerns should be encouraged in such a practice when it developed only this week on the floor of the House, in the debate on the resolution to release the billions of dollars' worth of food held by the War Department, that it was the policy of certain officials to hold food owned by the Government to keep the prices up and to prevent a break in market prices. The trouble with the whole situation is that there have been too many artificial interferences with the natural order of things and too little regulation of combinations. If competition is forced by criminal prosecution, if the American consuming public is protected against undue demands from foreign countries, and if the food in the storage houses is released, it would seem to me that we are on a fair way to a solution of this problem. I believe that it is the duty of Congress to act, and to act at once.

I desire to call attention to the following correspondence that I have recently had with Mr. Julius H. Barnes, president of the United States Grain Corporation:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1919.

UNITED STATES GRAIN CORPORATION,
New York City, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: I desire to enter a protest against what seems to me to be an outrage upon the American people. If I have the facts correctly, the Grain Corporation, under authority granted by Congress to handle the wheat situation, is cheating the farmer and placing an unfair burden upon the consumers of bread.

A constituent of mine, who is a large dealer in grain, has just informed me that he was compelled to pay to the Grain Corporation last week $2.56 a bushel for wheat, this amount being 30 cents per bushel over the guarantee price of $2.26 paid to the farmer. He says that it was practically admitted that the 30 cents per bushel over and above the guarantee price of $2.26 was to take care of the expenses of the Grain Corporation, such as inspection charges and the like.

During the debate in Congress on the wheat guarantee bill I predicted that this is just what would happen; that not only the loss resulting from the guaranty would be placed upon the consuming public, but the expenses of maintaining your inspectors and employees would also be placed upon the consuming public.

I desire to call your attention to my speech upon this subject as it appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, February 21, 1919, page 4157, in which I contend that no part of this loss should be placed upon the consuming public, but that the loss should be paid out of the Treasury

of the United States. If this were done, it would eliminate in a large measure the necessity for your corporation and its expensive operations.

I can not think of anything that would cause greater discontent among the people than for the Government to create a monopoly on wheat and then profiteer at the expense of the farmer and the consuming public.

I would appreciate your advising me whether or not it is the purpose of your corporation to continue the policy I have referred to, and I am asking this information with a view to presenting the matter before the House when Congress reconvenes, because I do not believe it was the intention of Congress that the wheat situation should be handled in this way.

Sincerely, yours, ROSCOE C. MCCULLOCH.

SPEECH OF HON. ROSCOE C. M'CULLOCH IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 21, 1919.

"Mr. MCCULLOCH. Mr. Chairman, I understand the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON], a member of the committee, will probably later on introduce an amendment that will amount at least to a declaration of policy along the line I have had in mind. If he does not introduce such an amendment, I shall do so. If the market price of wheat is less than the guaranteed price, there will be a loss, and, as I understand it, under the provisions of this bill it is left to the President or to the executive branch to apportion that loss. They can place the entire burden of the loss upon the Treasury or upon the consumer, or they can apportion the loss between the Treasury and the consumer.

"I shall vote for this bill because I believe that the contract entered into between the Government and the farmers of the country should be carried out to the letter. The farmers have done their part in this war nobly, and they submitted to the fixing of the price of wheat without objection. For the Government to repudiate its obligation now would be the worst kind of a breach of faith. But the consumer should not bear the loss. The loss should come out of the Treasury of the United States.

"I endeavored to develop information by questioning the chairman of the committee during the debate this morning as to just what effect the passage of this bill would have upon the consumers of the country, but the time of the chairman of the committee seemed to be so limited that he could not go into that phase of the situation. I made another attempt to develop the same information from the ranking member of the Committee on Agriculture on this side of the Chamber, but his answers to my questions were, to say the least, unsatisfactory. No one seems to have given very serious consideration to the effect of this legislation upon the consumer. To my way of thinking that is now the most important matter to be considered in connection with this bill. No one has advocated, to my knowledge, at any time that the Government should not make good in the spirit as well as the letter the guaranty that it has made to the farmers of America. We are not now considering whether it was wise or not to provide for the fixing of a maximum price on wheat. We have now reached the point where the Government is called upon to consider ways and means to make good a contract already entered into and acted upon in good faith by the farmers and producers of the country.

"Most of the debate has been consumed in a discussion of whether or not we should repudiate our contract and the guaranties when that point is not at issue at all. The method, however, of making good these guaranties is an important question, and therein lies the interests of the consuming public.

"Assuming, as I have said, that the market price of wheat will be less than the guaranteed price—and I think that is a fair assumption—there will be a loss. The question is, Who shall bear the loss? If this were a business proposition, there would be no doubt about who would bear the loss. The loss would be borne by the guarantor, and the Government is the guarantor in this instance and should bear the loss. But it is possible under this bill to make the consuming public bear the loss, which means, in effect, that the poor man who must buy bread to feed his family will have to bear the burden by increased prices.

"This bill provides that the President shall have the power to place the loss entirely upon the consumer or entirely upon the Government, or to distribute the loss between the Government and the consumer. He is given the power under this bill to buy wheat at the guaranteed price and then to supervise its distribution at prices to be fixed by him. If the price of wheat in the market, through the operation of the law of supply and demand, which this bill will interfere with, were $1 a bushel, the loss would be the difference between the market price and the guaranteed price, which would be $1.26. The President could have the wheat distributed, as I understand the provisions of the bill, at, say, $1.90, or any other price which would mean a distribution of the loss between the Government and the consumer.

"Now, I am opposed to that method for two reasons. In the first place, I do not believe that Congress should continue to pass legislation which shifts responsibility from the Congress to the Executive branch, because by shifting responsibility Congress also at the same time extends powers to the Executive branch which may or may not be used to the benefit of the public. In other words, I believe that Congress should assume its proper prerogatives and say what should be done and what should not be done. During time of war it was probably all right, or, to put it more in accordance with my views, it was probably necessary to centralize power and authority in the Executive and to leave him free to act as he might see fit under conditions which might be very uncertain. But the emergency has passed, and the Congress should now legislate definitely upon these important subjects and assume responsibility to the extent of passing laws which are directory rather than discretionary. Second, I do not believe that Congress should make it possible for any part of this burden to be placed upon the consuming public. The Government having entered into this contract, it should meet this guaranty and take its loss. The poor man with a large family will without doubt be less able to contribute in this indirect way to the meeting of this obligation than would the taxpayer who would have to meet it by paying the increased taxes. Besides, it is to the interest of those who have property and of those who have possessions which are subject to taxation to remove in every possible way the chances for unrest and discontent among the people, and I can not think of any way whereby the tendencies toward discontent would be increased more rapidly than by keeping the cost of living up, and whatever you may say about it the price of bread is always regarded as a basis from which to judge the cost of living; at least, if the price of bread is high the average consumer will look upon the cost of living as high, and I do not believe that the Congress should be in the attitude of making it possible for the price of bread to be kept up for the purpose of taking care of this obligation. I understand that the provisions of this bill, which places the entire matter in the hands of the Executive branch of the Government, are regarded by some Members as being such as to protect the consumer against exorbitant profits by millers and others through the licensing provision. There, again, is a provision about which I disagree with those who have framed this bill. I believe that there can be too much Government interference and that the regulations can be made too complicated to result in any real good, even if the Executive branch of the Government acts from the highest motives possible. We should get away just as soon as we can from Government interference with private business. I am for the strictest kind of regulation for the purpose of eliminating unfair practices and the preventing of the raising of prices by artificial means, such as trade agreements and otherwise, but I believe that after the Government provides strict regulation that then it should keep hands off and allow the natural laws of supply and demand to work unhampered.

"I shall restate my position in regard to this bill in order that it may not be misunderstood. The Government having guaranteed the price of wheat to the farmer, should make it good, but the guaranty should be made good out of the Treasury of the United States, and not out of the pockets of the consumers of bread. Therefore I believe that this bill should be amended along those general lines, and the power should be taken away from the Executive branch to distribute this loss as it may see fit.

"So, therefore, while I am in sympathy with the spirit of the amendment which the gentleman from Minnesota informs me he will propose, which amounts to a declaration of policy, I do certainly think that Congress should assume for once the full responsibility, and, instead of shifting the responsibility to the Executive branch of the Government, granting it the power to fix these prices, that we should provide specifically that the Government will take care of it itself and pay the guaranty. [Applause.]

"The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
FOOD ADMINISTRATION GRAIN CORPORATION,
General Office, New York City, April 22, 1919.

Hon. ROSCOE C. MCCULLOCH,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 12th received.

It has been the policy of the Grain Corporation to handle the wheat situation on a basis which would be fair to both the producer and consumer. So far as the price which the Grain Corporation pays for wheat is concerned this is following out the Executive order of the President of the United States, namely, $2.26 at Chicago for No. 1 wheat. The original price at Chicago was named at $2.20 by the Fair Price Commission appointed by the President to ascertain what in their judgment was the proper price to pay the farmer for wheat.

It has also been the policy of the Grain Corporation, and our records will show that we have been very active in seeing that this terminal price is properly reflected by the dealer to the consumer. We have been

able to secure restitution of hundreds of thousands of dollars back to the producers from the dealers.

In reselling wheat we had just one price—the guaranteed price plus 14 cents a bushel during the month of March. This was to take care of the actual storage and interest on the money invested and not for the purpose of profit. The fact of the matter is that when we entered the market as resellers the wheat was selling at from 40 cents to 50 cents premium in certain sections of the country and the Grain Corporation did not undertake to secure a profit greater than to take care of the storage and interest.

Your constituent, of course, added the freight to the price the grain was purchased at in Chicago. So therefore about 16 cents of the 30 cents went to the Railroad Administration and was therefore compensation for proper service.

We are very glad at all times to have situations presented to us which appear to be unfair or unsatisfactory in order that we may explain them, or if a mistake has occurred that we may correct it.

The President, Mr. Barnes, is always ready to discuss matters of policy with representatives of the Government, or individuals, at any time. It has been the policy of the Grain Corporation to keep an open mind on every phase of its operation in order that this business of the Government may be conducted by this agency on as fair a basis as possible to all interests involved, including the Government of the United States.

So far as a policy of the Government is concerned for 1919, that will depend somewhat upon the development of the crop and the extent of the demand abroad, and the direction of the President, from whom Mr. Barnes, the president of this corporation, has his appointment as wheat director.

We will again read carefully your speech, which appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 21, 1919, as there are undoubtedly points there which we would want to consider in formulating policies for making effective the wheat guaranty for 1919 under the congressional act.

Yours, very truly,

WATSON S. MOORE,
Secretary.

NEW YORK, *July 3, 1919.*

Hon. ROSCOE C. MCCULLOCH,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: In order that you may be promptly advised of the result of the 22 months of operation of the Food Administration Grain Corporation, which on July 1 became the United States Grain Corporation, and in order that the statement may be fully placed before you, I venture to inclose you clipping of the press release covering the result of the meeting of the stockholders and of the new directors.

You will note that the directors feel justified in carrying forward as earned surplus $23,763,320.93, which surplus, together with the original capital stock of $150,000,000, in addition to the appropriation carried in the act of March 4, 1919, will be used in administering the wheat guaranty.

You will recall that for the crop year 1917–18 the Grain Corporation was directed to stabilize wheat at the fair price recommended by the independent price commission, which it succeeded in doing, and for the crop year 1918–19 was directed to make effective the guaranty price for that crop, which it has succeeded in doing without loss. With these obligations rested also the duty of furthering the supply of necessary foodstuffs to our Allies and for our own Army and Navy, without domestic price disturbance, and also to so facilitate the equal distribution at home that the supplies available should be made to cover these home and foreign needs.

We lay especial emphasis on having planned the past operations of the Grain Corporation not with the primary purpose of profit earning, but to carry out these necessary national policies, and, at the same time, to conduct its business in a sound manner.

We shall need on your part a measure of sympathetic consideration in relation to our efforts in this coming year to make effective the national guaranty to the producer and to market the possible accumulations therefrom in a fair and just manner.

Yours, truly,

JULIUS H. BARNES.

GRAIN CORPORATION EARNS NET SURPLUS OF $23,000,000—ANNUAL MEETING HELD AT CORPORATION'S OFFICES—WAR UNDERTAKING CHANGES CORPORATE IDENTITY IN PREPARATION FOR HANDLING 1919–1920 WHEAT CROP—MADE PROFIT FOR UNITED STATES.

America's most gigantic war undertaking yesterday changed its identity as the Food Administration Grain Corporation and undertook the task of handling the 1919 wheat crop for the coming year under the new corporate title of the United States Grain Corporation, with a capital of $500,000,000.

At the annual meeting of stockholders with the president, Julius Barnes, United States Wheat Director, held in the corporation's offices, 42 Broadway, reports of work accomplished revealed the Grain Corporation not only as a war body which had paid all of its own expenses and operated at a small profit rather than a loss, but also as perhaps the greatest commercial undertaking in the world in regard to the volume of business handled.

Upon the suggestion of the executive committee of the Grain Corporation, the stockholders adopted the recommendation that the organization was justified in carrying forward as earned surplus the equivalent of 6 per cent on capital supplied by the United States of $10,191,666.64 and earnings of one-half of 1 per cent net on $1,800,000,000 worth of commodities handled, amounting to $9,000,000. This recommendation was made after setting aside a reserve for contingent liabilities, such as fire insurance, which the Grain Corporation carries on its own stocks, and the necessary adjustment of outstanding obligations in European relief.

A total of funds returned by mills as refund of excess profits over the regulated amounts of the 1917–18 crop year, amounting to $4,571,654.29, was also carried into earned surplus, making a total carried forward to net surplus earned amounting to $23,763,320.93.

Herbert Hoover, who has been chairman of the board of directors of the Grain Corporation for nearly two years, cabled from Paris to the meeting of stockholders his resignation from that position, which will be filled by Mr. Barnes as Wheat Director. Mr. Hoover, who continues as director in the corporation, cabled Mr. Barnes as follows:

"Will you kindly request the directors of the corporation to accept my resignation as chairman and at the same time record my sense of loss at this termination of two years' personal cooperation with them in national service? I should not resign did I not feel certain that the corporation is in hands which will assure the same public interest as hitherto."

HOOVER RETURNS IN TWO MONTHS.

This resignation of the director general of relief in Europe is one of the first steps in his intended withdrawal from public service as rapidly as the war service of the various departments of the Food Administration is finished or they are absorbed by other agencies. It is expected that Mr. Hoover will return to America in about two months, upon the completion of European relief and the arrival of the European harvest.

During the existence of the Grain Corporation the purpose of Mr. Barnes and the executive officers has been that the United States funds employed to conduct its affairs should at least earn the customary interest charge, and that beyond this the turnover of its large business should be with as small an operating profit as could be properly calculated, considering the complexity of its operations. During the 22 months of its existence the Grain Corporation has been fortunate in not losing a single dollar through fire loss. Calculation of its margin of profit at one-half of 1 per cent on commodities handled is in part due to the fact that its earnings were not drawn upon to absorb fire losses, which might easily have been expected under war hazards.

Since its incorporation 22 months ago the Grain Corporation has disbursed $3,500,000,000 and collected $3,500,000,000. It has bought from first hands and sold for overseas shipments commodities to a value of about $1,800,000,000, at an operating expense of about $3,250,000. This means that its operating-expense ratio has been about one-sixth of 1 per cent.

Throughout the month of last November the Grain Corporation was using in the handling of commodities, principally wheat, its own capital of $150,000,000, its own surplus of about $20,000,000, besides $360,000,000 borrowed from banks and others, or a total employed of $530,000,000.

The Grain Corporation has been for the past two years a vast collection and distribution agency. Its function has been to assist in supply to the Allies and the American Army and Navy large quantities of wheat, wheat flour, and other foods, with very little disturbance of American prices, and with such an even control of American distribution that reserves from one crop to another have been brought down to the lowest possible compass, and without the development of actual scarcity anywhere in the United States. In the year just past it carried on all the buying and the shipping for the Belgian Relief Commission until the commission retired, on May 1, and the Belvian Government itself undertook its own overseas supplies.

NO CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

The business of the Grain Corporation has been carried on since the beginning of its active duties under Mr. Hoover two years ago without a single change in personnel. Although other war agencies have demobilized, the Grain Corporation will continue in service for another year.

At the meeting of stockholders the first changes in the executive body became effective with the withdrawal of Frank G. Crowell, of Kansas City, as first vice president and Gates W. McGarrah as treasurer, both of whom have held office in active service since the incorporation of the organization. Both Mr. Crowell and Mr. McGarrah have been mentioned in a special cable of thanks from the President for their war services in these offices. They retire under pressure of private duties.

Edwin P. Shattuck, of New York, who has acted as general counsel of the Grain Corporation since its inception, has been elected as the new first vice president. Mr. Shattuck will also continue as general counsel of the Grain Corporation.

FLESH NEW TREASURER.

The new treasurer-elect is Edward M. Flesh, of St. Louis, who has been in London for the past six months handling the widespread European activities of the Grain Corporation in food relief, as the active buying and distributing agency of the American Relief Administration. It is expected that Mr. Flesh will be able to close up the European work within the next few months and subsequently become actively identified with the Grain Corporation work in New York.

Watson S. Moore, of Duluth, was elected second vice president of the Grain Corporation and will continue in New York as a director. A. W. Frick, of Duluth, formerly assistant secretary, was elected secretary of the Grain Corporation. H. M. Smith was made secretary to the United States wheat director.

The new board of directors of the corporation includes Julius H. Barnes, Herbert Hoover, Edwin P. Shattuck, Watson S. Moore, Edward M. Flesh, Darwin P. Kingsley, of New York, and J. W. Shorthill, of Omaha. Mr. Kingsley and Mr. Shorthill have been directors in the corporation for the past two years.

The second vice presidents in charge of the 13 outside offices of the Grain Corporation and supervising each zone of operation will remain the same as for the past two years, with the single exception of San Francisco, where R. A. Lewin has withdrawn under pressure of private affairs and has been succeeded by W. A. Starr, his assistant for the past two years.

The second vice presidents are George S. Jackson, Baltimore; Howard B. Jackson, Chicago; E. F. Newing, Galveston; F. L. Carey, Minneapolis; D. F. Piazzek, Kansas City; C. B. Fox, New Orleans; Charles T. Neal, Omaha; H. D. Irwin, Philadelphia; M. H. Houser, Portland; B. H. Lang, St. Louis; W. A. Starr, San Francisco; Charles Kennedy, Buffalo, N. Y.; and P. H. Ginder, Duluth.

JULY 11, 1919.

Mr. JULIUS H. BARNES,
United States Wheat Director, New York City.

DEAR SIR: Your letter dated July 3, inclosing clipping showing earnings of the Food Administration Grain Corporation, has been received.

In April of this year I had some correspondence with officers of your corporation in regard to your adding a profit to the guaranteed price of wheat.

I am opposed to the Government creating a monopoly in wheat and selling it at a profit. The people are now overburdened with the high cost of living, and for the Government to exact a profit on the sale of foodstuffs seems to me to be a little short of an outrage.

From the statement you inclosed in your letter, it appears that the Grain Corporation has earned $23,763,320.93, and that you are carrying this amount forward as an earned surplus. It is apparent that this amount was earned over and above the expenses of operating your corporation and after you had paid all your expenses, which must have been very heavy.

I am writing you now for the purpose of securing a full and complete statement of just how and from what sources this $23,763,320.93, together with your operating expenses, were earned, and a statement showing your operating expenses. I would appreciate your furnishing me this information as soon as possible.

In a letter I received from your corporation, dated April 22, 1919, the Secretary says: "The Grain Corporation did not undertake to secure a profit greater than to take care of the storage and interest." The same letter contains the following:

"In reselling wheat we had just one price—the guaranteed price plus 14 cents per bushel during the month of March."

In addition to the statements above requested I would thank you to furnish me the reselling price of wheat as determined by your corporation for all the months during which you have administered the law and fixed the resale price.

In view of the strained conditions throughout the country, which, so far as the cost of living goes, have reached almost the breaking point, I ask you for information, if you can furnish it, which will justify a Government agency taking out of the pockets of the consumers of bread a net surplus of $23,763,320.93. This profit must come out of the pockets of the consumers and the producers do not get it. In what way do you justify exacting this enormous profit at the expense of the consuming public?

At the time the bill to make good the guaranty on wheat was being considered by the House, I contended that the loss, if any, which would result from the guaranteed price being greater than the market price, that the difference should be paid out of the Treasury of the United States and not added to the price of wheat, thus increasing the cost of bread to the consumer.

I listened to the debate carefully, and I do not believe that Congress ever intended, in granting the authority contained in the wheat guaranty bill, that it should be used in the way your corporation has been handling it.

Trusting that I may be favored with an early reply, I am,

Sincerely, yours,

ROSCOE C. MCCULLOCH.

—

NEW YORK, *July 21, 1919.*

Hon. ROSCOE C. MCCULLOCH,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. MCCULLOCH: I have your letter of the 17th.

In storage, insurance, and interest calculation it costs on an average about 2½ cents per bushel per month expenses.

Our first resale of wheat in America was in January, at which time we calculated that our stocks of wheat had been carried an average of above five months, and made a resale price at that time of 12 cents over the basic price at which we had made purchases. At that time we sold about 14,000,000 bushels of wheat, and hoped this would be sufficient to relieve the strain on American prices, which had advanced beyond the fair-price Government basis. On the contrary, in March, we found the situation worse than ever, so that we at that time offered in practically all our offices the resale from our stocks of wheat in those markets, and to reimburse the accrued charges, estimated as carefully as possible, we made a price of 14 cents over for wheat in March, 15 cents over April 1 to 10, 16 cents April 11 to 20, and 17 cents April 21 to 30.

Under this latter resale offer something over 70,000,000 bushels of wheat was put out into domestic markets here, and still this was insufficient to hold down the price to the Government level. It did curtail our shipments to foreign buyers, which we had expected to make, and it has resulted in the practical exhaustion of all wheat stocks in the United States as of July 1. Prior to last January, when we offered the first resale lot of wheat, we had not resold in America any wheat. Every bushel we had was required urgently by our Allies, and this resale was solely to produce a natural pressure on the wheat price to eliminate the high prices which had obtained, at one time as much as 80 cents per bushel above the Government price for certain kinds of wheat at Minneapolis. This was effected only with the discontinuing of export buying of flour, which we were able to make effective at the same time, turning all the flour production into domestic markets, and the price of flour reacted then to about its former basis.

As to how your particular client in Ohio paid $2.56, I can not offer an explanation without knowing where he bought the wheat, how it was shipped, and the freight paid, but I have explained above our resale basis in all markets where we had wheat, and if your buyer bought wheat on that resale offer he undoubtedly calculated what he would pay, which was openly stated in trade bulletins put out at that time, and knew how to calculate freight and other charges which he must necessarily incur in getting it to his mill.

Our interest in the wheat terminated when the wheat was put f. o. b. car at the selling market.

Have you any criticism on a policy of reselling wheat, curtailing our foreign shipments, and using that resale of wheat to help control the domestic market price against further advances? Have you any criticism of a policy which asked for a resale price sufficient to reimburse us for the charges which accrued on that wheat? Remember this whole transaction was not under the act of March 4, carrying the $1,000,000,000 appropriation to the guaranty, but under the former food-administration act, and that no effective control of prices was given except by producing a natural pressure on prices in this manner, even though the Food Administrator was convinced that the fair-price basis named by the President's price commission was the fair basis to try to stabilize.

I am perfectly in accord with you that the Government should not create a monopolistic agency that lays burdens on the consumer or on the producer. I am so in accord with that, that during the two years ending July 1, last, we tried to operate the grain corporation without any profit, merely earning for the National Treasury the interest on the money employed, for which the Treasury itself was paying interest to our own people in its borrowings.

As an experienced man you will agree with me that after handling almost $2,000,000,000 worth of foodstuffs of various kinds in overseas shipment, a profit return of one-half of 1 per cent was about as near operating without a profit, and without a loss, as could be calculated to result.

More than that, I am so thoroughly in accord with the view that the Government should not compete with private business at all that I opposed the wheat guaranty from the start; yet as a good citizen when I am called upon to put my experience and what ability I have and the organization which has been acting as the Government agency for two years at the service of a wheat guaranty which Congress in its wisdom passed, I have no alternative but to do the best I can, and I can, I know, count with confidence upon the support of every Congressman in this difficult duty.

Your suggestion about making payments from the National Treasury to the producer through the Department of Agriculture and restoring a free market shows, I believe, a lack of full consideration of the difficulties involved. With 1,000,000 wheat farmers, with all the questions of relative quality, with all the inducements to the buyer, by collusion with the seller, to buy the grain relatively cheap, because the producer would be reimbursed from the National Treasury, I think the door would have been opened for a national scandal on such a scale as would have made the whole world ring.

If world-wide supply and demand influences could be reinstated to-day, that is the only just substitute for the fair-price expression which we are making effective, but in my humble judgment you are totally in error in calculating what the effect of that supply and demand influence would be if reinstated. It would be just as likely to result in higher prices as in lower; whereas your whole argument is constructed on the feeling that the wheat price is sustained solely by the Government guaranty, although for the past three months the wheat price in this country has ruled higher than the guaranty. It is because it is impossible to calculate the exact price which would be registered by supply and demand that we have assumed the fair-price expression which has ruled for two years is the best measure now attainable.

In international trade the conversion of British sterling alone within the last week fluctuated the equivalent of 15 cents per bushel, and every trade-handling facility along the line between producer and consumer faced with any such fluctuating hazard as that one item of exchange would insure against it by excessive trade margins, and would greatly widen the spread between the producer and the consumer. There is, therefore, a real public service at this time in the grain corporation acting as the guarantor against such trade hazards, and thereby establishing moderate trade margins along the line of conversion.

I shall be glad to give you any additional information which you will indicate.

Yours, truly,

JULIUS H. BARNES.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JULIUS KAHN,

OF CALIFORNIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, August 8, 1919.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, availing myself of the leave extended me this morning, I submit the following remarks on the Shantung question:

Under our Constitution, the House of Representatives has no voice in the ratification of treaties entered into by the President of the United States with foreign nations. Therefore, ordinarily, the Members of the House do not discuss the questions involved in those treaties. But I believe our countrymen are so thoroughly interested in the peace treaty that was recently signed at Versailles that it becomes the duty of Representatives to explain the various problems which the treaty presents. I believe it best to do this before public sentiment has been thoroughly crystallized throughout the country. And therefore I am taking the liberty to speak frankly and freely upon a phase of the treaty which appeals with particular force to the people of the Pacific Coast States and the western section of our country generally.

Unfortunately great world events follow each other so rapidly in this period of important, and oftentimes involved, international affairs that we are apt to forget after the lapse of a few years what actually did happen in the preceding decade. Accordingly I shall take the liberty at this time of recalling to you some matters that I fear have been partially, if not entirely, forgotten.

The peace conference that recently met at Paris was confronted with several propositions that affected both China and Japan. During the period covered by the last 75 years of our history we have been looked upon as the traditional friend of both these countries; but there have been times when our friendship with each country became somewhat strained. However, the American people, through their official representatives, have always tried to be fair and just in their dealings with the orientals, and I believe the statesmen and the people of both China and Japan recognize that fact. As one of the Representatives from the State of California, and representing in part the people of the great western section of this country, I want to take this opportunity to state in most emphatic terms that the opposition to oriental immigration in the West is not and never has been a racial question. With us it is entirely an economic question. The problem of oriental immigration on the Pacific coast has been an acute one for many years. I repeat there is not a particle of race hatred or race prejudice behind it. There is not now and there never has been any objection to the coming to our shores of Japanese of the so-called "Shizuko" class.

This class comprises the professional people, the merchants, bankers, scholars, and students. The objection is altogether to the laboring class—the coolies. We feel that our white workingmen can not compete with the oriental laborers. The

latter have an entirely different standard of living. They can and constantly do underbid the Caucasian in almost every field of endeavor. It is for this reason, and this reason alone, that objection is made to the immigrant from the Orient. China long ago acknowledged our rights to restrict the coming of Chinese coolies to our shores. Japan has likewise, through what is known as a "gentlemen's agreement," recognized the right of the United States to regulate the coming to our mainland of Japanese laborers. If there be a lurking suspicion in any part of the world that our attitude on this question is due to race prejudice, it ought to be dispelled without delay. Personally I object most emphatically to this matter being used as a smoke screen to mask the real intention of any country in the world.

We in the United States, conscious of the fact that in our dealing with oriental countries we have not been guilty of race prejudice of any kind, most emphatically object to any misrepresentation of our attitude at this time. Nor do I believe that the English colonies of Australia and New Zealand and the Province of British Columbia in Canada have had any different motive in the passage of their exclusion laws. They, like us, are trying to protect their laboring class from the competition of the Asiatic coolie. Therefore the cry for "racial equality" should have no terrors for the people of the United States. But surely Japan does not object to our immigration laws. She herself forbids the entrance into Japan of laborers coming from other countries who underbid Japanese laborers in her own territory. She has in recent months deported Chinese workmen from Shimonoseki who were brought from China to work at the Hiroshima sawmill there. Evidently she treats the matter of the admission of cheap Chinese labor into Japan as an economic question, even as we do with respect to oriental laborers who seek to enter our country. The question of "race equality" is not involved in Japan any more than it is in the United States in the immigration laws of the two countries.

Up to the time of the conclusion of the treaty of peace between Japan and Russia, negotiated at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1905, the Japanese Government had always looked upon the people and the Government of the United States as true friends. This friendship manifested itself on many occasions. And yet, in 1897, when the Republic of Hawaii sought admission to the United States through the instrumentality of a treaty of annexation, Japan was the only country in the world that filed a formal protest with the State Department at Washington against the consummation of the annexation. The Japanese Government took the ground, first, that the maintenance of the status quo in Hawaii was essential to the good understanding of the powers having interests in the Pacific; and, second, that the absorption of the islands by the United States would tend to endanger certain rights of the Japanese subjects in the group, under its treaties, constitution, and laws, and might result in postponing the settlement of claims and liabilities existing in favor of Japan under treaty stipulation.

The officials and people of this country at no time manifested a feeling of indignation against Japan on account of this attitude. We did not look upon it as an affront, nor did we feel that our national honor had been offended. We respectfully took Japan's protest into consideration and finally answered objections to her entire satisfaction.

In 1904, when she entered the Russo-Japanese war, the overwhelming sentiment of the American people was favorable to Japan. After the war had progressed for about a year President Roosevelt undertook to bring together commissioners from both countries to negotiate a peace treaty. The President in his autobiography speaks of the fact that he endeavored to secure for Japan from the Government of Russia a money indemnity. Russia, however, announced from the start that she would under no circumstances agree to such a payment. The President, on pages 585 and 586 of his most interesting autobiography, says:

> The chief difficulty came because of Japan's demand for a money indemnity. I felt that it would be better for Russia to pay some indemnity than to go on with the war, for there was little chance, in my judgment, of the war turning out favorably for Russia, and the revolutionary movement already under way bade fair to overthrow the negotiations entirely. I advised the Russian Government to this effect, at the same time urging them to abandon their pretensions on certain other points, notably concerning the southern half of Saghelien, which the Japanese had taken. I also, however, and equally strongly, advised the Japanese that, in my judgment, it would be the gravest mistake on their part to insist on continuing the war for the sake of a money indemnity, for Russia was absolutely firm in refusing to give them indemnity.

Mr. Roosevelt further states:

> The Japanese Government had been wise throughout except in the matter of announcing that it would insist on a money indemnity. Neither in national nor in private affairs is it ordinarily advisable to make a bluff which can not be put through. Personally, I never believe in doing it under any circumstances. The Japanese people had been misled by this bluff of their Government, and the unwisdom of the Government's action in the matter was shown by the great resentment the treaty aroused in Japan, although it was so beneficial to Japan. There were various mob outbreaks, especially in Japanese cities; the police were roughly handled; and several Christian churches were burned, as reported to me by the American minister.

I recall very well that some distinguished Americans were rather roughly handled in the streets of Tokyo soon after the terms of the treaty of peace had been announced. In Japan the United States was blamed for the failure of that country to secure an indemnity. A distinguished writer in the Contemporary Review of February, 1907—Dr. E. J. Dillon—states:

> M. Witte, however, told the President that he was not prepared to discount the future in favor of Japan; that Russia would not pay her enemy for the damage that enemy had inflicted upon her; and that if the Japanese wanted money they must come and take it. * * * The Czar of Russia, both in the instructions given to his plenipotentiary and in the manifestation of his will, which were called forth by the sittings at Portsmouth, had laid it down as a principle from which he was determined not to swerve, that Japan should receive no war indemnity, avowed or masked.

Indeed if one will take the trouble to follow the proceedings at the Portsmouth conference, it will reveal the fact that M. Witte, Russia's plenipotentiary, constantly rejoined, whenever the question of indemnity was broached, "not a single copek." And yet, I fear, Japan allowed her people to believe that she had been thwarted in her efforts to secure an indemnity to repay her for the expenses of the war through the unfriendly efforts of the people of the United States. From that time on the cordial and friendly feeling that had theretofore existed between the two peoples has been strained, to say the least. Nor has the attitude of Japan, I regret to say, in the settlement of the questions arising out of the Russo-Japanese war tended to allay the suspicion of the American people respecting the honesty of purpose of the Japanese Government with relation to Korea and Southern Manchuria.

In the meantime, after Japan's successful war against China in 1894, some of the European nations proceeded to demand leases of areas of Chinese territory, which areas, with their contiguous hinterlands, were looked upon as "spheres of influence" by the respective countries that had compelled China to negotiate these leases.

Thus England had secured Wei Hai Wei; Russia, the Liao Peninsula, which includes Port Arthur and Dalny; Germany, Kiaochow—where the Germans subsequently built the port and city of Tsingtao—and certain economic concessions in Shantung Province. After the Russo-Japanese war, Japan took over under her treaty with Russia all of Russia's rights and privileges in the Liao Peninsula. Italy also had requested territorial acquisitions, but her request was refused by China. France, at an earlier period, had become possessed of French Indo-China, including Cochin China, Tonkin, Cambodia, Annam, and Laos. But at this time she further secured a foothold on Kwang-Chow Bay.

Of all the great powers, our country was the only one that made no demands on China for territory. On the contrary, the American concessions at Shanghai, Hankow, and Tientsin, which had been voluntarily offered to us by China, were refused by our Government. The dismemberment of the great Chinese Empire seemed to be imminent. The newspapers and periodicals of that period were full of articles proclaiming the practical end of the Celestial Empire.

In 1899 our Secretary of State, the lamented John Hay, issued a note to the powers announcing the so-called "open-door" policy. In 1900, when China had passed through the horrors of the Boxer uprising and stood before the world practically a criminal ready to receive the punishment the world might impose, John Hay, as Secretary of State of the United States, was further able to help China by adding to the open-door policy a statement that it was our aim "to preserve China's territorial and administrative entity, to seek a solution that will bring about permanent peace and safety to China, to protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire."

The rest of the world acquiesced in this policy, and the Chinese Empire was saved from partition. The people of China even during the days when we were passing our restrictive immigration laws felt that we were really the friend of the Chinese Government. We had manifested our friendship in various helpful ways. The fact that we returned a good part of our share of the indemnity we had received on account of the Boxer trouble was an additional act of friendship which China fully appreciated.

Prior to 1894 China had claimed Korea as a vassal state. Japan denied China's claim. It was one of the causes that brought about the war between the two countries. At the outbreak of that war Japan had entered into a treaty with Korea; more specifically, on August 26, 1894. Under article 1 of that treaty, it was stated "the object of the alliance is to maintain

the independence of Korea on a firm footing." In the treaty of peace between Japan and China, negotiated at Shimonoski on April 17, 1895, it was declared by China that she recognizes definitely the full and complete independence and autonomy of Korea. On April 25, 1898, the Governments of Japan and Russia entered into an agreement to recognize definitely the sovereignty and entire independence of Korea, and pledged themselves mutually to abstain from all direct interference in the internal affairs of that country. And on September 11, 1899, Korea and China entered into a treaty, article 1 of which reads:

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Empire of Korea and the Empire of China.

So, at the end of the nineteenth century, Japan, China, and Russia had all agreed among themselves and with Korea that the independence of Korea should be maintained. On January 30, 1902, the first Anglo-Japanese alliance was promulgated. The preamble of that treaty recites:

The Governments of Great Britain and Japan, actuated solely by a desire to maintain the status quo and general peace in the extreme East, being, moreover, especially interested in maintaining the territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the Empire of Korea and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations, hereby agree * * *:

ARTICLE 1.

The high contracting parties having mutually recognized the independence of China and Korea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country.

On March 3, 1902, the Governments of France and Russia, having received a copy of the Anglo-Japanese agreement of January 30, 1902, announced that "the two Governments consider that the observance of these principles is at the same time a guaranty of their special interests in the Far East." In the meantime Russia had begun to encroach upon the territory of Korea. After many weeks of negotiation and frequent delays Japan suddenly made war upon Russia. On February 10, 1904, the Emperor of Japan issued a rescript reciting the causes that impelled him to declare war against Russia, which rescript contained the following language:

The integrity of Korea is a matter of gravest concern to this Empire. * * * The separate existence of Korea is essential to the safety of our realm. * * * The absorption of Manchuria by Russia would render it impossible to maintain the integrity of China and would, coming in addition, compel the abandonment of all hope for peace in the extreme East.

About two weeks thereafter Japan and Korea signed a protocol, which reads as follows:

ARTICLE 1. For the purpose of maintaining a permanent and solid friendship between Japan and Korea and firmly establishing peace in the Far East, the Imperial Government of Korea shall place full confidence in the Imperial Government of Japan and adopt the advice of the latter in regard to improvements in administration.

ART. 2. The Imperial Government of Japan shall, in a spirit of firm friendship, insure the safety and peace of the Imperial House of Korea.

ART. 3. The Imperial Government of Japan definitely guarantees the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire.

Up to this time Japan had been announcing to the world that it was her firm intention to maintain the independence and territorial integrity of China and Korea. From this time forward Japan's attitude with respect to Korea, and especially after her forces began to win marvelous successes against the Russians, materially changed. Henceforth she began to maintain that she possessed "paramount political, military, and economic interests" in Korea. Great Britain and Russia, in treaties negotiated with Japan, respectively on August 12, 1905, and September 5, 1905, acknowledged Japan's "paramount interests" in Korea. Gradually the Government of Japan began to absorb the sovereign rights of the Emperor of Korea, and Marquis Ito, in 1906, was made Japanese resident general in Korea. By degrees the independence of the Hermit Empire was absorbed by her eastern neighbor, and finally on August 22, 1910, His Majesty, the Emperor of Korea, made complete and permanent cession to His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, of all rights of sovereignty over the whole of Korea. His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, accepted the cession and consented to the complete annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan.

Just one week later, on August 29, 1910, Japan formally declared Korea annexed to the dominions of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and the curtain rung down on Korea as an independent and sovereign State. Under the terms of the treaty of peace between Japan and Russia, the former came into control of many of Russia's rights in southern Manchuria. Article 3 of the treaty of Portsmouth reads as follows:

Japan and Russia mutually engage * * * to restore entirely and completely to the exclusive administration of China all portions of Manchuria now in the occupation of their troops. * * *

The world was led to believe that Japan intended to withdraw from southern Manchuria, although no specific time was ever mentioned in any of the statements made as to the probable time of such withdrawal. The fact of the matter is that Japan has not only failed to withdraw but has strengthened her position in Manchuria in at least half a dozen directions

With all these facts in mind, it is small wonder that the people of the United States who have always retained a feeling of sincere friendliness to the people of China, and have also maintained a high regard for the people of Japan, regret that the President of the United States and the premiers of Great Britain and France should have made their decision in favor of Japan in the Shantung matter.

The ratification of our adherence to this decision is now before another body in the Capitol. It is now known that after we broke off diplomatic relations with Germany on February 3, 1917, and induced China to follow our course on February 9, 1917, that the British, French, Russian, and Italian Governments, without informing either the American or Chinese Government, negotiated and entered into secret agreements with Japan by which the rights of Germany in Shantung were to be turned over to the Nipponese in the event the Allies won the war. Neither the American nor Chinese Government had knowledge of these secret treaties when it entered the war.

On November 2, 1917, about nine months after we had broken off diplomatic relations with Germany and had induced China to do likewise, the Lansing-Ishii agreement was negotiated at Washington. There is no record extant, at least none has been made public, which discloses the fact that either President Wilson or Mr. Lansing had been informed by the Japanese ambassador, Viscount Ishii, of the existence of the secret agreement between Japan and the Governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, under the terms of which these Governments had agreed to support Japan's claims in Shantung. If Viscount Ishii failed to inform our Government of the existence of these agreements, signed in the latter part of February and the early part of March, 1917, and after our country and China had severed diplomatic relations with the Imperial Government of Germany, was it not a questionable diplomatic practice on the part of Japan to have kept us in ignorance of the agreements with Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy? Ought we to permit these secret agreements to overrule our obligations to China?

The United States during its comparatively brief history has formulated two distinct fundamental foreign policies. One is known as the Monroe doctrine; the other, the Hay doctrine. In principle the two doctrines are practically identical. One refers to the countries of Central and South America, the other to China. The Monroe doctrine was intended to protect the Latin American States against European aggression. It was never intended to obstruct or to regulate the commerce or social relations between the Republics on the Western Hemisphere and the countries of Europe and Asia. As a matter of fact, the European countries in many instances have developed a much more extensive trade with Latin America than has our own country.

Under the Monroe doctrine our citizens are not given any superior or preferential position in regard to the commerce or the financial and social relations of the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

The Hay doctrine was intended to prevent injustice to China. It attempted to preserve the territorial integrity of the Chinese Empire and secure the maintenance of the principle of equal commercial opportunity for all nations that might desire to secure trade in China. The latter principle became known to the world as the policy of the "open door." There was never any attempt either in the Monroe doctrine or the Hay doctrine to secure special privileges for ourselves in the countries of Latin America or China. On the contrary, we as a nation have always intended that all maritime countries should enjoy commercial, financial, and industrial rights, opportunities, and privileges in the countries included in the Monroe doctrine and the Hay doctrine.

Japanese apologists and propagandists speak feelingly of Japan's "Monroe doctrine" for China. According to all the information we have been able to obtain concerning Japan's attitude in China, it is the very opposite of the Monroe doctrine as the United States has defined that policy.

Bitter outcry is frequently made in Japan because some American publicist or some American official calls attention to things that are happening in the land of the cherry blossom and the chrysanthemum. I think it not amiss at this time to read an extract from "Japan and World Peace," by K. K. Kawakami, published in 1919. Mr. Kawakami is a well-known author of books on Japanese subjects. He lives in the United States. This is what he says about the Monroe doctrine:

To be frank, the Monroe doctrine is an antiquated idea of a by-gone age. It is incompatible with such advanced ideas as these embodied in the covenant of the league of nations.

It is almost pathetic to see Mr. Wilson and other supporters of the league striving to explain that the principles of that new world organiza-

tion do not conflict with the Monroe doctrine. Of course the President knows better. But he also knows that he must trim his sails in order to conform to the traditional belief of the American people with regard to President Monroe's historic doctrine.

If Japan is to be honest with herself, if she is to be consistent in accepting the principles of the league of nations, she should not propose to espouse any such antiquated, provincial document as the Monroe doctrine of to-day, but should purpose to abolish all such doctrines.

But Japan knows the futility of such a move. She knows that America will stand as a wall of adamant against any proposal to weaken, not to say abolish, the Monroe doctrine. The only alternative for Japan is to recognize the American principle, requesting at the same time that she be allowed to adopt a similar principle in the Far East.

Truly, a frank statement from a well-known Japanese. And if Japan's Monroe doctrine in China were similar in scope and plan to the Monroe doctrine in America, the entire world would rejoice with Japan in having taken such a stand.

The quotation is a good example of the propaganda which Japan uses to defeat the beneficent as well as the fair and impartial Hay doctrine by using the Monroe doctrine as a sort of screen. The artfulness of this propaganda is evident. The peoples of the Orient are led to believe that the American practice of the Monroe doctrine in South America is on a par with Japan's policy in China and Korea. Of course, there is no similarity whatever between the principles of John Hay's doctrine of the open door and territorial integrity in China and the arbitrary action of Japan in promoting her self-interest in both China and Korea. We Americans are not being fooled in this matter.

It is true that the world is weary of war. It is true that an overwhelming number of our citizens believe that we ought to exert every influence to bring about a condition that will make for universal peace. It is true that there is a deep-rooted sentiment among a great number of Americans that the league of nations will be instrumental in bringing about universal peace. But I believe that an overwhelming majority of our countrymen believe in the spirit of justice and fair play which has characterized the people of the United States ever since our Government was founded. It has been truly said that "nothing is ever settled until it is settled right." I do not believe that there is any considerable percentage of the people of America who believe that the Shantung question was settled right at Paris.

Japan, in my opinion, owes it to herself, to the United States, and to the world generally to make a frank avowal of what she intends to do in Shantung.

Japan's ultimatum to Germany declared that she was to restore the entire leased territory of Kiaochow to China. This was on August 23, 1914. Soon thereafter Japan sent the following communique to China:

The Japanese Government has been obliged to take this last course for the assurance of the peace of the Far East and the preservation of China's territorial integrity and the maintenance of peace and order in the same country.

A little later Count Okuma, then the premier of Japan, issued a message to the American people. I believe it was printed in the Independent of August 31, 1914. Among other things, he declared:

Every sense of loyalty and honor obliged Japan to cooperate with Great Britain to clear from these waters the enemies who in the past, the present, and the future menace her trade, her shipping, and her people's lives. This Far Eastern situation is not of our seeking. As premier of Japan, I have stated, and now again state to the people of America and of the world, that Japan has no ulterior motive, no desire to secure more territory, no thought of depriving China or other people of anything which they now possess.

I repeat, a frank statement at this time on the part of Japan as to the time when she intends to return Shantung to China will help materially to clarify a serious situation. We all hope that such a statement on the part of Japan will not be long delayed.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MELVIN O. McLAUGHLIN,

OF NEBRASKA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, August 14, 1919.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, the recent race riot in this city has prompted statements by Members of this body that, in my judgment, are wholly unwarranted in the light of clearly evidenced facts in the case. With your indulgence I wish briefly to call attention to two such statements that both the Members of this House and the people of the country in general are entitled to have verified by the gentlemen making them if any possible verification can be made.

The first statement to which I refer was made by the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. KAHN] on July 23 and was widely circulated over the country by means of the Associated Press. The gentleman stated, in substance, that the recent race riot in Washington was due, in large measure, to prohibition legislation.

When I first read the press items crediting the gentleman from California with this sweeping statement I could not believe it to be true, but an examination of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD confirms the report. It is to be regretted that the amiable and esteemed gentleman, who has made a record for thoughtful, conservative statesmanship in this body, should have so far forgotten himself as to make such an erroneous and unqualified statement on such an important subject at such a critical time. Since when, may I ask, has it been rationally concluded that sobriety provokes riot? Very numerous instances may be cited all through the history of this and other countries where race riots far more extensive and disastrous in their scope have been, if not directly caused by liquor consumption, greatly augmented and inflamed by the product of the brewery. It is a well-known fact, based on experience, that it has been found necessary, before the inauguration of prohibition, to close the saloons and deprive people of liquor, so far as it was possible, whenever even the symptoms of a riot began to show in any community.

This is the first time in my life that I have either read or heard of anyone charging that temperance and soberness is the underlying cause of riot and criminal disorder. It is a new thing under the sun, and certainly demands an explanation by its author.

Mr. Speaker, the other statement to which I refer was made on the floor of this House by the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN], who, in a great burst of enthusiasm almost bordering on eloquence, declared without reservation that the race riots in the city of Washington and everywhere else where disorders have occurred were directly traceable to German propaganda. To quote the gentleman exactly, he said, as recorded on page 3367 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

They are back of every disturbance in the country now. They had a hand in the recent race trouble in the city of Washington, and they are operating in Chicago at this very hour. They are back of every devilish move in America that seeks to disturb the country that conquered Germany.

Furthermore, if I may digress a moment from the subject under consideration, the gentleman from Alabama, in another outburst of enthusiasm yesterday on the subject of the league of nations, made the statement, either direct or by implication, that the great and worthy Americans who are now seeking to safeguard the sovereignty of the United States by urging reservations to certain clauses of the proposed league of nations were backed and prompted in their efforts by German propaganda. It is to be regretted that any Member on this floor would so far forget himself as to make such charges against the keen-minded, liberal-hearted, farseeing statesmen who seek, as servants of the American people, to exercise their treaty-ratifying function in the regular constitutional manner in an earnest endeavor to perpetuate the independence for which Washington and his copatriots left their footprints in blood at Valley Forge, and the liberties for which Lincoln and the veterans of the Civil War offered their lives.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in view of the causes that are quite generally understood to have provoked this recent riot in the Capital City, I submit that any gentleman who makes the sweeping statement that German propaganda had anything to do with the matter should at least be willing to insert in the RECORD his reasons for such a statement. I will go just as far as any man in this country toward deporting undesirable aliens and prosecuting traitors and criminals. I also agree with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINEY] and the gentleman from California [Mr. NOLAN] that our immigration and naturalization laws must be so changed as to provide that every person entering this country shall be physically, mentally, and morally fit, and that they shall be required within a reasonable length of time to become informed and naturalized citizens or else be deported; but I resent the thoughtless and frequent statements and allegations that are regularly coming forth with the velocity and recklessness of a phonograph charging all the people of foreign birth that are now respectable and loyal citizens of this country with seditious and traitorous conduct. It is a fact that hundreds of thousands of the best and most loyal citizens in this Republic, who have given their sons and money without stint for the winning of this war, have been daily abused and insulted by the thoughtless, indiscriminate, wholesale charges that have been made both in Congress and out of Congress. I have never believed in making the innocent suffer for the guilty, and in the interest of the future harmony and growth of this great Republic I hope that gentlemen hereafter will either be more careful in their statements or have the fairness to put into the RECORD their reasons for making such statements.

If the gentleman from California is right in his deductions, then the gentleman from Alabama is absolutely wrong, and if the gentleman from Alabama is right, then the gentleman from California is utterly wrong. The fact of the matter is that neither of the reasons given by these gentlemen had anything to do with the race riot in Washington.

This riot was caused by a series of assaults by some negro man or men extending over a period of weeks. The police authorities apparently were unable to apprehend these offenders, and, as has often been the case under similar conditions, white men became greatly agitated and disturbed over the delay in bringing these criminal offenders to justice. On the other hand, negroes who had nothing whatever to do with the assaults that had been committed were subjected to search procedure and questioning which they resented. Then, unfortunately, one evening a company of soldiers and civilians who were pretty thoroughly wrought up over the fact that these criminals had not yet been brought to justice took occasion to beat up a few negroes just on general principles. The resulting flame that spread until the police and soldiers succeeded in bringing it into check was identical with similar riots that have occurred in various communities ever since there has been a race question in America.

Mr. Speaker, I hope I shall be clearly understood in what I have said. My only object in referring to the statements of my esteemed colleagues is that we should be careful and considerate in this body as to the matter we place in the RECORD and the statements we give to the public. The whole world is in a seething state of unrest; we seem to be standing on the crater of a smoking volcano that may break forth in violent eruption at any time. There are inconsiderate, hot-headed agitators that take up statements made on this floor, accepting them as the truth, and proclaim their violent exaggeration from the housetops. It is a serious matter, therefore, for anyone to make mistakes here at this time. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, in view of these facts, that the statements and declarations that are made by the Members of this House should only be made after careful and deliberate study of the questions under consideration, and that in every case Members should be in position, when called upon, to place clearly in the RECORD substantial proof of any sweeping and wholesale charges they may choose to make in connection with the unsettled conditions that now obtain. Any thoughtless or sensational utterance now only adds fuel to a rapidly burning fire. We must study the conditions with great care, and act only on the fullest possible information, in a calm and deliberate manner.

Protection of American Shipping.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY E. BARBOUR,

OF CALIFORNIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, August 1, 1919.

The House had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7500) to protect the coastwise trade of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. BARBOUR. Mr. Speaker, I desire to direct the attention of the House to a communication which I recently received from the Pacific American Steamship Association, which has its headquarters at San Francisco. This association is composed of 17 steamship companies operating on the Pacific, and its statements are enlightening upon the subject of coastwise shipping between the Hawaiian Islands and the mainland of the United States. This communication is also interesting when considered in connection with the general subject of an American merchant marine.

SUSPENSION OF THE UNITED STATES COASTWISE LAWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, *July 1½, 1919.*

Hon. H. E. BARBOUR,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: You are doubtless aware of the formation of the Pacific-American Steamship Association, composed of steamship interests on the Pacific coast, with offices at the above address. This association is an organization similar to the American Steamship Association, and closely connected with it.

The purpose for which the Pacific-American Steamship Association was formed is to provide a medium for discussion and action on matters involving National, State, or municipal legislation, and policies affecting owners or operators on the Pacific coast of American vessels engaged in the carriage of cargo and passengers or oil, and generally for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the American merchant marine.

Our membership includes the following: Associated Oil Co., China Mail Steamship Co. (Ltd.), Columbia Pacific Shipping Co., W. R. Grace & Co., Gulf Mail Steamship Co., Hind, Rolph & Co., Luckenbach Steamship Co., Matson Navigation Co., Oceanic Steamship Co., Pacific Mail Steamship Co., Pacific Steamship Co., W. S. Scammell & Co. (Inc.), Standard Oil Co., Struthers & Dixon (Inc.), Swayne & Hoyt (Inc.), the Robert Dollar Co., Williams, Dimond & Co.

We respectfully call your attention to H. J. Res. 128, a bill introduced in the House of Representatives June 21, 1919, by Mr. KALANIANAOLE, which was referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, a copy of which is attached.

We are opposed to the bill referred to because we believe that whatever strength the American coastwise shipping laws afford the American merchant marine should be jealously guarded and that the operation of these laws should only be suspended in the case of an extreme emergency. This emergency now exists, and the operation of our coastwise laws is temporarily suspended, with the approval of this association. A large part of the Hawaiian passenger business is at present being taken care of by foreign vessels, but we are opposed to their continuing to do this after such a time as a sufficient number of American vessels can be returned to the Hawaiian trade to take care of the business.

The Matson Navigation Co. expects that their ships, now operated by the Government, will be returned to them by the end of this July. Such being the case, these vessels will be put back on their former run by the 1st of November. It is expected that during the first part of 1920 other American ships will also enter the Hawaiian trade.

We are informed that the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, in its building program, has plans for the construction of 25 to 30 large mail and passenger steamers, capable of making from 16 to 18 knots, to be completed within the next year and a half, and that a number of these vessels will be placed in the Pacific trade.

We believe that American commerce should be handled by American ships, and that they should be protected against foreign competition in order to build up a strong American merchant marine. If the bill introduced by Mr. KALANIANAOLE were adopted by Congress it would constitute the entering wedge for foreign competition. It is for just such an opportunity as this that the Japanese steamship companies, with their excellent equipment, are waiting. In the development of our merchant fleet on the Pacific Ocean there will be a continued struggle with the Japanese, which, you are well aware, now do more than 50 per cent of the trans-Pacific business. We shall have to fight for every inch we gain.

Investigation has shown that before the United States entered the war there was more than sufficient tonnage and passenger space to take care of the Hawaiian trade. With the return of the vessels of the Matson Navigation Co. to their former run, the present emergency will no longer exist, and therefore the present suspension of the coastwise navigation laws should be discontinued. We believe that for the present no action should be taken, and that developments should be awaited.

You are earnestly requested to do all in your power to prevent the passage of this bill, which is manifestly prejudicial to the development of American commerce upon the Pacific.

Trusting that you will concur in our opinion and will therefore oppose Mr. KALANIANAOLE'S bill as written, we beg to remain,

Very sincerely, yours,

PACIFIC AMERICAN STEAMSHIP ASSOCIATION,
By J. B. BANNING, Jr., *Secretary-Treasurer.*

The bill introduced by the Delegate from Hawaii, and which inspired this letter, differed from the bill under consideration in that it contained a declaration that the present congestion in the Hawaiian-American passenger traffic would continue for one year, and provided that the suspension of coastwise shipping laws as applied to this traffic should continue until a sufficient number of American steamers should be available to accommodate the same and until the President should, in his judgment, decree a further suspension unnecessary.

The Kalanianaole bill also contained the provision that after the President should declare a further suspension of the coastwise shipping laws unnecessary vessels of foreign registry would be permitted to engage in passenger traffic between Hawaii and the mainland of the United States upon payment of a sum equal to 30 per cent of the cost of transportation for such voyage.

While I am not informed as to whether the present bill answers the objections of the Pacific coast steamship companies to the bill introduced by the Delegate from Hawaii, I believe that it is to be preferred to the latter. In the present bill, whenever the President is satisfied that a sufficient number of American ships are available to accommodate the Hawaiian passenger traffic, he shall so declare. It is but reasonable to expect that the President will make such declaration at the proper time; but in the event that he should not do so, Congress has power to act and to remedy the situation by the repeal of the legislation contained in section 2 of the present bill.

To-day the chief competitors of the American steamship companies on the Pacific coast are the Japanese, and Japanese competition is heartbreaking. Our American steamships are required to maintain American standards—the standards prescribed by our navigation laws as to the number of crew, wages to be paid, and living conditions. Yet we are forced to compete with the magnificent but cheaply operated liners of the Japanese steamship companies. As an illustration of this competition, a statement was recently made by one of the leading steamship men on the Pacific coast, giving comparative cost of operating three 10,000-ton steamers which left the port of San

Francisco. One of these vessels sailed under the American flag, another under the British, and the third under the Japanese. I regret that I have not the exact figures of the monthly cost of operating these ships, but the substance of the statement was that the monthly cost of operating the British vessel was about two-thirds that of the cost of operating the American ship, and the monthly cost of operating the Japanese ship was about one-third that of the American. Therefore it is readily seen that under any extended suspension of the coastwise shipping laws the Japanese could pay the $40 required for a permit for each passenger, as provided in this bill, and still compete successfully with American ships.

If our ships are forced into open competition with the Japanese, we must lower our standards to their level, or we must be protected in the maintenance of those standards. Without such protection we can not compete with the Japanese.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN N. GARNER,

OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, August 20, 1919.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include two letters from Secretary Glass on the financial condition of the Treasury.

They are as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, July 25, 1919.

DEAR SIR: I am writing the banking institutions of the country, in pursuance of the plan followed by my predecessor during the past year and a half, to inform them of the financial plans for the remainder of the calendar year and the probable requirements of the Treasury during that period, and, indeed, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, in so far as they may now be foretold. I have only recently had occasion to lay before the appropriate committees of Congress a report of the financing of the war to the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1919. A copy of this report may be had upon application to any Federal reserve bank or to the Treasury Department.

It is not possible at this time, when appropriations for the coming year are under consideration by the Congress, when contract claims by and against the United States are still in process of settlement, when demobilization is still incomplete, when the extent of the liability on the wheat guaranty is unascertained, and when the business upon which the income and profits tax receipts in the first half of the calendar year 1920 are to be based is still only half transacted, to make a formal estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the United States during the fiscal year 1920 (ending June 30, 1920). I do not hesitate to say, however, that I anticipate that the Government will be in receipt of revenues under existing law and from the Victory-Liberty loan during the fiscal year 1920 to the amount of at least $6,500,000,000, divided somewhat as follows:

Internal revenue	$4,940,000,000
Customs	260,000,000
Sale of public lands	3,000,000
Miscellaneous	300,000,000
Total ordinary receipts	5,503,000,000
Victory-Liberty loan installments	1,032,000,00
Total	6,535,000,000

In the absence of a budget system or of any Treasury control of governmental expenditure it is even more difficult to foretell the expenditures than the receipts of the Government. Current expenditures, which reached the maximum of $2,060,000,000 in December, 1918, fell in June to $809,000,000, and, after deducting the amount of the certificates of indebtedness of the Director General of Railroads paid during the present month of July, should show a still further decrease in this month. Allowing for all the elements of uncertainty above referred to, I have no present reason to believe that the expenditures of the Government during the fiscal year 1920 will exceed the amount of its receipts as above indicated, excluding transactions in the principal of the public debt other than the Victory loan. If these expectations prove to be correct, the gross public debt of the United States, which on June 30, 1919, amounted to $25,484,506,160.05, should be increased during the fiscal year 1920 by not more than the amount of the deferred installments of the Victory-Liberty loan payable in the fiscal year 1920, $1,032,000,000, making a total public debt on June 30, 1920, when presumably the whole cost of the war will have been financed, of, say, $26,516,506,160.05.

The realization of these sanguine expectations is contingent upon the practice of most rigid economy by the Government and the continuance of ample revenues from taxation.

The heaviest period of expenditure during the current fiscal year will probably fall in the summer months of July, August, and September, because of the heavy disbursements of the Railroad Administration heretofore held back for lack of an appropriation, the heavy payments in settlement of Army contracts, and on account of demobilization, and the maturities of certificates issued in anticipation of the Victory loan. The amount of certificates outstanding in anticipation of the Victory-Liberty loan at any one time (excluding certificates redeemed, tax certificates, etc.), which on May 5 had reached the peak at $5,797,296,500, had up to July 22 been reduced by $4,402,519,000, leaving outstanding $1,394,777,500. During the next few months, therefore, the actual cash requirements of the Treasury can not be expected to show a heavy further decrease, and, on the other hand, the proceeds of the deferred installments of the income and profits taxes for the year 1919, and the deferred installments on Victory loan subscriptions, will not have been fully received until nearly the end of the calendar year 1919.

Three months have passed since the last offering of Treasury certificates other than those issued in anticipation of taxes. This interval has been made possible by the rapid decrease in the current expenditures of the Government, the very large early payments on the Victory loan, and the ready sale of tax certificates. Beginning early in June, these have been issued up to July 22 to the aggregate amount of $1,875,437,500, but in amounts less than the income and profits tax receipts due at their respective maturities. Having borrowed as much as it is, in the Treasury's judgment, proper to borrow in anticipation of the income and profits tax installments payable September 15 and December 15, and having already sold up to July 22 Treasury certificates maturing March 15, 1920, to the amount of about $275,000,000, so that the limit of that issue also would soon be reached, the time has come when the issue of loan certificates should be resumed.

The Treasury has, accordingly, determined to issue loan certificates, of five months' maturity, and, with a view to aiding the banking institutions of the country in the distribution of these certificates, will issue the certificates on the 1st and 15th of each month, beginning August 1, 1919, thus making the issue semimonthly instead of biweekly as heretofore, and setting fixed dates in each month on which the issues will open. Treasury certificates which, at the beginning of our participation in the war, had little or no market outside of the banking institutions of the country, have come to be appreciated by a great and steadily increasing class of investors. Banking institutions, on the other hand, which at the outset were loath to sell certificates to their customers, fearing loss of deposits, have come increasingly to realize the wisdom and advantage of buying and distributing the certificates. Those incorporated banks and trust companies (numbering some 9,500) which have availed themselves of the privilege, open to all, of becoming depositaries of the proceeds of the certificates purchased, have found ample compensation in the resulting deposits.

The minimum amount of each semimonthly issue of certificates should not in any case exceed, say, $500,000,000, and, after September and during the balance of the calendar year, should not on the average exceed half of that amount, for then all the Victory loan certificates will have been paid or provided for, and such progress should have been made in Army settlements and in demobilization as greatly to reduce the requirements of the current program. That would mean the issue, during the remaining five months of the calendar year, of certificates to the amount of, say, $3,500,000,000. During the same period there will mature and be paid loan and tax certificates to the aggregate amount of $2,997,540,500. Net increase, $502,459,500.

The figures which the Treasury is now able to present seem fully to justify the announcement made in April that the Victory loan would be the last Liberty loan, and the statement, made in the report to the committees of Congress above referred to, that the Treasury expects to be able to meet its further temporary requirements by the sale of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent or less, and also to fund as many of these as it may be desirable to fund by the issue of short-term notes, in moderate amounts at convenient intervals when market conditions are favorable and upon terms advantageous to the Government.

The Federal reserve banks will advise all national and State banks and trust companies in their respective districts of the minimum amounts of certificates they are expected to take from time to time in pursuance of this program, which should be not less than 1.6 per cent of the gross resources of each bank and trust company for each semimonthly issue during August and September and may fall as low as, say, 0.8 per cent toward the end of the calendar year.

The program may be varied at opportune times by the substitution of an issue of tax certificates or by an alternative offering of such certificates to which no quota will be applicable.

It is with confidence that I lay before the banking institutions of America, who did so much to make our successful record of war finance possible, the present program of the Government's current requirements for the balance of the calendar year, and ask each of them not only to subscribe its quota for each semimonthly issue of Treasury certificates, but to use its best efforts to distribute these certificates as widely as may be among investors.

Cordially, yours,

CARTER GLASS.

To the president of the bank or trust company addressed.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, July 9, 1919.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I take pleasure in handing you herewith for your information and that of the Committee on Ways and Means the following statements:

A. Preliminary financial statement of the United States Government for the period from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919.

B. Preliminary statement of the public debt on June 30, 1919.

C. Statement showing classified receipts, exclusive of the principal of the public debt, by months, from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919, as published in daily Treasury statements.

D. Statement showing classified disbursements, exclusive of the principal of the public debt, by months, from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919, as published in daily Treasury statements.

Expenditures in the month of June just ended amounted, in round figures, to $809,000,000, or less than for any month since September, 1917.

Expenditures for the fiscal year just ended amounted to $18,514,000,000.

Expenditures for the war period amounted to $32,427,000,000, and of these more than $9,384,000,000, or about 29 per cent, were met out of tax receipts and other revenues than borrowed money, although payment of nearly half of the income and profits taxes for the fiscal year 1919 has not yet been made, such payment being deferred until the fiscal year 1920. In this calculation no deduction is made of expenditures for loans to the Allies, which on June 30 amounted to $9,102,000,000, or for other investments, such as ships, stock of the War Finance Corporation, bonds of the Federal Land Banks, etc.

If we assume that the expenditures of the Government on a peace basis would have been at the rate of $1,000,000,000 a year, or for the period under discussion of nearly 27 months would have equaled $2,250,000,000, then we may estimate the gross cost of the war to June 30, 1919, at $30,177,000,000.

The gross public debt (without any deduction for loans to the Allies or other investments) amounted on June 30, 1919, to $25,484,000,000. Of this sum only $3,634,000,000 was in the form of Treasury certificates, or floating debt. Of such certificates more than $608,000,000 matured or were redeemed on July 1, 1919, and were paid out of the net balance in the general fund on June 30, 1919, which amounted to $1,251,000,000. Deducting the certificates last referred to, the floating debt on June 30, 1919, was little more than $3,000,000,000, which is roughly the estimated amount of the deferred installments of the income and profits taxes for the fiscal year 1919 and of the deferred installments of the victory-loan subscriptions.

In the announcement given to the press on April 14, 1919, of the terms of the Victory Liberty loan, I made the following statement with reference to financing the future requirements of the Government:

"This will be the last Liberty loan. Although as the remaining war bills are presented further borrowing must be done, I anticipate that the requirements of the Government, in excess of the amount of taxes and other income can, in view of the decreasing scale of expenditure, be readily financed by the issue of Treasury certificates from time to time as heretofore, which may be ultimately refunded by the issue of notes or bonds without the aid of another great popular campaign such as has characterized the Liberty loans."

I confirm the statement above quoted. The decision then taken has been fully sustained by the experience of the past three months. The successful flotation of the Victory loan and the adjustment of the amount and terms of the issue have resulted, as I hoped they would, in a strong market at about par for these notes, without the necessity of Government support, and in an improving market for the bonds of the second, third, and fourth Liberty loans, evidenced not only by the firm market quotations, but by strong undercurrents of investment buying, which give reason for the hope that, with the continuance of favorable general conditions, there will be consistent appreciation in the market prices of these bonds.

I do not now think it will be wise to make any further issues of long-term bonds before the maturity or redemption of the Victory notes, when there will have been such an interval in Government offerings of all kinds as must inevitably result in marked improvement of the market prices of the existing issues, with corresponding decreases in the interest bases at which they are selling, and consequent assurance that the Government will be able to finance itself for a longer period upon better terms.

It is not possible at this time, when appropriations for the coming year are under consideration by the Congress, when contract claims by and against the United States are still in process of settlement, when demobilization is still incomplete, when the extent of the liability on the wheat guaranty is unascertained, and when the business upon which the income and profits tax receipts in the first half of the calendar year 1920 are to be based is still only half transacted, to make a formal estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the United States during the fiscal year 1920. But so large a part of the war expenditures has been paid or provided for out of taxes and the issue of bonds or notes already sold and so small a part is unfunded that I confidently expect that the Government will be able not only to meet its further temporary requirements for the decreasing scale of expenditure by the sale of Treasury certificates of indebtedness bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent or less, but also to fund as many of these as it may be desirable to fund, by the issue of short-term notes, in moderate amounts, at convenient intervals, when market conditions are favorable, and upon terms advantageous to the Government. It will not be desirable to fund all the certificates of indebtedness, for the issue of certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of income and profits tax installments not only furnishes a means of financing the requirements of the Government temporarily upon easy terms, but constitutes an almost necessary financial expedient, to enable the taxpayer to save and to prepare gradually for the great tax payments, and to relieve the banking machinery of the country of the great strain which would be imposed upon it if these tax installments had to be paid on a single day without such preparation.

I need scarcely say to you that the realization of these sanguine expectations is contingent upon the practice of the most rigid economy by the Government and the continuance of ample revenues from taxation. Such a course, accompanied by the practice of sober economy and wise investment by our people and strict avoidance of waste and speculation, will make it possible for the American people to respond to the demands to be made upon them privately for capital and credit by the nations and peoples of Europe—demands which are reinforced by the strongest and most vital ties of sympathy for the Allies, who fought and won the war with us, as well as by the most obvious dictates of self-interest.

I am writing a similar letter to the Hon. BOIES PENROSE, chairman of the Committee on Finance.

It has seemed to me only proper at the end of the last fiscal year of the war period to lay these facts and opinions before the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Finance Committee, which bear so large a measure of responsibility for the war-loan legislation; and to make them public also, since they vitally concern the millions of Americans whose purchases of Government securities and tax payments made this record of war finance possible.

Very truly, yours,

CARTER GLASS,
Secretary.

Hon. JOSEPH W. FORDNEY,
Chairman Committee on Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.

A.

Preliminary financial statement of the United States Government for the period from Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919.

[On the basis of daily Treasury statements.]

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Net balance in the general fund Apr. 5, 1917	$92,317,710.27	Disbursements, exclusive of principal of public debt, Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919	$32,427,469,054.72
Receipts, exclusive of principal of public debt, Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919	9,384,278,708.22	Public debt disbursements, Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919	24,183,034,599.70
Public debt receipts, Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919	48,385,572,063.47	Net balance in the general fund June 30, 1919	1,251,664,827.54
Total	57,862,168,481.96	Total	57,862,168,481.96

PUBLIC DEBT AND EXPENDITURES.

Total disbursements for war period, exclusive of principal of public debt	$32,427,469,054.72	Total gross debt June 30, 1919	$25,484,506,160.05
		Total gross debt Apr. 5, 1917	1,281,968,696.28
Total receipts for war period, exclusive of principal of public debt	9,384,278,708.22	Gross debt increase for war period	24,202,537,463.77
		Net balance in the general fund June 30, 1919	$1,251,664,827.54
		Net balance in the general fund Apr. 5, 1917	92,317,710.27
		Net increase in balance in general fund	1,159,347,117.27
Excess of disbursements over receipts, for war period	23,043,190,346.50	Net debt increase for war period	23,043,190,346.50

B.

Preliminary statement of the public debt of the United States Government, June 30, 1919.

[On the basis of daily Treasury statements.]

Bonds:		
Consols of 1930	$599,724,050.00	
Loan of 1925	118,489,900.00	
Panama's of 1916–36	48,954,180.00	
Panama's of 1918–38	25,947,400.00	
Panama's of 1961	50,000,000.00	
Conversion bonds	28,894,500.00	
Postal savings bonds	11,349,960.00	
		$883,359,990.00
First Liberty loan	1,984,796,730.00	
Second Liberty loan	3,566,464,969.00	
Third Liberty loan	3,958,560,357.50	
Fourth Liberty loan	6,794,504,557.00	
		16,304,326,613.50
Total bonds		17,187,686,603.50
Notes: Victory Liberty loan		3,467,840,956.77
Treasury certificates:		
Loan and tax	$3,273,000,000.00	
Pittman Act	178,723,000.00	
Special issues	182,494,490.00	
		3,634,217,490.00
War savings certificates (net cash receipts)		956,023,121.45
Old debt on which interest has ceased		2,355,250.26
Noninterest bearing debt		236,382,738.07
Total gross debt		25,484,506,160.05

C.

Statement showing classified receipts of the United States Government, exclusive of the principal of the public debt, by months, from Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919, as published in daily Treasury statements.

	Customs.	Income and profits tax.	Miscellaneous internal revenue.	Miscellaneous revenue.	Panama Canal.	Total.
Apr. 6 to 30, 1917	$17,863,547.22	$24,075,386.24	$35,387,512.86	$5,804,920.33	$314,793.31	$83,446,159.96
May, 1917	28,660,148.60	50,009,778.45	107,601,090.34	11,361,950.32	634,421.46	198,267,389.17
June, 1917	18,686,805.14	72,448,261.80	179,775,934.55	14,120,100.17	694,056.30	285,725,157.96
Total Apr. 6 to June 30, 1917	65,210,500.96	146,533,426.49	322,764,537.75	31,286,970.82	1,643,271.07	567,438,707.09
July, 1917	15,805,129.91	9,478,880.98	50,895,959.22	7,575,979.09	171,687.08	83,927,636.28
August, 1917	15,902,255.99	4,248,091.69	43,922,598.77	9,839,107.31	584,477.10	74,496,530.86
September, 1917	15,201,388.70	6,026,475.01	41,265,393.95	12,967,317.09	648,787.75	76,109,362.50
October, 1917	13,647,946.24	5,987,904.91	50,318,414.27	20,226,866.64	277,158.50	90,458,290.56
November, 1917	11,935,389.41	6,720,898.26	81,536,702.42	39,175,579.26	122,208.09	139,490,777.44
December, 1917	11,247,214.10	13,725,534.51	61,425,075.62	18,034,677.89	626,568.30	105,059,070.42
January, 1918	12,163,216.06	11,428,560.88	61,665,347.96	17,796,189.59	302,895.38	103,356,209.87
February, 1918	12,019,441.74	13,200,936.38	59,115,478.32	14,177,234.29	585,348.96	99,098,439.69
March, 1918	18,106,373.13	31,424,027.09	89,635,237.66	16,536,309.47	1,047,330.70	156,749,278.05
April, 1918	16,445,531.99	83,012,299.95	93,113,711.68	16,111,894.79	635,705.85	209,319,144.26
May, 1918	19,925,706.94	342,104,796.75	135,081,929.01	97,254,972.78	378,705.51	594,746,110.99
June, 1918	17,598,789.28	1,786,647,885.43	104,052,171.39	22,817,686.62	655,481.06	1,931,772,013.78
Total for fiscal year 1918	179,998,383.49	2,314,006,291.84	872,028,020.27	292,513,814.82	6,036,354.28	3,664,582,864.70
July, 1918	15,837,889.72	497,496,376.62	105,948,066.11	21,974,810.55	619,994.14	641,877,137.14
August, 1918	14,175,802.76	30,795,666.13	83,736,123.50	22,645,000.23	899,439.10	152,252,031.72
September, 1918	12,719,024.43	36,308,166.21	89,005,937.44	13,757,134.67	94,391.05	151,884,653.80
October, 1918	11,453,096.69	30,136,620.58	93,327,251.94	16,058,975.73	604,815.02	151,580,759.96
November, 1918	12,583,861.29	28,820,184.49	99,743,394.83	169,112,403.43	734,419.15	310,994,263.19
December, 1918	9,681,907.59	61,916,648.37	117,658,483.35	14,213,636.93	431,587.99	203,902,264.23
January, 1919	12,732,514.54	43,141,373.49	112,287,675.18	27,054,788.82	626,489.31	195,842,841.34
February, 1919	14,979,078.02	30,341,342.50	94,310,163.04	22,361,050.46	767,529.81	162,759,163.83
March, 1919	17,876,270.46	1,129,821,269.04	118,240,897.03	31,555,382.12	355,127.60	1,297,848,946.22
April, 1919	20,141,486.97	107,696,034.35	135,059,064.46	159,228,529.45	427,185.33	422,552,300.56
May, 1919	20,896,644.65	50,614,139.20	115,265,091.71	92,026,548.47	459,786.65	279,262,210.68
June, 1919	21,380,290.27	971,695,866.31	131,919,143.11	56,151,439.19	353,824.88	1,181,500,563.76
Total for fiscal year 1919	184,457,867.39	3,018,783,687.29	1,296,501,291.67	646,139,700.05	6,374,590.03	5,152,257,136.43
RECAPITULATION						
Apr. 6 to June 30, 1917	65,210,500.96	146,533,426.49	322,764,537.75	31,286,970.82	1,643,271.07	567,438,707.09
Fiscal year 1918	179,998,383.49	2,314,006,291.84	872,028,020.27	292,513,814.82	6,036,354.28	3,664,582,864.70
Fiscal year 1919	184,457,867.39	3,018,783,687.29	1,296,501,291.67	646,139,700.05	6,374,590.03	5,152,257,136.43
Grand total	429,666,751.84	5,479,323,405.62	2,491,293,849.69	969,940,485.69	14,054,215.38	9,384,278,708.22

D.

Statement showing classified disbursements of the United States Government, exclusive of the principal of the debt, by months, from Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1919, as published in daily Treasury statements.

	Ordinary.	Foreign loans.	Other special.	Total.
Apr. 6 to 30, 1917	$71,328,006.70	$200,000,000.00	$7,885,770.50	$279,213,777.20
May, 1917	114,102,809.68	407,500,000.00	4,962,746.18	526,565,555.96
June, 1917 (revised)	131,687,849.61	277,500,000.00	919,445.78	410,107,295.39
Total Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917	317,118,665.99	885,000,000.00	13,767,962.56	1,215,886,628.55
July, 1917	208,299,031.05	452,500,000.00	1,511,814.92	662,310,845.97
August, 1917	277,438,000.64	478,000,000.00	2,019,363.50	757,457,364.14
September, 1917	349,013,305.34	396,000,000.00	1,364,980.35	746,378,285.69
October, 1917	462,045,359.94	480,700,000.00	1,623,392.58	944,368,752.52
November, 1917	512,952,035.17	471,929,750.00	1,200,022.36	986,081,807.53
December, 1917	611,297,425.62	492,000,000.00	1,914,433.70	1,105,211,859.32
January, 1918	715,302,039.83	370,200,000.00	4,854,005.86	1,090,356,045.69
February, 1918	675,209,068.43	325,000,000.00	12,477,917.31	1,012,686,985.74
March, 1918	819,955,367.26	317,500,000.00	18,338,441.98	1,155,793,809.24
April, 1918	910,756,758.95	287,500,000.00	17,031,020.28	1,215,287,779.23
May, 1918	1,068,203,026.82	424,000,000.00	15,992,206.83	1,508,195,233.65
June, 1918	1,263,914,905.86	242,700,000.00	5,958,796.56	1,512,573,702.42
Total for fiscal year 1918	7,874,386,324.91	4,738,029,750.00	84,286,396.23	12,696,702,471.14
July, 1918	1,259,782,599.23	343,485,000.00	5,015,055.21	1,608,282,654.44
August, 1918	1,524,901,777.74	279,250,000.00	1,361,445.28	1,805,513,223.02
September, 1918	1,274,505,845.05	282,150,000.00	608,440.22	1,557,264,285.27
October, 1918	1,174,622,406.40	489,100,000.00	1,139,854.59	1,664,862,260.99
November, 1918	1,655,051,004.19	278,949,697.70	1,248,607.04	1,935,249,308.93
December, 1918	1,670,890,396.88	389,052,000.00	1,033,458.60	2,060,975,855.48
January, 1919	1,659,580,520.24	290,250,800.00	12,519,629.59	1,962,350,949.83
February, 1919	1,035,130,805.19	145,397,302.30	9,385,796.13	1,189,913,903.62
March, 1919	1,042,182,523.55	322,350,000.00	15,279,261.96	1,379,811,785.51
April, 1919	1,003,862,122.73	409,608,608.27	15,457,575.38	1,428,928,306.38
May, 1919	907,492,923.94	194,911,857.29	9,932,690.50	1,112,337,471.73
June, 1919	727,845,814.48	54,750,000.00	26,794,135.35	809,389,949.83
Total for fiscal year 1919	14,935,848,739.62	3,479,255,265.56	99,775,949.85	18,514,879,955.03
RECAPITULATION.				
Apr. 6, 1917, to June 30, 1917	317,118,665.99	885,000,000.00	13,767,962.56	1,215,886,628.55
Fiscal year 1918	7,874,386,324.91	4,738,029,750.00	84,286,396.23	12,696,702,471.14
Fiscal year 1919	14,935,848,739.62	3,479,255,265.56	99,775,949.85	18,514,879,955.03
Grand totals	23,127,353,730.52	9,102,285,015.56	197,830,308.64	32,427,469,054.72

Let the President employ the means directly within his power for the relief of the people from the high cost of living before asking Congress for new laws, while the Department of Justice and other administrative agencies lift no finger to enforce present antiprofiteering laws, but, on the other hand, are directly responsible for soaring prices.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARL W. RIDDICK,

OF MONTANA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, August 9, 1919.

Mr. RIDDICK. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a joint resolution which reads as follows:

Whereas the primary causes of the high cost of living, due to and correctible by administrative action, are—

(1) Government extravagance and waste, creating fictitious prices and causing heavy taxation to be loaded on the cost of the necessities of life;

(2) The purchase and hoarding by the War Department of vast quantities of food, clothing, and other materials acquired at profiteer prices and causing general prices to rise in sympathy;

(3) The exportation in vast quantities of necessities for the relief of foreign populations, thus decreasing the supply of staples in the United States;

(4) The continued inflation of the currency under the management of the Federal Reserve Board, causing a depreciation of the value of the dollar;

(5) The encumbering of the pay roll with hordes of unnecessary and unproductive Government employees;

(6) The failure and refusal of the administration to enforce existing Federal statutes prohibiting combinations in unfair restraint of trade: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is hereby requested to employ the means directly within his power for the relief of the people of the United States from exploitation by profiteers and from high living costs imposed by administrative methods before asking Congress for additional legislation which will be powerless to remedy the situation, in the face of the failure and neglect of the executive department to utilize the means of relief within its immediate power.

Mr. Speaker, I am neither an experienced nor a distinguished Member of Congress, but only a plain farmer from the far western State of Montana. But in view of the fact that there has come no other protest against the effort of President Wilson to pass from his own shoulders to that of Congress responsibility for the high cost of living and its correction, I feel it to be my duty to let my voice be heard.

I desire to say that the President's recent utterances on this subject constitute a clear case of trying to "pass the buck." President Wilson seeks to use against the Republican Party certain abuses for which I charge he and his administration are directly, personally, and officially responsible, in so far as governmental action or inaction is responsible.

Nearly seven years ago President Wilson and his party came into complete control of the executive and legislative branches of Government on the claim that the country was in the hands of the plutocrats and profiteers. By laws curbing monopoly and introducing the "new freedom" and by bringing back the Government to "that simplicity and economy befitting a democratic government," they said they were going to lift the burden of high living costs and high governmental costs from the backs of the American people.

Now, after six years of complete control of Government by the party that was out to smash plutocracy and the high cost of living, President Wilson comes to a Republican Congress less than three months old with the confession that legislation for the curbing of the profiteer is yet to be enacted.

It is in the knowledge of every American citizen that the profiteering so suddenly discovered by the President is no new thing, but that notoriously and flagrantly it has been going on for nearly five years without the slightest effort being made either by President Wilson or by his Democratic Congress to prevent it.

It is an astounding fact that, although President Wilson came to power pledged to paralyze the plutocrats and the profiteers, the income-tax reports show that many more millionaires have been created during the six years of the Wilson administration than during all the previous history of the Republic.

During that previous history practically all the real wealth of this country was created by the development of our farms, mines, factories, and transportation systems. But since the inauguration of President Wilson there has been no growth of consequence in the productive capacity of the American people. The recent increase of wealth, or "plutocracy," as Mr. Wilson used to call it, has been due in large measure to speculative profiteering rather than productive activities, and much of it at Government expense during the past five years. In fact much of it has been possible only through the extravagance, waste, and loose administration of law by the present national administration. These are the plain facts, so why try to ignore or deny them?

I charge that for every condition affecting high and mounting living costs capable of governmental correction President Wilson and his administration are directly responsible.

I further charge that every measure of correction possible of enactment by Congress is at the President's disposal right now, and that the effort of the President to throw the public off the scent by declining to use these means at his hand and attempting to throw the responsibility for correction upon Congress represents a most reprehensible, partisan, campaign attempt to camouflage neglect of duty with the appearance of desire to serve the public.

The biggest contribution to high living costs has been the waste and extravagance of the administration still continued. Money has been poured out as if the chief object of the administration were to spend all the money of all the people of this country over and over again. The country is filled with monuments to a saturnalia of spending, the like of which never before was dreamed of in all the history of frenzied finance. The Government pay roll has been swollen to gigantic proportions. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been wasted in cost-plus and other similar contracts, which have placed a premium on waste. War supplies have been purchased at the sellers' prices and at the waste not merely of millions but billions.

Billions of dollars have been loaned to foreign nations with all the liberality characteristic of the politician spending other people's money. All this has, of course, forced up prices to dizzy heights by fixing fictitious bases of values.

Vast stores not only of food but of clothing and other supplies, bought as if it were expected the war would last forever, and as if the country would be called upon to feed and clothe the whole solar system, have been withheld from the market. Only now the War Department, at the demand of Congress, is reluctantly releasing some of the canned goods that have been piled mountain high in the storehouses. Supplies of shoes and clothing of incomprehensible magnitude are still held out of the market, while prices continue to mount higher and higher.

We have been draining the American market of staples to feed the next friends of the administration all over the globe and overlooking suffering here at home. That process continues with a constantly mounting volume of exports which costs the American people two dollars in added prices for every dollar realized from our sales abroad. Meanwhile we are permitting our own markets to be invaded by foreign manufactured articles to an extent which will soon cause a slowing down of American industry.

The vast sums borrowed from the people by the Government, with the consequent huge issues of securities, coupled with the operations of the Federal Reserve Board, have inflated our currency until we have, not merely the 50-cent dollar Mr. Bryan cried for, but a dollar that has come to look like 30 cents.

We have politicalized the railroads and raised passenger and freight rates to a point that would have caused a popular uprising had the roads been in private hands. Of course all this increase in railroad rates has been loaded on the high cost of living. It is a part of the endless chain of price hoisting by the present administration. And yet we are now told that one way to correct the high cost of living is to boost these rates still higher.

Not only have the people had to pay increased transportation rates, but we have a billion dollar deficit to foot on account of losses in operation of the railroads. That anybody wants more political management of railways seems incredible, yet during the past few days we have had it suggested that more of this sort of business will help reduce the cost of living.

At the time President Wilson was inaugurated we had a law on the statute books, put there by Republicans, called the Sherman antitrust law. The law enforced prevents and punishes combinations in unfair restraint of trade. Early in the first Wilson administration a new group of laws was passed, urged by President Wilson, on the ground that they would end the exploitation of the people by the "interests," which he said in his book, The New Freedom, had been going on during all the years of Republican supremacy, but would instantly stop with the turning on of the "new freedom." Nobody knows whether these new laws are worth more than the paper they are printed on, but we do know that the Sherman antitrust law is effective with an administration that desires to use it.

In the face of this charge of wholesale and widespread profiteering by "big business," why is it that President Wilson's Department of Justice stands paralyzed, without moving a finger

to stop the carnival of exploitation of the people that we are told is going on?

Why has the Democratic floor leader backed other Democratic Congressmen in an effort to get Congress to prod the Trade Commission for hoarding and profiteering in shoes?

Every one of the administrative branches of the Government, from the Department of Justice down, are under the direct authority of the President. They will function vigorously and promptly when the President desires such action.

To those in Congress and to the man on the street it is well known that for five years living prices have been steadily increasing and illegal combining and profiteering and governmental wastefulness and hoarding have gone on riotously uninterrupted by a single word or motion from the White House.

The people are at last expressing themselves everywhere in terms that can not be mistaken. Even organization Democrats are outspoken in charging that the President and his administrative officers have been neglecting the people at home while secretly conniving with Europeans about matters that are of questionable advantage, if not an actual menace, to the United States. Only to-day my attention was called to the fact that Francis J. Finneran, president of the Democratic Club of Massachusetts, has sent to Homer Cummings, chairman of the Democratic national committee, a letter, signed by Mr. Finneran and by two Massachusetts senators and 15 Massachusetts representatives, demanding that the Democratic national committee repudiate the action of President Wilson, who, according to the words of the letter, "wrecked the party after we had lifted him from obscurity."

The letter contains 14 indictments, and reads in part as follows:

We, the undersigned Democrats of Massachusetts, request you to call a meeting of the northern and western members of the national committee and repudiate the actions of Woodrow Wilson, who wrecked the party after we had lifted him from obscurity, making him governor and then President. He has held the party up to ridicule by the following acts:

1. By appointing incompetent men to positions of responsibility, the most glaring examples of which are Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary of War Baker, and Fuel Administrator Garfield.

4. By his idle promises at Washington's Tomb when he declared he would demand independence of small nations, and by refusing to take up the question at the peace table of the liberty of Egypt, India, Ireland, and South Africa, and recognizing England's right to govern Egypt.

7. By his policy in Mexico—his recognition of Carranza, an anarchist and anti-American, and the toleration of the murder of over 300 Americans in Mexico without a declaration of war.

14. By his policy of shipping vast amounts of foodstuffs to Europe and spending $100,000,000 for food at the expense of America, thus causing the present high cost of living which confronts the American people.

We hope immediate action will be taken, so that we can build up our party anew and let the people forget that he was ever a member of our party, and make it possible for us to elect a northern or western Democratic President in 1920.

The people will no longer be fooled. They will be heard from in November, 1920, as they were heard from last November, and will send into permanent seclusion the political party that got into power by promising to paralyze plutocracy and to closely regard the rights of the people, but which at the end of its lease of power is found to have neglected all the opportunities at hand to fulfill its promises, and is found only, with cunning leadership, attempting to throw over onto a Republican Congress responsibility for doing in six weeks what it confesses it was either unwilling or incompetent to do in six years.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OSCAR E. KELLER,

OF MINNESOTA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, August 18, 1919.

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, this is my first opportunity to address you, and I want to thank you for your kindness to me in the few days I have been here; also, I am glad to see that a real democratic spirit prevails in this House. I realize a new man has lots to learn as a Congressman, but I am willing to learn, and I shall appreciate any advice from any Member.

I realize the great responsibility placed upon a Member now, in this reconstruction period. That is why I take a little of your time to-day to give my views. To win the war was a wonderful achievement. It brought out what this country—the Americans—could do. We have found ourselves. But we have a bigger problem before us now—the reconstruction period after this war. We have got to forget politics absolutely. We must have nothing in our minds except what is best for our country at this time. We are now dealing with ourselves, not with foreign countries in a bloody war, and we surely ought to be able to convince ourselves and our people what is the right thing to do, and I know we will if justice and square deal will rule, as I know it will. There are many big problems to solve, and we must do the right thing, no matter how much it hurts or who it may hit. We must do the thing which accomplishes the greatest amount of good for the greatest number.

We know from reports that our manufacturers can manufacture enough goods for our own consumption in six months. That means we must find foreign markets for the balance of our production. And that will be one of our serious situations that need thought and sane action, of how to get our goods on the market. We must establish credit and a banking system whereby our Government will protect all manufacturers, small and large, and also extend credit so the foreign people can buy our manufactured goods.

There is no question in my mind in three or four years, after Germany, Austria, France, and England have rebuilt their destroyed countries and reestablished their commercial activities after five years of destructive warfare, and after we have helped them to return to normal in their demands, that with their efficient methods, knowledge, experience, and inventions during the war they are going to fight for the world business, and we are going to have another war, but not a war of bloodshed, but a war for commercial supremacy, and those countries are going to do everything they possibly can to hold the trade they had before the war and go after more. There is no question they will transport by rail and water at a loss any goods from their country to foreign ports; there is no question they will transport them even for nothing in order to hold their foreign business, to regain their loss, especially Germany. Now, we must be able to meet that situation, not trying to grab any more than our share but to put ourselves in a position where we get at least our fair share, at least enough to take care of our production and keep our factories going. And now is the time to prepare to meet the situation. How are we going to do it? We must get right down to rock bottom and find out where our weaknesses are and have our economists point out to us where the inefficiency lies, right from the producer to the time of sale to our people or to foreign countries. There are certain things we have to do.

The first thing for us to do is to take care of the high cost of living, to bring it down to normal. Common labor has received a fair salary during this past year, but the cost of living has exceeded his income. In years past he was able to save a little during the summer, which, together with a little surplus foods he put in his cellar, such as potatoes, vegetables, a few stored eggs, and so forth, and the little credit he had with his grocer and meat man he was able to get by during the winter. He was behind even under normal conditions with the salary he received. Because of the high prices and the lack of salary increase this year he has no money left; he has no food in his cellar, for he had no money left to lay in his little surplus; and his credit is limited, for the merchant in the past was willing to carry him for one, two, or three months, but he can not carry him for six months. This class, especially in the northern part of the country, have but a limited amount of work after it freezes up. You can readily see he is going to be in straitened circumstances, and the price of food is steadily increasing. The profiteers throughout the country are boasting of what the prices will be next winter. Something must be done to take care of this class of people immediately. Even if action is taken and we are successful in breaking up the monopolies in the food line there is no other way to take care of the food situation, in my opinion, than that outlined in the resolution I introduced several days ago. Now, gentlemen, I agree with the President in his statement; we are dealing with critical times, but I do believe that if we comply with his suggestions and pass certain laws he requests in my opinion they will not bring immediate results. I believe some action must be taken which will give us immediate relief, and with that end in view I introduced House joint resolution 180, which reads as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 180) to conserve American products for the American people, to prevent profiteering, and to reduce the high cost of living.

Whereas during the World War millions of men have been withdrawn from productive activities and have been engaged in destruction, creating a world shortage in all of the necessities of life, which shortage must exist until an equilibrium is reached through increased production and careful saving; and

Whereas during this period of world shortage of the necessities of life prices, unless regulated, will remain uncertain and continue to mount higher and higher, encouraging speculation and profiteering and disturbing all of the legitimate lines of industry and threatening to create great distress and suffering; and

Whereas we recognize our first duty as Americans is to America, and that we should refuse to sell in foreign markets such necessities of life as are actually needed to prevent suffering by the people of our own country; and

Whereas the fixing of fair prices guaranteeing fair profits will prevent speculation and profiteering: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby created a national board of conservation, to consist of the members of the Cabinet, and five United States Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and five Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker, and the President of the United States, which board shall have full power, during a period of five years after the passage of this act, to make all necessary rules and regulations necessary to secure information as to the supply available, and as to the probable need of all food, clothing, and other necessities of life, from time to time. This board shall have full power and it shall be its duty to forbid the exportation of any and all articles of necessities of life in all cases where the supply does not exceed the amount that will be required for home consumption. This board shall have the further power to investigate wholesale and retail prices and to fix prices and profits on all staple articles which may be fairly included under the term "necessities of life."

SEC. 2. That the sum of $500,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, available immediately and until expended, for carrying out the foregoing provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. That any person or persons, corporation or corporations, violating any of the regulations of this commission shall, upon conviction, be subject to a penalty of not exceeding $500.

This is the first economic point which will aid us in meeting this foreign competition for world trade.

Now, to justify my statement that we will not get immediate relief. For example, the Department of Justice, I understand, is trying to do certain things, but they show an awful weakness when they start in arresting a little groceryman and fining him for selling sugar at 15 cents a pound. Why not start in on the other end and get the real profiteer, the man who teaches this little fellow how to do it? I not only believe that if they were successful in driving food onto the market from the storage houses and profiteers it will not change our situation much or help much, because the World War threw millions of men into destructive channels, taking them from productive channels, so there is a great shortage of food and materials which will take a number of years of production to return to normal. Germany and Austria are short of fats, and it will take a number of years to raise enough hogs and other fats to return to normal, and you can readily see that with that shortage the situation will be bad for several years.

Second. We must make working conditions satisfactory for labor. We all know a satisfied laboring man is 50 per cent more efficient, and that is another economic point to assist in this fight for world trade.

Third. We must squeeze out all watered stock and overcapitalization; in other words, there must be no dividends or returns to any investor except a fair return on actual money invested in plants, and that must be reasonable, say 4 per cent. Of course, there will be arguments pro and con; but I know foreign countries many times have been satisfied with 2 per cent. And that is another condition we must meet in the fight for world trade.

Fourth. All utilities must be owned and operated by the Government, small or large. There should not be any profit to any private individual on that kind of service. It should be given to the people at cost. That is another point in itself which reduces the cost of living to the laboring man, stabilizes wages, and helps indirectly to meet foreign competition.

Now, I know there are many men here opposed to public ownership because of the railroad situation, but I believe there has not been a fair trial of Government operation of railroads. Railroads as operated during the war it was expected would cost more than in normal times. Certain interests think they should be protected when they invest money, and the Government did take over the railroads and guarantee them a certain return, whether it was fair or not. There is no question in my mind that is one reason why there is a deficiency. In my opinion they were paid too big a return; a good deal more than fair. And naturally when the Government ordered shipments of war material to the seaboard everything had to be sidetracked for it, and that was a loss; and I think those two things will almost cover the deficiency. I believe public ownership should be given a trial for at least four or five years to find out if we are on the right track. If wrong, let us change.

There is no question in my mind, though, that a three or four year trial will show it to be successful. Another reason for not returning to private ownership is that foreign countries will transport their products to any market in the world at cost, and even at a loss, and we must meet that situation. We must have Government-owned railroads and merchant marine, so we can meet this competition and hold our business when that time comes, no matter what the cost. And if there is a deficiency, that loss should be borne by the people of this country and not by individuals, and the only way it can be borne is by Government ownership and the loss paid by taxation. With income taxes the man who does make money will help pay for the weaker ones, and finally it will adjust itself satisfactorily. And in my opinion those are two strong reasons for public ownership. And the men to-day who are arguing against public ownership will be the first to whine, for they will be hit hardest with their plants operating only six months a year. Suppose the investor makes but 2 per cent for three years, if we keep our men and boys at work, especially those who came back from overseas, and hold the business we have, it would be a good investment for everyone.

I said in my previous remarks that we won the Great War, and it was a great achievement. But if we can reconstruct our financial and unsettled condition it is a bigger job, in my opinion, than winning the war. I know we can do it. All we must do is work together and everybody work for the interest of his country regardless of cost to him. We must go right on as though nothing had happened, as though this war had never occurred. Let us quit criticizing the men who handled this war and forget it, and not think of how we can hit the other fellow, but how we can solve this problem. Let us not waste our energy but use it to do what is right. By that I do not mean that investigations in different departments should not be carried out. They should be, and wherever irregularities are found, punish those responsible, no matter who it hits. We ought to go right ahead, make plans to construct buildings, to develop our water powers, reclaim lands, develop the air service because of its commercial value, and a number of other activities. The Government should be a leader in this progressive program, which will place confidence in every investor and we need fear no calamity or any hard times. Who is urging economy outside of Congress? I will tell you who they are. They are the men who have made money in this war and the profiteers. They realize that the Government expenses have increased and probably will increase, and the obligations of the Government must be met. They also realize that we have taxed the common people, through the revenue tax, about the limit. And right here I want to point out that adding to the burden of the common workingman increases the high cost of living. That burden should be transferred to the man who can well afford to pay. This is another economic point to help meet foreign competition. There is a way of obtaining this revenue, and that is why the men mentioned above are complaining. A more rigid income tax and an inheritance tax should be enacted, which will return to the Government part of that ill-gotten gain to help rebuild where these men, in my opinion, have helped to destroy. I believe in taxing incomes and inheritances to the limit.

The money that I claim was made unjustly will be placed in the hands of the people through the Government, where it belongs, and will incidentally help in this reconstruction period by circulating money which has been during the war placed in fewer hands by accumulating big fortunes. There are more millionaires to-day by far than there were before the war; and it might be said that the money power has been distributed somewhat, but my belief is to the contrary. Those men have invested their money in different factories and corporations which are controlled by a few men, so that many more millions really are added power to the present big money powers—for instance, Wilson & Co., incorporated for millions of dollars; and the men who control that company to-day obtained control with but a very small percentage of the total capitalization, and thereby control a corporation of such magnitude; and all those men, of course, during the war bought some stock in that company. The investor draws dividends, the big men control, making one big power. There are four other big packers, and they all have huge capitalization and one or two men control. A similar corporation is the steel business, and there are a few more, and, with the bankers of Wall Street, they always work together. Therefore this big, powerful combination of all these interests controlled by a few men finally gets down to one big head. If an individual corporation needs anything, they appeal to the leader, and they all get together, exert their combined pressure, and get what they want. So that to-day the money is controlled by very few people in this country.

But that is not the only reason why this man was urging economy. I know a number of manufacturers who told me when the armistice was signed, "We do not care; we made enough during this war; we can close our factories and get along"; and, figuring by that method, they would create a panic and such a condition that they would be able to dictate

to labor as they have in the past. And in that way labor would lose everything it had gained during this war. And then this man says he is a good American. In my opinion he is the worst kind of an anarchist. He is willing to go beyond that limit, no matter what it costs our country, just so he can control the situation again; but I have the utmost confidence in this House of Representatives and the people in general to know that they are not going to allow this man to have his way. There is no question which course will be followed or whether the people will allow this anarchistic plan, under the disguise of economy, to triumph over the plan of progressive construction. These are, in some people's minds, radical steps, but they are not so radical when you figure or think for a minute how the people's mind has changed in the last two or three years. In my opinion the thought of the people has changed more in this time to a progressive and human state than in 40 years previous. Some big men have made statements in the last year that they must divide their profits with the workers. And right here I want to say that organized labor deserves a lot more credit, although they might have made mistakes and are making mistakes, but they must at least have this credit, they kept this man, who is willing to sacrifice everything to realize this selfish idea of controlling labor, from getting by.

The Chamber of Commerce is the biggest union in the world and for years have been a powerful factor in forming public opinion and putting over legislation, of course, which was for their interest and as they saw it. I have heard a number of business men say, and they are sincere in the belief, that they were doing the right thing—they thought by that kind of action, suggestions, and recommendations they were building up this country and giving labor work, but it was also building up at the same time our great monopolist. And they have always criticized labor for organizing; but it was all right for them to organize. They realized when labor was thoroughly organized under one head, the same as they were, that labor's power would equal their own, and, naturally, would interfere with their plans. This war brought this on, and now labor is just as powerful. And now they are commencing to whine. This organization business may be wrong, but it is the only chance labor has to compete with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

This job is a real American job, and there is no question in my mind we are going to do the same thing we did to win this war. We are going to win this battle. But we must be good Americans. This thought has flashed through my mind a number of times: What is a good American; who is he? In my opinion a good American is a man who believes in a Supreme Being; a good American is a man who places his country first, last, and all the time; a good American is a man who protects his family, raises a family, and leads a clean, Christian life; a good American is a man who loves his brother; a good American is a man who is willing to serve in this world, not for the pleasures and conveniences he can get out of it, but serves for his fellow man. Let us at least try to be real Americans.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM D. UPSHAW,

OF GEORGIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, August 13, 1919.

Mr. UPSHAW. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include two communications, one from the Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta and the other from the Atlanta Federation of Trade, concerning the present railroad situation.

They are as follows:

Whereas there is manifestation of unrest in the life of the Nation, which is now affecting all transportation and threatens the whole industrial fabric of the country; and

Whereas in these times of stress when all law-abiding people are, in good faith, endeavoring to adjust themselves to new conditions brought about by the war and as the result of the sacrifices of the lives of thousands of American boys on foreign soil; and

Whereas the Government is now engaged in the vitally important task of making a treaty which will be of world-wide importance not only to this country but to all the nations of the earth; and

Whereas calmness of thought and sturdiness of purpose are essential to the correct adjustment of the relations of this country to the other countries of the world; and

Whereas open threats of industrial war have been made and strikes which affect the welfare of the country are at hand and other strikes of Nation-wide proportion are threatened, which condition is inconsistent with the sober fitting of the relations of the peoples of this country to each other and with that calm judgment which this country must show in dealing with the other countries of the world; and

Whereas the railroad employees who are now actually on strike were in the service of the Government, and their action in breaking down the transportation system of the Nation is a disservice to the country at the time when it most needs the support of all patriotic citizens: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, requested to call upon those employees to return to the patriotic service of the country by resuming the duties which they have left off; be it further

Resolved, That the existing strikes now affecting the railroads of this locality, and which threaten to be extended to all of the railroads of the country, are most severely condemned, for that the actions of the Government in such matters do not justify this method of treatment of this subject by those who are responsible therefor or participate therein; and, further, because such action is inconsistent with the higher duties of citizenship and is an attempt to substitute intimidation for law; be it further

Resolved, That the governor of this State and others in authority be, and they are hereby, requested to take immediate steps to protect the lives and property of our citizens against the food and fuel shortage which must inevitably follow the proposed strike and suspension of transportation; be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, to the governor of Georgia, to the Legislature of Georgia now assembled, to the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, and to the press.

ATLANTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ATLANTA FEDERATION OF TRADES,
Atlanta, Ga., August 11, 1919.

Hon. WILLIAM D. UPSHAW,
Congressman Fifth District of Georgia,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: The Atlanta Federation of Trades most respectfully submits the following memorial to your earnest consideration:

First. (a) That on December 22, 1918, the members of the trade organization—for reasons hereinafter mentioned—in regular and legal manner, petitioned the Railroad Administration for a specific and graduated increase in the wages commensurate, in their judgment, with the then prevailing cost of such commodities as are properly termed "the necessities of life."

(b) That the maximum per hour wages paid such operatives as machinists, blacksmiths, and boiler makers was at the time 68 cents per hour, the operatives in the so-called semiskilled trade and apprentices being proportionately less.

(c) That although at the time the justice and the need for such increase in wage scale as that asked for in said petition was apparent and undisputed, if any attention whatsoever was paid by the petitioned authorities to the petitioners' petition the fact was not at any time manifested in action, and to this day, so far as any remedial action is concerned, the said petition still stands in statu quo.

(d) That regardless of the failure of the Railroad Administration, the National War Labor Board, or any other Federal agency, to grant the needed relief sought, said petitioners remained continuously and faithfully at work under the wage condition complained of, which condition continued to become more and more aggravated and oppressive by reason of the constantly increasing cost of living, even with the coming of peace, until August 1; then the men, after serving due notice of their intentions, inaugurated the present protest.

Second. (a) That, contrary to the often-reiterated charge that the men acted without the express sanction of the international officers of their trade organizations, does not argue any lack of interest on the part of these officials in the welfare of the protesting workers or the cause which impelled their walking out; nor does it in any measure indicate disloyalty to or disrespect for on the men's part to said international officials or the general movement in which all the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor, and notably the four railroad brotherhoods, is actively engaged just now in promoting.

(b) That there is no dispute between the men and their international officials as to the justification of the former's action, the only difference of mind having to do solely with time and technical regularity of method, and not with any basic principle of action. In other words, at heart the said officials do sanction the course of the men, but belatedly made known a preference to order the men out only after a referendum vote should have been taken.

Third. (a) That the result of the suggested referendum vote could not be ascertained and action thereupon made effective without the loss of 30 days, long before the end of which time—if we may judge the immediate future by the immediate past; the ravages of the necessities—profiteers would have reached a point at which the petitioning workers and their families' condition would have been positively and absolutely unbearable.

(b) That the trend of events having to do with national economic conditions took such shape and latterly became so accelerated in motion that the petitioning workers, in sanguinity that their course would meet with approval, with which it really has met unofficially by the said international officials, decide, concertedly and with one accord by their several local union organizations, to institute the actions that are now under way and not to temporize longer with a situation in which further delay only threatens disaster, rather than offer hope, for the attainment of the desire and imperative object.

(c) That while this action argues neither lack of faith in said official by said men, nor vice versa, the fact of the ignoring of petitioners' petition from December, 1918, to this good day argues with particular and indisputable force a lack of interest in the welfare of the petitioners and their families on the part of the Federal Railroad Administration.

Fourth. (a) That the workers involved in this movement to a man each did his part—his full man's part—loyally and patriotically and zealously, either in the service uniform of the United States or in the no less potent ranks of labor at home, in the winning of the World War for the safeguarding of the civilized nations of mankind against Prussian autocracy.

(b) That surely a people or a class that can in the shedding of its blood and the sweat of its brow make a world "safe for democracy" can and should apply the fundamental principles of democracy, the principles involved in the inherent rights of "life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness," to itself and its own.

(c) That these basic and inherent rights can not be enjoyed by citizens who and whose families, while forced to subsist within fixed and circumscribed limited income, are from day to day dependent for their subsistence upon the uncurbed and inordinate profits, rapacity of an unrestrained and rampant class, whose zeal is for gain alone.

Fifth. (a) That these workers did not leave their work in response to any desire of their own to be idle, nor to manifest any inclination of disloyalty to their leaders. They did not go out from choice, and certainly, as their past services and sacrifices have abundantly proven, they have only the highest regard for their country, loyalty to its interest, and respect for its flag. But they do feel that an injustice has been committed against them; that they are being made to suffer under a wrong which is none of their own making; that disregard and disrespect for them and their welfare and interests are manifested in the failure of their petition to receive that measure of attention which all right-thinking men must concede it deserves.

(b) And it is solely with the end in view to bring about a removal of that injustice and a correction of the wrong and a recognition of their rights of American citizenship that they elected to follow the course now being pursued.

(c) That in view of the President's then announced plan to absent himself from the Capital to launch upon a protracted tour of the country in the interest of an issue that is entirely apart from and foreign to the domestic economic crisis which menaces these men, and in view of the further fact that the House of Representatives itself had voted to recess for a period of 30 days or more, during all of which time no remedial action on the part either of the administration or of Congress could have been hoped for, much less expected, it was only natural and reasonable that these men should conclude that their only hope for release lay in such action as that decided upon by them and put into effect.

(d) Your petitioners further submit that the protest of said workers was and is regarded by them, and approved by this federation, as a protest not only necessary and in the interest of their original petition for higher wage, but most particularly as a solemn declaration against the heartless indifference of our own Government officials, the humble worker, and the well-being of his family. We submit in the name of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, of which these organizations are a part, that due and proper consideration has not been paid to the modest request of these men by Government officials, but, to the contrary, whose attitude clearly shows that they are not in harmony with the brand of democracy that stands for "equal rights for all and privileges to none." We submit that these men and their families have been cruelly neglected and that they have been made to suffer undue privations by reason of the lack of proper attention having been accorded their original request by said officials. We submit that these men did not leave their employment with laughter and light hearts, nor yet was there ever in their minds or hearts bitter feelings toward any. Theirs was a case of presenting to the country their original request and to express their disapproval of the law's delay through the indifference of those in authority to the voice of the oppressed.

We submit further that we are not unmindful of the seriousness of the situation and all the distressing events that will follow in the Southeast if continued; the thought but adds a great weight of woe to our already heavy spirit and makes the crime of official indifference to the interest of the people the greater.

Sixth. (a) That we, the Atlanta Federation of Trades, not only commend the course pursued by these organizations, but approve the action and motive underlying it, and we pledge it our wholehearted, undivided, and unyielding support.

(b) We go further than that. We agree, as this instrument attests, to the extreme of appealing directly to the President of the United States for a manifestation of concern in the lives and welfare of these men and their hearthstones that has not been forthcoming from that branch of our Government to which they are immediately related in their accustomed avocation.

Seventh. (a) We believe that it is within the precincts and power of yourself, as President of the United States, to bring about a redress of the wrongs to which these honest and purposeful workers have been and are being subjected. We are mindful that Congress can enact legislation which we believe will bring about a new status and a new day and a new hope for the working masses, for the producing class of this great Republic's citizenship, such legislation to be more explicit as that which is now pending, and which has publicly received the sanction and commendation of the said railroad brotherhood and organized labor generally.

(b) We desire, therefore, to go on record as adding ours to the request of the general ranks of the workers of our country that such legislation, laws calculated to bring labor into a higher estate in our country, and other laws, by the operation of which the cost of living can be brought to a point of reduction that will in a measure meet the income of the masses of the people. We respectfully ask that such legislation be speedily enacted.

(c) We make this appeal in the firm conviction that it is in behalf of the only means by which our country may be spared calamitous consequences of prolonged delay.

Trusting you will give this memorial prompt and considerate attention, we beg to remain,

Very respectfully,

LOUIE P. MARQUARDT,
Recording Secretary.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES' WAGES.

LINCOLN, NEBR., *August 9.*

To the EDITOR OF THE STAR:

We noticed an article in Friday's Star headed, "Lincoln post-office employees have not asked for higher wages." By way of opening, we want to brand this statement as an absolute mistake. If anyone desires to create the impression that the employees of this office are satisfied with the existing conditions, he is wrong. We want to say that the postal employees here have asked higher wages. The article referred to also states that the postal employees have been granted a 25 per cent raise. This is also not true. They were given a temporary fiscal year raise of $200. A magnificent sum to combat the present high cost of living. This is the only raise the postal employees have had since 1910.

At that time it was considered that post-office clerks were worth $800 per year to start and an increase of $100 per year until $1,200 per year was reached, provided they stood in with the postmaster and were recommended for each raise. As a relief, during the present hard times they were given a temporary raise of $200 per year, or an average of only 20 per cent. Has living advanced 20 per cent? No need to answer. Employees start in the service now at a salary of $83.33 per month. To earn this they must work on the average of one-half of their time at night. They are presented with a map and a scheme book and told to learn what railway post office or line every post office in the State is on. This they are compelled to do at home on their own time. He must know all junction points. Before he can work mail he must know the running time and meeting points of every mail train in the State, both night and day. After he has learned Nebraska, he must then learn Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Wyoming, South Dakota, etc. As an illustration of the way a letter is dispatched, let us take a letter mailed in Lincoln and addressed to Central City. In the forenoon it is put up in a package and labeled to "Lincoln and Billings 39." After 10.40 a. m. it is labeled to "Omaha and Grand Island 27" and sent to Valparaiso over an express train to catch its proper train. After 2 p. m. it is labeled to "Omaha and Ogden 13" and sent to Omaha to catch the Union Pacific train there. After 5.30 it is given to "Lincoln and Billings 43." After midnight it goes by way of Omaha again until early morning, when it is sent out over the Northwestern from here labeled "Missouri Valley and Lincoln 24," and after 7.15 a. m. it again goes to 39. This is only one town out of 1,084 in the State of Nebraska. Think of learning them all so you know them instantly in that way. And then think that the janitor who sweeps the floor commands higher pay to start with than the man who is up against this kind of a proposition. Now, just a word as to the rotten conditions existing in the mail service. The public is not aware of the kind of service they are getting. For instance, one of our clerks has the label from a package of letters which shows they were mailed in New York on July 15. They reached Omaha on July 31. On August 2 they reached Lincoln, and on August 4 they were delivered. That's service (?). Only 22 days to come from New York! Time enough to have gone to Europe first. The other day the janitor handed us a package of letters which he happened to find in the wastebasket. The date on the label showed it had been there only four days. Quick work. We have known circular mail to lie around the post office for over 72 hours before it was worked. Business men, take a tip from us: If you want your circulars to reach destination in Nebraska next week be sure they are in the office this week. We do not mean to say these delays are perpetual, but they are getting mighty frequent. We have been told by the all-night men that they handle C. O. D. parcels late in the morning that were mailed early the evening before. This is almost an everyday occurrence. You people over the city who bring your parcel-post packages. A couple of special-delivery boys have been put in charge of the mail trucks. We have only half enough men in the office who can work mail. The rest are new fellows who come, stay a few days, and leave in disgust. If the business men knew the treatment they were getting they would "make Rome howl." The service is rotten to the very core, and until the wage standard is raised so a man can decently support his family it will continue to get worse. It must be attractive enough so men will come into the service and take a real interest in the work. Think of a concern only giving its employees a raise of 20 per cent in the last eight or nine years. And yet Postmaster General Burleson turned over to the United States Treasury last year the sum of $17,000,000 in profits realized from postal revenue.

We have petitioned our Congressmen, as they are the only ones who can remedy matters. It is up to them alone to decide. If the public wants their mail handled as it should be, let them write their Representatives in Washington at once to grant wages to the postal workers that will enable them to clothe their wives and little ones so they are not ashamed to be seen on the streets. Then, and then only, will men who will produce results come into the service. Fifty per cent raise is not too much. Figure how much living cost has advanced. Imagine yourself on our salaries. Help us to get results that will benefit you as well as us. When that time comes the public will again have real service.

SIX POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. C. FRANK REAVIS,
OF NEBRASKA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, August 26, 1919.

Mr. REAVIS. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me to extend my remarks I append a public letter written by six postal employees of Lincoln, Nebr. The situation as revealed by this letter is shocking to the sense of justice and fair play that is inherent in the American people. No more loyal, patriotic, and industrious people live in this Nation of ours than are the postal employees, nor is there any class of labor so inadequately paid as they. I am very glad, indeed, to be permitted to place before the House and the country this dispassionate and truthful statement of a wrong done by the country to a class of men who ask nothing but justice but who have so far received little consideration:

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM C. LANKFORD,
OF GEORGIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, August 19, 1919.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, I find it necessary to vote to override the President's veto on this measure to repeal the daylight-saving law.

The people of my district have been very much inconvenienced by the so-called daylight-saving idea.

We were in the central time zone and were transferred to the eastern time zone and advanced one hour, and then under the so-called daylight-saving scheme we were advanced another hour.

So now noon comes at 10 o'clock in the morning and 9 o'clock in the evening comes before dark. Many of the good people of my district like to retire by 9 o'clock, but they do not like to go to bed before dark.

It is all wrong. We now have seven times. We have sun time, the old central time, eastern time, advanced time, incorrect time, no time, and a bad time.

If a man says he will call at your office at 2 o'clock, you do not know whether he means at 12 o'clock, 1 o'clock, 2 o'clock, 3 o'clock, or 4 o'clock. All depends on the time you have in mind and the time the other fellow has in mind. Every day mistakes are made because of this tangled-up time proposition.

A man the other day in my district and county at Ambrose, Ga., said that he got out of bed in the morning at 8 o'clock, caught a train at 7.45 o'clock, rode 14 miles to Douglas, Ga., reaching Douglas at 7.30 o'clock, ate breakfast at 7.15 o'clock, made some purchases and caught a train back home at 7 o'clock, and got back home at 7.30 o'clock. According to our different times he was gone from home an hour and a half and got back home 30 minutes before he started.

This shows how uncertain and unsatisfactory our time is under this new order of things.

Time is one of the most certain things in the world.

"Time and tide wait for no man."

And yet our present time is worse than confusion confounded. It makes everything out of joint.

Our standard time should be, as nearly as practical, the same as sun time.

My people want our old time, and I hope that we will be able to give it to them and to the Nation.

Mondell Soldier Settlement Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK W. MONDELL,

OF WYOMING,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, August 20, 1919.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I submit for printing in the RECORD a recent editorial from the New York Times, under the caption "Homesteads for veterans." This sane and sound editorial from a conservative eastern newspaper presents clearly some of the arguments in favor of the pending bill for soldier settlements.

The editorial in question is as follows:

HOMESTEADS FOR VETERANS.

In a report upon the national soldiers' settlement act, the title of the bill introduced by Representative MONDELL to establish returning soldiers and sailors upon the land, Chairman SINNOTT, of the Committee on Public Lands, says that "there is one thing on which all are agreed, something should be done for the soldier." It is a noteworthy circumstance that a Kentucky soldier, KING SWOPE, was recently elected to Congress in the eighth district because he advocated six months' pay for the soldier and sailor who served in the war. The district had never before, it is said, gone Republican. The disquieting thing about this overturn is that the veteran SWOPE would never have been elected if he had not demanded a draft on the public Treasury of six months' pay for 4,800,000 soldiers and sailors. A distinction could not, or would not, be made between the American who was lucky enough to serve with the colors in France and the American who was undergoing training at home; and the presumption is that every soldier and sailor—that is to say, all of the rank and file, officers and privates and marines and seamen—would receive for six months the same pay they drew while the war lasted. An enormous sum would be taken from the Treasury, and little good the soldier would derive from an award the use of which would be fleeting.

Now, it is obvious that such legislation by Congress would be the signal for one long, drawn-out raid upon the Treasury, lasting until and after the surviving veterans of the host of 4,800,000 had passed from the scene. The pension list of the Civil War would doubtless be exceeded by billions of dollars. It was to avert such a burden from the back of the taxpayer that Congress opened to the American soldier serving in the Great War the opportunity of insuring himself at a very moderate cost. Of that opportunity he can still avail himself, and yet there are all kinds of proposals to do something additional for the soldier, in many cases without much regard for his welfare permanently. When States make provision for their own soldiers, as Massachusetts has done, by providing a bonus of $100 for each of its veterans—$20,000,000 for a total of 200,000—it is an affair of the people of that State, but when it comes to Federal aid it is an affair of the whole people, and public sentiment will require that something worth while be done for the soldiers and sailors.

One very objectionable scheme is a system of loans to them for the purpose of buying homes anywhere on the installment plan, to cost the Nation a minimum of $16,000,000,000 and a maximum of $40,000,000,000. It has been well said that this "would result in the wildest orgy of land speculation the world has ever witnessed."

Many States will be disposed to make gifts of money to their soldiers, but if the Nation—that is to say, Congress—is to do something for their benefit, it should be on a plan that will not only make them independent of further aid during their lives but increase the prosperity of the whole country, and that is the purpose of the utilitarian Mondell bill, which is thoroughly practicable. Briefly, it designs to place the soldier on land reclaimed by his own efforts, for which he is to receive liberal compensation. He will pay for the land on easy terms during a period of years. He is also to have credit for all the tools, machinery, and stock he needs to develop his farm and make it profitable. It is Secretary Lane's plan, thought out wisely to the last detail. He has consulted men in all walks of life and occupations—engineers, agriculturists, stockmen, sociologists, bankers, and business men, as well as the soldiers themselves, governors, and Members of Congress.

The American Legion, which represents 4,800,000 soldiers and sailors, any of whom may acquire homesteads and the means to maintain them, is a unit for Secretary Lane's proposals as embodied in the Mondell bill. It provides an appropriation of $500,000,000, but not a dollar of the sum is to be expended without the supervision of Congress. The Secretary of the Interior will be the general manager and director of operations. The Committee on Appropriations may be likened to a board of directors and all the Members of Congress to stockholders. Governors and commissions in the various States are to cooperate. Thus there need be no blundering in the execution. It is provided by section 9 of the bill that States supplying 25 per cent of the capital required by settlement within their borders may assume the entire administration of the work, except that the Reclamation Service will prepare the land for their soldiers, giving them employment meanwhile at current wages, so that they can save the moderate sum which they are to put into the homesteads themselves. Nearly 90,000 soldiers have already made formal application for land under the terms of the Mondell bill, and this number will surely be increased as the plan comes to be generally understood. The aim is to establish on the land every soldier and sailor who feels the call to it and elects to become a farmer or stockman.

It must always be borne in mind that every soldier and sailor may take out or continue the insurance offered by the Government, and clearly enough the majority of veterans will go back to their old occupations by choice, and will need no assistance from State or Nation or have any desire to solicit or accept it. There will remain, nevertheless, large numbers of veterans who must have aid to become independent. The Mondell bill, the national soldier settlement act, affords the model method, and it is evident that the crops and live stock raised by the homesteaders would add measurably to the wealth of the country and reduce the cost of living. States may do what they please to help or reward their soldiers and sailors, but the Nation can not do better for them than to establish them on the land and give them an opportunity to become self-supporting and independent.

I also present for printing in the RECORD an editorial by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, which appeared in the May, 1919, issue of the American Federationist. The editorial referred to presents some exceedingly strong arguments for the soldier settlement legislation from historical, governmental, and economic viewpoints.

The editorial in question is as follows:

OPEN THE LAND.

During Jacques Turgot's day in France no peasant owned any part of the French soil on which he lived and worked. When Count Turgot suggested to the King that French lands be bought at a fair price from 25,000 noblemen and sold to the peasants he was bitterly denounced as a traitor to his class. In 1776 he was deposed by the King. It was only a short time thereafter that the lands of France were divided among the peasants, while many of those noblemen were on their way to the guillotine, and others were forced into exile.

When Henry Clay suggested that the Government should settle the slave question by buying the slaves for twelve hundred million dollars he was savagely attacked and denounced as a traitor to the South. A little later slaves were freed and the South was made to pay for its folly.

A tidal wave of restless humanity is sweeping across the world. A social calamity threatens the peoples of Europe. Our land is not altogether free from the sparks of the fires of human dissension, strife, and turmoil, which are threatening the very foundations of some of the European nations. It would be amusing, were it not tragic, to watch our learned and good men in Congress in their alertness for political advantage and their utter disregard and failure of foresight in dealing promptly and efficiently with the many vital problems now pressing for solution.

The soldiers, sailors, and workers of all lands, including our own, are thinking in terms of land. The great statesmen of the world and the peace plenipotentiaries in Paris have been diligently at work for some time past seeking an understanding and agreement regarding divisions of land and the payment of war reparation by the grants of land. In this division of lands shall we repeat the errors of the past?

A little over a hundred years ago, when generals like Marlborough, Wellington, and others returned victoriously from the battle field, they received immense grants of money and seats for themselves and their descendants in the House of Lords. However, when the veterans who did the fighting and won the battles returned, they were rewarded, if at all, by a permit to beg, and threaten to be hanged if they attempted to beg without having received a permit to do so.

In 1359, when England annexed the larger part of France, the victorious soldiers were rewarded for their valorous deed by being exiled to and disbanded in the peaceful and prosperous province of Brittany, with permission to plunder at their will and leisure its rich and unoffending people.

How are we to manifest our gratitude and appreciation to our returning soldiers and sailors and to our industrial warriors who made possible the greatest political and military achievement ever recorded in the annals of mankind? Are we, too, to reward our victorious soldiers and sailors and workers by granting them permission to plunder and to beg? Has this great war been fought and won for the exaltation of those in possession of the wealth of the Nation or for the general welfare of all the peoples and the realization of a just and fair and democratic arrangement in all our relations and possessions?

There is one way of meeting the situation. We have as yet an incomplete and not fully developed country. It will take hundreds of years to develop our lands entirely. There are millions of acres of land in the United States that can be saved from worthlessness and brought into value and made a permanent part of the United States by drainage and by reclamation through irrigation. There is no sound reason why Congress should not extend the same principle to the lands of the South and the lands of the North as to the lands of the West.

It is our responsibility—the responsibility of our Government—to provide the returning soldier and sailor as well as the wage earner, with an opportunity to possess and develop our unused lands.

Secretary Lane's proposed land settlement bill not merely provides homes and liberal conditions for the men who are looking for them, but it serves the further purpose of developing our country while providing for and paying the labor to develop it.

Road building, river improvement, irrigation, planning, recovery of waste lands, acquisition of deserted property—all this and more have been embodied in the comprehensive bill urged by Secretary Lane and thus far disregarded by Congress. He is asking for an appropriation of $100,000,000 for construction—a modest sum in face of the billions that have been voted for destruction.

It is the land question more than any other which first started the rumblings of unrest and discontent in Russia. It is upon the land question that many nations of the past met their Waterloo. The greatest service we can render ourselves and our Government is to encourage by substantial means the natural promptings of our people to acquire title to a home and a stake in our land—land capable of early production and which does not require a generation to develop.

Let us assure our soldiers and sailors and industrial warriors of the fullest possible opportunity to make an honest living, so there will be no need for begging as in the ages past. Let us encourage those broken in health to look forward to the curative power of life in the open. Now that there is no further need for digging trenches abroad, Congress should provide the opportunity and means for digging and developing the unused fields at home.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

High Cost of Living and Perils.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES J. THOMPSON,
OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, August 22, 1919.

Mr. THOMPSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I visited Trinity Church last night in this city, where there has been organized a public forum to discuss the high cost of living, which now seems uppermost in the minds of the people. I listened to vain and vague discussions that led nowhere and promised no results. Upon this question we are getting nowhere. The high cost of living was a campaign cry in 1912 on behalf of our friends the Democrats; and now, after six years of socialistic Democracy and misrule, with its long train of bureaus and bureaucrats and commissions galore, and trainloads of high-classed and high-salaried men who will be sent away from Washington as soon as the next Republican President is inaugurated, in 1921, old Gen. High Cost seems to be in supreme command of the country.

We are getting nowhere in our discussions. The President, with all the beauty and glory of his brilliant rhetoric, comes before this body and asks for more power and millions of money to be used by armies of Government employees at high salaries and to employ brilliant and high-priced attorneys to bring more lawsuits and give more lawyers employment. I am not in favor of giving the President any more power or another dollar. He and his bureaus and departments have already too much power and are costing this Government too much money.

Men at the forum at Trinity Church last night and men in the Halls of this Congress to-day talk very much alike. Most people solve the problem in the light of their pet animosities. In the whirl of charge and countercharge it seems that no one escapes. Wholesalers, retailers, manufacturers, bankers, employees, labor unions, all have to take their turn on the firing line. All are equally busy in attack and defense, and, as has been well said, "The only relative silent class is that of men who work on small salaries, who have no weapons of combinations, no kind of control over the size of their incomes, and who are called on to pay not only the increased cost of living but the enhanced wages that are exacted by their more fortunate and organized comrades." The profiteer is, of course, abhorred of God and man. Since I have been in this Congress I have heard the distinguished ex-Speaker repeatedly declare upon this floor that he was in favor of jailing all profiteers, and in the exuberance of his passion I believe he also exclaimed that he was in favor of hanging them higher than Haman.

While perhaps many of us are not so radical as he, yet I think we are all agreed in an abhorrence of the profiteer. Indeed, our resentment is so keen that we usually overlook the formalities of definition. For what is a profiteer? Let me quote, if you please, from the utterances of a distinguished journal, which recently said:

"Doubtless we can all name some profiteers according to our favorite hostilities—packers, leather makers, and so forth. But what constitutes a profiteer? In what way is his action distinctively different from that of other men? How shall we know him when we see him? What sort of indictment shall we draw against him?

"A profiteer is presumably one who avails himself of a national need, of a national crisis, in order to enrich himself. But in that event who among us shall escape, except the salaried and unorganized class? And they, too, would be profiteers if they were able. We have not yet heard of anyone, high or low, who has shown any disinclination to sell his goods in the highest market or to buy them in the lowest. It does not matter whether those goods are labor or sides of bacon, whether they are large in quantity or small. And we may say that if we should hear of such persons in any considerable numbers we shall at once order our ascension robes, no matter what their price. We are, every one of us, in the profiteering game, if it comes to that, except those who can not get into it, and they wish heartily that they could."

We, as Congressmen, know and realize that everybody is clamoring at our doors for more wages, more pay, more money. The poor postal clerks and postal carriers, employees of the Government but not in a position to organize like organized labor; labor on the floor of this House, with its minimum wage bill just passed; the soldiers' pension bill carrying sixty-five millions to justly and righteously take care of those brave men, who in the dark days of 1860 and 1861 bared their breasts to the iron hail of battle that the Union might be saved; and many other organizations; but if a single Member of Congress should rise upon the floor of this House and ask that his wages to conform to the present high cost of living be raised from $7,500 to $10,000 the country would drop dead from heart failure. But should Congress demand higher pay it would be in the same situation as the manufacturer who demands a higher price. The workman who avails himself of the situation might be deemed a profiteer, for he is in the same situation as the manufacturer who demands a higher price or the Member of Congress who might demand a higher salary. Each is a vague and economic law as old as trade itself. Each, of course, blames the other for his own exaction, and it may be said that the exaction of each neutralizes the exaction of the other. And what are you going to do about it? For answer permit me to quote liberally from a recent article on this subject from the pen of a distinguished journalist on the Pacific coast. He said:

"A technical diagnosis of the disease in the face of the irreconcilable opinions of innumerable experts would be futile. Congressmen and the like are the only people who know instantly and infallibly what to do in the face of every human emergency, and it will be noted that their activities usually take the form of demagogy with its many evil heads of denunciation, appeals, investigations, and commissions. They may all be classified under the colloquial and convenient term of 'bunk.' We have seen this same flurry before, although not on so large a scale. We have witnessed the almost incredible sillinesses of our so-called leaders again and again. We 'dissolved' the Oil and Tobacco Trusts. We waged legal war upon organization after organization, and no one was a bit the better for it except the lawyer, and no one a bit the worse for it except the public.

"The Federal Trade Commission raged up and down the land busily doing nothing except raise hatreds. Are we to have another dose of the same futilities for lack of a leader to tell the truth? Doubtless there are some prices that could be lowered by direct Executive order, but it would be well to ask ourselves the end of that particular road. Are we to do business henceforth on a basis of Executive orders? When the Government guaranteed the price of wheat at $2.26 we might have foreseen the increased acreage that would be devoted to wheat and the decrease in the supply of meat, butter, and eggs. We might have foreseen that prices must soar, since nearly everything has a wheat basis. Of course we foresaw nothing. We never do. It may be there is now a great deal of hoarding. Probably there is. But we shall gain nothing by violently looting the hoards. What about the morning after?

"Now, as to the packers. At present there is a human cry concerning them. A magazine called the Argonaut has this to say: 'Do we really believe that the packers, sinful though they may be, have the power to lower prices?' A simple and indisputable calculation will show that if the packers were to sell at actual cost the decrease in the price of a pound of meat would be imperceptible—a fraction of a cent. And here we may note the curious fact that the packers are being attacked for paying too low a price to the cattle raisers—that is to say, they are giving us our meat too cheaply. Obviously we can not have it both ways. If we merely want to destroy some one, by all means go after the packers, but let us avoid the curious delusion that in that way we can lower the cost of living.

"The remedy is largely in the hands of the public, but it will not be found in hysterical legislation nor by empowering a half

dozen new commissions to hoist the black flag. The world has been destroying its wealth for the last five years. During the war we had a spasm of what we call economy. We conserved, or thought we did. The moment the war was over we began to buy with prodigal haste, and the manufacturers who have lessened their production were caught napping.

"There was an unexpected scarcity, and those who had any commodities to sell were quick to take advantage of the sudden demand. Labor did the same. We all did the same. We have not heard of any workman who demanded a reduction of his pay on the ground that it was excessive. We have not heard of any packer who accepted the lower rather than the higher bid for his sides of bacon. The workmen who go on strike for higher wages—that is to say, who hoard their commodity for a higher price—are doing precisely the same as the packer who hoards his sides of bacon. It is an ugly spectacle; but, then, all competition is ugly.

"There are some things that we must buy, no matter how high the price, or else die; but there are large numbers of other things that we need not buy at all. For the matter of that, we need not buy meat, and we might even be better off without it. The woman who pays $120 for a suit that cost $60 a few years ago is not the victim of the profiteer. She is a victim of her own vanity. Probably she could buy a suit for a very small amount if she would alter her standard. The high cost of living is largely due to our stupid resolve to go on living as we lived before the war. It can not be done. But the worst of all remedies, the most inane, is an appeal to the Government.

"If there is no help for the people except from Congress, then, indeed, the people are in a perilous plight."

We need less legislation, less lawsuits, less investigations by committees on the high cost of living, less arraignment of class against class. My constructive suggestion would be that the President of the United States proclaim Labor Day as a nation-wide reduction day and start a nation-wide agitation among the people for economy and retrenchment on subsequent reduction days among the merchants, manufacturers, and labor unions for wise and honest reductions and retrenchments. The country and the world are in the midst of great reforms and the flames of revolution are threatening everywhere around and about us, and America is not yet fully aroused to the gravity of the situation.

The Teachers' Retirement Bill for the District of Columbia.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES P. WOODS,

OF VIRGINIA.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, August 26, 1919.

Mr. WOODS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, the need for this legislation seems so apparent and the sentiment in its favor, as developed in the hearings before the committee, seems so overwhelming that I considered argument in its favor unnecessary. Only its importance and far-reaching effect constrain me to seemingly trespass upon your time.

In my judgment, no measure of more vital importance has come before this session. In the main, the other measures we have been considering—some of them of great importance—are in comparison but expedients of the hour, while this proposed legislation, when we consider that it will serve as an example for all of the States to follow, and they will follow it, as mine has done in principle, will touch every hearthstone in all the land, not only for this generation but for all those that shall come hereafter. These other measures which we have been considering, such as the Army, Navy, and Agricultural bills, deal at least largely with things merely material, while this measure reaches the development of the highest faculty of the highest creature of God's creation. It touches the manhood and womanhood of our future citizenship.

I regret that some opposition seems to have developed. The taxpayers and people of the District who, under the prevailing half-and-half plan, pay as a minimum one-half of the amount provided, not contributed by the teachers themselves, have, through the only representatives allowed them, spoken unanimously in favor of the measure. Notwithstanding they are footing one-half the bill, their views as expressed go unheeded apparently by the opponents of the measure. I do not claim that their views should be controlling, but I do claim they are entitled to our serious consideration.

But aside from mere local considerations, this bill in its exemplary feature will serve in some measure as a model bill for the various States, and the time should come and will soon come when all the States will adopt the principle.

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] has very pertinently opposed the measure on the ground of his opposition to civil pensions generally. I express no judgment as to the soundness of his position. I may, however, say in passing that his position is against the trend of our modern industrial life in that respect. In his own State, in the city of Memphis, there is a large structural steel-fabricating plant which has for a number of years successfully and satisfactorily operated under the plan of a pension system for its faithful but worn-out or unfortunate employees. To abandon it would be a step backward.

But assuming, for the sake of argument, that the gentleman is correct in his position as a general proposition, there are exceptions to all rules. The work of the teacher should not be placed in the same class with that of the clerical worker, the artisan, or the manual laborer, however important may be their service. There is just as much difference between the work of these two respective classes and their results as there is between the delicate mind, which by the deft hand of training and education may be fashioned into a demon or an angel, and the cold inanimate metal upon which the artisan rings his hammer.

The one is dealing for the most part with things inanimate that will at most soon pass away. The other is giving to our children education, permitting them to take with them that which will be at home their friend, abroad their introduction, in solitude their solace, and in society their ornament; that which will chasten vice, guide their virtue, and give a grace and government to their genius. The teachers of this land are engaged in the work of strengthening our children's minds with early application, informing their infancy of the great principles of human action, and in sending them forth to good citizenship in the world, too vigilant to be deceived by its calms and too vigorous to be shaken by its whirlwinds. I repeat, the character and the far-reaching effects of their work upon our citizenship for the generations to come entitle our teachers to a place of importance in a unique class, and the fact that they are retired with a pension, so called, will serve as no criterion for the like retirement of other civil employees or public servants.

But, Mr. Speaker, I maintain with confidence further that this proposal is not a pension in the ordinary acceptation of the word. The teachers of this District are demanding of you no gift. Mark you, this request is being made by those in charge of our schools and having at heart their best interests. They are not coming on their knees asking you gentlemen opposing this bill to measure out to them from penurious hands a reward for long, continuous, and faithful service; but the school authorities, who have at heart only the welfare of the schools and the pupils in attendance, are asking that this Congress, legislating for this the Capital of the Nation, do everything possible to give to the work of the teacher the highest efficiency, and upon that ground, and that ground alone, I am willing to rest the claims of this measure.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] hugs as a priceless incentive to human endeavor "the fear of old age." Indeed that fear has driven many of our teachers, devoted though they were to this most important work, into more lucrative vocations. In order to increase to its highest point the teacher's efficiency, we should remove from her vision the specter, ever rising before her, of that day to inevitably come, when "Age and Want, that ill-matched pair," will descend upon her and demand their reckoning.

We recognize the principle in our retirement provisions for our college professors in our larger institutions from motives of securing more efficiency, and I appeal to you gentlemen of the House, by the passage of this bill applicable here at the Nation's capital and to serve as a model for all of the States, to set in motion an influence that will write over the arches of every school building throughout the land, from the log cabin on the mountain side to the stately structure that is the pride of our larger cities, so that every teacher entering may read, "She who enters here may leave financial care behind." When this is done, and not until then, will our teachers be able to give their best years and their best service in this great, far-reaching cause, and then, and not until then, will our public schools be what they ought to be.

Let the Responsibility Rest Where It Justly Belongs: Upon the Republican Party.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS L. BLANTON,
OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, August 22, 1919.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding the fact that the House of Representatives gave up its contemplated recess at the urgent insistence of the President, who requested prompt and adequate action to be taken to stop profiteering and reduce the high cost of living, it is a well-known fact that with the exception of the one day upon which the President addressed Congress, the House under Republican control, between adjournment on Saturday, August 2, 1919, and Monday morning, August 18, 1919, was not able to muster a quorum. Should not the responsibility rest upon the Republican majority?

What the President requested Congress to do was to stop profiteering, through the passage of adequate legislation. He did not request Congress to stop any particular class of profiteering, but to stop all profiteering, so as to reduce the high cost of living to the lowest maximum. Because the control of all legislation is now in the hands of a Republican majority in both the House and Senate, this responsibility naturally rests upon the Republican Party.

It is a well-known fact that there has been greater profiteering in rentals of dwellings than in foods, feeds, or fuel. To give a personal illustration: As I have five children, and neither hotels nor apartments will take children, I am forced to rent a residence. Filling numerous appointments daily with the various departments makes it absolutely necessary that I maintain an automobile. Beginning September 1, 1919, I am forced to pay $62 per month more for a residence and garage than I have paid during the year preceding September 1. Within five blocks of the Capitol, on East Capitol Street, a real estate man has just paid $13,000 for a residence to occupy himself, out of $20,000 profits he admits he made during the war by renting houses and subletting the rooms. Continuation of the Saulsbury law will grant little relief, because in numerous cases the owners of the property are getting only nominal rent, while the great profits taken in are made by the subletters.

Yet the bill reported to the House by the Agriculture Committee, and just passed, contained no provision whatever to stop profiteering on rentals or in any way to relieve this particular item largely responsible for the high cost of living. Who is responsible? Let us see, and then let the country place the responsibility where it should justly rest.

The House Committee on Agriculture, framing and reporting this bill to the House and having charge of its passage, was composed of the following Members, 7 Democrats and 14 Republicans, to wit:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPUBLICANS.	DEMOCRATS.
Gilbert N. Haugen, Iowa, chairman.	Gordon Lee, Georgia.
James C. McLaughlin, Michigan.	Ezekiel S. Candler, Mississippi.
Sydney Anderson, Minnesota.	J. Thomas Heflin, Alabama.
William W. Wilson, Illinois.	Thomas L. Rubey, Missouri.
Charles B. Ward, New York.	James Young, Texas.
William B. McKinley, Illinois.	Henderson M. Jacoway, Arkansas.
Elijah C. Hutchinson, New Jersey.	John V. Lesher, Pennsylvania.
Fred S. Purnell, Indiana.	
Edward Voigt, Wisconsin.	
M. O. McLaughlin, Nebraska.	
Evan J. Jones, Pennsylvania.	
Carl W. Riddick, Montana.	
J. N. Tincher, Kansas.	
J. Kuhio Kalanianaole, Hawaii.	

When during the debate of this bill under the five-minute rule for amendments the amendment was considered to prevent further profiteering in rents for dwelling and dwelling rooms, with only 123 Members present and voting, the amendment was passed by a vote of 76 to 47; and after a tellers' vote was demanded by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HAUGEN], the Republican chairman of the committee, in an effort to defeat this worthy amendment, and every available Republican to be found was summoned by the teller bell, the amendment was again passed by a vote of 79 to 63 (p. 4207 RECORD). And when on final passage of the bill in the House a separate vote was demanded on this amendment and the Speaker announced that the "Noes seemed to have it," which would have defeated the amendment, I requested that the vote be taken by the yeas and nays, which would place the responsibility of defeating this amendment by a record vote upon each Member who voted against it, and by arising 60 Members could have forced the yeas and nays, and the Republican chairman and the Republican steering committee made no effort whatever to force a record vote, and only eight Members arose, which was not a sufficient number to require a record vote. It then became apparent that the only way to pass this salutary amendment was for the House to adjourn until Saturday, in order to give the Members absent from the Hall at the time this amendment was presented and argued a chance to learn its import and importance and for the proponents of the amendment to be prepared to force a record vote the next day; hence I made a motion to adjourn, but there was such an indifference manifested my motion was overwhelmingly voted down, and the amendment was defeated without a record vote being taken of 77 to 132, and the bill as passed makes no provision whatever to stop profiteering in rents. Now, who is responsible? Each Member may answer to his own constituents, but the people of the United States are going to hold the Republican Party responsible for this failure.

Dangers of the High Cost of Living.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. WILL TAYLOR,
OF TENNESSEE.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, August 22, 1919.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, the "high cost of living" problem is the most serious menace confronting this Nation to-day, and upon its prompt solution depend the peace, happiness, and prosperity of our great country. High authorities are wasting precious time discussing a new Utopian discovery in alleged government, commonly denominated a "league of nations," with its Fiume, Shantung, and other foreign diplomatic difficulties, industriously splitting hairs and attempting to draw lines of distinction and demarcation between tweedledee and tweedledum, while the old ship of state, laden with the hopes and aspirations of a hundred million American souls, is rapidly drifting toward the barren rocks of Bolshevism, anarchy, despair, and disaster.

"Having eyes, they see not, and having ears, they hear not," the awful misery and plaint of the people. "Straining at a gnat" thousands of miles away, they swallow camel after camel at home.

With patriotic pride, we are in the habit of declaring that the American soil will not germinate the seeds of Bolshevism, and that there is room in the American atmosphere for but one flag—Old Glory. This is indeed a beautiful sentiment and worthy of every true American citizen, but it is an iridescent and delusive one. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, let us not deceive ourselves. Human nature is the same the world over. The American people would not submit to tyranny and oppression in governmental affairs in the early history of this country; and be not deceived, they will not submit to industrial, commercial, and economic tyranny and oppression now. They are patient and long-suffering, I grant you, but there are times when "patience ceases to be a virtue." Let me admonish you, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, that the proverbial "worm will ultimately turn." High-handed graft and criminal unbridled profiteering in the essentials of life have produced a condition of misery and discontent in this country unparalleled, a condition which will rapidly develop into a panic, followed by grim-visaged revolution, if something is not immediately done to check it and correct it.

CONDITIONS UNJUSTIFIABLE.

During the last two years we have seen the prices of foodstuffs double, treble, and in many instances quadruple. This carnival of high prices has continued unrestricted and unrestrained until one class of our citizenship seems disposed to look upon all other classes as objects for legitimate prey and exploitation. As we behold and contemplate this gigantic panorama of profiteering steadily growing in volume and momentum until it has already assumed grotesque and egregious proportions, we wonder where it will finally end. Mr. Speaker, we frequently hear the statement made in attempted justification of this appalling situation that it is a "condition and not a theory" that confronts us; that the present high prices are due to the cost of production, the scarcity of foodstuffs, and so forth.

Of course, this might be true in a few isolated instances, but a very limited personal investigation will convince anyone of the utter falsity and absurdity of this argument. Why, Mr. Speaker, we are daily hearing of individual cases of "high-price" robbery that make the record even of the James brothers pale into utter insignificance. We have seen the price of shoes mount the commercial zodiac like a meteor, and still an investigation in Boston a few days ago revealed the brazen fact that shoes which it cost $5.50 to manufacture were actually being retailed within 100 yards of the factory that made them at $12—a profit of 120 per cent, if you please. While in my district during the recent recess a constituent of mine told me that a few days before he called a groceryman on the telephone and asked him what he was paying for potatoes. The groceryman replied that he was paying $1 per bushel. My informant said that a few hours later he called at the store of the same groceryman and asked him how he was selling potatoes, and the merchant replied, "Fifty cents a gallon." To use a provincialism common in this country, "Can you beat that?" Four hundred per cent profit! Now, what possible excuse or extenuation can there be for such dastardly, downright highwayry as this?

And still this deplorable condition prevails throughout the length and breadth of this Nation—from the rockbound coast of Maine to the Golden Gate of California. This condition is nothing more or less than a disease, a suppurating cancer gnawing at the vitals of the very body of the Nation, and the sooner the surgeon's knife is applied, and applied vigorously, the better.

Mr. Speaker, I have never believed in the doctrine of Government ownership, and I am still unwilling to subscribe thereto, because, in my opinion, it smacks too much of socialism, paternalism, and kindred governmental diseases. However, I do believe in Government regulation. The Government must protect the weak against the aggressions of the strong and vicious if it is long to endure. It must safeguard and secure even its humblest citizens from those intolerable conditions which, if continued, will Russianize and Mexicanize this fair Republic.

IMPORTANCE OF CONTENTMENT.

The progress and prosperity of a nation depend, in a very large measure, upon the contentment of its citizens. No nation can prosper or advance if its people are unhappy and discontented. Up until a few months ago the American people were the most happy and contented people on earth, and the American Republic was the most progressive and prosperous Nation in the whole world. Our wage earners were being well paid for their labor, and with a full dinner pail and money sufficient to provide the comforts and necessaries of life their families were happy and contented. Capital was receiving a fair return on the investment, and peace, prosperity, and good will prevailed throughout every nook and corner of our great country. Strife, jealousy, and discord, except in remote and isolated instances, were unknown. Capital respected labor and labor accorded to capital its full meed of support and confidence.

THE WAR RESPONSIBLE ORIGINALLY.

The war came on. It became necessary, practically overnight, to raise a vast Army in this country to meet and master that great foe of civilization, the German Kaiser; and in order to perform this great task vast sums of money were expended. Bonds up into the billions were issued by the Government and put upon the market, and money was spent with a lavish hand. The largest Army ever marshaled by Uncle Sam had to be sustained on foreign soil, and our allies, less fortunate than we, had to be fed and clothed. Millions of our boys from the factory and the farm, from every avenue of industry, and from every walk of life, true to the traditions of their fathers and in typical American fashion, responded to the call to the colors and marched forth to the united strains of Yankee Doodle and Dixie to fight, and, if need be, die for the eternal right. As a result of this great draft on our man power and resources our production was necessarily materially reduced. It is a well-known rule of supply and demand that the scarcer the article the higher the price thereof. Money was the most plentiful as well as the cheapest thing we had, and its purchasing power automatically declined as the price of commodities advanced.

WAR PROFITEERING.

Mr. Speaker, there were, perhaps, a few soulless individuals and corporations in this country who took advantage of the war's horrors and difficulties to amass large fortunes. While the average American citizen was making every possible sacrifice to back up the Government in the tremendous task which the war imposed these financial ghouls, with fiendish glee, coined fortunes out of the misery of the people. They were not patriots. They were not even fit to be called American citizens. In the final analysis they were simply traitors and criminals. Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold are a credit to these men, who were so sordid and mercenary that they were willing to coin their country's honor and misfortune into filthy lucre.

WAR PATRIOTISM.

Mr. Speaker, never in the history of the world did a people exhibit greater loyalty and patriotism than that shown by our people during this great struggle. In addition to sending their loved ones—the flower of the Republic—to the front to meet the treacherous and blood-thirsty Hun upon a foreign battle field, they denied themselves the customary luxuries and comforts of life, bought war securities far beyond their present means, frequently pledging their future resources, and made every possible sacrifice in the interest of their country and its flag. They willingly, ungrudingly, yea, ungrumblingly, underwent these bitter hardships that civilization, democracy, and our sacred American institutions might triumph. But now that the war has ended and there is no further cause or excuse for extravagant prices they want to return to normal conditions again.

PROFITEER IS A MISNOMER.

As suggested by the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUCKER] from the great European war just ended has evolved a new order; new conditions have resulted, and along with them new-fangled phrases and designations have been invented. Our forefathers, true to a rugged honesty that brooked no fear, spake "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," without cant, varnish, or persiflage. Instead of referring to a spade as "an oblong instrument of manual husbandry," they called it a spade. Unfortunately, in my opinion, it has been the tendency of their descendants to practice policy and indulge in euphony, which often amounts to hypocrisy, at the expense of reality and truth.

Our forefathers, true to their Anglo-Saxon instincts and vernacular, called a liar a liar, but a few years ago such a creature was referred to as a juggler of the king's English or prevaricator, but more recently he has been spoken of as a camouflager. Our forefathers denounced a man or set of men, either large manufacturers or crossroads merchants, who imposed exorbitant prices on the public as robbers, pure and simple; now they are politely and euphoniously referred to as profiteers. We are entirely too prone to get away from the tenets, habits, and landmarks of our fathers. Of course, we have witnessed great strides in science and invention in the last few years; in fact, we have been utterly astounded by the achievements of the recent past. We have seen the forked stick vanish before the now ordinary turning plow and tractor. We have seen the slow, rattling stagecoach supplanted by the high-powered auto, the fast-flying aeroplane, and the rapid-transit express train, which outspeed the very wind itself. We have witnessed the coming of the telegraph, the telephone, the moving-picture wonder, the talking machine, and all those other marvels of human genius and ingenuity. But, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, has it ever occurred to you that during all this process of development which has staggered man's mental comprehension there has been little or no change in human character and habit. Human nature, like the eternal hills, remains the same, unchanged and unchangeable! "Can the leopard change its spots or the Ethiopian his skin" has reechoed down the corridors of time and stands forth to-day, as when originally propounded 40 centuries ago, a perpetual reminder of man's impotence and God's infinity. As for me I prefer the manners and customs of our fathers. I believe a liar should be called a liar and a thief a thief, and ought to be so branded in the interest of public morals and good society. The man or set of men, the individual or organization that will set a price on an article of food or wearing apparel out of proportion to its cost of production is not a profiteer but a common, ordinary robber, and deserves to be branded and punished as such. When unfortunate men, women, and little children are actually suffering in this great Government—this boasted "land of the free and home of the brave"—on account of the lack of the necessaries of life which they can not obtain on account of unreasonable price it is no time to cavil or indulge in sugar-coated phraseology. Something must be done, and quickly done, to relieve a situation which threatens the very foundation of our industrial, commercial, and economic superstructure.

MANY REMEDIES ADVANCED.

Mr. Speaker, the disease of "high prices" has been diagnosed by various authorities, and a multiplicity of remedies have been suggested and recommended. Some alleged experts charge the cause to a lack of production of life's necessaries. If this diagnosis is correct, the remedy is easy. Some say it is due to overexportation of foodstuffs to European countries. I am inclined to believe that this is the chief cause, and I think that steps should be immediately taken to correct this situation. My God,

have we not already done enough for Europe? If the sacrifice of 100,000 brave American lives, the presence and maintenance of more than a quarter of a million permanently maimed and disabled American boys, and a national debt of twenty-seven billions is not a sufficient test and testimony of our interest in Europe, pray tell me what will be sufficient? I pray God that we may get away from the intrigues and entangling alliances of European nations and give some attention to America and American problems. The old proverb, "Charity begins at home," applies just now with compelling force. Feed America first and feed her well, and Europe afterwards, if necessary, should be the American slogan.

INEFFICIENCY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the inefficiency of the Department of Justice is largely responsible for the evil of high prices. It was in anticipation of this very situation that the act of August, 1917, was passed. This statute prohibits the hoarding and profiteering of foodstuffs and provides very drastic punishment for its infractions. What efforts to enforce this law have been made by the Attorney General's office? Echo only answers. Instead of the Government enforcing this law, we find it the chief violator. Behold the Secretary of War entering into a compact with the packers and big canneries of the country whereby the Government agreed to withhold surplus foodstuffs from the markets rather than demoralize the markets to the prejudice of the high prices fixed by these gigantic corporations. "O consistency, thou art a jewel!"

LABOR SITUATION.

Mr. Speaker, we are threatened with a great labor upheaval in this country, and in my opinion this likewise is no idle matter. The average laboring man absolutely can not provide the necessaries, to say nothing of the comforts, of life for his family under the present system of high prices, and the best citizen will mutiny rather than see his offspring suffer. The labor question and the high cost of living problem are twin sisters. The solution of the one is the satisfaction of the other.

Therefore let us pass this bill and such other legislation as may provide the necessary machinery for the Department of Justice to stamp out this nefarious profiteering in foods and merchandise and place the responsibility squarely up to the Attorney General's office, where it rightfully belongs.

Amendments to the Food-Control Act.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDMUND PLATT,

OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, August 22, 1919.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. Speaker, there has been a good deal of politics injected into this discussion of the bill to amend the food-control act, but I do not intend to take part in it further than to say that the Attorney General could have done a good deal under the law as it has stood since enactment if he had been alive to the situation. I believe, nevertheless, that the amendment he has suggested, putting in a specific penalty for violation of section 4, which is now only partly covered by the penalties in sections 8 and 9, will strengthen the law. The prevention of willful waste, whether by wholesaler or retailer, seems to me important, and I am not at all sure that the rich farmers of the West—the men who want us to amend the Federal farm-loan act so that they can borrow as much as $25,000 on their farms—ought to be exempted. Every product will sell if prices are right, and every increase of price tends to cut off, and generally does cut off, some of the demand. Unquestionably some dealers keep up prices and take chances of having some of their stuff spoil rather than putting prices down where everything is sure to sell. Now, this amendment will put an extra risk on that by subjecting the dealer, whether wholesaler or retailer, to the liability of a fine if he willfully allows anything to spoil.

I do not think it would have been wise to keep up the cumbersome licensing system which was in effect during the war, and hence I do not think it quite fair to criticize the President for abandoning that system by proclamation last February. With the licensing system, retailers as well as wholesalers could be controlled, but without it the act is not so easy of enforcement, and hence the necessity of the amendments now before us, which should be adopted by a large majority, and I have no doubt will be. I personally take an added interest in this amendment, because I believe I was the first to call attention to the advisability of adding a penalty to section 4 in a brief speech made in the House on Saturday, the 9th. I sent a copy of that speech, with a letter calling attention to it, to the Attorney General, and his recommendation followed a few days later.

I may say again that I do not place much confidence in the various bills to regulate or to limit the time of cold storage. Limits of time imposed by legislatures which had not sufficient knowledge of the conditions of the cold-storage business, or of the periods and peaks of production and of demand, have done harm rather than good. If the law puts a penalty on deterioration and on waste the dealers will take good care not to hold foods too long and will make prices low enough so that everything will sell. The law of supply and demand will then take care of the matter.

When Congress has passed this bill it will have complied with the principal recommendation made by the President in his message of August 8, and I am of the opinion that the House should then take the short recess postponed at the President's request. By so doing we would facilitate the preparation of the necessary railroad and merchant marine bills, on which committees of this House are at work, and also the ratification of the treaty of peace by the Senate, which the President deems so necessary to the complete restoration of normal trade. The important business for the next few weeks will be in the Senate, and the Senate will have no time to take care of the comparatively unimportant bills which will be sent over from the House if we remain continuously in session.

Reckless Extravagance, Wanton Waste, Neglect of Duty, and Incompetency of the Present Democratic Administration are Largely Responsible for the Present High Cost of Living.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. ROBSION,

OF KENTUCKY,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, August 27, 1919.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I am in favor of this bill. High cost of living is the livest question before the American people to-day. It is the question uppermost in the minds of the consumer, the producer, the rich man, the poor man, the voters, and those of us who are charged with the responsibilities of government. Threatened strikes, the demand for higher wages, the nationalization of railroads revolve about and around this important question. The high cost of living condition in the country is seized upon by the disloyal elements of the country, such as the Bolsheviki, I. W. W., and extreme socialists, as an excuse to urge the overthrow of the existing political, industrial, and social institutions of the Republic. Every thoughtful and patriotic citizen is deeply concerned in finding the cause of this condition and more deeply concerned in finding the remedy.

THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION LARGELY TO BLAME.

Something like a month ago President Wilson, in letters to some of the leaders in Congress, stated that he desired Congress to remain in session so that he might submit to the Congress a solution for this problem.

Two weeks ago to-day he appeared before the House and Senate and delivered his message in person. From the statements made to us by both the Republicans and Democrats since that time, we are convinced that the President's message was a great disappointment to a majority of the Members of Congress. The President stated that he desired Congress to amend and extend some of the war-time measures to curb the food hoarders and profiteers, and he made the further remarkable statement that we could not hope for much relief from the high cost of living until the Senate should ratify the league of nations and the peace treaty, and undertook to convince the Congress that the failure of the Senate to indorse the league of nations was largely responsible for the high cost of living.

When the President made this statement I was convinced, and I believe that a large majority of Congress was convinced, that the President was undertaking to play politics in this message, and his chief thought was not to relieve the high cost of living,

but to use this club to force the Senate and the American people to accept the league of nations, the document that was prepared by Gen. Smuts, of the English Army. We all know that the so-called league of nations has nothing to do with the high cost of living, unless the agreements entered into by the President with the foreign countries to furnish them food has stripped this country of food supplies and thereby increased the prices of food and clothing in this country. The fact is that the average price of commodities and living expenses is not as high to-day as it was a year ago, and there was no league of nations in existence a year ago. The President feels that there is no chance to get this league through, as prepared by Gen. Smuts, of the English Army, on its merits, and he has seized upon the high cost of living issue to force the league of nations upon the American people, but he will find that the American people can not be deceived in this way.

This is not the first time that the President has attempted to play politics with the important questions of the Nation. The chief plank in the Democratic platform of 1912 pledged the Democratic Party to reduce the cost of living. This was the battle cry of the President and the Democratic orators as they went from one end of the country to the other. Mr. Wilson says, "Elect me and the Democratic Congress and we will give you relief." He stated that the Payne tariff law was the cause of the high cost of living. The Democrats had control of the House and Senate from March 4, 1911, to March 4, 1919, a period of eight years. The Democrats have also had the President from March 4, 1913, to the present time. The cost of living has gone up month by month and year by year, mounting higher and higher from the time that Mr. Wilson assumed office, and in that time the Democratic administration has passed no law and taken no effective steps to reduce the high cost of living; but Mr. Wilson comes before a Republican Congress in August, 1919, and very gravely tells the Senate and House the way to reduce the high cost of living is to ratify the league of nations according to the notion of England and other foreign Governments. He is obsessed with the idea of the league of nations. This league of nations will relieve famine, the plagues, droughts, cut down food prices, and perform other wonders. Yes; he tells us that if we ratify the league of nations and give a general warranty deed to Japan for the Shantung steal, and to Italy, England, and France all of the territory that they have taken by force in this war and thereby agree to forever defend that territory so taken and to forever protect these nations with our money and our boys, and bind ourselves to mix up in every brawl and quarrel of the autocratic and despotic Governments of Europe and Asia, and keep a great army of American boys scattered throughout the earth to defend these countries in all of their selfish and jealous controversies, and become the town marshal and the collecting agency for Europe and Asia, that this will reduce the high cost of living.

We do not believe this; neither do we believe that the President believes it any more than he believed in 1916, when he fooled the American people and was elected President on the false slogan "He kept us out of war." The President is simply making a grand-stand play to put life into his so-called league of nations and to cover up the sins of omission and commission of the Democratic Party.

I further charge, with all of the earnestness at my command, that President Wilson and his party, so far as the Government has power to regulate the high cost of living, are responsible for the rule of profiteering and food hoarding that has been going on and the wholesale robbery of the American people by the profiteers.

MR. WILSON AND HIS PARTY HAVE PROTECTED THE PROFITEER AND THE FOOD TRUSTS.

President Wilson and his party went into power in 1912 with the express understanding with the voters of the country that he and his party would reduce the cost of living. They claim that the Republican tariff law produced trusts and great aggregations of capital and in this way the American people were robbed by high prices. Mr. Wilson and his Democratic Congress repealed the Republican tariff law and substituted the Underwood tariff law, but the cost of living has increased. The average prices of the necessaries of life have increased from 100 to 1,000 per cent under the Democratic Underwood tariff law and under Mr. Wilson's administration.

Several years ago a Republican Congress passed a bill that is known as the Sherman antitrust law. Under the Republican administration trusts and combinations of capital to control prices were vigorously prosecuted and convictions obtained. In August, 1917, Congress passed a very severe law against profiteering and food hoarding. Now, what has been done by Mr. Wilson and his Department of Justice to prosecute the food trusts, the profiteers, and food hoarders? Nothing was done until a few days ago. It is shown that the big food trusts have been making 300 to 400 per cent net profit annually. Meat and lard went up from 10 and 15 cents per pound to 50 and 60 cents per pound; groceries, clothing, and other commodities jumped from 100 to 500 per cent through these big food trusts and combinations under the Wilson administration. The Federal Trade Commission brought all of these facts to light, but the Department of Justice under this administration took no steps to prosecute these big, rich criminals and bring relief to the people until a few days ago. What caused Mr. Wilson and his Department of Justice to wake up in August, 1919? It was the action of the Republican Congress.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT PROTECTS THE FOOD TRUSTS.

At this special session of Congress the Republicans appointed a special investigating committee of war expenditures. This committee had officers of the War Department and other persons sworn, and it brought to light the fact that at the time that the armistice was signed, November 11, 1918, we had contracted for food and other supplies for an army of 5,000,000 men. After the armistice was signed the Army was demobilized rapidly, so that there soon accumulated a great surplus of Army foods, consisting of ham, bacon, lard, butter, sugar, eggs, fowls, canned goods, clothing, and other supplies. This ran into the millions of dollars. When this quantity of food accumulated, the question came up as to what disposition should be made of it. Some of the officers of the War Department insisted that it should be sold to the American people. The big canners and food trusts of the country objected to putting this enormous quantity of surplus Army food on the American market. They claimed that this would reduce prices—a thing the American people were entitled to—and would hurt their business, and therefore the leaders in the War Department entered into a written understanding with the food trusts to keep all of this surplus meat, lard, sugar, fowl, canned goods, and other supplies away from the American people. They stated to the big food trusts that they could rest easy, that this food would not be put on the American market. The reason given was that it would reduce prices of foodstuffs and might hurt the big food trusts in the sale of the food supplies that they had on hand. I am stating now what was shown in the sworn evidence before this investigating committee. This surplus food was stored away and piled up and kept so that great quantities of it spoiled. At the Army supply base of food supplies there was enough of this foodstuff spoiled to fill up a swamp near Baltimore, and, as the evidence shows, the swamp was filled up with this surplus Army food that had been kept on hand under this agreement with the big food trusts and allowed to spoil. No free people have ever been given worse treatment than this. The American people's money paid for this Army food, and when this surplus accumulated it ought to have been sold to the American people at cost and not hoarded up to protect the food trusts.

When this State of facts developed the Republicans in the Senate and House introduced and passed a joint resolution to compel the Secretary of War to sell to the American people about $125,000,000 worth of this surplus Army food, and this is the sale of Army food that is now familiar to all of the people in all sections of the country; and for this the American people can thank no one but the Republican investigating committee and a Republican Congress. When this exposure was made Mr. Wilson announced that he would appear before Congress and address Congress on the high cost of living. It was up to him to divert the attention of the American people from the outrageous conduct of the War Department and at the same time to boost the league of nations, and soon the Department of Justice got busy prosecuting profiteers and food hoarders. A profiteer and food hoarder is an enemy to this country. In plain language, he ought to be called a robber and hog. Every one of them ought to be in jail. While I am convinced that the Government has all of the power necessary to stop the profiteering and food hoarding, yet in order that Mr. Wilson and his Attorney General may have no excuse, I am going to vote and to help to pass this bill now under consideration. Since the Attorney General has waked up it has been proved to us that the Sherman antitrust law passed by a Republican Congress years ago and the profiteering and food hoarders' law passed by Congress in 1917 are all sufficient to meet the situation. It simply requires action on the part of the Department of Justice.

WASTE AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

Another great cause for the high cost of living is the willful waste and wanton extravagance on the part of this Democratic administration. No one complains because of the money necessarily spent in the prosecution of the war and for the pay and the protection of the soldiers and their families, but we all have cause for complaint on account of the billions that were wasted. The Government called upon the American people to save and the people responded wholeheartedly and patriotically to this call,

but while the people were saving the Government was wasting not millions but billions. Contractors and other persons doing Government work and furnishing the Government supplies became millionaires almost in a night.

Hundreds of millions were spent for aeroplanes that proved to be practically worthless and many of which were later on burned as junk in France; likewise great quantities of automobiles and other supplies were junked and burned. Enormous and unreasonable prices were paid for land, buildings, and other supplies. More than a hundred thousand useless clerks and civil officers were added to the pay roll, costing millions every month. The President himself on his peace-mission jaunt with an army of hangers-on spent millions of dollars, and I am advised that this peace-mission trip cost the United States Government more money than all of the Presidents have received from Washington down to the present time, including all of the peace missions in all of the former wars of this country. The President and his crowd lived like kings and emperors. In order to camouflage all of this reckless waste of the people's money a great deal of fuss was made in the Democratic newspapers about the two or three sheep that the President was keeping in the White House Grounds to show that the President was leading the simple life, when, as a matter of fact, it would take all of the sheep in the great State of Kentucky—meat, hide, wool, tallow, and all—to pay for these trips to Paris.

While the President was in Europe he sent word to a Democratic Congress to vote a hundred million dollars to feed the Bolsheviki over there, and as he claimed to stop the spread of Bolshevism. A Democratic Congress and administration took this hundred million dollars from the American people and bought our necessaries of life and shipped them across the sea. All of this waste and extravagance has piled up the debts and taxes of this country. The American people in order to pay these taxes had to increase the prices of their products and up went the high cost of living.

INFLATED CURRENCY AND EXPORTED FOOD SUPPLIES.

Another great cause of the high cost of living is the inflated currency of this country, and the large exportations of food and clothing and other necessaries from this country to Europe and Asia.

We had loaned to the Allies before the war closed billions of dollars, and we have loaned other billions since the armistice was signed. A few days ago we loaned France another hundred and fifty million dollars, and we are doing the same thing to England and the other countries. Much of this money is borrowed with the idea, no doubt, that it will never be repaid, and I am inclined to think that there is much of it that we will never see again. These foreign nations take our own money and buy up the necessaries of life from this country and send them to Europe and Asia. We have been stripping our own country of food supplies and have nothing but the paper or promise of these nations in their place.

These foreign countries can borrow so easily here and get our food supplies so easily that there is very little inducement for them to return to the pursuits of peaceful industry. The most of them are maintaining large armies and are engaged more or less in helping to promote more than 20 wars now in Europe. While all of us would like to do all that we can for Europe, "we must feed America first." Just as long as we finance Europe disorders will continue. Let them go to work and produce for themselves and let us limit our exports that our own people may not suffer for food and clothing. "He that provideth not for his own household hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel."

The Federal reserve banks of this country, under their construction of the law, have been issuing billions of paper money. It does not have either gold or silver to back it. As we increase the volume of money we decrease its purchasing power and cheapen it. In other words, we are adding to the volume of money in the country and stripping the country of its food products and sending them to Europe. There can be but one result, and that is the high prices for food and clothing in this country, and unless we put on the brakes there will be a crash such as this country has never seen.

Complaint is made in some quarters because of the high wages paid to workmen. We must not forget that the man who gets $5 per day now is not as well off as when he received $2 per day before the World War. Unless we put some limitations upon the issue of paper money and quit stripping our country of the necessaries of life, wages must continue to rise. This orgy of wild speculation is the fault of the present Democratic administration.

BIG ARMY AND NAVY.

Another cause of the high cost of living is the attitude of the present administration toward the Army and the Navy. Mr. Wilson has mixed us up with practically every country of the world. He has agreed that we keep an army in Europe for the next 15 years, and keep a large army in other places. Secretary of War Baker is asking Congress for an army of a million two hundred and fifty thousand men, made up of Regulars and reserves. This will cost the American people more than $1,000,000,000 per year. The Secretary of the Navy wants a large increase for the Navy, and is wanting more than a billion dollars per year. Our annual interest payments will be more than one billion and a quarter, and under this Democratic administration it will take something like seven billion to meet the expenses of the Government this year. When we remember that under the Republican administration the total expenses of the Government, including the Army and the Navy, rarely reached as much as one billion per year, we can realize how heavy the taxes are now, and these taxes must be paid by the producers of the country in a large measure, and the producers in turn must add this to the articles produced, and up goes the high cost of living, and it is largely chargeable to the present Democratic administration.

Before the war we were content with an army of something like a hundred thousand men. If there is any virtue in Mr. Wilson's league of nations in bringing about universal and lasting peace, why does his Secretary of War ask for an army ten times as large, and why does his Secretary of the Navy demand such an increased navy? The Secretary of War demands a universal military training law be passed requiring all of the boys of certain ages of this country to enter the Army and remain therein for a certain length of time. I want to see the American soldiers brought home, the Army reduced, so that these boys will no longer be consumers, but will become producers, and this will help to reduce the high cost of living.

ECONOMY AND INDUSTRY.

Our President and the administration have been spending a great deal of time meddling in the affairs of the people of other countries. We trust that the time will soon come when our President and his administration will devote their time and energies to the welfare of the Republic and join hands with the Republican Congress to do what may be done in relieving the people of this country from the high cost of living and enter upon the work of reconstruction with an eye single to the welfare of the American people. The Republican Congress has already cut down the Army, the Navy, the waste of the Railroad Administration, and saved the country more than a billion dollars. It has restored the wires to their owners, repealed the daylight-saving law, provided the War Risk Bureau with means to take care of the soldiers and their families, and passed the vocational-training law for disabled soldiers and sailors and much other constructive and beneficial legislation. Many other important measures are being carefully prepared for the benefit of the country and the soldiers, and will in due course be taken up and passed by the Republican Congress. It takes time to straighten the tangled condition in which the Republicans found the business and affairs of the country. In the meantime we should all be earnest in our efforts to help build up the country and to emphasize the importance of industry and economy in the daily life of all of our people. This is the best country on which the sun shines. We have more energy, courage, brains, patriotism, and resources than any other country in the world. Let us have faith in our own country and stand firm for American principles and American ideals, and in due course order and peace and prosperity will prevail.

Exemption of Farmers From Operation of Food-Control Act.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY T. RAINEY,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, August 22, 1919.

Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, associations of farmers ought to be exempted from the operation of this act. I expect to vote against any amendment to the bill which will subject them to the penalties provided by this bill. The bill as presented to the House by the committee very properly gives the right to farmers' organizations to bargain collectively in their attempts to dispose of the crops on their farms. It also gives to farmers the right to collective bargaining in making their purchases. Farmers occupy a position in these matters different

from distributing agencies. Farmers are skilled laborers, and they are the highest skilled laborers in the world. They are compelled to meet all the vicissitudes of the weather, floods, droughts, heat, and cold, and they take chances in every one of these matters. They are also compelled to contend with grasshoppers, chinch bugs, the gipsy moth, the boll weevil, and other insects, and they take chances in every one of these particulars. No other skilled laborers take any chances at all. If the compensation received by other skilled laborers is not considered by them sufficient, they strike and quit work until they obtain the compensation to which they consider themselves entitled.

The farmer's labor for an entire season in any one or all of his fields may be destroyed by any one of the elements to which I have called attention, but the farmer never strikes; he takes his chances, he submits to his losses, but he keeps on working. There seems to be an epidemic of strikes in the country at the present time. If the farmers of the country were addicted to strikes and should quit work they could still live in comparative comfort but the cities would be destroyed in a few days of time. Our cities are dependent absolutely upon the farms. A strike of farmers would bring economic ruin to cities much more complete than the tie-up of our transportation systems could bring. I contend that farmers' cooperative organizations are by this bill properly exempted from Federal antitrust legislation. An attempt to legislate farmers will simply result in less production on our farms and higher prices for consumers.

Farmers are not profiteers. They have never been profiteers, and they never will be profiteers. We have at least 20,000 war-made millionaires, but not one of them is a farmer. Comparatively few farmers make enough money to become income-tax payers. More will pay this year, however, than ever paid before. The income-tax statistics now being compiled will show that farmers are not and have not been profiteers. They are subject, however, to all the demands and the burdens profiteers place upon them. Some recent statistics collected by the Agricultural Department show that an acre of wheat will not buy this year any more of the things the farmer is compelled to buy than it would buy before the war. The same thing is true with every other crop the farmer raises, as is very conclusively shown by these statistics.

Farmers have been compelled always to sell at prices absolutely fixed by others. Of course, the farmer has the right to collective bargaining and he ought to exercise it in order that the present expensive system of distribution of farm products may be properly regulated and in order that he may receive the wage for his work he is entitled to receive, and he receives his wages for his skilled labor in the price he obtains for the foodstuffs he produces. He ought also to have the right of collective bargaining in the matter of the purchase of supplies, and this bill very properly recognizes that right and protects him in the exercise of it.

The price he is compelled to pay for his supplies is fixed first by the element of collective bargaining which labor units are permitted to exercise when they fix the price they shall receive for their labor and the hours they can be compelled to work. The element of collective bargaining the farmers are compelled to meet in their purchases consists also of the price fixing indulged in by the manufacturers of farm machinery, and all of these manufacturers in some mysterious way always sell at the same price. Much of the farmer's machinery is now manufactured by one or two great trusts, formed by a consolidation of various companies, and the element of competition has in this way been entirely eliminated.

If other skilled laborers are permitted by the law to organize and to bargain collectively in the matter of a price for their labor, why should not farmers, the highest skilled laborers of all, be permitted the right to collective bargaining when they sell their labor? And they are selling their labor when they sell the produce they raise on their farms. For the first time in the history of the country farmers are beginning to organize. Heretofore they have had nothing whatever to say about the price they have been permitted to receive for their produce. That price has always been absolutely fixed by others, and every article of foodstuffs farmers produce has reached the ultimate consumer, and still reaches the ultimate consumer, at a price at least twice as large as the price the farmer receives for it. Somewhere between the farmer, who produces, and the ultimate consumer are the profiteers—the food profiteers—who ought to be reached by this bill. The recent vote on the daylight-saving bill indicates most clearly that legislation against the farmer is not possible at the present time.

We are confronted with most serious problems as a Nation. Railroad employees are demanding that we turn over to them the most complete and the most expensive transportation system in the world—$20,000,000,000 worth of property—and that we compensate the present railroad owners in some way that will be satisfactory to them; and the railroad employees demand that the profits of these great carrying systems of ours be turned over to them; and even this does not mean the end of their demand for wage increases.

If the amount of the profits is not sufficient to meet the demand of the employees, they expect still to be paid out of the National Treasury. If the designs upon the railroads succeed, we can expect the next demand to be the turning over of all our great and highly developed industries to the men who work in them. If the Plumb plan of railroad ownership succeeds, as a matter of course it will follow that the industries must be turned over to the men who work in them. Next will come the assault on land ownership and the demand for the nationalization of land. We will then have firmly established, if this proposition prevails—and it will if the other two propositions succeed—the Russian Soviet system in this country, with its nationalization of women and all its abominable cruelties. The situation is acute. The time has come for farmers not only to protect themselves but to protect the institutions which have made this Nation great.

The armies which have won all of our wars have been armies composed largely of farmers. The army which assembled on the summit of Bunker Hill and repulsed long, red lines of the enemy, while the flames of burning Charleston lighted up the scene, was an army of farmers. The army which spent that long, terrible winter with Washington at Valley Forge was an army of farmers. The armies which compelled the surrender at Saratoga and at Yorktown were armies of farmers. The army which followed Scott in his ever-victorious march from the Texas boundary to the castle of Chepultapec was an army of farmers. The armies of the North and the armies of the South which met in awful battle 60 years ago were armies composed largely of farmers. A careful analysis of the forces which went to France and of all the forces which were trained in our military camps during the great World War will show that three-fourths of them at least were farmers or came from the rural sections of the country, and the great World War could not have been won without the service rendered by the boys from our farms in the camps and on the battle fields of France, and the war, of course, could not have been won in the absence of the tremendous production made possible on our farms by the farmers who remained at home.

Farmers can render still greater service for their country by organizing at the present time in patriotic cooperative farmers' organizations. This bill gives them that right. I expect to vote against any amendment which attempts to submit farmers' organizations to the penalties of this measure.

On H. R. 8624.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OSCAR E. KELLER,

OF MINNESOTA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, August 29, 1919.

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I believe the House should proceed with the passage of this bill, and I am ready to vote for it so as not to hamper the Department of Justice in its prosecution of profiteers and food hoarders. But there are one or two points I wish to call to your attention while on the subject. The enactment of legislation such as this and the activities of the Department of Justice in driving food onto the market will undoubtedly serve as a check on the constantly increasing prices, either stabilizing them or possibly effecting a decline in some instances. Their work may prove very effective at the present time, but we must also concern ourselves about the coming winter. A certain proportion of the stocks now held in storage were placed there for the purpose of tiding us over the nonproductive period. By forcing all this food onto the market at the present time, allowing it to be purchased by foreign countries and shipped out of the country, we are creating a shortage that will be infinitely more acute four or five months from now and which will cause prices to rise to unprecedented heights. The only remedy for this dangerous

condition confronting us is an embargo on exports of all foodstuffs except our surplus, and the fixing of prices thereon, as proposed in House joint resolution 180, which I introduced a few days ago.

I do not believe the President alone should be held responsible for the enforcement of this legislation. By creating a commission composed of Members of the House and Senate, the Cabinet, and the President it will distribute the responsibility and will eliminate to a great extent the element of politics that is bound to creep in.

By fixing the prices on the necessities of life the producer will be given his fair return as well as insuring the consumer against excessive prices. It will eventually drive the profiteer out of business. Wages will immediately be stabilized, and the manufacturer will be placed in a position to know where he is at. The result will be a return to normal and a renewal of the confidence of the entire Nation.

When Millions of Hard-Working Americans Are Receiving Less Than $100 Per Month, It Is Little Less Than Treason for the Four Great Brotherhoods to Threaten to Assassinate the Industrial Life of This Nation by a Nation-wide Strike, When They Are Now Making Enormous Wages.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS L. BLANTON,

OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, August 30, 1919.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, on August 19, 1919, I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD (p. 3994) the following letter from Mr. R. L. O'Donnel, general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, relative to the maximum wages paid engineers and conductors for July, 1919, to wit:

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, EASTERN LINES,
OFFICE OF GENERAL MANAGER,
Philadelphia, August 16, 1919.

Hon. THOMAS L. BLANTON,
House of Representatives,
Committee on Education, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request of the 14th instant, we show below the highest maximum wages paid to any freight engineer, passenger engineer, passenger conductor, and freight conductor during the month of July, 1919, in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, eastern lines:

Freight engineer	$392.35
Passenger engineer	376.85
Passenger conductor	313.90
Freight conductor	308.55

Yours, very truly, R. L. O'DONNEL,
General Manager.

Also, Mr. Speaker, some time ago I asserted that during 1917 passenger conductors received an average salary of from $135 to $165 per month, and that since the increases demanded by them during the war had been granted by the Director General such passenger conductors have been paid an average salary of $180 per month. I also asserted that both conductors and engineers received overtime, which ran their average monthly income up to quite a large sum above their basic salaries fixed by the Director General.

In many newspapers since then, Mr. Speaker, paid mouthpieces for the railroad brotherhoods have denied the facts set forth in the letter of the general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad and have also denied that overtime to any extent was paid.

It is therefore with a great deal of satisfaction that I now publish the following letter from Hon. Walker D. Hines, United States Director General of Railroads, substantiating the said facts given by General Manager O'Donnel and also substantiating the assertions made by me heretofore, to wit:

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION,
WALKER D. HINES, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS,
Washington, August 23, 1919.

Hon. THOS. L. BLANTON,
United States House of Representatives.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I have noted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for August 19 your remarks giving the highest maximum wages paid any freight engineer, passenger engineer, passenger conductor, and freight conductor on the eastern lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad in July, 1919.

I find the figures given by you to be correct, but I think you should know the circumstances under which these wages were paid. I inclose herewith a memorandum giving just how the wages received by each of the men mentioned were built up, how many days they worked, and how many days they have been in the service in order to reach the wages given. You will notice that in order to return the amounts given two of these men worked 31 days, one of them worked 29 days, and the fourth worked 26 days; only one of them gets Sundays off. You will also note that each of these men worked overtime—one of them 7.4 hours overtime, the second 121 hours overtime, the third 144.8 hours overtime, and the fourth 159.9 hours overtime, and with one exception the overtime made up a very large proportion of the total wages received. To show that these earnings are not typical, I quote herewith a table showing the average of rates in effect in 1917 and the average of rates in effect following the increase in pay given to this class of employees in April of 1919:

Service.	Occupations.	1917	Now ordered.
Passenger	Conductors	[1] $135.00 to $165.00	[1] $180.00
Do	Engineers	[2] 4.47	[2] 5.79
Freight	Conductors	[2] 4.09	[2] 5.40
Do	Engineers	[2] 5.33	[2] 6.64

[1] Average per month. [2] Per day.

NOTE.—Because of the wide variety of rates it is impossible to do other than show the increases on the average, ignoring both maximum and minimum rates.

In view of the wide comment caused by the earnings which you quoted, I hope you may have the facts presented in this letter also inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Sincerely, yours, WALKER D. HINES.

STATEMENT FROM HON. WALKER D. HINES, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS, ACCOMPANYING THE FOREGOING LETTER.

AUGUST 22, 1919.

W. S. Laurie, passenger engineer, West Jersey & Seashore Railroad. Entered service as engine cleaner in July, 1894; made fireman in 1895; promoted to engineman June, 1903. Paid $376.83 in July 1919.

58 trips, at $5.68 a trip	$329.44
27 back overs, at $0.16	4.32
22.6 back overs, at $0.71	16.05
166 miles back overs, at $0.0568	9.43
4.2 miles terminal, at $0.0568	.24
2 days, at $6.05	12.10
7.4 hours overtime, at $0.71	5.25
Total	376.83

Runs passenger train from Hillside Station, Philadelphia, to Cape May and return. Paid a minimum day in each direction, distance of 94 miles each way. Worked every day in the month.

R. C. Christy, passenger conductor, Renova, Pa., Pennsylvania Railroad. Entered service in 1890 as passenger brakeman; promoted to conductor in May, 1896:

Made 5,579.6 miles, at $0.04 a mile	$223.18
121 hours overtime, at $0.75	90.75
Total	313.93

Runs passenger train in short-turn run. Worked 26 days in July and laid off one day. Does not work on Sundays. Paid on average of 4 hours 35 minutes overtime per day.

M. McGowan, freight engineer, West Jersey & Seashore Railroad. Entered service as truck watchman April 22, 1884; made fireman in June, 1890; promoted to engineer in July, 1900.

3,198 miles, at $0.0716	$228.98
563.1 miles, at $0.0568	31.98
144.8 hours overtime, at $0.895	131.39
Total	392.35

Runs between Camden and Atlantic City. Laid off two days during month. Averages 123 miles per day.

John FitzGibbon, freight conductor, Allegheny Division. Entered service January, 1887, as freight brakeman; promoted to freight conductor March 26, 1891, and then he went from freight conductor to engineer of steam shovel in April, 1902; freight conductor again in December, 1902:

32 trips, 3,200 miles, at $5.92	$189.44
159.9 hours overtime, at $0.74 an hour	118.33
1.2 hours switching service at end of run	.80
Total	308.57

Runs local between Oil City and Brockton. Made one additional trip in July, account doubling one day. Normally makes 31 trips per month.

It will be noted, Mr. Speaker, that when Director Hines gives the basic salary received by passenger engineers and freight conductors and engineers both in 1917 and now, he does not include their possible earnings for overtime. It will be also noted that in July, 1919, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, eastern lines, in the instances cited by Director Hines, Passenger Conductor R. C. Christy collected for 121 hours overtime at 75 cents per hour for the one month of July; also that Freight Engineer McGowan collected for 563.1 additional mileage at $5.68 per hundred, and also collected for 144.8 hours overtime at 89½ cents per hour, all during that one month of July, making his income for that one month $392.35, as his basic salary was $228.98; also that Freight Conductor John FitzGibbon collected a basic salary of $189.44, also for 159.9 hours overtime at 74 cents per hour, amounting to $118.33, and also for 1.2 hours switching service at the end of a run, making his income for that month of July, 1919, amount

to $308.57. You will also note that for this month of July, 1919, Passenger Engineer W. S. Laurie collected a total of $376.83 for one month, and that Passenger Conductor Christy collected $313.93 for this one month of July.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have just received the following letter from Mr. C. W. Galloway, general manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, giving us the maximum salaries paid to engineers and conductors for July, 1919, by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, to wit:

(Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (Eastern Lines), Coal & Coke Railroad, Morgantown & Kingwood Railroad, Western Maryland Railroad, Cumberland Valley Railroad, Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad, C. W. Galloway, Federal manager.)

BALTIMORE, MD., *August 28, 1919.*

Hon. THOMAS L. BLANTON,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of August 14, addressed to the general manager of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, I give below, as requested, the highest maximum wages paid to each freight engineer, passenger engineer, freight conductor, and passenger conductor for month of July in the Baltimore & Ohio service:

Passenger engineer	$349.85
Passenger conductor	345.60
Freight engineer	334.60
Freight conductor	305.05

Yours, very truly,

C. W. GALLOWAY.

Again I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that the duties of a passenger conductor are neither dangerous nor arduous. He rides in a comfortable coach, protected from inclement weather, eats his meals in palatial dining cars at reduced rates, has porters to wait on him, and auditors to take up the tickets for him; and yet Passenger Conductor R. C. Christy, of Renova, Pa., received $313.93 for the month of July, 1919, from the Pennsylvania Railroad, or rather from the people of the United States, and a passenger conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad received $345.60 for the month of July, 1919.

And it is these men, who receive salaries as high as the governor of Texas and colonels in the United States Army, and more than circuit judges in the State of Texas, who try men for their lives, receive, who are threatening to tie up the railroads of the United States so tight they can not run and ruin the industrial life of this Nation, causing millions of innocent women and little children to suffer cold and hunger this winter, unless their brigandage demands for higher wages are granted by their Government, a Republic, if you please, of 110,000,000 Americans.

Do not forget that Mr. Jewell, their spokesman from the American Federation of Labor, threatened positively that unless granted they would tie up all the railroads so tight that they could not run, and from his association with the war labor lords of Europe, Mr. Samuel Gompers cabled the same message, that the brotherhoods, backed by the American Federation of Labor, would compel Congress and the Government to grant the increases demanded and the adoption of the pernicious, plundering Plumb plan of theft and robbery at the expense of the people.

The President is not going to stand for any more such foolishness. Congress is not going to stand for any more holdups. And last, but not least, the 110,000,000 Americans of this land are getting damned tired of being robbed, and you are going to hear from them if any treason by force is attempted.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. H. GARLAND DUPRÉ,

OF LOUISIANA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 2, 1919.

Mr. DUPRÉ. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include an address delivered on yesterday by my colleague, Mr. O'CONNOR, before the eleventh convention of the National Federation of Postal Employees in this city.

The address is as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES O'CONNOR.

I am glad of the opportunity offered me to address a representative body of the great wage-earning class of the United States of America, for as clerical employees of the United States Government in the administration of the great postal system of the country you are more intimately associated with, connected with, and identified with the toilers of the land than any other organization or association in existence. I am proud of the honor bestowed upon me in according me the privilege of addressing, on this great day in our calendar, one of the clerical forces of the great working world—a body of men and women who gave so many dauntless young Americans to the Army and Navy of the United States of America, an avalanche that overwhelmed the conquering legions of the German Empire and that drove them to headlong defeat at unforgetable Chateau-Thierry, and never to be forgotten Argonne Woods. To the wage earners of the land, I speak through you—speak, exhort, or pray, as you will.

As a representative and patriotic assembly, this mighty organization stands second to none in the world. The blood of its kinsmen in Flanders field, in northern France, the great work of its kinswomen, the Red Cross and kindred organizations at home and abroad, and its own unselfish and unfaltering devotion to the Stars and Stripes by day and night, attest its patriotism.

As a result of incomparable service, diligence to duty, fidelity to the obligations, well indeed might the words that are chiseled out on the granite façade of a noble structure, imperial and splendid in design, and wonderful in its impressiveness, one of the architectural wonders of this Capital of the United States, the city magnificent of the world, be addressed to you:

Messenger of sympathy and love; servant of parted friends; consoler of the lonely; bond of the scattered family; enlarger of the common life; carrier of news and knowledge; instrument of trade and industry; promoter of mutual acquaintance, of peace, and of good will among men and nations.

Having been in my earliest years and young manhood a working boy and then a clerk prior to my entry into the ranks of a noble profession, and before I had begun the practice of the law, I feel that I am at home here among my own, that I am of them and for them, and for that reason I will address you with the ease of a brother and not the exactness, the fear, and the apprehension of a stranger. I feel that I ought to express the few ideas that I have and which if translated into action by you may produce enduring results. I do not, because you have so highly honored me, lay the flattering unction to my soul, that I am any more than an ordinary mortal, who has given the cause of the wage earner some study, who has endeavored to dream out some plan by which to better conditions, to plan out a relief from the difficulties that beset his path, and to efface from his mind, to drive from his vision, the horrid specter of misery in his old age, and to lay the terror that has haunted his very soul in his declining years, and clings to him with ghostlike arms even when he is within the shadow of the grave.

It is said that when Newton was complimented by the great and the salt of the earth, upon his sublimely wonderful astronomical discoveries, he merely remarked in a simplicity that made him almost as great as the laws and planetary movements and stars that he discovered in the gorgeous, winding, milky way, that shines solemnly, serenely, calmly, luminously from the millions of miles high up in the heavens, and where other suns and other worlds revolve in their courses, carrying out the mysterious and unknown purpose of the universe, and acting in accordance with that Divine command issued in the beginning when the Lord first said, "Let there be light, and there was light."

I am only a poor mortal strolling along the shore of the ocean of life and seeing now and then a shell more beautiful than the others that have attracted the gaze of my fellow wanderers. As one of the millions and millions of fellow wanderers, may I not exhibit these shells of truth that I have picked up along that great endless shore, a part of which is allotted to us to wander over on our journeys of life, and as a sincere friend and honest counselor warn, through you, all wage earners against the dangers of a strike. They are inexcusable wastes, frightfully expensive, dissipating your strength, destructive to your energy, exhausting upon your remainders, which may be placed aside for a rainy day, and utterly lacking in diplomacy, strategy, and tactics, inasmuch as they arouse the hostility of innocent third persons who would otherwise sympathize with the wage earner in his reasonable and just demand. I unhesitatingly and without reluctance offer this advice through you, not only because it is good advice but for the reason that we have an available remedy, a mighty and more efficacious remedy, a remedy that has all of the destructiveness of dynamite to our foes, and the force, the power that can elevate ourselves and our standard bearers into the seats of those we will have leveled, and who were once known, as those who sat with the mighty, the controlling influence in the affairs of the country. I mean the ballot, great splendid instrumentality of the free man, for maintaining his rights and attaining his hopes and aspirations, at once the symbol and the sword of liberty and freedom.

Remember that eternal vigilance is the price, the cost of liberty, and just as the sunflower turns and bends on its stem ever to face the sun in its apparent path through the heavens, from the moment of its glorious rise, gilding the mountain tops with its gorgeous golden ray, until its sad and solemn disappearance into the western sky mournfully whispering the death of day, must we ever turn our ear and receptively incline it to the trumpet of history that announces in all its pages in all of its long annals "eternal vigilance is the price of freedom and liberty." Avail yourselves unceasingly, unremittingly, without trepidation, without anxiety or hurry of the great constitutional right; yes, a prerogative higher and above any constitutional gift, for it is inherent in the very idea of the Government, the right to vote. Avail yourselves of the right to assemble peaceably and petition for a redress of grievances, which carries with it the right to memorialize and petition Congress on any matter affecting the general welfare and to have bills representing and expressing the wisdom and judgment of the wage earners, in convention assembled, introduced and a recorded vote forced upon them.

Wage earners will through these means see who are their friends and who are not their friends in the Nation's Congress, and they, the people, for the wage earners are the people, can defeat and relegate to private life any foe that may cross their paths, whether he be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, the Senate, the House, governor of a State, or mayor of a city. No, my friends, never lose sight of this great force for right. Through it we can make every polling place a battle field and every ballot a bullet, and it is a wise, just, politic, patriotic, incontrovertibly sacred use of a constitutional right. It is the only means by which the general welfare may be attained and the blessing of liberty to ourselves and to posterity be secured. "They have rights that dare maintain them." Exercise your rights at the polls not only to vindicate humanity's great trust but to destroy the enemies that have denied you your just demands. Not only peaceably assemble and petition Congress for a redress of grievances, but go to the two great political conventions through your proper officers and demand a recognition of your rights in their platforms, and if that recognition be refused by either one of the two parties in convention assembled, either Democrat or Republican, beat, destroy, obliterate the hostile party and hurl its presidential candidate and standard bearer to an ignominious defeat.

Do not, I pray you as an earnest advocate and a sincere friend, do not form a third party. It will tend to divide you, and as your enemy's strength is multiplied as yours is divided the resulting weakness to your position would be as certain and inevitable as it is mathematical. You can not fractionize a unit without weakening each of the fractions as compared with the strength of the original unit. See to it that our political battles from the national standpoint are fought out between two parties only and no more. Then your vote can determine the contest as you would have it determined, and just as certainly as does the night follow the day this means that with unanimity of action and a concert of purpose you can control the Government, and through that control determine and regulate its policies, foreign and internal, and compel the Cæsars of big business and the Catalines of wealth, the captains of industry, and the kings of finance, the autocrats of commerce to use their great natural and acquired powers in a way that will make for the general good. Then any arbitrary action upon their part will be viewed by the wage earning, Government controlling class, as a violation of the trusteeship, requiring a revocation of the trust, and penalties that may take them from among the mighty on the high places and place them among the lowly in a very obscure and lonely environment or situation.

In this connection, my friends, I can not do better than invite your attention to an interview with Cardinal Gibbons, one of the great instructive minds and conservative forces and benevolent and pious dispositions in the world to-day, one who in his eightieth year looks with confidence and serenity to a great future for himself in a land that is fairer than this, in the great home of the Father whom he has served so faithfully and so well—a great American prelate and churchman who has served his God, his country, and the world, who loves and who will go out to that other life with the hope of better days for his country and a sad and affectionate farewell to all of his countrymen and countrywomen. Listen to this grand old man, who speaks to us in all of his wisdom in the Times-Picayune, published in the city of New Orleans, a city well beloved by that venerable figure, whose mild eye and gentle voice have endeared him to the hearts of millions in all parts of the world. As well as I can remember, here are his words, substantially:

"Our political rights are secure, and no more may be desired in that direction than a proper exercise of those rights. This is necessary not alone in the interest of the wage earners and those without fortune, but in the interest and for the protection of those with large fortunes, and who if unchecked may become a danger and a menace to themselves and capital and labor. By the exercise of the ballot we can procure that government which Lincoln had in mind when he spoke of a government for the people, of the people, and by the people."

My countrymen, that is the government we want—a government that can thunder into the ear of the greatest that he is not beyond its power, and can whisper into the ear of the least and lowliest among us that he is not beyond its care—a government that will exact from the men who have been favored by nature and by art with the power to acquire dominion over wealth and authority and vast enterprise the full meaning and the entire responsibility that lies within the splendid maxim, "Noblesse oblige" (rank imposes obligation). Exercise again, I say, my fellows and wage earners of the land, the right to vote. Neglect not the ballot. It is the palladium of your liberties—

> The rainbow to the storms of life,
> The evening beams that smile the clouds away.

Use the ballot and vindicate the principle of human existence—that every child born into the world has the right to grow up decently and to obtain the same education, though he be born in a hut, as the child of the palace, born with a silver spoon in his mouth and rocked in a golden cradle. Great Nature did not intend that there should be any difference among its children. It is man-made law and man's "inhumanity to man" that have made the change. Mankind can not and will not stagger along much longer on these uneven and unequal roads. We are going to place truth on the throne. We are going to place wrong on the scaffold. Exercise your rights, I reiterate, and right will then be enthroned and take the place of might. That is the way, and the only way, by which to solve, adjust every problem that demands and presses for solution to-day. The just demands of the wage earner to live honestly and decently in the land of his birth must be gratified. He must be given an opportunity to educate his children, to make them splendid American men and women, the pride and glory of the land, that will then be accurately known as the land of the free and the home of the brave—free politically, free religiously, free industrially, and free commercially—the patriot's dream come true of the bondman coming to a land flowing with milk and honey. Strike for your homes, your hearthstones, your altars, with the mightiest weapon ever placed in the hands of a freeman—the ballot! Strike again and again with that symbol of liberty and all questions will be settled right.

However the battle is ended, though proudly the victor comes,
With fluttering flags and prancing nags and the echoing roll of drums,
Still truth proclaims this motto on letters of living light,
No question is ever settled until it is settled right.

Oh, man bowed down by labor; oh, woman, young yet old;
Oh, hearts oppressed in the toilers' breast and crushed by the power of gold,
Keep up your weary battle against triumphant might—
No question was ever settled until it was settled right.

Inadequate Pay in Postal Service.

REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD J. KING,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 2, 1919.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I desire to introduce in the RECORD four letters and three specimen questionnaires showing the inadequacy of the pay in the Postal Service. The letters and questionnaires are as follows:

OAK PARK, ILL., *August 2½, 1919.*

Hon. E. J. KING,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed find questionnaire, which is self-explanatory. In addition I will state that I was appointed as a substitute railway postal clerk in March, 1911, and served as such, at a salary of $800 per annum, until July 12, 1912, when I was appointed as a regular clerk. I continued to serve in a class C railway post office until March, 1917, at which time I was receiving a salary of $1,300 per annum.

March 12, 1917, I received notice from my chief clerk that my assignment on the Chicago & Omaha railway post office would cease on that date, and ordering me to report March 15 for duty in the Northwestern terminal in Chicago, Ill. Obedience of this order necessitated my moving to Chicago, which I did at a cost of $380. This amount covered all expenses incurred in moving, including hotel bill for my wife and myself until May 1, 1917, the flat which I had leased not being vacant until that time.

I reported for duty at the Chicago terminal as ordered and worked there until April 1, 1917, when I was again assigned to duty on the road and worked there until June 28, 1917, when I was again assigned permanently in the terminal, beginning work at 10.30 p. m. June 30, 1917. In this connection I will make an explanation as to classes of railway post offices.

The railway post office on which I had been running was a class C railway post office, maximum salary at that time being $1,500 per annum, my salary being $1,300 per annum. The terminal to which I was assigned was a class A railway post office, maximum being $1,200 per annum. My promotion to $1,400 per annum came due July 1, 1917, but by reason of being assigned to a class A railway post office, when said promotion came due I did not receive it, losing out by the narrow margin of 1 hour and 30 minutes.

In addition to this expense and loss of my promotion I will state that my wife underwent a surgical operation late in 1915 which cost me $400, and since that time she has been in very poor health. You can readily see that the salary I was receiving at that time was insufficient to meet my actual living expenses, to say nothing of a $400 doctor bill, $380 expense of moving, and $100 loss of promotion; the last two amounts could probably be entered as "economy in the Postal Service."

In April, 1918, I was appointed to the Chicago & Evansville railway post office, and am still working on that line. July 1, 1919, all postal clerks received an increase of $200 per annum, which meant an increase of $200 to all clerks who had reached the maximum grade. To clerks who had not reached the maximum grade it meant an increase of only $100, which I will explain.

In 1912 Congress passed what was known as the reclassification act. The provisions of this act gave all postal clerks a promotion carrying an increase of $100 per annum—provided their services merited such promotion—until they had reached the maximum grade in the railway post office to which they were assigned. The bill allowing the $200 increase above mentioned also contained a provision suspending the reclassification act of 1912, thus depriving lower-grade clerks of the $100 promotion which they had earned, and in the name of right and justice they should have received. For the present fiscal year all postal clerks were advanced one grade, or $100 per annum, and the reclassification act was restored.

The reclassification act requires that clerks perform one year of satisfactory service in their grade before being promoted to the next higher grade, so you will readily see that no benefit can be derived from the restoration of the reclassification act until after July 1, 1920.

Summing it all up, clerks in the maximum grades have received an advance of $200 and clerks in the lower grades have received an advance of $100 in the last four years, which amounts to an increase of approximately 12½ per cent to meet an increase of 100 per cent in cost of all living expenses, as given by Government statistics. An article appearing in the Chicago Tribune August 23, 1919, states that the wage scale of 58 trades and occupations in the District of Columbia had increased 71 per cent from May 13, 1913, to August 9, 1919.

I have no children, and you will note that I have stated that my salary should be $3,000 per annum, which I figure as follows:

Government experts have stated that an ordinary family should have $2,500 per annum in order to live according to the American standard of living. I have spent over eight years in the Postal Service and have never saved a dollar nor squandered one. Accepting $2,500 as the standard and allowing $200 per annum for emergencies, such as sickness, loss of time, and a little recreation, I could save $300 per annum. I am 43 years of age, and at the end of 15 years I will be 58 years old and will have saved $4,500, with which I might buy a very modest home. At the end of the next 15 years I would be 73 years old and have another $4,500.

Thirty-eight years' service under the physical and mental strain which postal clerks must undergo would render me unfit for further duty, and I would be relegated to the scrap heap. The allotted time of man is three score years and ten, but if by reason of strength I might live four score, I would have the income from $4,500, which if invested at 6 per cent would give me an annual income of $270 to keep me the last seven years of my life. Just about that time I would be ready to "wrap the drapery of my couch around me and lie down to pleasant dreams." Then I could go before the final judgment seat with the glorious consciousness that I had done my full duty as an American citizen by having spent 38 years as a faithful and underpaid servant of the greatest country on the globe.

The prompt and efficient handling of all classes of United States mail is of vital importance to the business world, and is one of the most important branches of the Federal service. The men who handle this mail are trained experts in their line and must have more than average intelligence and physical endurance. Young men possessing these qualifications no longer come into the Postal Service because the salaries and possibilities of promotion offered by commercial lines are much more attractive than those offered by the Government. What kind of Postal Service will we have 10 years hence if conditions are not improved?

In view of the facts above stated, I earnestly request that you give your undivided support to the following bills:

Zihlman bill, H. R. 8537, and the Lehlbach bill, H. R. 3149.

Very respectfully,

ALBERT A. SUTTON,
412 North Taylor Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA,
TERMINAL R. P. O., *August 24, 1919.*

Hon. E. J. KING, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I do not wish to take up your time with details concerning my difficulties since entering the Railway Mail Service; however, I wish to say that I am supporting a family of four children, and in order to keep these little tots from want I have borne personal hardships almost unbelievable.

At the present time my hours of employment at the terminal are from 3.20 p. m. to 11.40 p. m., and in order to meet expenses I am doing outside work from 8.30 a. m. to 2.30 p. m. These long hours of daily toil are commencing to undermine my health and I have no time at all to spend with my family. I am always fatigued and labor with great difficulties to meet my examination requirements.

Besides, Mr. KING, in submitting my figures to you on inclosed form, I also wish to call your attention to the fact that I am still indebted to the amount of $88.50 doctor's bill at Des Moines, Iowa, and still owe $60, with interest, for money borrowed at Des Moines to move my household goods to Council Bluffs, Iowa, when transferred a year ago last March. The figures I give you on inclosed form are based upon strict economy, and all that I ask is a wage to meet all ordinary expenses and permit me to spend a few hours of rest and recreation with my family. I shall be pleased to furnish you with detailed information if you so desire.

Very respectfully,

A. TINFEL.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, *August 23, 1919.*

Hon. E. J. KING, M. C.

SIR: I entered the Railway Mail Service in 1913; served as substitute until December 1, 1917, when I was forced to resign because of the fact that I was assigned to run going through Kansas, being away from home 28 hours, spending $1.25, getting back 30 cents. However, because the country was entering war I remained in the Railway Mail Service as a noncertified clerk, stationed in the Council Bluffs Terminal until the 1st of September, 1918, at which time I reentered the Railway Mail Service, was regularly assigned to Council Bluffs Terminal, and at which place I now am working from 3.20 p. m. to 11.40 p. m, which enables me to work four or five hours a day at other employment which is required to support my family, but impairing my efficiency in the Railway Mail Service.

Although entering the service in 1913 and serving all but eight months of that time as regularly assigned clerk, and that eight months required to perform the same distribution as I am now, I still receive the entrance salary of $1,100 per annum, although I have never had a great number of minus points charged to my record. Any high-school boy receives the same salary at his first day's service, although I have a working knowledge of about four States.

Respectfully, yours,

E. E. BUTLER.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE,
OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK,
Council Bluffs, Iowa, August 23, 1919.

Hon. E. J. KING, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I am submitting herewith a questionnaire that was handed to me, which I have properly filled out to the best of knowledge with records obtainable, and I trust the same will receive your immediate attention, and that you will kindly do what you can in bringing about some immediate relief regarding a substantial salary increase for postal clerks.

In connection with same I would like to state in brief my experience since appointed in the Railway Mail Service. You will please note that I have served over five years, dating from my appointment in June, 1914. During this period I have been subject to the same study requirements as all clerks are and have been required to perform the same duties also, but up to July 1, 1919, I have always been drawing the entrance salary which is being paid to new substitutes and uncertified men and boys of 16 years of age, that come and go continually, who have no knowledge of distribution or other duties required of Railway Postal Clerks, a great deal of which can not be obtained without actual experience.

I have taken 30 examinations on the schemes of distribution and train connections of five different States and the postal laws and regulations governing the Railway Mail Service, and have always passed with marks to be proud of; therefore I believe a clerk of my experience is worth more to the Post Office Department than one without it.

If you remember, an act was passed by Congress March 3, 1917, providing for the regular appointment of substitutes after serving 313 days, which went into effect July 1, 1917. Now, substitutes entering the service are protected by that law, so they won't be compelled to serve in grade 1 for five or six years. This law also provided that credit should be given for service performed prior to the approval of same.

The general sentiment is that this law was not administered as Congress meant it should be. So that left us as grade 1 unassigned clerks July 1, 1917, merely another name for a substitute. I state "us," because mine is not an isolated case. There at least eight clerks in the same assignment in which I am who can practically duplicate my experience as regards time in the service, and there are many others all over this part of the United States, mostly in terminal railway post officers, as such clerks were forcer to take terminal appointments.

I therefore ask you, in behalf of other clerks as well as myself, to help promote legislation along lines which will give all clerks with experiences similar to that which I have mentioned, full credit, both in grades and in back pay, for time in which they have served the United States Government in the capacity of railway postal clerks, which would put us in at least grade 4, in place of grade 2, to which we were promoted July 1, 1919.

There is a bill before the House, known as H. R. 8537, introduced by Mr. ZIHLMAN, of Maryland, which provides for a reasonable increase in salary of postal workers, and I will therefore take the pleasure to ask your support of this bill or a similar one.

We are a class of experienced, well-trained men, who have no thought of bringing on a strike or otherwise trying to gain any selfish demands by force, but we are surely very much underpaid, and are actually in need of immediate relief this fall.

If I have not made this statement as clear and precise as you would like, I would be glad to furnish you with any information I can dealing with facts regarding the present conditions in the Railway Mail Service of to-day.

Hoping that this will meet with your honest approval,

I am, yours, respectfully,

RICHARD C. SUTTON.
Railway Post Clerk, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Place employed—terminal or railway post office? South State Terminal Railroad Post Office.

Appointed to Railway Mail Service, February 14, 1914.

Average salary since appointment, about $67 per month.

Do you live in city, suburb, or country? City of Chicago, Ill.

What rent do you pay? Sixteen dollars per month.

What is your average monthly grocery bill? Fifty-five dollars per month.

Do you employ servant? No.

During the year has there been any sickness in family or of self? If so, give cost of same and include doctor bill. Yes; $270 approximately.

Present salary, dating from July 1, 1919, $100 per month.

To maintain yourself and family in moderate circumstances and effect a savings above this of 10 per cent per month, to the best of your knowl-

edge and belief what salary per month would be required? One hundred and eighty dollars (none less).
Number in family, five.

FRED. C. PARISH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of August, 1919.
[SEAL.] J. A. NASH,
Notary Public.

Return immediately to Hon. EDWARD J. KING, M. C., Washington, D. C.

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Place employed—terminal or railway post office? Terminal, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Appointed to Railway Mail Service, June, 1914.
Average salary since appointment, $78 per month.
Do you live in city, suburb, or country? City.
What rent do you pay? Fifteen dollars per month.
What is your average monthly grocery bill? Sixty-five dollars and $5 for milk.
Do you employ servant? No.
During the year has there been any sickness in family or of self? If so, give cost of same and include doctor bill. One hundred and eighty-two dollars; two operations.
Present salary, dating from July 1, 1919, $100 per month.
To maintain yourself and family in moderate circumstances and effect a savings above this of 10 per cent per month, to the best of your knowledge and belief what salary per month would be required? One hundred and seventy-five dollars per month.
Number in family, six.

A. TEUFEL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of August, 1919.
[SEAL.] W. S. BAIRD,
Notary Public.

Return immediately to Hon. EDWARD J. KING, M. C., Washington, D. C.

—

Place employed—terminal or railway post office? Northwestern Terminal, Chicago, Ill.
Appointed to Railway Mail Service, June 29, 1914.
Average salary since appointment, $900 per annum.
Do you live in city, suburb, or country? In the city of Chicago, Ill.
What rent do you pay?- Thirty-five dollars per month, or $420 per year.
What is your average monthly grocery bill? Seventy dollars per month.
Do you employ servant? No; can not afford anything of this kind.
During the year has there been any sickness in family or of self? If so, give cost of same and include doctor bill. Yes; myself and baby boy; doctor bill was about $30.
Present salary: Promoted to grade 2 July 1, 1919, at $100 per month; previous to this date was working at salary of grade 1.
To maintain yourself and family in moderate circumstances and effect a savings above this of 10 per cent per month, to the best of your knowledge and belief what salary per month would be required? Two hundred dollars per month.
Number in family, three.

ARMMIEL O. S. GRUENEWALD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of August, 1919.
[SEAL.] J. A. NASH,
Notary Public.

Return immediately to Hon. EDWARD J. KING, M. C., Washington, D. C.

SPEECH

OF

HON. PERCY E. QUIN.

OF MISSISSIPPI.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, June 9, 1919.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5227) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

Mr. QUIN. Mr. Chairman, I have enjoyed the discussion here, but I am sorry, indeed, that the printed hearings are not before the House so that every Member might apprise himself of what was stated by the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, and the chiefs of the different bureaus.

Every man here knows my position as a member of this committee. I never have approved of a big Army in peace times. At the last session of Congress, when the gentleman from California was pleading for 509,000 men and 29,000 officers, I took the stand that 175,000 enlisted men was all that this country ought to have in the professional Army. Members seem to say that this means a different proposition. If you will read the hearings, every single one of them has set out the entire organization—engineers, the aircraft boards, all the organizations—509,000 enlisted men and 28,654 officers. You need not fool yourselves about it, and when the motion is made I am going to vote for the smallest army you can put on the country. Another thing, some eloquent gentlemen, the able gentleman from Virginia on our committee, said that some soldiers might not be paid. He need not worry himself about their not being paid. I would vote the last dollar out of the Treasury to pay our brave boys in the service. You have across the water and in this country something like 1,400,000 men.

The members of the Military Committee who talked with the President in Paris are authority for the statement that no soldiers will be left in Europe.

According to what is testified, if the gentlemen have been properly informed by the President of the United States, not a soldier would be left across the sea. The evidence before this committee shows every one of them can be back here, including the army of occupation, by the last of September. If you have them all back in the United States, why, then, have these 400,000 men and also carry the burden of officers on the taxpayers of this country? If the President told the gentlemen that, and I know he did, because they would not misstate the fact, he means to take every one of these soldiers from Coblenz and the occupied territory of Germany, and I hope to God he gets them back here at once.

Some have complained that the War Department is not doing its duty in getting them back. We must not say that when we know that the War Department, in fact, has brought soldiers back as rapidly as any sane man under the circumstances believes it could bring them. They brought back 343,000 soldiers last month. They have taken all these ships, some of the Holland ships, and have engaged them in that work, together with all these little ships in the service of the Navy, in bringing our soldiers back. They will get the soldiers back, and let us cut the number down in this appropriation to as small as is compatible with safety for the country. When the proposition comes up for the average number to be 300,000, I shall vote for it, because if they can have all of them back from Europe by the last of September, then up to the end of the next fiscal year, the last day of June, 1920, that will be a big average—300,000—together with the proper quota of officers. Of course, the last month there may not be over 100,000. We have, under this very appropriation, put in 106,000 men, under the national-defense act, to go into the National Guard. And, by the way, there ought to be a strong National Guard in every State of this Union, because the National Guard is for the purpose of protecting the States, keeping down crime, keeping down insurrection, and keeping down those who may rise up to override the law and destroy human life and property. For that reason I hope this Congress will back up to the minute and on the item for the National Guard the provision under the national-defense act of 1916, which gives to every State in this Union a guaranty of its safety, in a force that can be brought into action to repel crime, without going out and getting an army from the National Government to go into a State.

Our attention has been called to what has been accomplished in Europe. That is all very true. Great things have been accomplished by the American Government and the Army in France and elsewhere. I had the honor of seeing some of the work of the soldiers. I know no man can talk too much about the heroism and bravery of those boys all the way from Chateau-Thierry clear up to the Argonne and Mont Faucon, but the time has come now when we are at the peace table; the time has come when I want to see something accomplished for the United States of America. I think the time has come when we should sweep a little bit around our own door. You have these bomb throwers coming right under the shadow of this Capitol and throwing bombs at the home of the Attorney General and other high officials of the Government. You have this organization, you have an element endeavoring to disrupt society, you have permeating throughout the United States some elements who want to overthrow organized government, and we should endeavor to have those things gotten rid of and accomplish what ought to be done for the best interests of the United States right at our own door.

Who is doing anything to reduce the prices? The cost of living is too high for the poor people to be able to get enough to eat and wear. Take the price of shoes, so devilish high that you have to pay $12 or $14 a pair for them. Who is talking about that? I have not heard any statesman rise up here on either side and talk about that. Who is talking about holding down the expenses of the Government? I must say that I heard a little talk in the committee room when we were considering this bill, the first I had heard in five or six years, unless I heard somebody, like myself, up here talking on this floor. [Laughter.] For they call us demagogues when we are trying to hold down expense, and here is a good opportunity to take out your knives and go after it on this military bill. Now is the time for all you people to act who want to hold down the expenses, and you can do it with your votes.

And the way to do it is to cut down this military appropriation bill after the war is over. These gentlemen who are in charge of the bureaus of the War Department are endeavoring to hold together a great organization that will continue a burden of $1,000,000,000 a year and more and you sit down and say, "I think we might not have the money to pay some soldier." Of course, if you are going to give them $800,000,000 or $1,000,000,000, all these high sums, we are going to have soldiers on the pay roll. If you do not put in some kind of a law and say

they shall be demobilized—and the American Army can be demobilized when the President says so, and I am in favor of letting him have a say, and we can by this appropriation bill hasten that day. The American Congress holds the purse strings and it is time to act. Let us consider what we are going to vote on, and if you people propose to vote to keep 225,000 soldiers in Europe, Asia, and Africa you will have a chance to do that in the future. The question at stake now is what you are going to do about this appropriation that is before the House. They wanted about $1,200,000,000, and now this committee has brought it down to $800,000,000, and I want to say let us cut it down from that so it will be within all bounds of reason——

Mr. HASTINGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. QUIN. I can not yield; I have such a limited time. Another proposition that strikes me is that if anyone is thinking about mandatories and does not know where they are going to have any soldiers, I say let them read the hearings. One gentleman in a high place stated there would be 225,000 soldiers kept over there. He did not say how long. Of course, he does not know how long.

The gentleman from California said that there would be a lot of them kept over there for 10 years under the treaty he read. How would men vote on a proposition in the future? We are now considering a concrete proposition in which every man in the United States is interested. They all want their boys back home. [Applause.] I do not care how patriotic a man is, he says, "I want my boy back home as soon as he can be brought there." They are willing to do their duty, and they feel like they have already fulfilled their contract. All of us know some soldiers are bound to be kept over in Germany until the President finally determines what he will do and what his obligations are to the peace conference. Every one of us knows what that is. I think we ought not to have any but a small number of soldiers of the Regular Army left over there now. Somebody must be kept there, and these gentlemen up here testify that 225,000 soldiers are going to be kept there. I am against that proposition. How do you stand on it? Then, if they are going to keep 225,000 there, do you believe, if they have an army of 400,000 they are going to take them away any earlier?

Mr. KEARNS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. QUIN. I can not yield. Do you believe you are going to get 225,000 soldiers out of Europe by voting for 400,000 or 500,000 here now? You can not fool the folks back home. There is no use talking about it. You can say, "I am for getting the army back," but, by the Eternal, if you vote to put 400,000 men in, and all of these officers, you are voting to keep those boys in Europe, and the folks back home are going to know about it. You had just as well see now that if you want the American Army demobilized and sent back to their families, to the farms, to the workshops—sent back to the useful occupations and gainful pursuits—you have a chance to do it by a vote on this very bill. When these hearings come up in printed form, which the chairman said would be here, you can see as plain as the eye can read that the War Department and these bureaus intend to keep up a 509,000 organization, and 24,000 of those in the air department alone, and the officers over them. Now, do you want to go before the country and say, with that kind of evidence before you, "I thought I was voting to get the boys back home as fast as I could"? When you cast that vote you are going to vote for all these boys to be kept in the camps just as long as possible. For my own part, I am voting to get them out of there and build up this National Guard and have the small army which is necessary to protect this Nation, and then we are safe. I thank you, gentlemen. [Applause.]

Increased Compensation For Postal Employees.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ALLEN T. TREADWAY,
OF MASSACHUSETTS,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Thursday, September 4, 1919.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, it is very apparent that the amount designated in this resolution as increase of pay for employees of the Postal Service is not sufficient to meet the increased cost of living to these employees and their families. It is easily demonstrated that the value of the dollar in purchasing power has depreciated much more than this proportionate increase.

I have always considered that the country has been fortunate in the class of men willing to accept postal positions at the rates of salaries paid by the Government. My correspondence shows that many men are disposed to leave the service for more remunerative positions to the detriment of public business. They can not be blamed for this stand with prices for the necessities of life as high as they are to-day. I have had considerable experience with the various kinds of postal employees and have always found them to be men of character, the best of habits, and regularity in work.

We have not shown our appreciation of their faithfulness sufficiently in the way of remuneration. In a subject as far-reaching as salaries of this kind there must necessarily be some scientific study of the matter, and it is therefore proper that the commission authorized by Congress should be given the opportunity to thoroughly investigate the question. It is clearly understood that the rate suggested in House joint resolution 151 is only temporary and that the minimum increase following the report of the commission would be higher than this amount.

The postal employees are naturally disappointed that the amount is not larger. In behalf of the men in my district, I would say that I hope the study of the conditions by the commission will lead it to report an increase more in proportion to the value of the men's service and the proportionate rise in their living expenses at the present time. I am most heartily in favor of a greater advancement of pay than the present resolution calls for.

I am very glad to add extracts from various statements submitted to me by postal organizations and employees in my district:

POSTAL CLERKS' PETITIONS.

It is with a feeling of deep solicitude that I write to you in behalf of the clerks of this office. The subject of this letter is of paramount importance to the postal employee, who through the trend of circumstances has been brought face to face with the bleak realism of the high cost of living. While to many of us the salary and prices of five years or more ago would be welcomed with joyous hearts, we know that it is improbable that such a state of affairs will again exist for a long time. Therefore our only salvation is in an increase in salary to meet the advanced cost of all the absolute necessities of life. In taking this matter up with you we are aware that we are dealing with one who has always been the friend of the postal employee and who is no doubt working always for our interest without solicitation on our part.

From reports issued by the United States Department of Labor you are aware of the decrease of the purchasing power of the dollar and the increase in the commodities of life. The postal employee should receive a salary that would allow him to live according to the American standard, that would permit him to own a home and rear a family. If the future of the country is to be maintained on a high basis, it is through the agency of educational advantages, which will not be open to the families of the postal employee without proper income.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS.

At a mass meeting of more than 350 postal employees in this section in the chamber of commerce room a week ago it was realized that no immediate relief can be expected from the postal commission appointed by Congress to consider salaries. With cost of living mounting daily, and the utterly inadequate salary of postal employees, will you kindly endeavor to help secure an immediate substantial increase for all postal employees, retroactive from July 1, 1919?

LETTER CARRIERS.

The present salary does not allow a reasonable living for a family of four in comparison to the cost of living in this city. What are the post-office employees to do? The logical answer seems to be "get into a more remunerative employment," but, alas, most postal employees have remained in the service so long that they are unfitted for other employment; and even if the present employees were to seek other means of a livelihood, their places would have to be filled by others, and the same situation would still exist or the efficiency of the service would be greatly lowered. Perhaps the so-called inefficiency we hear about can be traced to this very reason, because it is a well-known fact that men are leaving the service continually on account of low wages, and the service is no longer attractive to young men for the same reason.

As the proposed $150 increase does not cover the cost of living to-day, we request you to use your influence to secure a more favorable increase. According to the report issued by the Department of Labor for July, 1919, since 1907 (when our salaries were adjusted) the cost of $1 worth of foodstuffs has risen to $2.33 and the cost of $1 worth of clothing has risen to $2.26. With the proposed $150 increase, the value of our $1 has risen to $1.375.

We, the undersigned employees of the ———, Mass., post office, desire to protest through you against the exceedingly small increase in wages afforded by the measure reported by the House Post Office Committee. * * * A new standard of living is here, and we must abide by it when paying out the money we earn. There is absolutely no just reason why our positions should not be made to fit the new standard. If the cost of living should be reduced we are willing to go back to the old standard, but feel we should be given enough to live on while passing through this stage.

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS POSTMASTERS.

In behalf of the third and fourth class postmasters of the State of Massachusetts I do request that you will specifically include the third and fourth class postmasters in the Senate joint resolution 84, to provide additional compensation for employees of the Postal Service. These postmasters are now the greatest sufferers of any class in the Postal Service.

As an illustration, my office is one of the larger fourth-class offices. My compensation, including the money-order fees and an allowance for separation of mail for an inland office amounts to $1,100. From this I have to pay for rent, fuel, clerk hire, and lights $424 a year, leaving for my work the sum of $676 for the year.

The third and fourth class postmasters will appreciate it if you will use your influence with the Post Office Committee to get third and fourth class postmasters included and the resolution favorably acted upon.

These extracts plainly illustrate the situation in which the postal employees find themselves at the present time. These men are deserving of every consideration possible consistent with the remuneration paid men of equal knowledge and skill in other branches of employment. Individually and collectively they are too valuable as employees of the Government to have them consider securing other situations, and they should receive such salaries as will permit them to live properly in their respective spheres.

National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLIFFORD IRELAND,
OF ILLINOIS,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, September 6, 1919.

Mr. IRELAND. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include an address delivered by Hon. MARTIN B. MADDEN, a Representative in Congress from the State of Illinois, before the National Federation of Postal Clerks on Labor Day.

The address is as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. MARTIN B. MADDEN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

I am very glad to be here and to say a few words to you. I have been identified with the activities of the Post Office Department for some time, until I feel now as if I was a postal clerk. The only difference between me and the rest of the postal clerks is that while I seem to be getting a big salary I do not get anything; I give all mine away; and while the other fellows seem to be getting small salaries, they have difficulty in living. I realize that.

We want to recall the fact that about 2 years ago this country went into war, and prior to the entrance of the United States into war the entire cost of operating the United States Government for the first 143 years until the day that war was declared amounted to $25,000,000,000. Since that time, on the 6th of April, 1917, when war was declared, we have appropriated for the war and all other activities of the Government $51,500,000,000, considerably more than twice as much as it cost for the first 143 years. We had 4,600,000 men in the actual military service of the country. In all the countries that were engaged in the war there were over 200,000,000 people engaged in producing war materials, and this 200,000,000 people were taken out of other kinds of production. Fifty-six million men were in the active army from the beginning of the war to the close, and this 56,000,000 men were destroying the things that the other 144,000,000 men and women created. The result of this condition is that there is a world shortage of everything.

In addition to being a world shortage of production in agriculture and other products, the finances of all the countries of the world have become very much mixed up. We owed at the beginning of the war $965,000,000 interest-bearing debt, and our interest obligations annually only amounted to $22,000,000. The cost of maintaining the American Government before the war was about $1,500,000,000 a year. The total bonded debt of the United States when we complete the payment of all the war obligations will be about $34,000,000,000 against $965,000,000 before the war. The annual interest obligations against the Government of the United States will amount to about $1,500,000,000 a year from now on. That is as much or more than it cost to run the entire Government before we entered the war. The obligations upon the backs of the taxpayers are greater than they ever were before and the cost of living has increased almost twice since the war began, so we realize how difficult it is for all of us to meet the obligations that are imposed upon us with the income that is placed at our disposal. We have a more difficult task to perform now to adjust the questions that are before us than the task of winning the war was, and the task that is before us to-day is one which calls for the best thought of every man, woman, and child in America. We have to learn how to economize. We were perfectly willing to make any kind of a sacrifice to win the war. We won it, and many of the families throughout the United States made wonderful sacrifices in blood and treasure. Upon all alike the responsibilities have come. These responsibilities have laid their hands heavily upon every household. Our responsibilities are not yet over. We are sitting on a tinder box; it is liable to explode at any time if we are not conservative in our judgments. We need the stabilizing force of every man and every woman in America to bring us back to normal conditions. Normal conditions are bound to come, but they can not come in a single day.

I was reading the history of past wars yesterday for a while when I had nothing better to do, and I find that the conditions which prevail throughout the United States and the world to-day are not as bad as they were immediately after the Civil War. The thing that cost then, in 1864, the equivalent of $390, costs only $241 to-day. So that our conditions are not as bad as they may seem to be, yet they are bad enough.

Of course, I know that every man in the Postal Service—and every woman—feels as if they should be given considerable more compensation than they now receive, and that is true of every activity in the United States, whether it is in private life or in public employment. The Government of the United States should be a model employer. There can be no doubt about that. Unfortunately, the Government moves slowly; it is not always possible to get action as promptly as we would like to get it. You must realize that the men who come here to speak for you and for the other 110,000,000 people in the United States come from the Atlantic seaboard and the Pacific coast, from Hudson Bay down to the Everglades of Florida, and that the conditions in the various sections of the country differ materially, and that men's views differ with the surrounding environment; and in order to bring any legislation into a concrete form missionary work is necessary to be done in Congress, not necessarily by the men who are appealing for the legislation, so much as by those who are speaking here officially among their associates.

For example, it is an easy matter for the men in the Postal Service to say they want an increase of 50 per cent in their compensations, but it would not be such an easy matter to get the legislation to grant it to them. You all recall very well that it took about four years of the hardest kind of work to change the classification from the 1907 act to the one that is now law; and if you were able to see behind the scenes of the committee meetings of the House and Senate the strenuous efforts that had to be made by the friends of the Postal Service in order to accomplish even what was accomplished, you would be more astonished to think that it was accomplished than to wonder why it was not accomplished sooner and better. For, after all, every man in Congress is not a believer in high wages. We have men who come from certain sections of the country who do not believe that a postal clerk or a carrier should receive more compensation than the village minister. That is the argument. They believe that the postal clerk ought not to get more than the bank cashier of the village, and they use the argument, and they have votes and they are here, and they continue to come here and stay, and they come from sections of the country where they can not be disturbed. They come just as long as they live, and when they die their sons begin to come, and when they die their sons come. [Laughter.] And so it is. It has been going on from the beginning of the Government to the present day. We who come from great industrial centers, and understand the difficulties of living and the hardships that must be undergone by those who are employed in this great service, have difficulty in making these other men understand the situation.

When I tell the men from the country crossroads who serve in Congress that I come from a great city of 3,000,000 people, with a great post office having $30,000,000 annual revenue, with a surplus turned into the Treasury of the United States from that single office of perhaps $20,000,000, and wonder why it is that we can not get the consideration to which our men and women are entitled, they say: "You would not have any of this revenue if it was not for the rural patron. He is the man that sends the letters that make the revenue." And they do not understand the great problems that confront you and confront those who live in these great centers.

Now, I know that the conditions are such throughout the country that you are not able to live as you should live on the compensation you receive. Nobody knows that better than I do; nobody knows better than I do that we can not give you all you ought to have. The President of the United States has fixed a limit beyond which he as the Chief Executive of the Nation will not go, and for the Postal Committee of the House of Representatives to report a bill in conflict with the views expressed by the President would mean a veto, and the question arises whether it is better for you men and women in this great service to get a part of what you ought to have rather than to get nothing at all. You must remember this, that if the Congress was not in session, it would not be called into meeting until next December. If next December came before Congress convened, there would be no likelihood of any consideration being given to any increase in compensation for the fiscal year now existing. And originally I introduced a resolution when this agitation first began—yes,

before the agitation began—and I have been the champion, in a sense, of justice for the men engaged in the service, because I regard it as the greatest service in the world, to say nothing of the greatest service in America. I regard the men and women who are engaged in this service as more patriotic than the men and women engaged in any other branch of the Government service. I regard them as specially trained for a special class of work that reaches every home, and I regard the technical knowledge which they acquire as a result of their long experience in this service as of some consequence to the Government, and so regarding it, I have always believed that they ought to be properly compensated.

Now the question arises, What is proper compensation and who is to determine what it is? Shall the local union of a postal clerks' gathering decide what the compensation is to be? Or shall they, in cooperation with the Postmaster General and his assistants, sit down and consider the propriety of the question and the interests involved? Or shall the men in the service and the women, too, submit the facts in the case to the Congress of the United States and permit them in their turn to sit down in the quiet of their rooms and study out the question along lines that will be just to all?

We must remember that in the consideration of all these problems it is not only the side of the employees that must be taken into account, but the revenue of the department as well; and while the Post Office Department is not organized for profit—or ought not to be—it has been run for profit under the present Postmaster General for some period. I have always said to him that it would be infinitely better to give the men and women in the service such increases of compensation from time to time as would absorb the profits and let them understand that they are partners in the enterprise. [Applause.] It may be popular in the public eye for the man at the head of a great department to be able to say in his annual report, "I have a surplus," but the Government is not organized to make surpluses; the Government is run for the accommodation of the people; and if we hope for the hearty cooperation of those who are engaged in the active work of making the Post Office Department a success, of course we have got to make them understand that we are interested in their welfare.

I realize that the men in the Postal Service—at least in the greater centers—are compelled to work at night, when everybody else is asleep; that 70 per cent of the men engaged in the service in the great centers work nights; and you can not make these men who are not from the great centers realize this. And so we have missionary work to do every day.

I introduced a resolution giving the Postmaster General discretion to pay 35 per cent increase in postal compensation wherever emergencies might exist. Of course, nobody knew better than I did that the men would not want that resolution; they would not want to convey upon the Postmaster General the discretion which the resolution seemingly gave; but I had my own views as to why I introduced it. I wanted to get the attitude of the Postmaster General; I could not get it in any other way; and so introducing the resolution, I had it referred to him for an opinion as to whether any emergencies did exist, and if he were given the authority whether he would act under that authority and to what extent. And we got the reply from the Postmaster General that I expected to get, that emergencies did exist in a few places in the United States, and that as to those places he would exercise the discretion if it was given to him; but I have not any idea that he would have paid 35 per cent increase. He had the right to pay within the 35 per cent, and he might have said that 5 per cent would do. Nobody knew.

Now, the next thing to do to follow that up was to introduce an amendment to that resolution by taking away the discretion and fixing a flat sum to be paid, and that is what we did, and we fixed that flat sum at $150 a year per man for every man in the service, including the grades of supervisory officials, and we increased the compensation to be paid to temporary and auxiliary clerks and substitutes and carriers of like class from 40 to 60 cents an hour, and that bill has been reported to the House, not by a unanimous vote in the Post Office Committee, not by any means, but reported to the House and will be called up for consideration and passage within the next 10 or 12 days. I know that it is not what you look for. I know you wanted more, but it amounts to $40,000,000 for the current fiscal year additional to what you are now getting; and remember that you would not be getting the $150 if Congress was not in special session, and I do not know whether you will get it even when we pass it, because I do not know what the attitude of the President will be, but we are going to pass it, and we are going to give him a chance to sign it or to say he will not do it.

Now, we have a Postal Commission. I am a member of that commission. We have sent out questionnaires to every branch of the Postal Service. We are endeavoring to get all the information we can upon which to base definite and just conclusions, and we hope to be able to report by the 1st of December, or very soon thereafter, and we trust that when we do report we will be able to so arrange the different activities of the Post Office Department and so classify them as to do justice to every man in the service, and every woman. I do not know and nobody can tell what the final, definite, fixed compensation will be for the various classes of the Postal Service, but in the meantime I beg of you men and women here to-day, no matter whether you are satisfied or not, to cooperate with us—for we are your friends; we want to do you justice—to cooperate with us, to say to the people of America, to those that you come in contact with every day: "The Government has great problems to deal with," and as patriotic Americans you are willing to help solve those problems.

The cost of living is not always going to be as high as it is. It can not be. It is bound to come down, but I do not think it is going to come down as soon as a lot of people think, and I am not here to-day to tell you a lot of glittering generalities and to appeal to your sentiment or to secure applause. I am here as one American talking to a lot of other Americans, asking them to be Americans and join in the movement for America. [Applause.]

This country's problems can only be stabilized in that way. Labor and capital and Congress and the President and the Cabinet and the postal clerks and everybody must join hands to do the same thing if we are going to win. There are 21 wars already raging over on the other side, although the war is said to be over. Peace has been declared, but still there are 21 wars going on, and we do not want any war here. We want peace. We want harmony. We want cooperation. We want to do you justice; we want you to do us justice. I am not coming here to apologize for what we have done or what we propose to do; I am here to say to you that this is the best we can do, and it is not easy at that. We want you to accept it in the same spirit that we offer it to you, and say, "We will join you; we will join hands with you, and we will help the Government to succeed in all its enterprises." And you can hope then for us to join hands with you when we have time to consider the question, to look into the facts, and to settle the problems definitely and conclusively, when this great commission that is now at work has been able to gather the facts from every section of the country to decide the problems in which you are all vitally interested.

I want you to be happy. I want you to have the best kind of an American living, and I know you can not have it without the best kind of an American wage. I want you to have comfort in your homes, happiness at your fireside. I want you to stand as you have always stood in the eyes of the American people as the most patriotic element in the make-up of our citizenship. I want you to maintain the record of constancy as loyal, devoted employees of the Government, for that is worth something. You have always had the confidence of the American people above any other Government employees. You are entitled to it. You deserve it. You come into contact with every family in the land; you bring the message of hope, of joy, of sorrow from the long weary miles that stand between us and our loved ones. You are, for example, on the battle line hoping to hear from your mother; the instrumentality through which that letter goes is the postal man. The clerk, of course, is not as spectacular a figure, in the eyes of the public, as the carrier is; but we who understand the situation realize that the clerk is the man who works in the silent hours of the night when we are all asleep [applause] and while some men may come here and tell you that you ought to have 35 or 40 or 50 per cent increase in your compensation, I am not here to tell you that. I am here to tell you what we can do. I know what we can do. I know the legislative situation; and if you think that all anybody needs to do is to introduce a resolution to have the legislation spring forth you are very much mistaken, for it needs missionary work, as your friend Flaherty knows—he is here every day. You have got to realize that they have hurdles to jump, and sometimes these hurdles are so high that lame men like I can not jump them, but I put my arms around the neck of the recalcitrants, and I try to persuade them that they ought to join us—and we had to do that in this case.

Do you know what 40 per cent increase would mean? Do you know what 30 per cent increase would mean? It would mean $100,000,000 deficiency in the Postal Service for 1920; and you know when you stop to consider the thing deliberately and look at all sides of the question that the President of the United States is not going to permit the Congress of the United States to create $100,000,000 deficiency and charge it up to his administration as inefficient management. He has given his dictum as to how far he will go in railroad problems, and anything that reaches beyond the statement he made—in your case—will not

be ratified by him; and my judgment is that your best conclusion should be to cooperate and trust to your friends to do what they ought to do when they have all the facts before them and when this commission is able to make its report, as it will be able to do in November. We are going to begin our work of consideration of the question next Monday in New York. We are going from there to Boston, and from there we will go to Chicago and then to St. Paul and Cincinnati and to Atlanta, to Memphis, and to Kansas City, and we are going to invite the men from all branches of the Postal Service to meet us at these points. We will give them an opportunity to tell their story. They will be telling the story to willing ears, to sympathetic men; but, in the meantime, take my advice, the advice of a friend, and advise all your fellows everywhere throughout the United States to come up with a smiling face, no matter how you may feel about it, and join in the present movement to get what you can until the final conclusion can be reached legitimately.

I thank you very much. [Applause and cheers.]

President HYATT. I think that is a demonstration that shows how we feel about Congressman MADDEN. I do not think it is necessary to extend the formal thanks of the organization beyond that.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. AUGUSTINE LONERGAN,
OF CONNECTICUT,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 4, 1919,

On a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 151) to provide additional compensation for employees of the Postal Service where extraordinary and unusual conditions prevail.

Mr. LONERGAN. Mr. Speaker, the proposed measure should pass with little debate and without a dissenting voice, not because the bill completely covers the situation, for it does not, but because it is a step in the right direction. Furthermore, it gives immediate help, and thus temporarily is of advantage pending a more thorough consideration during the regular session of Congress in December.

I think it is generally agreed that the postal employees of the United States are among the hard workers employed by the Government. Their tasks are exacting and at the same time are filled with responsibility. They serve the public, who are entitled to the best. The public are desirous that the employees should be properly paid, and when we take steps to see that this is accomplished we are merely acting in accordance with the views of those who commissioned us to come to Congress.

During the Sixty-fifth Congress the energies of the United States were directed to winning the war. During the present reconstruction Congress the problem of reducing the high cost of living stands out as one of the great questions of the day. Everything, even party lines, sinks into insignificance beside it. There is no home into which the problem has not entered. The Post Office appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, provides in a small way for increases to certain postal employees, but not enough to meet conditions as they exist. So the present measure has been brought forward to-day to be made law without delay. Eventually the high cost of living will come down, at least part of the way down, so the experts assure us. Meantime it remains up, and we are but recognizing the faithful services of the postal employees when we pass this temporary legislation.

The letter carriers, the postal clerks, the railway-mail clerks, and others in the service have been ready, in fair weather and foul, to endure hardships to serve the public. During the war thousands of their numbers served directly with the colors, many making the supreme sacrifice. Others, too old to serve with the active forces, entered the military postal service or became affiliated with camp welfare organizations. They have been intensely loyal. They do not threaten or they do not demand. They petition only for what any just legislator is bound to give them.

I would urge, if this were not a temporary measure, that the bill carry higher amounts, but as we have been assured that the Special Committee on the Reclassification of Government Employees will in December bring in a thorough and scientific grading of all employees of the Federal Government, with equitable and just salary recommendations, it seems the best thing to do is pass the measure and await the culmination of the committee's work. There is no doubt but that its recommendations will take into consideration the faithful services of the postal employees and reward them accordingly.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ISAAC SIEGEL,
OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, August 22, 1919.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Speaker, on August 6, two days before the President addressed Congress, I introduced a bill which provides for marked cost price on each article or attaching a tag showing the cost price.

This bill has raised considerable discussion throughout the country, and I am of the opinion that real relief can not be obtained in any other way.

The Dry Goods Economist, one of our leading newspapers, on August 16 published the following leading editorial:

DRASTIC PLAN FOR GOVERNMENTAL PRICE REGULATION.

Bills and resolutions aimed in one way or another to help in solving the problem created by the continual increase in the price of commodities have fallen thick and fast within the walls of the National Capitol within the last week or two. Such is the number of these that the mere enumeration of them would take up considerable space.

There is one proposed measure, however—introduced by Representative SIEGEL, of New York—which calls for special consideration on the part of manufacturers and distributors alike, the more so as it is in line with a recommendation contained in the address to Congress delivered by President Wilson on Friday of last week.

The President, as many of our readers doubtless will have noted, said in this connection:

"I would also recommend that it be required that all goods destined for interstate commerce should in every case where their form or package makes it possible be plainly marked with the price at which they left the hands of the producer."

The President went on to say that "such a requirement would bear a close analogy to certain provisions of the pure-food act, by which it is required that certain detailed information be given on the labels of packages of food and drugs."

The Siegel bill is entitled "A bill requiring all persons transacting business to obtain a license and to prevent profiteering."

Such license is to be obtained from the collector of internal revenue of the district wherein the person transacts business. In making application for such license he is required to state under oath the kind of business he transacts and to give such other information as the collector shall require. The fee for the granting of the license is to be $10.

The bill then goes on to provide that "any person now or hereafter engaged in business in the United States to whom a permit or license shall have been issued, who shall expose or offer for sale or cause to be exposed or offered for sale to the public any article of goods, wares, or merchandise without having plainly stamped or printed thereon or attached thereto a card showing the true, actual cost price thereof, such person shall be guilty of profiteering," and shall be "fined in a sum not exceeding $5,000 and may be imprisoned for not more than two years, or both."

In the case of partnerships, corporations, etc., violating the above provisions each of the partners or directors is to be liable to the penalty or penalties provided.

It is further to be noted that the bill provides that the language "true, actual cost price shall not be construed to include any drayage, freight, or carriage charges paid by the purchaser or any discount allowed on bills paid before maturity."

This proposed legislation recalls that the Arizona Council of Defense in the early fall of last year issued an order that all dealers within the State mark on their goods the cost price. At that time, it will also be remembered, the statement went forth in the daily press of the country that a regulation of similar tenor had been issued by the War Industries Board. That Federal body, however, was composed chiefly of experienced business men, and when one of its officials was interviewed by the Economist on the subject he not only denied the issuance of such an order but said the board had never had any intention of issuing it. In other words, the War Industries Board, even in the most critical time of our participation in the world conflict, regarded as unwise such regulations as is now contemplated in this Siegel bill.

Such a measure would create a serious situation. It is noteworthy that the President, in his recommendation to Congress, above quoted, expressly mentions goods destined for interstate commerce. And, moreover, the Siegel bill was referred by the House to its Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Now, if the proposed legislation is applicable only to goods shipped from one State to another it is clear that one of the various ways in which it promises to work unfairly is in the case of the retailer located on the border of a State. Such a merchant naturally has a great deal of interstate business, while the one located in or near the center of a State of the average size does the bulk of his business within the confines of his own Commonwealth.

Another feature of the bill that is open to serious criticism is the one in regard to the carriage charges. The noninclusion of these in the "cost price" would cause the so-called cost as marked on the goods to look very much lower in proportion to the selling price to a consumer on the Pacific coast (or otherwise at a great distance from the point of shipment) than would the cost price as made known to a consumer in New York, for instance, or in some other center so close to the source of supply that the transportation cost would be a mere bagatelle.

This provision for noninclusion of carriage cost in the cost price is, moreover, contrary to the practice now generally in force—and recommended by the Economist many years ago—of regarding inward transportation charges as a part of the cost of the goods and chargeable, therefore, not to expense account but to merchandise account.

As to the general intent of the bill it may well be asked, How would it be possible for a store to explain to each customer the necessarily wide difference between cost price and selling price? The extent of the difference is, in a degree, governed by the merchant himself; the customers, however, demand a certain type of service from the store, and that service must be paid for by the store in wages or in some

other form. The expense of doing business forms the biggest part of the difference between cost and selling price. But the average customer would think the reverse was the case, and, viewing the biggest part as clear profit, would at once brand retailers as "a bunch of profiteers."

Furthermore, the store handling largely merchandise of a novelty character, in the selling price of which the element of risk is an important factor, would be at a disadvantage as compared with the store dealing largely in staples. It would be impossible to explain to the public, for example, the mark up that is essential on garments in order to guard against the posibility of a steep reduction because of a sudden change in style, unseasonable weather, or other unfavorable development, which might almost in a moment greatly reduce the desirability of the goods to the consumer.

It is well known, too, that a store does not, and can not, mark all of its goods, even in the same department, with the same margin of profit. For one reason or another, goods bearing the same selling price would (if the bill were enacted and the law enforced) show to customers a different cost price. Would not customers snap up the goods which showed them the high cost price—and hence, implied the highest value for them—thus leaving on hand the goods whose sale is essential to giving the merchant the average profit and thereby enabling him to duly cover his expenses?

As regards the President's recommendation above quoted, merchants and manufacturers of dry goods, and especially of novelty merchandise, will have great difficulty in seeing any analogy between the marking of cost price on the lines of merchandidse they carry and provisions of the pure food act. That law applies to merchandise of the most staple character, depending for its value to the consumer on its intrinsic merit, while into the desirability of merchandise handled by dry goods and department stores a number of other factors enter.

The Dry Goods Economist is just as much opposed to profiteering as it is posible for anyone to be. Any effort to discourage it which promises to be effectual and just to all concerned we will cordially welcome. We note with interest in this connection the progress toward enactment by the British Government of a bill providing for prosecution of persons guilty of profiteering. We believe, however, that the Siegel bill in its present form will not only fail of its purpose, but will carry in its train a multitude of new difficulties whose extent can be appreciated only by those acquainted with the economics of merchandising in general and of retailing in particular.

I insert it in full because of its opposition to the bill and because full discussion of its merits and demerits is what I want.

I have read many of the letters which have been sent to the Interstate Commerce Committee in opposition to my bill, and many of them assumed that the average retail customer is densely ignorant and would not allow the retailer to make a fair profit.

I am advised by many of the business men that since the introduction of the bill customers are commencing to ask questions as to what the article cost price is, and that they are not buying merchandise blindly, as before.

If the introduction of my bill and the agitation which has already followed has awakened the customer to the fact that he should know something of what the retailer's cost is, then education of the public has begun and prices will have to go down to reason.

That there is necessity for this is seen by the report which appeared in the New York Globe during this week and which explains itself:

WAGES RISE, BUT FALL FAR BEHIND COST OF LIVING—FACTORY WORKERS FIND PAY ENVELOPES FATTER, BUT LOSS OF PURCHASING POWER OF DOLLAR LEAVES THEM WORSE OFF THAN BEFORE THE WAR.

That the rapid increase in earnings of New York factory workers in the last 5 years has not kept pace with the faster rising cost of living is shown in the latest statistics compiled by the State Industrial Commission.

While average weekly earnings increased 77 per cent from June, 1914, to June, 1919, retail food prices alone jumped 86 per cent.

Statistics gleaned from the factory pay rolls of New York show that in New York City average weekly earnings of all employees in office and shop increased from $12.85 in 1914 to $22.93 in 1919, while outside the greater city the increase was from $12.40 to $22.96, the average being $12.70 to $22.51.

The upward movement started about June, 1915, and in one year the gain was nearly 20 per cent. From June, 1916, to June, 1917, the increase was about 30 per cent, and the greatest gain was from June, 1917, to June, 1918, about 30 per cent. The increase the past year was only 10 per cent. The following table gives the average weekly earnings in representative New York State factories from 1914 to 1919:

Month.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
January	.....	$12.44	$13.53	$15.28	[1] $16.81	$23.03
February	.....	12.41	13.77	15.31	17.66	22.07
March	.....	12.65	13.96	15.79	18.71	22.20
April	.....	12.54	14.15	15.50	19.25	22.11
May	.....	12.74	14.24	16.03	19.91	22.23
June	$12.70	12.81	14.41	16.20	20.44	22.51
July	12.54	12.66	14.11	16.17	20.78	.....
August	12.53	12.89	14.44	16.44	21.23	.....
September	12.48	12.86	14.87	16.97	22.31	.....
October	12.26	13.30	14.95	17.33	22.34	.....
November	12.32	13.45	15.16	17.69	[2] 21.60	.....
December	12.56	13.49	15.51	17.71	23.18	.....
Average for year	12.48	12.85	14.43	16.37	20.35	.....

[1] Drop in January, 1918, was due to Fuel Administration's closing order for January 18–22.

[2] Drop in November, 1918, was due to closing of factories on November 11, armistice day.

Increases in wage rates since May of this year are reported in a variety of manufacturing industries. Firms producing cement, brick, silverware, furniture, leather and fur goods, paper products, sugar and other foods, and textile and clothing manufacturers are among those noting an increase. Figures compiled by the State industrial commission include the following:

Industry.	The State.				
	1919	1918	1917	1916	1914
Stone, clay, and glass products	$24.19	$21.31	$16.87	$14.33	$12.69
Gold, silver, and precious stones	24.91	21.06	18.13	15.38	14.28
Pig-iron and rolling-mill products	29.98	31.46	25.35	23.21	15.84
Structural and architectural iron work	30.46	24.99	19.16	17.23	14.85
Sheet-metal work and hardware	21.69	19.50	15.88	13.66	12.48
Boat and ship building	30.80	29.09	20.29	21.12	17.83
Sawmill and planing-mill products	21.50	19.36	15.00	13.33	12.65
Furniture and cabinetwork	20.34	18.50	15.69	13.50	12.61
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments	21.53	19.00	15.38	14.64	11.43
Leather	21.58	20.17	15.53	13.78	11.03
Furs and fur goods	30.63	23.69	18.34	15.61	13.10
Boots and shoes	22.98	20.42	15.90	14.10	12.42
Pearl, horn, bone, celluloid, hair, etc	18.64	15.80	12.12	10.96	9.57
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc	22.44	20.60	17.22	14.90	13.42
Paper	25.84	21.89	17.70	15.69	12.76
Printing and paper goods	23.71	19.58	16.57	15.77	15.11
Silk and silk goods	15.70	14.00	11.56	10.54	9.93
Wool manufactures	19.20	17.10	13.31	11.86	10.12
Cotton goods	19.00	17.85	13.20	11.64	9.63
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods	16.44	15.42	11.73	10.26	9.01
Men's clothing	21.86	17.81	14.49	13.43	12.01
Men's shirts and furnishings	14.51	13.42	10.57	10.47	9.31
Women's clothing	22.61	18.80	15.09	13.24	12.80
Women's underwear and furnishings	16.27	13.42	10.30	9.50	8.94
Women's headwear	20.39	18.53	14.50	12.57	11.93
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, etc	15.85	13.47	11.02	9.94	8.93
Flour, feed, and other cereal products	24.67	21.77	18.31	15.48	14.62
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	16.31	12.26	11.38	10.38	7.23
Groceries not elsewhere classified	24.78	21.06	17.22	15.65	13.32
Slaughtering meat packing, and dairy products	25.97	23.25	17.88	16.41	14.49
Bread and other bakery products	21.01	16.82	14.23	12.94	11.61
Confectionery and ice cream	15.62	13.58	11.30	10.36	9.30
Beverages	28.64	24.41	20.99	19.92	19.73
Cigars and other tobacco products	15.99	14.69	11.85	9.97	9.10
Water, light, and power	26.53	23.21	19.19	18.07	15.93

The following table compares the average weekly earnings in State factories with the course of retail food prices, the figures being indexes with June, 1914, as 100:

Month.	1914		1915		1916		1917		1918		1919	
	Average weekly earnings.	Retail food prices.	Average weekly earnings.	Retail food prices.	Average weekly earnings.	Retail food prices.	Average weekly earnings.	Retail food prices.	Average weekly earnings.	Retail food prices.	Average weekly earnings.	Retail food prices.
January	.....	.....	98	104	107	108	120	129	[1] 132	162	181	187
February	.....	.....	98	102	108	107	121	134	139	163	174	174
March	.....	.....	100	99	110	108	124	134	147	156	175	177
April	.....	.....	99	100	111	110	122	146	152	156	174	184
May	.....	.....	100	101	112	110	127	153	157	160	175	187
June	100	100	101	101	113	113	128	154	161	164	177	186
July	98	103	100	101	111	112	127	147	164	169	.....	.....
August	99	108	102	101	114	114	129	151	167	173	.....	.....
September	98	108	101	102	117	119	134	155	176	180	.....	.....
October	97	106	105	104	118	122	136	159	176	183	.....	.....
November	97	106	103	105	119	127	139	157	[2] 170	185	.....	.....
December	99	106	106	106	122	127	139	159	183	189	.....	.....
Average for year	98	105	101	102	114	115	129	147	160	170	.....	.....

[1] Drop in January, 1918, was due to Fuel Administrator's closing order for Jan. 18–22.

[2] Drop in November, 1918, was due to closing of factories on Nov. 11, Armistice Day.

What index numbers are and how to use them: An index number is one of a series of numbers that expresses a value in terms of another number, arbitrarily chosen to represent 100. For example, if the cost of a quantity of food products was $250 in one month and $300 in the following month, and $250 was selected as the base, i. e., as 100, then $300 would be expressed as 120. If it be desired to compute the per cent of increase or decrease between two months, calculate the change between the index numbers representing those months.

The industrial commission's latest bulletin also has this to say of building activity:

"The total estimated cost of building work authorized in first and second class cities of the State in June is $34,192,341. This is greater than the similar amount for June of any of the past four years for which the commission has records. July, 1916, is the only month in which building work authorized was of greater estimated cost. This year's figures should be discounted because of the increased cost of materials and labor.

"The June building estimate is 45 per cent higher than the May estimate and is 383 per cent higher than June, 1918. Of the June total, $29,738,311 was for the five boroughs of New York City. In relative increase, Binghamton leads with a gain of 147 per cent over May and a gain of 955 per cent over last year. Rochester, Schenectady, and the Borough of Queens show a somewhat lower figure for June than for May, but all other cities or boroughs of New York City show increases. With the exception of Yonkers, all cities of the State show a gain of 70 per cent or more over last year.

"From these figures it is apparent that the revival in building work is gaining headway."

If the people in the respective communities will commence to learn the profit the seller is making, the sooner will everybody endeavor to see that fair prices prevail.

Higher Guaranteed Price for Low-Grade Wheat.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HALVOR STEENERSON,
OF MINNESOTA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, September 6, 1919.

Mr. STEENERSON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include an article from the Warroad Pioneer on the subject of wheat.

The article is as follows:

[From the Warroad (Minn.) Pioneer.]

HIGHER GUARANTEED PRICE FOR LOW-GRADE WHEAT.

"Julius Barnes, head of the United States Grain Corporation, has announced a change in the guaranteed price on the lower grades of wheat, which will mean a great many million dollars to the farmers of the Northwest.

"The present spread in prices is 32 cents between No. 1 and No. 5 wheat. The new order reduces this spread to 14 cents, the new arrangement being No. 2 at 3 cents less than No. 1; No. 3 at 6 cents less than No. 1; No. 4 at 10 cents less than No. 1; No. 5 at 14 cents less than No. 1.

"The change resulted from a hearing in New York last week, called by Congressmen representing the wheat growers of the Northwest, and attended by the three North Dakota Congressmen, STEENERSON, VOLSTEAD, and ANDERSON of Minnesota, and RIDDICK, of Montana, and by numerous State officials, representatives of farmers' organizations, and grain experts from the Northwest.

"Another interesting result of this hearing is that the much-discussed question of whether poor wheat will make as much flour as good wheat per bushel seems to have been answered, and the figures secured showing the exact difference, as far as the experts are able to figure it out, have been agreed on.

"In giving the figures we shall omit the fractions of pounds and of cents, which are confusing to the average reader, and give it in even figures, which are close enough for all practical purposes.

"Sixty pounds of wheat weighing between 51 and 52 pounds to the measured bushel will yield 64 per cent flour and 35 per cent feed, 1 per cent being lost in the milling. The value of the finished product will be $2.22 in flour and 50 cents in feed. Total, $2.72.

"Sixty pounds of wheat weighing between 52 and 53 pounds to the bushel measure will yield 65 per cent of flour and 34 per cent of feed; flour value, $2.24; feed value, 49 cents. Total, $2.73.

"Sixty pounds of wheat weighing 53 to 54 pounds to the bushel will yield 66 per cent flour and 33 per cent feed, valued at $2.29 for the flour and 47 cents for the feed. Total, $2.76.

"Sixty pounds of wheat weighing 54 to 55 pounds to the bushel yields 68 per cent flour and 31 per cent feed, valued at $2.33 for the flour and 44 cents for the feed. Total, $2.77.

"Sixty pounds of wheat weighing 55 to 56 pounds to the bushel yields 68 per cent flour and 31 per cent feed; the value of the flour being $2.34 and feed 44 cents. Total, $2.78.

"Sixty pounds of wheat weighing 56 to 57 pounds to the bushel yields 69 per cent flour and 30 per cent of feed, valued at $2 39 for the flour and 42 cents for the feed. Total, $2.81.

"Sixty pounds of wheat weighing 57 to 58 pounds to the bushel yields 70 per cent of flour and 29 per cent of feed, valued at $2.42 for flour and 41 cents for feed. Total, $2.83.

"Sixty pounds of wheat weighing 58 to 59 pounds to the bushel yields 71 per cent of flour and 28 per cent of feed, valued at $2.45 for flour and 40 cents for feed. Total, $2.85.

"Sixty pounds of wheat weighing 59 to 60 pounds to the bushel yields 71 per cent flour and 28 per cent feed, valued at $2.46 for flour and 40 cents for feed. Total, $2.86.

"The measure of value used is flour at the market price of $11.25 per barrel and feed at $48 per ton, which was the actual price at the time of the hearing.

"Another very interesting fact was brought out by Mr. STEENERSON in his closing argument in behalf of the wheat growers. He pointed out that in the past the northwestern wheat has commanded a premium of about 20 cents over soft wheat for the reason that it was generally so rich in gluten that it could be mixed with soft wheat, so as to make a high-grade patent flour from the mixture; that soft wheat alone contained so much starch that the loaf made from it was small and heavy and lacked palatability that makes the hard-wheat bread so valuable, and for this reason the light-weight hard wheat raised this year had an additional value for mixing purposes over and above its intrinsic value, especially because the winter wheat this year is unusually weak in gluten and needs this mixture more than in any ordinary year.

"The correctness of Mr. STEENERSON'S argument was admitted by the experts present and was further proven by the fact that the Government is offering to sell from its store of flour in New York, made from soft wheat, at $9.85 per barrel, with no takers, because the people demand flour made in whole or in part from the hard wheat of the Northwest.

"The Minnesota grain inspection, through Messrs. Jacobson, O'Niel, and Holmberg, produced more than a dozen samples of wheat weighing from 48 to 60 pounds test weight, with samples of flour made from each, showing that the lighter wheat made about as good bread as that made from No. 1.

"May we suggest that farmers interested in wheat save the above figures for future reference, as the percentage of flour and feed in a bushel of each grade of wheat being available, he can at any time figure out the difference between the selling price of his wheat and the cost of his flour and feed."

Compensation for Postal Employees.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN W. SUMMERS,
OF WASHINGTON,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, September 3, 1919.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, when the minimum-wage bill, which provides a living wage for every man and woman in the employ of the Federal Government, was under consideration by the Congress a few weeks ago I supported that bill with the understanding from the Republican leaders of the House that the postal employees were to be provided for at an early date. I shall now support this bill, though I regret that it does not carry a larger increase to all postal employees.

My observation is that postal clerks, letter carriers, rural delivery men, and other postal employees are unusually capable, conscientious, patriotic servants of the Government and of the people, who have a just pride in their service and who maintain a morale equaled by few organizations and excelled by none. Their mental and educational equipment is and must of necessity be far above the average. Their duties require close application and precision. The carriers in my city, and I presume conditions are no worse there than elsewhere, stagger under the enormous burden they must carry for blocks and blocks before their load begins to lighten.

The carrier, whether city or rural, must "carry on" through summer heat, through rain and sleet and slush. Whether the day be foul or fair and whether the roads be good or bad these faithful men bring to us day after day the messages of love and

cheer, of joy and sadness, of professional and commercial success, and who has ever known a postman who was not willing to go farther than the law required to accommodate a patron? And whose spirits are not buoyed by the sight of "our faithful postman," unless perchance it is on the first day of the month?

Of our whole postal system it has been most truthfully and beautifully said that it is a—

Messenger of sympathy and love;
Servant of parted friends;
Consoler of the lonely;
Bond of the scattered family;
Enlarger of the common life;
Carrier of news and knowledge;
Instrument of trade and industry;
Promoter of mutual acquaintance,
Of peace and good will,
Among men and nations.

Mr. Speaker, I can not agree with Postmaster General Burleson that this increase should go only "to the chosen few," and that he should do the choosing. Neither can I agree with his first assistant, Mr. Koons, when he says, "To grant these unreasonable increases would place upon the public an unjust burden," nor when he says, "There is no exigency in the Postal Service which would justify the proposed increases in salaries, and therefore they do not have the approval of this department."

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, in my opinion "these unreasonable increases" to which Mr. Koons refers are only "unreasonable" because they are unreasonably small. I believe the stress of the times constitutes an exigency that justifies, and more than justifies, this increase of $150 in the salaries of all postal employees.

The 10 per cent increase to fourth-class postmasters is all too meager, but a half loaf is better than no bread at all, and we will serve our constituents better by passing this bill than to hold out for a larger increase and incur the displeasure of the Postmaster General and probably be confronted by a presidential veto.

I shall eagerly look forward to the report of the special investigating committee, which I trust and believe will do full and permanent justice to all within a short time.

Meanwhile I know this great army of 41,000 clerks, 35,000 carriers, and tens of thousands of assistants and officers of the fourth class will maintain the same high standard of efficiency and patriotic service that they have upheld in the past, and will join hands with all other loyal American citizens in stabilizing conditions and in helping us to determine a fair and just compensation for all.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN J. BABKA,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, September 3, 1919.

Mr. BABKA. Mr. Speaker, I deeply regret that the committee has seen fit to report this bill in its present form. I regret, too, the fact that they have deemed it necessary to present the bill under a suspension of the rules, thereby precluding all amendments and throttling the voice of the membership of this House. There is no question in my mind that if the Members were permitted to express their views and desires on this matter that full justice would be done the postal employees at this time rather than the time-worn promise that this increase is only temporary and that they can expect more when the matter is properly investigated by the commission. Investigated for what purpose? Is investigation necessary to convince any fair-minded man that it is utterly impossible for a man who has a family to support to exist on the paltry salary now being paid the postal employees? Is there any class of employees anywhere in this land whose qualifications are as high who receive so little in return? Any of these men could earn far more in other pursuits. Many of them have already resigned; others are doing so every day and accepting positions that pay them much more.

The result is that the service is being crippled and is in a very deplorable condition now, and will so continue unless Congress wakes up and gives these men adequate compensation so that the service can hold them. I am glad to add as a part of my remarks a resolution adopted by the Cleveland Federation of Labor, which is as follows:

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *August 20, 1919.*

Whereas during the past five years the cost of living has increased more than 80 per cent; and

Whereas letter carriers and other postal employees have only received a temporary increase of 25 per cent since 1907; and

Whereas the Postal Service is short handed and the present salary is too unattractive to hold the necessary number of efficient employees or to recruit new ones; and

Whereas Senator MOSES, of New Hampshire, has introduced a bill, known as Senate joint resolution No. 84, which provides for a 35 per cent raise over the present salary, to be paid to all postal employees on and after July 1, 1919, and up to July 1, 1920; and

Whereas while this joint resolution does not restore us to prewar conditions, which could only be accomplished by giving us a raise of at least 60 per cent over our present salary, still it would undoubtedly afford the postal employees relief: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Central Federation of Labor of Cleveland, Ohio, in regular meeting assembled, this 20th day of August, That we, on behalf of the postal employees, do indorse Senate joint resolution No. 84 and call upon the United States Senators from Ohio and the local Congressmen to give this bill their hearty support and do all in their power to have it reported out favorably by the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads; and be it further

Resolved, That we instruct the secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor to mail copies of these resolutions to United States Senators HARDING and POMERENE and Congressmen EMERSON, MOONEY, and BABKA.

ROBERT C. HOLT.
ROBERT NEILL.
WM. LLEWELLYN.
L. J. MARTIN.

In voting for this measure I do so in a hope that the commission will speed up its work of investigation, and that the committee will at a very early date report a bill that will do justice to the postal employees.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. M. CLYDE KELLY,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, September 3, 1919.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I regret that this measure providing for a flat increase of $150 a year for postal employees is brought before the House under a rule which prevents amendment. The increase is inadequate in view of actual conditions, and I would like to have the opportunity of urging an increase more in keeping with the merits of these employees of the Government and the fight which they are compelled to make in the attempt to make both ends meet. I shall vote for this measure simply because it must be voted up or down exactly as it has been reported, and not because it meets my idea of justice for the workers who make the American Postal Service the greatest business institution in the world.

But, Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that the real issue in the Postal Service is not the question of wages. The real question is: "What are to be the relations between employer and employee when the Government is the employer?"

Even more important than the question of compensation is the right of postal employees to absolute security of employment as long as they render efficient service, instead of being at the mercy of officials who may act as judge, jury, and executioner. More important than wages is their right to collective action in conferring with officials through accredited representatives of their own choosing on matters that affect their interest and welfare.

I believe that both of these rights belong justly to those who serve the Government of the United States as their employer. I believe the granting of them will mean increased efficiency, because it will mean increased self-confidence and self-respect on the part of employees. It will act as a great encourager, for there is no tonic like the knowledge of the possession of the rights of manhood and womanhood.

To provide for the granting of these rights I have prepared and introduced House bill 5992, which is as follows:

A bill providing for a United States Civil Service Board of Adjustments to constitute a court of appeals for employees in the classified civil service of the United States.

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be created a United States Civil Service Board of Adjustments of three members, to be appointed by the President, one holding office during the first term for two years, one holding office during the first term for three years, and one holding office during the first term for four years, the terms of office of all thereafter to be three years. The members shall receive a salary of $5,000 per annum. One member to be appointed shall be representative of the employees, one shall be representative of the United States as an employer, and one shall be representative of the general public. They shall choose one member of the board as chairman.

SEC. 2. That personal grievances or controversies arising over interpretations of salary laws and all other disputes arising between officials or offices, bureaus, divisions, or departments and their employees shall be handled by committees of the employees up to and including the chief official of the office, bureau, division, or department concerned, when, if an agreement is not reached, the chairman of the committee of employees may refer the matter to the chief executive officer of the organization of employees having jurisdiction in the office, bureau, division, or department concerned, and if the contention of the employees' com-

mittee is approved by such executive officer, then the chief official of the office, bureau, or division concerned and the chief executive officer of the organization concerned shall refer the matter, with all supporting papers, to the United States Civil Service Board of Adjustments, which board shall promptly hear and decide the case, giving due notice to the chief official of the office, bureau, division, or department and to the chief executive officer of the organization concerned on the time set for hearing. The board shall have the power and authority to administer oaths, issue subpœnas, examine witnesses, and do such other administrative acts as are necessary to enable them to effectively perform the functions prescribed, including free and unrestricted access to all records of any office, bureau, division, or department of the Government service.

SEC. 3. That the board shall meet regularly, at stated times each month, and continue in session until all matters before it are considered.

SEC. 4. That, unless otherwise mutually agreed, all meetings of the board shall be held in the city of Washington: *Provided*, That the board shall have authority to empower one or more of its members to conduct hearings and pass upon controversies when properly submitted at any place designated by the board: *Provided further*, That such subdivision of the board will not be authorized to make final decision. All decisions shall be made and approved by the entire board, as herein provided.

SEC. 5. That should a vacancy occur in the board for any cause, such vacancy shall be immediately filled by the same appointive authority which made the original selection.

SEC. 6. That no matter will be considered by the United States Civil Service Board of Adjustments unless officially referred to it in the manner herein prescribed.

SEC. 7. That in hearings before the United States Civil Service Board of Adjustments in matters properly submitted for its consideration, the office, bureau, division, or department concerned shall be represented by such person or persons as may be designated by the chief official of said office, bureau, division, or department, and the employees shall be represented by such person or persons as may be designated by the chief executive officer of the organization concerned. No employee shall be subjected to any loss in compensation or position unless the charges preferred against him are sustained by the commission.

SEC. 8. That in each case an effort should be made to present a joint concrete statement of facts as to any controversies, but the board is fully authorized to require information in addition to the concrete statement of facts, and may call upon the chief official of the office, bureau, division, or department concerned, or the chief executive officer of the organization concerned, for additional evidence, either oral or written.

SEC. 9. That all decisions of the United States Civil Service Board of Adjustments shall be approved by a majority vote of all members of the board and shall be final.

SEC. 10. That the United States Civil Service Board of Adjustments shall keep a complete and accurate record of all matters submitted for its consideration and of all decisions made by the board, and shall make a report of its findings and submit recommendations relating to remedial legislation necessary to the welfare of the employees to the Congress of the United States on the first day of each regular session.

SEC. 11. That a report of all cases decided, including the decision, will be filed with the chief official of the office, bureau, division, or department concerned and with the chief executive officers of the organizations concerned.

SEC. 12. That a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 13. That this act shall become effective upon the date of its approval.

Mr. Speaker, here are the two proposals: First, to establish a court of appeals for employees, and, second, to secure official recognition of the organizations of these employees.

I do not believe that any person is good enough to be intrusted with autocratic power. No man should have absolute mastery over men placed under him by being able to act as complainant, judge, jury, and executioner, and yet that is exactly what we have at present. Employees of long service may be reduced in salary or rank, suspended from duty, or dismissed from the service without in reality having a chance to defend themselves.

In my own experience I have seen postal employees of many years' service dismissed on the most trivial grounds, which I am sure would not have stood for a moment if they had been reviewed by an impartial tribunal. The officials higher up accepted the report of an inspector and no explanation availed. As a matter of fact, these employees never had their day in court—they were adjudged guilty when the charges were made against them.

Men like these appeal to Members of Congress, but individual Members of Congress are not able to handle such cases with any very great degree of intimate knowledge of the inside working methods of these departments. They should not be compelled to do so, for there should be a board of adjustment such as provided in my bill for the settlement of these cases.

No department head should fear a review of his decision if he is fair and just. In fact, he should favor such a review, so that no dismissed employee could justly charge that he was not given a full and free hearing.

Under the present system the mere whim of an official may result in the dismissal of a trained postal employee, who is then bereft of any future opportunity of working at the trade he has learned through long and arduous effort. It works out in a system of blacklisting which is wide enough to prevent employment in this work in any part of the country.

I maintain that such a situation is intolerable and should be remedied at the earliest moment possible.

But I go still further than the desire to establish a court of appeals for individual cases. I would officially recognize the organizations of postal employees so that it would be decided once and for all that the 250,000 public servants who have built up the Postal Service are entitled to a voice in the management.

It seems to me a matter of simple justice that the accredited officials of postal organizations should have the right, in such capacity, to submit the views of the employees on matters closely affecting their welfare and interests. By such recognition, along the lines proposed in the bill I have introduced, only the cases clearly showing injustice would ever be brought to the court of appeals. The sense of fairness of any body of Americans, gathered in regular assembly, may be trusted to prevent the flooding of such a board of adjustment with trifling matters which have no real foundation for appeal.

The organizations of postal employees have justified their existence in the results already accomplished. Because they are employed by the Government for the performance of an absolutely essential service is no reason why the postal employees should be denied the fundamental rights of American citizens. But without organized effort and united action on their part they would have been permanently denied the right of petition to Congress, such denial having been ordered by two Presidents of the United States.

In spite of these orders the postal employees were organized and determined to make an effort to have them rescinded. The National Association of Post Office Clerks was organized in 1906 out of local associations which had been formed in seven cities—Chicago, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Louisville, Nashville, Salt Lake City, and Muskogee. The first of these local associations was that organized in the Chicago post office in 1898 for the purpose of protesting against the postmaster's arbitrary ruling that they must wear uniforms while on duty. This organization was successful in its purpose, and it merged with the others in the National Association of Post Office Clerks, which secured a charter in the American Federation of Labor.

In 1907 the organization urged a new classification law, which was passed by Congress. In 1912 they helped to secure the eight-hour law with the one-day-in-seven provision. It was in that year also that the Executive orders were rescinded by affirmation of Congress. In 1909 an attempt had been made but was unsuccessful. In 1911 bills were introduced in both Houses providing that civil service employees should have the right of petition. Hearings were held before the Reform in the Civil Service Committee. James A. Emory and other representatives of the Manufacturers' Association, then in the height of its power, violently protested against "unionizing the Postal Service." The committee refused to report out the measure and the Mulhall exposure in 1913 disclosed the fact that the Manufacturers' Association claimed this refusal as one of its "victories."

However, in spite of this defeat, the advocates of this provision continued their efforts and finally succeeded in placing it on the Post Office appropriation bill in January, 1912. It passed the House with but a single dissenting vote. This provision was as follows:

Provided, That membership in any society, organization, club, or other form of organization of postal employees not affiliated with outside organizations imposing an obligation or duty upon them to engage in any strike, or proposing to assist them in any strike against the United States, having for its objects, among other things, improvements in the condition of labor of its members, including hours of labor and compensation therefor and leaves of absence, by any person or groups of persons in said Postal Service, or the presenting by any such persons or groups of persons of any grievance or grievances to the Congress or any Member thereof, shall not constitute or be cause for reduction in rank or compensation or removal of such person or persons from said service. The right of persons employed in the civil service of the United States, either individually or collectively, to petition Congress or any Member thereof or to furnish information to either House of Congress or to any committee or member thereof shall not be denied nor interfered with.

There can be no question as to the justice of this provision of law. Every citizen of the United States has the right to petition Congress for the redress of grievances. The fact that a citizen is also a Government employee is not a reason for withholding that right; it is an added reason for seeing that he has it. Today no one would oppose this assurance that postal employees are still American citizens.

But the right of effective organization is still more important. No other class of Government employees needs organized effort more than the postal employees. They are largely dependent upon their jobs. After spending years in fitting themselves for their work they find that they are qualified for no other similar service. The years of study necessary to learn distribution schemes as post-office clerks, railway mail clerks, and letter carriers are of no value to employees except in the Postal Service itself. There is no competing service to use men of trained qualifications along these lines. Therefore the postal employee is a specialist, who is disasterously handicapped if thrown out of his position.

Now, men in this position are naturally conservative and little apt to fly off at a tangent. They will not ask impossible things, and they tend to bearing the ills they have rather than fly to others that they know not of. When the postal employees ask consideration for any measure you may rest assured that their claims are founded in justice. The 10 years of a stationary compensation scale—from 1907 to 1917—while living prices were soaring skyward, testifies eloquently to their moderation.

It is stated that recognition of their organizations means danger of a strike. That "strike" bogey is a ridiculous fabrication. The fact is that these postal organizations are the best insurance against a strike. Not a single strike or approach to it has ever occurred among organized postal workers. There have been two altercations between postal employees and officials in American history. One was the refusal of the railway mail clerks on a North Dakota run to take up extra runs without increased pay. This was in 1911, when the railway mail clerks there were not organized and could not give effective expression to their side of the question. This trouble was finally settled by putting the blame for unjust orders on the general superintendent of railway mail service.

The other strike, so called, occurred in 1915 in the Fairmont post office, when 25 clerks and carriers resigned because of the dismissal of three fellow employees. These men were unorganized and helpless. They used the last weapon and one which has never been ordered by one of the organizations—the strike. Once the postal employees are efficiently organized and their united efforts recognized as beneficial to themselves and the service, you will find that a safety valve has been established which will prevent the occurrence of even such local sporadic outbursts.

Mr. Speaker, American public sentiment, molded in the fire of the World War, has come to the decision that workers in any industry can not secure justice by acting as individuals. There can be no equality of contract between one man and a mighty corporation. The Paris peace conference was forced to recognize this world-wide fact by the incorporation of a section guaranteeing the right of employees to organize. The War Labor Board decreed collective bargaining as the most efficient method of securing results in a time of crisis.

The Chief of Ordnance shortly after the declaration of war against Germany issued the following order dealing with "Negotiations between employers and employees":

> The need of preserving and creating methods of joint negotiations between employers and groups of employees is especially great in the light of the critical points of controversy which may arise in a time like the present. Existing channels should be preserved and new ones opened, if required, to provide easier access for discussion between an employer and his employees on controversial points.

The report of the United States Department of Labor for 1917 contained this tremendously important statement:

> Whenever employers enter into negotiations with organized workers differences are almost always adjusted satisfactorily.

The spirit of democracy has touched industry, and forward-looking employers in private business are recognizing that the workers are partners in production and have a right to consideration in the management.

Shall the Post Office Department, the American Government, as the employer, continue to enforce the outworn status, that of arbitrary master and helpless servant, in these days of rejoicing over a victory which was to make democracy safe round the world?

I will not believe it. I have firm confidence that the American people will insist that postal employees and all other Government employees are more than mere cogs in the machine; that they are Americans who have every American right, and that includes the right to security of employment, based on efficiency, a fair trial on every charge of misconduct, and organization, recognized and encouraged, for the purpose of protection and the promotion of every worthy purpose.

Frank and fair recognition of these rights by Congress will help to eliminate fear and doubt and prejudice and inefficiency. In such a plan there is no tyranny, no force, no threat. Instead there is mutual understanding and cooperation. Employees banded together are strengthened, but they thrive only as they advance the interests of the service. When they understand that a square deal is assured them and that cooperation among themselves is encouraged instead of denounced, they will spread the advantages of mutual interest through every part of the great institution of which they are a part. Industry, appreciation, and good feeling are universally recognized attributes of efficiency. They will all be demonstrated when the Government of the United States, which should be the model employer of the world, extends its hand to its own employees and bids them unite their efforts for justice and the common good.

The After-the-European-War Readjustment of Economic Conditions and the High Cost of Living.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES F. CURRY,
OF CALIFORNIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, September 8, 1919.

[An article by Mr. CURRY, of California, published in Organized Labor at San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 1, 1919.]

The world is going through a mental, a moral, a political, a governmental, and an economic crisis.

The crisis is due to many causes and was considered to be acute before the outbreak of the European war in 1914.

The invention during the past 50 years of labor-saving machinery for the farm and the shop and the application to industry and commerce of steam and electricity ought to have made living conditions easier for all of the people, but the inventions came so rapidly that their benefits were not equitably distributed.

The patent laws and the corporation laws were enacted to benefit the poor man and the inventor, but they have been subverted from their original purpose and the rich harvest of their benefits have been the greatest factor in the organization of trusts and monopolies.

When cold storage was invented it was hailed as a boon to the consuming public, as it was stated that it would equalize downward the cost of perishable foodstuffs throughout the year. The result has been the exact opposite, and the cold-storage plants have enabled the packers and perishable-food manipulators to maintain exorbitantly high prices throughout the year.

Hon. E. C. HUTCHINSON, of New Jersey, has introduced a bill in Congress limiting the time perishable foodstuffs may be retained in cold storage to 10 consecutive months. I hope the committee will report the bill favorably with possibly a few minor amendments. If it should be reported favorably, it will, in all probability, be enacted into law. Congress has directed the War Department to sell its excess supply of canned meats and other foodstuffs.

Of course, the war is responsible for the unreasonable and inexcusable inflation of money and credit. Before the war, under the Federal reserve act, the Federal reserve banks carried $1,000,000,000 worth of trade acceptances based on the then value of raw, manufactured, and other products. That was a normal amount of trade acceptances in normal times at normal valuation. To-day the Federal reserve banks are carrying $5,500,000,000 worth of trade acceptances at inflated war-time prices. These should be and undoubtedly will be liquidated gradually, though as rapidly as possible to avoid financial trouble. In addition to the trade acceptances currency is issued at the ratio of $3 of currency for $1 of gold reserve. The Secretary of the Treasury should gradually reduce the currency inflation to a reasonable and healthy basis. Gold and silver are being retired from circulation. More than $100,000,000—silver dollars—have been melted and the bullion sent to India during the past two years. At present the American dollar has about one-half the purchasing power it had in 1914. Of course, the banks must, if possible, maintain the present high cost of commodities until the trade acceptances they hold are liquidated.

The lowering of the high cost of living is an absolute necessity. Mr. Lee, one of the four representatives of the railroad brotherhood, told a Senate committee the other day that increasing wages and salaries alone would not solve the high cost of living, and he is undoubtedly right, as the profiteers always anticipate a wage raise and increase the cost of living accordingly. Our system of distribution that permits profiteering must be changed. The farmer, the packer, the wholesaler, and the retailer charge the high cost of living to each other, to labor and to the war, and to freight rates. Increasing freight rates and fares certainly will not decrease the cost of living. Increasing the number of freight and refrigerator cars will help some. The cost of distribution of farm products in Washington, D. C., is from 100 per cent to 300 per cent more than the farmer receives for it. Beef ranges in price from 20 cents to 55 cents per pound retail, which is about 100 per cent profit. Onions sell for 20 cents per pound; the farmer gets 5 cents per pound. Potatoes range from $3.50 to $5 per bushel and the farmer receives from $1.50 to $2 per bushel for them, and the farmers receive from 50 to 75 per cent of the retail price of butter and

eggs. Of course, the consumer must pay more for food and clothes than it costs to produce them, but the percentage of profit at the present time is unreasonably exorbitant.

Never before has there been such quantity of food products in granaries and cold storage in the United States as there is at the present time, and the prices are higher than they were at the close of the war. In Europe, outside of Russia and the Central Powers, the cost of food and clothing has materially decreased since November 11, 1918; and even in Germany the price of food has recently materially decreased.

Congressman MARTIN B. MADDEN, of Illinois, and Senator JAMES A. REED, of Missouri, are engaged in drafting an identical bill to be introduced in both Houses, placing an embargo upon the exportation of all foodstuffs until the American public shall have been supplied with American products at a reasonable price that shall be at least as low as they are sold for in Great Britain and France. A propaganda has already been started against the proposed bill, on the ground that it would starve Europe. Of course, it would not, but it would force prices down, and after America had been supplied at a fair profit the surplus could be shipped and sold abroad.

Conserving food was necessary during the war. But Hoover was hysterical. His system of food control resulted in decreasing the size of portions and increasing prices in hotels and restaurants and skyrocketing the cost of foodstuffs to the householder.

During the last session of Congress we appropriated $100,000,000 to feed the starving people of Europe. That amount was used to purchase American foodstuffs in France and England that the French and English Governments would not buy because they could purchase much cheaper from Argentina, Australia, and other countries that could not sell their products during the war. The American foodstuffs bought by Hoover in France and England were sold and distributed to some of the hungry in Europe, including Germans, which was justifiable under the circumstances, as was the fixing by the President of a minimum price of $2.26 per bushel on wheat. These were, however, made necessary by errors of judgment, and have resulted in wheat selling in Chicago this week for $3 per bushel while it was selling in Liverpool at $1.37.

The Government should keep its contract with the farmers, but the Federal Treasury and not the American consumer of bread should stand the loss of the billion dollars entailed by the guaranty. There is no reason except the guaranty to the farmers and profiteering by middlemen for bread to be sold at more than 5 cents a loaf, and it should be sold at that price, though it will cost the Government about $1,000,000,000. But the Government should never again guarantee prices on commodities.

Speculation in food should be stopped. Exchanges and boards of trade should be placed under Federal control. This can be done under the commerce clause of the Constitution, which says, "Congress shall have power * * * to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States." Under this section the Supreme Court has held that the authority of the Federal Government has almost absolute control over interstate and foreign commerce. The first great case brought under this provision was against the Northern Securities Co. 15 years ago by Senator KNOX, who was at that time the United States Attorney General. The Government won the case. The executive officers of the Government have ample authority under existing law to stop profiteering. Congress, however, will in the near future amplify and extend that authority.

Much of the high cost during the war and to the present time in our country was due to the taking of 5,000,000 men out of producing pursuits and placing them in the Army; to the almost total stoppage of peace-time manufacturing industry, and the usage of the plants for war purposes; and to the necessity of enormously increasing our farm products for export to and for use by the Allies, as well as by our own Army and Navy. If it had not been that the American women rose to the occasion and worked in office, field, and factory it could not have been done.

The readjustment of economic conditions from a war-time to a peace basis will affect adversely to a less extent our people than the people of any other nation in the world. This will be due, in part, to our wonderful wealth and resources that will make it less hard for the United States to carry, pay interest on, and liquidate its war debt than any other country. But the primary reason is the kind and character of our American citizenship. Our people are God-fearing, honest, intelligent, energetic, progressive, courageous, and patriotic, and know how to solve national and international problems of our own in the interest of our own people in a manner just to others as well as to ourselves, and still refuse to enter into entangling alliances with Europe that would pledge us to go to war in a quarrel between nations in which we have no personal interest or right to interfere and on the side that might be in the wrong. King Solomon was a wise man, and he said, "He that passeth by and meddleth with strife that belongeth not to him is like one who taketh a dog by the ears." It is easy to take hold of a dog by the ears, but it is hard to let go.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WELLS GOODYKOONTZ,

OF WEST VIRGINIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 4, 1919,

On House joint resolution 151, to provide additional compensation for employees of the Postal Service where extraordinary and unusual conditions prevail.

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. Mr. Speaker, I came to Congress with the avowed intention of voting at every opportunity for economy and retrenchment, but I do not consider it economical to the Government or just to the employees in the Postal Service to hold them down to a wage that is being paid in an inflated currency that will purchase or pay for only one-third of the goods or rent that it would have purchased or paid for in 1896. I am firm in the conviction that the solution of the problem of high cost of living lies in the reduction of the volume of paper money issued by the regional reserve banks of the Government and now in circulation. Unless these Government banks stop their printing presses our money will be no better than was the old-time greenback or the Confederate money near the end of the Civil War.

The object of Congress in creating the reserve system was to make the currency elastic by allowing the volume of it to expand and contract according to the lawful requirements of trade and business. It was said that at certain periods, as, for instance, crop gathering and moving time, when lots of labor was required and much money needed with which to pay the laborers, that the reserve banks would issue additional currency to meet the abnormal demand, but that when the exigency had passed the currency would be called in and retired from circulation.

There is now a large inflation of the currency.

It has expanded but refuses to contract to normal.

Its elasticity is too much in the direction of increase rather than of decrease, with the result that the purchasing power of the dollar has been severely weakened, and this to the detriment of every wage earner and salaried man in the land. The remedy lies in the hands of the officials of the reserve banks now being operated under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury. For many years I have been president of a national bank, and I think I know what I am talking about.

I will cheerfully vote for this measure as an act of simple justice to the clerks, postmasters, carriers, and others, but I regret that the raises are not more substantial. I understand that the increases are intended to be effective as of July 1, 1919, and to cover the fiscal year, and that ad interim the commission now investigating the subject will report a bill fixing a fair and reasonable compensation for these employees.

I hope that the commission will be more liberal than the committee that has had the resolution under consideration and the rule provided that has precluded us from offering amendments on the floor of the House.

Increased Compensation of Postal Employees.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SCOTT FERRIS,

OF OKLAHOMA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, September 3, 1919.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, there are 41,000 postal clerks and 35,000 rural carriers and tens of thousands of assistant clerks and postmasters of the fourth class who, under the present high cost of living, are entitled to an increased wage. They are not only entitled to it now but they have been entitled to it for a long time—they are not only asking for it now but they have been asking for it for a long time. Wages of employees in private employment have been increased over and over

again. Still the salaries of the postal employees have been allowed to remain at a standstill.

Those with less forbearance than the rest have resigned and gone into other pursuits, thereby crippling the service and denying the Government the opportunity to have experienced and trained men and women to transact its business. Others anxious to serve their Government, anxious to do their full duty, anxious to remain at their posts, have been struggling and striving to get along, hoping that a tardy Congress would come to their aid and make conditions bearable for them.

The committee has reported this bill under a rule which stipulates against all amendments; in other words, we must take it as it is or lose it all. For me and for mine, I am sorry that we suffer such a handicap in doing the thing that ought to be done. For me and mine, I think the matter of the postal clerks' and carriers' salaries ought to be finally disposed of now. For me and mine, I believe these salaries ought to be increased, so there will be no more resignations, so that the people in the Government service may not have to suffer humiliation in an effort to get along on the meager salaries paid them by their Government.

This bill provides for a flat increase of $150 a year to each of these clerks and carriers, and allows a 10 per cent increase to all fourth-class postmasters. I feel perfectly sure this increase is totally inadequate for the fourth-class postmasters, and I feel sure that the flat increase of $150 to the other employees is not commensurate with the increased cost of living.

We are told that a commission is soon to report, and that we will then have light on this entire matter and be enabled to determine just what increases they are entitled to. That is all very well. I am in favor of such a course, with this exception: I am not in favor of having the postal employees wait and be inadequately paid pending the decision of a commission which must of necessity move with great deliberation.

The increase should be granted arbitrarily and readjustments immediately follow the report of the commission.

There are always those who oppose adequate salaries for faithful and efficient Government employees. I have never in the past adopted that view. I shall not adopt it now. I shall not adopt it in the future. I believe in adequate salaries and then exacting the highest efficiency from the employees. The public demands service, and it does not desire a great Government like this one to quibble, to haggle, and beat down the necessary, prudent, and adequate salaries of efficient and faithful employees, upon whom such important public service rests.

I am not content with what is being done here to-day. It should be more. The employees will not be content. They feel keenly the need of a larger increase. Let us, therefore, await with forbearance the report of the commission, but let us hasten the report in every conceivable way, to the end that these efficient postal employees may not be forced out of the service and have the Government lose the benefit of their years of experience and their real efficiency.

Increased Compensation for Postal Employees.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM W. HASTINGS,

OF OKLAHOMA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 4, 1919.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, the postal employees of the Government are of the very highest type. They are trustworthy and efficient. They perform exceedingly important duties. They have not been sufficiently recognized in the way of increased compensation. I am heartily in favor of the joint resolution and am glad to give it my support. I favor a greater increase, but as this resolution has come up under a suspension of the rules, we must accept it unamended. I am sure that the increases will be welcomed by the postal employees as a partial recognition, at least, of their claims for more pay.

This measure increases the compensation of assistant postmasters at first and second class post offices, special clerks, clerks at first and second class post office, letter carriers in the City Delivery Service, rural carriers, carriers in the village delivery service, and postmasters of the third class, $150 per annum.

The compensation of fourth-class postmasters is increased 10 per cent of the amount that they now receive. I do not think this is enough, but under the rules of the House and the circumstances under which this joint resolution is now before us, no amendment is in order, and, therefore, I can not offer an amendment to increase the same. Many of them receive inadequate compensation. I favor a small flat compensation, with a percentage of cancellation above that amount, for fourth-class postmasters.

Because this resolution does partial justice, because it provides for some increase, and because it is made effective from July 1, 1919, I am glad to vote for the resolution authorizing this additional compensation, expressing the hope that the Senate will have an opportunity to amend the joint resolution and correct certain inequalities. In that event I shall be glad to vote to concur in making reasonable additional increases. The joint resolution is as follows:

That because of the unusual conditions which now exist, the compensation provided for in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920," approved February 28, 1919, for assistant postmasters at first and second class post offices, inspectors, supervisory officials, clerks at division headquarters, special clerks, clerks at first and second class post offices, and letter carriers in the city-delivery service, printers, mechanics, and skilled laborers, watchmen, messengers and laborers, railway postal clerks, rural letter carriers, carriers in the village-delivery service, and postmasters of the third class, shall be increased $150 per annum, except that no third-class postmasters shall receive more than $2,000 per annum, and that the compensation of fourth-class postmasters shall be increased 10 per cent of the amount now authorized by law, except that no fourth-class postmaster shall receive more than $1,000 per annum. That the above-mentioned increases shall be effective from July 1, 1919. And that substitute, temporary, and auxiliary clerks at first and second class post offices, and substitute, temporary, and auxiliary letter carriers in the city-delivery service shall be paid during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, at the rate of 60 cents per hour for each hour of service performed.

SEC. 2. That in order to provide for the increased compensation herein authorized, so much as is necessary is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supplement the amounts authorized for such employees in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1919.

Increase of Pay for Postal Employees.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLARK BURDICK,

OF RHODE ISLAND,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 4, 1919.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I regret very much that this resolution comes before us to-day in such a way that we must either vote for this all too small increase of pay for the postal employees or vote against any increase. Under the peculiar procedure of the House we are not permitted to amend the resolution in any way.

I shall, therefore, vote for this resolution, but in doing so I feel that we are not doing what a majority of this House feels it should do for the employees of the Postal Service.

We all know that the employees of the Postal Service hold positions requiring unusual intelligence, great patience, strong perseverance, and uniformly good nature. We all know that their services are required day in and day out, in sunshine and in storm. We all know that they occupy positions of trust and of great responsibility in every community. We all know that they prove faithful.

The postal system of this country is one of the most vital functions of the Government and touches the life of every one of our citizens. The welfare and happiness of the Nation in all its phases is dependent upon it. It should not and must not be viewed as a money-making institution.

We all know that for a long time the conditions of these employees have been almost unbearable, that they are the most dissatisfied class of our public employees, and that were they not so strong in the justice of their cause and so confident of their ultimate vindication the service would have broken down entirely long before now.

And so in voting to-day for this small increase of pay I do so with the hope that it will serve as a strong intimation to the commission now engaged in a revision of the pay of the Post Office Department to the effect that Congress knows these employees are underpaid and is depending upon that commission to do speedy justice in fixing the new rates of pay.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HALVOR STEENERSON,
OF MINNESOTA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, September 8, 1919.

Mr. STEENERSON. Mr. Speaker, in the 36 years that have elapsed since the enactment of the civil-service law it has been demonstrated that so long as the appointment of the members of the Civil Service Commission rests with the President, the commissioners can not be entirely free from partisan politics and undue executive influence. The Postmaster General has in this and in previous administrations been the chief politician and dispenser of patronage, and Mr. Burleson has fully demonstrated that the Civil Service Commission must be subservient to party or the members must resign.

The activities of the Federal Government have been so enormously extended and broadened in late years that the civil list of office holders now runs into the millions, the Post Office alone controlling more than 300,000 places. Honest and impartial administration of the civil-service law by a commission independent of executive power has, therefore, become a matter of vital interest to the whole people, and it is absolutely necessary if our present form of government is to endure.

The constitutionality of the proposed amendment of the civil-service law is expressed in the following language quoted from Article II, section 2, of the Constitution of the United States:

"* * * But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments."

The bill which I have prepared and introduced follows:

"A bill to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States,' approved January 16, 1883.

"Whereas the recent retirement of the members of the Civil Service Commission appears to be due to executive interference with their official duties; and

"Whereas Charles Mills Galloway makes the following announcement in the press, to wit:

"'My resignation was forced because I would not cooperate with Postmaster General Burleson in debauching the civil service and making a sham of the merit system. Herman W. Craven, the Republican member, and I, a Democrat, were ousted from the commission because we were not willing that the commission should be a mere adjunct of the Post Office Department and subservient to it, especially with reference to the examinations for presidential postmasters under the Executive order of March 31, 1917.

"'A very recent example of Mr. Burleson's conduct is furnished by his proposed amendment to this order, which now awaits the signature of the President. The existing order provides that the eligible with the highest standing shall be nominated. A large number of nominations have been held up, many of them for a long time, evidently in anticipation of this amendment, which will enable Mr. Burleson in many cases to deprive those standing highest in these examinations of the nominations to which they are already entitled. Among the post offices affected by the amendment are those of Boston, Mass., and Newark, N. J.

"'Furthermore, a short time ago the commission unanimously recommended that the President appoint as chief examiner an employee of the commission who is far better qualified for this position than any other person of whom the commission has knowledge. But the Postmaster General desires that the position be filled by another person of his own selection.'

"And

"Whereas it has become evident that so long as the appointment of the members of the Civil Service Commission rests with the President, they are not likely to be able to remain free from partisan political bias and influence; and

"Whereas Article II, section 2, of the Constitution of the United States, after authorizing the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, provides as follows, to wit: 'But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments:' Now, therefore,

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 1 of the act entitled 'An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States,' approved January 16, 1883, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"That the Supreme Court of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint three persons, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same political party, as Civil Service Commissioners, and said three commissioners shall constitute the United States Civil Service Commission, and said commissioners shall hold no other official place under the United States. The Supreme Court of the United States may remove any commissioner, and any vacancy in the position of commissioner shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. The commissioners shall each receive a salary of $10,000 per year. And each of said commissioners shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty as a commissioner. The sum of $10,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Supreme Court of the United States to institute a proper inquiry and make the necesary preparation for the carrying out of this act."

The announcement of Charles Mills Galloway, above referred to, published in the Washington Post yesterday (Sept. 7, 1919), follows:

OUSTED BY BURLESON—CIVIL SERVICE CHIEF GALLOWAY BLAMES POSTMASTER GENERAL—RETIRES TO-DAY BY REQUEST—SAYS HE REFUSED TO COOPERATE IN "MAKING SHAM OF MERIT SYSTEM"—COMMISSIONER UPON RETIREMENT ISSUES STATEMENT DECLARING HE AND HIS COLLEAGUE, HERMAN W. CRAVEN, REPUBLICAN, WERE FORCED OUT BECAUSE OF UNWILLINGNESS TO "DEBAUCH SERVICE."

"Charles Mills Galloway retires from the Civil Service Commission to-day, his resignation having been asked for by the President and tendered to take effect September 7, and accepted at once. Mr. Galloway in an authorized statement said his resignation was forced because he would not cooperate with Postmaster General Burleson 'in debauching the civil service and making a sham of the merit system.'

"The retirement of Civil Service Commissioner Galloway is the closing incident of a campaign actively inaugurated in February last by the Postmaster General, according to the point of view of the commissioner, to make the civil-service system of the country a mere appendage of the Post Office Department.

FRICTION DATES BACK TO 1917.

"The effort to get rid of Galloway began simultaneously with proposals emanating from the Post Office Department to amend the Executive order of March 31, 1917, covering the examinations of candidates for presidental postmasters.

"This amendment, it is said, was intended to avoid the disagreeable duty of appointing as postmasters the candidates who received the highest ratings after examination, regardless of their political affiliation. Up to the time this amendment was put forth merit pure and simple, as disclosed by the examinations, had been the policy of the Civil Service Commission.

"Under the proposed amendment, adroitly worded and prepared at the Post Office Department, two clauses were sought to be inserted in the Executive order that struck at the very vitals of the merit system. One provided that the nomination should go to the candidate having the highest rating 'if the appointment could not be filled by promotion.'

ANOTHER PROPOSED CLAUSE.

"The other new clause provided that as a condition requisite to appointment the candidate 'must have resided within the delivery of such office for two years preceding the vacancy.'

"Both of these changes were in the interest of candidates who were backed by the postal authorities in Washington. It enabled the department in the one case to make promotions for political reasons regardless of the result of examinations, and in the other to eliminate an 'objectionable' candidate on the ground of so-called 'nonresidence.'

"Commissioner Galloway said yesterday that it had always been his aim to administer the Executive order in accordance with the law. He said he had sworn to administer the civil-service system according to the civil-service law and had consistently opposed any attempt to bring it into disrepute.

OPPOSED BY GALLOWAY.

"Efforts to have the order amended at the instance of the commission was opposed by Mr. Galloway and his former colleague, Mr. Craven, whose resignation was demanded and tendered some months ago, because it was retroactive and because they did not believe the commission should take the initiative in making such a vital change in the administration of the merit system. It would have put them in the attitude of recommending changes that would enable the Post Office Department

to make an appointment of some one other than the person who already had obtained the highest rating.

"It has been commonly reported that for months before his retirement Chairman John A. McIlhenny, of the Civil Service Commission, had been following the suggestions of the Post Office Department and going counter to the wishes of his colleagues on the commission in the matter of rating papers and submitting recommendations for appointment to the Post Office Department.

REFORM LEAGUE TOOK ACTION.

"So flagrant did this action become and so violent was the mangling of the merit system that the National Civil Service Reform League in the fall of 1917 had a conference with the President, at which they explained these alleged infractions of the administration of the merit system and urged the separation of Chairman McIlhenny from the commission.

"Officials of the league say the President promised them that McIlhenny should go as soon as he was able to find a proper man to take his place. But, according to report, McIlhenny continued to work with Burleson in carrying out the Executive order as interpreted by the Post Office Department, and was finally promoted by being made financial adviser to the Government of Haiti at a very substantial increase in salary.

"Commissioners Craven and Galloway were opposed to the form of examination held under the Executive order, but when it was approved by the President they set out to administer it honestly and fairly, but it is claimed that Postmaster General Burleson constantly interfered in this commendable program.

TOOK IT TO PRESIDENT.

"Friction between the Postmaster General and the two Civil Service Commissioners, after the promotion of McIlhenny, became so sharp that the Postmaster General is supposed to have made it an issue with the President. At any rate, on February 28 last, while the President was in Paris, a demand came for the resignation of both members of the commission.

"Commissioner Craven tendered his and it was accepted to take effect March 15. Senatorial protests against the proposed summary action against Galloway held up Executive action with respect to his resignation, and it was not tendered.

"Early in last month, however, indications became apparent that the Postmaster General was restive under the persistent refusal of Galloway to deviate from the administration of the civil service in accord with the law and the literal text of the Executive order.

CLIMAX CAME FEW DAYS AGO.

"It is assumed that the matter was again taken up with the President by Mr. Burleson. A few days ago Commissioner Galloway was given his option of 'voluntarily resigning' if he did so within a reasonable time. This naturally carried with it the threat that if he did not do so he would be dismissed. Mr. Galloway, realizing that Mr. Burleson still was all powerful at the White House, accepted the inevitable situation and tendered his resignation to take effect to-day. There were no exchanges of complimentary letters as is customary, but the acceptance of the resignation came quickly.

"It was said last night that a score of prominent postmaster nominations have been held up until obstacles could be removed that would enable the Post Office Department to 'pick' the proper men, regardless of the famous Executive order putting all post offices under the cloak of a competitive civil-service examination. The two most important offices are at Boston, Mass., and Newark, N. J. Now that Commissioner Galloway has gone, these nominations probably will soon be sent to the Senate.

WILL PRACTICE LAW HERE.

"Mr. Galloway said last night that he intended to practice law in this city. His authorized announcement is as follows:

"'My resignation was forced because I would not cooperate with Postmaster General Burleson in debauching the civil service and making a sham of the merit system. Herman W. Craven, the Republican member, and I, a Democrat, were ousted from the commission because we were not willing that the commission should be a mere adjunct of the Post Office Department and subservient to it, especially with reference to examinations for presidential postmasters under the Executive order of March 31, 1917.

NOMINATIONS HELD UP.

"'A very recent example of Mr. Burleson's conduct is furnished by his proposed amendment to this order, which now awaits the signature of the President. The existing order provides that the eligible with the highest standing shall be nominated. A large number of nominations have been held up, many of them for a long time, evidently in anticipation of this amendment, which will enable Mr. Burleson in many cases to deprive those standing highest in these examinations of the nominations to which they are already entitled. Among the post offices affected by the amendment are those of Boston, Mass., and Newark, N. J.

"'Furthermore, a short time ago the commission unanimously recommended that the President appoint as chief examiner an employee of the commission who is far better qualified for this position than any other person of whom the commission has knowledge. But the Postmaster General desires that the position be filled by another person of his own selection.'"

Graft Versus Postal Salaries.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES J. THOMPSON,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 4, 1919.

Mr. THOMPSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, having been for many years connected with the Postal Service, I, of course, sympathize with the postal employees throughout the Union in their wrestling match with old Gen. Hy C. Living. He is a merciless extortionist and a high-handed profiteer.

The postal clerk, the salaried man everywhere, the good housewife struggling to make both ends meet, possibly neither has observed that perhaps one of the prime secrets of the high cost of living is excessive taxation of the people. The tariff, under present Democratic rule, is too low to raise sufficient revenue to conduct the Government. For generations the Democrats preached the doctrine of the "robber tariff" and "the tariff is a tax," and substituted for it the income-tax amendment to the Federal Constitution as a revenue producer. Aside from constitutional income taxes, the people are burdened almost to death with Federal and State corporation taxes, county taxes, and so forth. When John D. Rockefeller has to pay his millions of income and corporation taxes he raises the price of gasoline and other commodities and charges it back to the people, and the people pay it; and as it is with him and others like him, so it is ad infinitim, world without end. Amen. And up goes the cost of living.

I well remember that way back in the good old days of 1898, when I was a postmaster, I established the first rural routes in northwestern Ohio and myself appointed the first rural carriers, sending their names to the Post Office Department at Washington for confirmation. They received the princely salary of $300 each per annum. For 17 years thereafter I assisted the rural carrier system to grow and develop. One season I traveled 400 miles by horse and buggy with a rural agent within the confines of my county of Defiance, Ohio, assisting to "lay out" county service. At that time merchants bitterly opposed rural free delivery establishment on the theory that it would not bring the farmers to town "after their mail," and that, as a consequence, the retail business of local merchants would necessarily be curtailed, with detriment to their general receipts. I believe that history discloses that invariably every progressive movement meets opposition—sometimes bitter. Despite meticulous opposition, however, it was the policy of the Post Office Department during the administrations of McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft, under which I served, to build up the service—not primarily as a money-making institution or a "hard-boiled" affair, but rather as an institution whose first and last word was efficiency and a living wage to postal employees. At the incipiency of the rural service, the patrons of our three original rural routes at Defiance, Ohio, took up collections and furnished cash to assist rural mail carriers to purchase mail wagons to protect and expedite the delivery of the mail. As the service developed salaries were gradually increased, until to-day a rural carrier receives for a 24-mile standard route $1,200 per annum instead of the $300 per annum, or 400 per cent increase in 21 years. It is a popular delusion in rural communities that anybody receiving a salary from the United States Government is "well fixed," and accordingly all sorts of demands are made upon postal employees from the postmaster down the line. Rural carriers experience the disadvantage of maintaining equipment, such as horseflesh and feed, repairs, and so forth. It is estimated that at present $400 per annum is not a far-away figure to cover such items, and this added to the high cost of living does not make a rural carrier's job look like a get-rich-quick scheme.

Moreover, the parcel-post system, which was advocated by a Republican administration and instituted by the Republican Postmaster General, Frank Hitchcock, has added much to the duties and expenses and labor of rural free-delivery carriers. Hence salaries of rural carriers, generally speaking, as a class, are not commensurate with the service they are called upon to perform and the increased equipage they are compelled to maintain. The flat temporary raise of $150 per annum proposed in this joint resolution I do not consider high enough. Yet as it is to cover 270,000 or more postal employees and to cost the Government $40,000,000, it seems that it is the best we can do at present and I shall support it.

And now comes the Post Office Department with a new ruling, the wisdom of which I question. It is just being inaugurated. Twenty-four-mile rural mail routes are being lengthened to 30-mile routes. The theory of it is to deliver more mail to more people at the same cost. The department should "let well enough alone." Persistence in tearing up rural routes and reconstructing those which have been established for years will open up a veritable Pandora's box of evils, and there will be no end of complaints, troubles, and annoyances for both the patrons and the department. Carriers should not be required to make the 30-mile route at the same cost as the 24-mile route. Reorganization of the routes will cause many people throughout the rural districts of the country who formerly received their mail at their doors to walk half a mile for it. The result of the new policy of the department, if my judgment, if applied to northwestern Ohio, will result in poor service to the patrons, and the rural carriers will be required to undergo additional hardships without extra compensation.

CITY CARRIERS AND CLERKS.

Dissatisfaction among clerks and carriers in first and second class post offices appears to be at a high pitch. Subcarriers appointed to assist regular carriers are remaining in the service in some cities as long as 48 hours before quitting. Men who have seen service for years are resigning overnight. Clerks are at a premium in most cities. The Government of the United States, which has sent millions of money overseas to succor foreigners and foreign peoples, offers its own grand army of faithful and efficient postal clerks the munificent sum of $83.33 per month to start in on and exacts proficiency to begin with. In the learning of an ordinary trade an apprentice is required to serve from three to four years before becoming a "jour," but it takes the post-office clerk six years to become a master grade clerk and receive a master-clerk's wages. The system of grades covers too long a period of time and is quite unfair to the postal employees. The Government is paying its post-office men the poorest wage a man can find. Compare their salaries, if you please, with the salaries of the princes at Washington who sit in upholstered furniture and swing in swivel chairs amidst luxurious surroundings, living as tax eaters. The people in the rural districts would gasp with amazement if the postal men were receiving salaries anywhere near proportioned to the Railroad Administration men here at Washington.

For instance, it is alleged, and the records should so bear me out, that 5 officials on the staff of the Director General of Railroads are each receiving $50,000 per annum salary; 2 are getting $40,000 each; 3 are getting $35,000 each; 2, $30,000 each; 8 at $25,000 each. Then there are 11 at $20,000 each; 1 at $18,500; 1 at $18,000; 1 at $17,500; 6 at $15,000 each; 1 at $14,000; 1 at $13,200; 1 at $12,500; 4 at $12,000 each; 1 at $10,800; 1 at $10,600; and 23 at $10,000 each. This makes a total of 72 men on the staff of the Director General of Railroads receiving salaries aggregating $1,398,100. Any one of these men receives more salary than the Chief Justice of the United States, whose compensation is $15,000 per year; more than Gen. Pershing, whose salary is $10,000 per year; more than Senators, Cabinet officers, or Members of Congress.

And then there is the United States Bureau of Transportation and Housing. During the lifetime of the late Sixty-fifth Congress there was passed as emergency legislation an enactment which created this bureau, with an understanding that at the end of the war it should be discontinued automatically and its affairs adjusted and wound up. An appropriation of $100,000,000 was granted by Congress to carry on this work. Recently there was presented to the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds by a member thereof, known as House bill 6563, which, if enacted, would mean the transferring of the United States Bureau of Transportation and Housing from the Bureau of Labor to the Department of the Treasury, with power to terminate the Housing Bureau, which is now seeking to perpetuate itself as a permanent institution—another bureau with hundreds of employees to eat the taxpayers' money. It is but one instance of a long line of legalized and duly authorized public plunder and riotous expenditure of public funds. Last April this bureau had about 800 employees, and since the armistice has been signed salaries have been raised. For instance, one man by the name of Webster, employed as a comptroller, who had been on the job at $6,000 per annum, last February had his salary boosted to $10,000, but such a dust was kicked up about it that I think he has been let out. The chief counsel's salary was raised from $5,000 to $6,000, and the dormitories in this city are being run by a woman in charge, who gets a salary of $4,500 per annum. And in addition to that I am told she has a large suite in the dormitory for her private use, as well as board, and it is alleged that a relative was also provided with room and board. It is said that another woman there receives $4,000 per annum, and also has a suite of rooms, which she occupies, together with her board. There are four matrons in each of those buildings getting $100 per month and their board, in addition to chambermaids, orderlies, and all that sort of thing. There are large numbers of officials receiving $5,000, $6,000, and $7,000 per year, or salaries approximating that amount.

The Federal Government in Washington, with its mazes of bureaus and commissions, has become paternalistic and socialistic with meticulous meddling in the people's affairs. It seems to have its nose in everybody's business throughout the land. There seems to be an utter disregard for the economical expenditure of the public funds on the part of this Housing Corporation and other Wilsonian governmental departments. The President himself has recently come before Congress and asked for $5,000,000 to pay the expenses of the American peace delegation while in Europe. And now the latest news is that he wants the Congress of the United States to advance from four to five billions of dollars in loans for foreign governments. Talk about extravagance. The entire Government reeks with it. And yet, when it comes to paying decent wages and decent salaries to the postal employees in all departments throughout the land, there seems to be a parsimonious howl. Is it possible that we have billions and trillions for foreigners and but little for our own people? Why, gentlemen, it is a fact that this United States Housing Corporation spent $128,000 for automobiles.

It is true these expenses must stop, but they can not effectively or altogether stop until both branches of Congress have larger Republican majorities and a President at the White House of the same political complexion, with backbone enough to turn the rascals and tax eaters out and appoint a personnel in the Department of Justice which will send a few of the war-time profiteers where they belong. This Congress is called upon to appropriate funds upon the request of a spendthrift administration. As fast as Congress endeavors to put on the brakes the bureaus of the administration devise ways and means to create deficiencies and to perpetuate its army of political grafters. I do not place in the same category postal employees throughout the country with the favored who reign at Washington. While rascals of high and low degree are making their millions here, I think the poorly paid postal employees throughout the land in all branches of the service should be granted a living wage or an honorable and remunerative salary. Such salaries they are not now receiving. As an evidence of the situation prevailing in the smaller communities throughout the United States, I beg to submit resolutions passed by Branch No. 470 of the National Association of Letter Carriers at Defiance, Ohio, as follows:

Whereas the cost of living has advanced over 1907 100 per cent, while our maximum salary was $1,100; and
Whereas the cost of living is advancing day by day and no relief from the excessive high cost is in sight; and
Whereas the wages in all lines of work are still advancing, and in most cases have advanced 100 per cent since 1907: Therefore be it

Resolved by Branch 470, National Association of Letter Carriers, in regular meeting assembled on July 16, 1919, That we request our representatives in Congress to use their utmost effort with Congress and the congressional committee which is investigating the salary question to have the salary of letter carriers raised to a minimum of $1,500 and a maximum of $2,000, same to be effective since July 1, 1918; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Postal Record for publication.

M. G. DUERR,
Secretary Branch 470.

These resolutions are accompanied by a letter of transmittal from the secretary, which I herewith submit:

DEFIANCE, OHIO, *July 16, 1919.*

Hon. C. J. THOMPSON, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed you will find a partial list of prevailing prices of living commodities, also a list of increases, of increased wages paid other labor. Labor that I would consider on a par with the postal employees. You will note that both the living commodities and other labor have advanced more than 100 per cent since 1907, while the postal employees have received an increase of 25 per cent.

The bricklayer, carpenter, painter, machinist, and, in fact, all other labor can take his dollar and go out and buy dollar's worth for dollar, as he did about 12 years ago. We the postal employees have got to figure and economize to make the 25 per cent increase, or $1.25, buy $2 worth.

I find that on a salary of $1,400 per year my wages equal that of the bricklayer's helper, plasterer's helper, section hand, and several others of the lowest grade of labor.

I know by actual experience, and think you will agree with me from the financial statements inclosed, that it is impossible for any man to live decently and provide for his family properly on the present salary paid the postal employees. I believe you will also agree with me that the Government should be as fair and considerate to their employees as the private employer is to his, and that our Government should be the first to set an example and become a model employer.

In establishing a wage scale I do not believe that a permanent wage scale should be set but should be made to meet the advanced cost of living, and be controlled by the same.

Has the committee held any sessions? And if they have, would be pleased to hear from you on the action they have or may take.

Thanking you for the very deep interest you have taken in our behalf for increased compensation, and trusting you will do all in your power to help grant us immediate relief, I beg to remain,

Sincerely, yours,

M. G. DUERK, *Secretary.*

I also submit a statement showing the per cent of increase in the cost of coal, clothing, hardware, shoes, flour, plumber's supplies, furniture, drugs, meats, beef, pork, and veal ranging between the years 1907, 1914, and 1919. This statement, which is illuminating, was compiled by the local secretary of Branch No. 470, Defiance, Ohio, and is as follows:

	1907	1914	1919	Per cent of increase.
Coal:				
Hard	$7.75	$8.25	$11.45	47.74
Soft	4.15	4.50	7.00	68.72
CLOTHING.				
Chambray shirts	$0.50	$0.50	$1.00	100
Dress shirts	1.00	1.00	2.00	100
Linen collars	(1)	(2)	(3)	100
Union suits	1.00	1.25	2.00	100
Hats, common	(4)	(5)	(6)	100
Suspenders	.35	.50	.75	114.28
Clothing, suit, good	25.00	35.00	45.00	80
Socks, ordinary	.15	.15	.25	66.66
HARDWARE.				
Stoves, heating	$18.00	$28.00	$48.00	166.66
Stoves, ranges	25.00	35.00	75.00	200
Paint, per gallon	1.50	1.90	4.00	166.66
Glass, 8 by 10	.04	.04	.11	175
Mortise lock set	.40	.50	.75	87.50
Nails, per pound	.03	.03	.05	66.66
No. 9 copper boiler	2.25	2.25	5.75	244.44
No. 9 copper tea kettle	1.25	1.25	2.50	100

SHOES.

	1907	1919	Per cent of increase.
Ladies' kid	$2.50	$6.50	160
Children's	1.00	2.25	125
Men's vici	4.00	7.50	87.50
Men's cow hide	2.75	5.00	81.81

FLOUR.

	1910	1919	Per cent of increase.
Per barrel	$6.20	$13.20	112.90
Corn meal, pound	.02	.06	200

(1) 2 for 25 cents. (2) 1 for 25 cents. (3) $3 and up.
(4) 1 for 15 cents. (5) $2 and up. (6) $4 and up.

	Per cent.
Plumbers' supplies have increased since 1907	112
Furniture increased since 1907	100
Drugs increased since 1907	300
Meats:	
Beef increased since 1907	100
Pork increased since 1907	250
Veal increased since 1907	110

I also submit a financial statement of carriers of my home town showing their salaries and their present expenses and how they have to borrow to live. The statement also shows the average pay per hour received by other labor in our community:

Financial statement of local carriers.

Salary.	Expenses.	Outside help.	
$1,000.00	$1,700.00	$450.00	Drew on reserve for balance.
1,300.00	1,450.00	.....	Borrowed from bank.
1,000.00	1,500.00	600.00	Do.
1,400.00	1,500.00	.....	Do.
1,100.00	1,134.68	.....	Do.
1,000.00	1,800.00	800.00	Do.
1,300.00	1,650.00	.....	Do.

Average pay per hour received by other labor.

	Per hour.
Carpenters	$0.60
Bricklayers	.75
Plasterers	.75
Machinists	.65
Common labor	.45

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS AND ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS.

Not only the rural carriers, city carriers, clerks, and so forth, are complaining, but also the railway mail clerks of the traveling post offices. I submit a sample of very many similar letters received from railway mail clerks, assistant postmasters, and postmasters:

BRYAN, OHIO, *August 27, 1919.*

HON. C. J. THOMPSON,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: The high cost of living and inadequate salaries of railway postal clerks make an issue of such paramount importance that can not be given too serious consideration.

It is a well-established fact that living costs have advanced from 100 per cent to 300 per cent since 1914, while the average salary of the railway postal clerk has been advanced only 10 per cent, making it practically impossible in a majority of cases to pay for housing, support families, educate children, and maintain a decent standard of living.

A reduction in the price of commodities seems very remote, and even if made will only partially alleviate the increased cost of living; in view of that fact we are asking you to use your best efforts in securing for the railway postal clerks a permanent salary increase of 75 per cent, calling your attention, in the meantime, to the Zihlman bill (H. R. 8537), which you are urged to support as a temporary relief measure.

I trust, my dear sir, that you will give this matter your careful and favorable consideration, bearing in mind the fact that an adequate salary has a powerful influence on efficiency.

Respectfully, yours,

W. J. WALLACE,
Railway Mail Clerk.

LEIPSIC, OHIO, *August 26, 1919.*

HON. C. J. THOMPSON,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I am writing you at this time, asking that you support the Senate joint resolution 84, providing for an increased compensation of 35 per cent for all postal employees. We feel that we are entitled to and should have this increase in order to support our families and live as American citizens desire to live. At the present wages it is impossible to live on the salary paid and keep up without drawing on our savings, and we feel that we should not be asked to do this. It is not my desire to get this increase in order to hoard up money, but simply to be able to keep up on my salary without going in the "hole."

It is needless to tell you about the increased cost of living and about the low wages as compared to what others are getting, as you are already familiar with this; but it is through you men that our salaries are granted, so I am imploring you to support the resolution, and sincerely thank you in advance for anything you can do to help us.

Very sincerely, yours,

PAUL O. PLACE,
Assistant Postmaster.

TOLEDO, OHIO, *August 7, 1919.*

HON. C. J. THOMPSON, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. THOMPSON: According to newspaper reports, the railroad brotherhoods are earnestly seeking some relief from the high cost of living. When this matter comes up for attention before the body of which you are a Member, I will also ask you to consider the predicament of the submerged tenth, namely, the postal employees.

There is some talk of granting salary increases in certain localities. Permit me to say that would be rank injustice. Being thoroughly familiar with the situation in this State, I wish to emphasize that a substantial raise in salary is needed by all the employees and not a select few.

Trusting you will use your influence to obtain favorable action on this very important matter, I beg to remain,

Sincerely, yours,

J. C. GRACEY,
Secretary-Treasurer Ohio Federation of Postal Employees.

POSTMASTERS.

No class of postal employees are so poorly paid as the fourth-class postmasters. I know of one instance in my district where a fourth-class postmaster receives and dispatches 13 mails per day—as many as are received and dispatched by the larger second-class post office in my home town. I submit the following letters from fourth-class postmasters and trust that the joint commission appointed by the Congress of the United States to

permanently readjust salaries will not overlook the third and fourth class postmasters of the country:

ALVERDTON, OHIO, *June 24, 1919.*

Hon. C. J. THOMPSON, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Just a few words asking your support and assistance in an increase in pay to fourth-class postmasters. The fourth-class postmasters are receiving the same pay, with the exception of a very small increase, amounting in my office to about $3 per month, that they got when living expenses were about half of what they are now. We have to depend on our cancellation, yet in an office like this, where we have an interchange of mail with three railroads, handling the mail that supplies three or four good-sized towns, the pay is not in keeping with the work. We have our office open from 6.20 to 7.30. Takes the entire time of one man and part of another to handle the business. We must own our fixtures, pay rent, fuel, and lights, pay a clerk, and have about $20 per month left for ourself. My office has too much business to handle in connection with a store, so must maintain separate room for office. During the last two years the salary of rural carrier has been increased $27 per month, and in summer time he makes his trip in 3 hours—somewhat different from the postmasters 12 to 13 hours. We receive 13 mails daily and send out a like number, and after paying rent, fuel, and lights have left about $60 per month to divide with a clerk. A day laborer gets $3 per day. Don't you think we have something coming? The Post Office Department boasts of their surplus. No wonder—the surplus when made by men who have got about half pay. They seem to have plenty of money to install aerial mail routes, why not pay the fourth-class fellows a living wage? I started in to write a short letter, but had to unload what was on my mind. Pardon me for taking your time, and thank you for anything you may be able to do to help us get a fair deal. I am,

Very truly, yours, R. E. TEARNEY, *Postmaster.*

FORT JENNINGS, OHIO, *August 18, 1919.*

Hon. CHAS. J. THOMPSON,
United States Representative, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The cost of living is getting so serious that I can not refrain longer from urging an increase in pay.

During the last year we handled 1,500 to 2,000 pieces of mail daily, sold $2,128.65 stamp stock, and issued 3,192 money orders, for which we received a salary and commission of $1,027. You no doubt know what it is to do this amount of work in connection with the other duties in a post office.

After deducting rent, fuel, light, and clerk hire, you can imagine what there is left.

These conditions have existed for the last three or four years. We cut the food to the lowest and wore out the clothes to the last, and still had to use from the small amount laid away for later years.

Who can support a family at such low rate of pay?

Won't you please assist us in getting relief at the earliest possible moment.

Respectfully, yours,

FRANK H. KRAMER, *Postmaster.*

I support this joint resolution to give the postal employees throughout the land temporary financial relief pending the final action of the Joint Commission on Postal Salaries. I think part of the increased cost can be covered by the "surplus" the Postmaster General boasts about. The Postal Service needs efficiency, and poorly paid employees are not conducive to the same. Truly the laborer is worthy of his hire. The Post Office Department is the only socialistic branch of our Government. It was not established as a money-making institution, but as an establishment to serve the people well and truly. It reaches everywhere and everybody.

This Congress should speedily do away with the present costly system of operating railroads. Turn them back to private owners, with proper governmental control, run them something like national banks are run, and eliminate the tremendous waste of millions upon millions of dollars, and use part of the money in developing efficiency in the Postal Service.

This Congress would also do well and serve the taxpayers of the Nation by backing what is known as the Clark bill. The unanimous membership of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of which I am a member, recommend that the bill do pass. We seem to think it is the duty of Congress to lop off the waste and extravagances in high places and save millions of the taypayers' money. I am one Member out of 435 who would neither dillydally nor temporize with rascals or plain grafters. It seems to be the fashion here at Washington to try to beat the Government while the beating is good and milk the taxpayers dry. Some of the employees of war-time bureaus are receiving now larger salaries than during the war and larger than the salaries of Members of Congress. One dormitory expert in the United States Housing Corporation, I have recently learned, was boosted from $5,000 to $12,000 per annum. Destroy the graft. Millions upon millions could be saved if the Congress acting collectively would smite with swift and heavy hand. Down with graft and up with a square deal, not only to postal employees but to the millions of American people unorganized and whose shoulders are becoming humpbacked with the weight of burdens and taxes heaped upon them by an unspeakable and unconscionable administration. May we not hope that after the 4th of March, 1921, we may at least have an honest government, economically but not parsimoniously administered?

Compensation for Postal Employees.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OSCAR E. KELLER,

OF MINNESOTA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 9, 1919.

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I shall vote for the passage of this bill, although I am disappointed that the rules of the House governing the procedure under which this bill is being considered preclude the offering of amendments to raise the amount of the increase provided for.

The argument has been advanced that a larger increase can not be granted at the present time under the postal rates now in effect. There is no reason why the rates effective during the war of 3 cents and 2 cents should not have been kept in force instead of reducing them shortly after the armistice was signed. Of course, pressure was brought to bear to reduce the rates of postage—by whom? By certain of the powerful interests of the country. The reduction was promptly made effective, and who are the sufferers? The great number of postal employees, who are now told that an adequate living wage can not be granted because big business of the country demands that the postal rate be kept at 2 cents and 1 cent. The postal employees and their families are made to suffer to satisfy the wants of the business men of the country; and the ultimate result is that millions of people of the United States are indirectly affected by the inefficiency in the service.

The very men who are asking for economy in public expenditures, for a reduction in postal rates, are also asking for a tariff for revenue to make up the deficiencies in our operating expenses; a protective tariff which will be beneficial to a few interests at the expense of the public in general.

The figures, as I have been able to compile them from the report of the committee and from other sources, would indicate that the increase of $150 would involve an expenditure of approximately $23,000,000, as follows:

Approximately 35,000 letter carriers at $150 each	$5,000,000
Approximately 45,000 post-office clerks, including supervisory officials, at $150 each	7,000,000
Approximately 43,000 rural letter carriers at $150 each	6,000,000
Approximately 18,000 postal clerks at $150 each	2,250,000
Employees not listed above, approximately 2,000, at $150	3,000,000
Total	23,250,000

Statements have been made that the services of employees in the Post Office Department require no more ability than labor. If that were true you would not have men in the service who are qualified to write letters such as the following, which are typical of the many I have received explaining the condition of the average employee, due to the high cost of living and the lack of increase in salary:

ST. PAUL, MINN., *August 29, 1919.*

Congressman O. E. KELLER,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty to write you in reference to any action taken by Congress on the question of postal employees' salaries, especially railway mail clerks.

I am at present assigned the St. Paul terminal railway post office, and, along with about 80 other regular clerks, have expressed our opinion on the proposed $150 flat increase per annum, and find it entirely unsatisfactory and insufficient. Our Railway Mail Association is backed to a man asking a 50 per cent increase, which does not even cover the advance in price of the necessities which have in nearly all cases doubled in price.

I would also like to call your attention to the fact that a great many of our clerks in the lower grades, especially grade 1, drawing $1,100 per annum, have found it necessary to have their wives seek employment outside the home in order to defray living expenses, and $150 more per year will not remedy this execrable condition.

Thanking you for your support and awaiting my opportunity to reciprocate, I am,

Very truly, yours, J. F. O'GORMAN,
St. Paul Terminal Railway Post Office.

EXCELSIOR, MINN., *August 28, 1919.*

Hon. O. E. KELLER, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: The question of increases in pay for postal employees has arisen and wish to say that the postal employees have been discriminated against again and again. Their citizenship rights have been twisted and turned and squeezed and wrung till scarcely a vestige of them remains; only the right to vote.

The commonest alien enjoys a wealth of citizenship privileges after his declaration compared to the postal employee, who was born and reared here; and this very same common alien is paid more money today for his labor in the streets, the mines, the mills, and the railroads than the postal employee is for his.

And now, Mr. KELLER, the fact that you men in Congress quibble and hesitate and procrastinate over increases in pay for postal employees is disconcerting; yes, disgusting. There should be absolutely no question as to the need of increases; the only question that should present itself is, How much or what kind of increases should they have? The answer comes of its own volition; they should have immediate and substantial increases. The men are demoralized in body, mind, and soul, and their wives and families are also. Men all about them are being paid 50, 100, and 200 per cent more than they are for the same class of service, and such a condition they can not long endure. They are as fine a body of men as could possibly be found and, Mr. KELLER, to maintain that quality and that high standard they must necessarily be paid what they are worth.

Now, Mr. KELLER, you will have to pay the postal employees more money or they will go to the employer who pays them a wage commensurate with the position they hold, where they are given some consideration and where they are entitled to the exercise of their privileges as citizens of the good old U. S. A. The postal employees need a raise; give it to them, and Godspeed.

Sincerely, WALTER W. MUNGER.

Increased Pay For Postal Employees.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN B. JOHNSTON,
OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 4, 1919,

On House joint resolution 151, to provide additional compensation for employees of the Postal Service where extraordinary and unusual conditions prevail.

Mr. JOHNSTON of New York. Mr. Speaker, I shall vote for this resolution. I had hoped, however, that the committee would have reported a bill providing for more adequate compensation for postal employees. There is no class of public servants more overworked and underpaid than the letter carriers and postal clerks, and there is no class of public servants more deserving. I have had hundreds of communications and messages from my constituents urging me to lend my influence so that the postal employees may secure increased pay, and it will be difficult for me to satisfy the people of my district that an increase of only $150 per annum is sufficient.

You gentlemen from the rural sections of the country do not and perhaps can not be expected to know the character of work required of a mail carrier in a large city. In my district—and conditions are similar throughout Brooklyn and New York—a letter carrier leaves the station to which he is attached laden like a donkey. He has a bag filled with mail, which weighs about 75 pounds, swinging from his shoulder, and his arms are also filled with letters. When he reaches his route and commences to deliver, he deposits the bag—often must climb a stoop, leave his mail, descend again, pick up his bag and go to the next house, where he repeats the performance and continues this way for hours. He does this several times a day, week in and week out, year in and year out, in stormy weather as well as fair weather, in the torrid heat as well as in the bitter cold, and he is as regular as the sun itself. I have seen him drenched to the skin, but not one piece of his mail even damp.

I think it is a very shortsighted policy for the Government to be so niggardly and penurious in its attitude toward the postal employees. They must bring to the discharge of their duties a high degree of intelligence, as well as untiring industry. No class of men has been more loyal or more faithful, and none has been so poorly rewarded. We are informed that the service is crippled because of the large number of resignations. This is not surprising, when we appreciate the substantial increases that have been made in other branches of industry, public as well as private. I know of window cleaners, most of whom can neither read nor write and many of whom can not speak our language, who obtain $30 a week. It is impossible for a mail carrier or postal clerk to support his family on the wage he now receives. He can barely provide his family with the necessaries of life and, of course, none of the luxuries.

It is provided by the resolution to increase their pay $150, or about 10 per cent a year. The gentleman from Minnesota, the distinguished chairman of the committee, said that according to the statistics furnished by the Department of Labor the cost of living in New York has increased 79 per cent since 1914. The fact is—and I am quoting from the same report as the gentleman from Minnesota—that the percentage of increase in New York City from December, 1914, to June, 1919, is: Food, 75.32 per cent; male clothing, 138.62 per cent; female clothing, 162.19 per cent; housing, 13.38 per cent; fuel and light, 45.40 per cent; furniture and furnishings, 136.57 per cent; and miscellaneous items, 75.11 per cent. I suppose no one will dispute that the cost of living has increased still higher between June 1 and September 1. Even when conditions were normal—that is, before the cost of living had increased at all—it is a notorious fact that the postal employee, particularly in large cities, was the poorest paid of all public employees, municipal, State, or national.

I know the committee takes the position that this is only a temporary measure to provide additional compensation where extraordinary and unusual conditions prevail, but why they determined to increase the wages only 10 per cent where the cost of living has increased over 80 per cent I am at a loss to understand.

A letter carrier is compelled to spend $50, or one-third of the increase provided by this resolution, to furnish himself with shoes and purchase equipment which the rules of the department require. He is now forced to pay $17.50 for a summer uniform which formerly cost him $12, and $29 for a winter uniform which he formerly purchased for $19. He must pay $2 for a cap which he previously secured for $1.50. A city carrier, who must tramp all day on stone pavements, must buy four pairs of shoes a year, and he is compelled now to pay $9 for shoes which only three years ago he could get for $3.50 a pair; moreover, to have his shoes mended he must now pay $2.25, when he could formerly have them soled for 75 cents.

In view of the tremendous increase in the cost of living and also of the character of service rendered, I believe the postal employees are entitled to the increase in wages provided by the joint resolution introduced by my colleague [Mr. GOLDFOGLE], and I also believe that any temporary increase should be largely in excess of $150 a year, as provided by this resolution.

Under the rules of this House no amendment providing for a larger increase can be offered. As Judge MOON said, it was brought before us in this form to prevent us from amending it, "so you will have to take this or you will have to take nothing."

I will support this resolution not because I believe it provides a reasonable, fair, or just compensation but on the theory that a crumb is better than no bread.

Increased Pay for Postal Employees.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS GALLAGHER.
OF ILLINOIS.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 4, 1919.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry the bill now before the House is drawn in such a way that we only provide a small increase for postal employees; that we must vote for it without any opportunity of amendment or they get nothing. Under the circumstances I am compelled to vote for it, though it only helps a little. I believe that employees of the Postal Service are deserving of better treatment; they should get a decent salary; and I desire to take advantage of this opportunity of placing in the RECORD an appeal from Chicago Local No. 1, National Federation of Postal Employees, with the hope that conditions in the Chicago post office, as fully set forth in the appeal, may be brought to the attention of the Senate, and the justice of the appeal will be placed before that body in such a way that competent remuneration will be provided for this worthy class of Government employees. I also wish to call attention to certain statistics gathered in Chicago bearing on this subject. I am sure that if the authorities were as anxious to do this as they were to reduce the postage from 3 cents to 2 cents they could find the money to do it. If the 3-cent postage was allowed to stand a little while longer, ample funds would be provided and the employees given a satisfactory salary.

Let me read the following public notice to Congress by Chicago Local No. 1:

WHY JEOPARDIZE POSTAL SERVICE?—A TIMELY APPEAL TO THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives, Sixty-sixth Congress, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: The Postal Service is on trial. For some time it has ceased to function as efficiently as you, the authorized representatives of the Nation, and the general public are justified to expect.

The Postal Service is on trial because it no longer can comply with the needs and demands of the public. Our mail service is in jeopardy because, as one of the main arteries of commercial life, it fails to serve its purpose—the prompt transmission of the mails. Every enterprise, whether big or small, to-day suffers on account of the deplorable inadequacy of the Postal Service.

POSTAL SERVICE NEAR BREAKDOWN.

The Postal Service in Chicago, for instance, is on the verge of a breakdown. In its ill-ventilated premises a totally inadequate force of clerks copes in vain with a constant, heavy influx of mail far beyond the working capacity of this limited number of employees. Although they toil an average of two hours overtime per day, many sacks of unworked mail are mute but eloquent evidence of the daily unfinished task when the overworked and underpaid night clerk meets the equally abused day clerk during the early hours of the day.

The important communications of big mailers, whether letters, circulars, or parcel post, the means through which they attract and interest an extensive patronage, have no assurance whatever of the service they need to expedite their various transactions.

WHY MAIL IS DELAYED.

Why is mail delayed? Because the force of employees, their pay, and the general facilities are totally inadequate.

Because pay of post-office clerks is so ridiculously small, by no means commensurate with the cost of living, nor with the decidedly higher wages of most unskilled workers, an adequate force can not be retained in the service.

Approximately 3,000 clerks have entered the Postal Service in Chicago, and also have resigned from it, since January 1, 1919. To the 3,600 clerks employed in Chicago's main post office and stations throughout the city local officials in vain endeavor to add about 600 clerks. The deplorable outcome of this attempt brought, as stated above, about 3,000 entrants and a similar number of resignations from a service that in every respect is uninviting to the applicant who wants a living wage and fair working conditions.

This condition is general throughout the country.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Cause and effect of the badly neglected service in the Chicago post office may be summarized as follows:

CAUSE.

Inadequate pay (less than most unskilled workers receive).

Excessive night work.

Constant overtime, causing fatigue and consequent mental sluggishness and physical inability to perform assigned duties with that vim and vigor essential to absolutely satisfactory results. (Daily overtime is a deliberate violation of the eight-hour law, which provides for overtime merely in emergency cases.)

Insanitary working premises, congestion, and poor light.

EFFECT.

A totally inadequate force.

A crippled service.

A resultant lower grade of efficiency, seriously impeding the prompt transmission of the mails.

LIVING WAGE WILL ASSURE COMPETENT MAIL SERVICE.

A living wage unquestionably will assure a competent mail service. The figures of Government experts and other competent authorities prove that a living wage for a family of four is far beyond the maximum of $1,500 per year for post-office clerks.

Still the post-office clerk receives but the means of a bare existence. The unavoidable result of a sadly depleted force of employees, owing to inadequate pay, is an unreliable mail service.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF IMPERATIVE.

Immediate relief is imperative. The enactment of remedial legislation for the next fiscal year will not pay the accumulating bills of underpaid post-office clerks during the current year. The post-office clerk can not live now on what he will receive in the future.

A JUSTIFIABLE APPEAL IN THE HOUR OF NEED.

Mr. Senator and Mr. Congressman, if you are considering the pressing need of more adequate compensation in this hour of need, do not defeat the very object of such legislation by not providing amply to make wages of postal employees commensurate with the abnormal cost of living and with the exacting duties of a distributor—an enervating task at a high rate of speed, based upon the necessary knowledge of thousands of facts.

To you, gentlemen of the Congress, post-office clerks must appeal for redress of grievances, cognizant of their constitutional right to secure a living wage and tolerable working conditions. Without such fair concessions, many capable and experienced employees will find it impossible to remain in the service.

Adequate pay will assure an efficient Postal Service, which in turn will more than offset the expense of a sorely needed wage increase.

Very respectfully,

CHICAGO LOCAL NO. 1, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

Let me also present herewith the statistics gathered in Chicago, Ill., that I have already referred to, with comparative tables, that no doubt will prove as instructive as they are interesting:

STATISTICS GATHERED IN CHICAGO, ILL., DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1919, FOR PRESENTATION TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES IN POST OFFICES.

The following figures and data, being compiled by a committee appointed by the Chicago, Ill., post office clerks for the information and guidance of your honorable body, are respectfully submitted for your earnest consideration.

We trust that they will be sufficient proof of the urgent need for increased salaries in the Postal Service; salaries that will be commensurate with the cost of living and the work performed.

The subjoined table merely covers the expenses of a minimum existence for a family of four, including two children of school age. The appendage is added to show what is necessary to maintain a minimum American standard of living. We have dared include in this the amount necessary for the buying of a home because, as Gilbert Chesterton, a wise philosopher, once said:

"Every normal man desires a house of his own. He does not merely want a roof above him and a chair below him; he wants an objective and visible kingdom; a fire at which he can cook what food he likes; a door he can open upon what friends he chooses. This is the normal appetite of man."

A MINIMUM EXISTENCE-EXPENSE ACCOUNT FOR FAMILY OF FOUR.

Minimum existence-expense account for family of four, including two children of school age:

Rent, $25 per month	$300.00
Fuel, 5 tons coal at $12 per ton	60.00
Gas and light, $4 per month	48.00
Food, at 18 cents per person, per meal, $15.12 per week	786.24
Clothing, including shoes, underclothing, coats, hats, suits, etc., husband and wife, $150; two children, $150	300.00
Insurance, household and life	92.60
Telephone, necessity because of irregular working hours	18.00
Reading matter, newspaper and two magazines	13.88
Car fare, to and from work only	37.44
Doctor and dentist bills	50.00
Household upkeep, $5 per month, and incidentals $2 per month	84.00
Total for year's necessities	1,790.16

ESTIMATE BASED ON AMERICAN STANDARD OF LIVING.

Additional items necessary to the maintenance of an American standard of living:

Interest on home, $15 per month	$180.00
Fuel, 1 ton additional	12.00
Repairs and upkeep	100.00
Insurance on house	10.00
Reading matter for educational purposes	10.00
Church or lectures	25.00
Recreation, vacation, $50; movies or other diversions, $1 per week	102.00
	439.00
Doctor and dentist bills reduced $25 because of better living conditions	25.00
	414.00
Minimum existence, total	1,790.16
Grand total	2,204.16

In comparing these totals with the prevailing salaries paid the postal employees the question arises as to how they manage to get along.

MEAGER PAY COMPELS EXTRA EMPLOYMENT.

The answer is that the average married postal employee is forced to bolster up his inadequate salary by either one of the following means: He must himself seek extra employment, or his wife is forced to seek outside work; he must take boarders into the home, or deprive his family of proper nourishment and clothing.

These are in themselves evident mathematical certainties. They can be verified by canvassing any number of married postal employees who have families to support.

Under these conditions it will be readily seen that the home, if, indeed, it can be called such, must suffer.

HOW COST OF FOOD INCREASED.

In support of the food item of $786.24 we submit the following table, taken from the report issued by the Government April 18, 1919:

	1913	1914	1917	1918	To-day.
Sirloin steak....pound..	$0.25	$0.26	$0.30	$0.37	$0.45
Pork chops....do....	.20	.30	.31	.38	.42
Bacon, sliced....do....	.32	.32	.50	.60	.63
Lard....do....	.15	.15	.31	.35	.37
Eggs....dozen..	.39	.35	.30	.68	.52
Butter....pound..	.36	.36	.49	.65	.72
Milk....quart..	.08	.08	.12	.14	.13
Bread....pound loaf..	.06	.07	.10	.10	.10
Sugar....pound..	.05	.06	.08	.10	.11

As a whole, 22 articles were 2 per cent higher last month than the preceding month, and were 14 per cent higher than March, 1918.

For the six-year perior March, 1913, to March, 1919, the increase in the retail prices of all the foods was 80 per cent, with flour, bacon, lard, and corn meal increasing more than 100 per cent.

HIGH PRICES TO CONTINUE.

And, according to the Chicago Daily News of April 11, 1919, there is no hope for a return to former living costs. We quote a part of a statement issued by the Chicago branch of the American Meat Packers' Association and printed therein:

"The situation in the meat industry," says the statement, "is just about what Herbert C. Hoover and other Food Administration officials said it would be. High prices will continue. Each day that brings final peace nearer means a greater call on this country for meat. The world's production of live stock is crippled."

Thus it will be seen that while the cost of food has increased all the way from 80 to 100 per cent within the last six years, and other products that go to make up the necessities of life have increased in proportion, the postal employees' wages have been increased only 25 per cent. In other words, the purchasing power of their salaries has been reduced from 55 to 75 per cent.

REMUNERATION IN PRIVATE INDUSTRIES FAR GREATER THAN IN THE POSTAL SERVICE.

That private industries have recognized the necessity for wages commensurate with the increased cost of living is evidenced by the following table of salaries. We insert the salaries of postal employees at the bottom of each group to show the marked contrast in Government salaries:

	Per annum.
Masons and bricklayers	$2,002.00
Structural iron setters	2,002.00
Plasterers	2,002.00
Hoisting engineers	2,002.00
Electrical workers	2,002.00
Steamfitters	1,864.72
Tile setters	1,859.00
Plumbers	1,859.00
Gas fitters	1,859.00

	Per annum.
Stonecutters	1,859.00
Cement-floor layers	1,859.00
Ornamental-iron setters	1,830.40
Lathers	1,830.40
Carpenters	1,830.40
Roofers	$1,773.20 to 1,830.40
Sprinkler fitters	1,830.40
Pipe coverers	1,744.60
Marble cutters	1,716.00
Painters	1,716.00
Sheet-metal workers	1,716.00
Cement finishers	1,716.00
Elevator constructors	1,716.00
Post-office clerks	$1,000.00 to 1,500.00

The above workers, excepting the postal clerks, receive time and one-half for overtime, with double time for work performed on Sundays and holidays.

Many of these workers have received increases in pay since the above schedule was put into effect.

Printers.

	Per annum.
Printers, pressmen	$1,924.00 to $2,340.00
Folding-machine operators, 3 machines	1,846.00
Stock cutters	1,768.00
Tension men	1,716.00
Folding-machine operators, 2 machines	1,790.00
Separating-machine operators	1,638.00
Separating-machine assistants	1,638.00
Folding-machine feeders	1,560.00
Press feeders	1,664.00

Night work, $1.50 per week in excess of day scale.

Stockyard workers.

	Per annum.
Cattle killing, floormen	$2,496.00
Cattle killing, splitters	2,496.00
Cattle killing, backers	2,381.20
Cattle killing, rumpers	2,256.40
Cattle killing, sticking and heading	1,996.80
Cattle killing, knocking only	1,747.20
Sheep killing, pelters	2,184.00
Sheep killing, sitters	2,184.00
Hog killing, scalders	2,121.60
Hog killing, helpers	1,872.00
Hog killing, gutting	2,184.00
Beef casing, middle fatter	2,496.00
Beef casing, scraping tripe	2,121.60
Hog casings, feeding machine	1,872.00
Kitchen cooks	1,996.80
Live-stock handlers, scale counters	1,920.00
Live-stock handlers, feeders	1,800.00
Common labor, men and women	1,632.40
Post-office clerks, including expert distributers, maximum	1,500.00

Teamsters and chauffeurs.

	Per annum.
Laundry-wagon drivers, $25 per week and commission, average $40 per week	$2,080.00
Milk-wagon drivers, $35 per week and commission, average $36.50	1,898.00
Bakery-wagon drivers, $25 per week and commission, average $42 per week	2,184.00
Chauffeurs, 7-ton truck	1,768.00
Chauffeurs, 5-ton truck	1,638.00
Chauffeurs, 3-ton truck	1,508.00
Teamsters, 4-horse wagon	1,508.00
Post-office clerks, expert distributers included, maximum	1,500.00

Railroad office clerks.

Freight-rate clerks, $1,500 to $1,700 per year and over.

Post-office clerks are the lowest paid of any of the above-mentioned workers.

In explaining the comparatively good wages paid some of the above-mentioned workers it may be said that they are skilled, the assumption being that postal employees are not.

We want to prove that this is not so.

POST-OFFICE CLERKS RANK AMONG MOST SKILLED WORKERS.

The post-office clerk is among the most skilled of them all, comparing favorably with many of the professions. Indeed, the qualifications of a post-office clerk transcend some of the professions in that his efficiency is impaired if he does not devote a certain amount of time to study at home.

A SEVERE TEST OF EFFICIENCY.

Upon entering the service he is required to commit to memory a scheme of distribution comprising from 10,000 to 25,000 separate and distinct notations or facts. To illustrate: He must know that the town of Olney, Ill., is in the county of Richland; that a letter for that place must be dispatched on the 8.30 a. m. auto for connection with the Chicago & Carbondale R. P. O. tr. 23 No. 1 via Champaign, leaving the Illinois Central depot at 8.45 a. m. When this train is gone he must know on what train to send it next, and so on as per following schedule:

Chicago & Carbondale tr. 23 No. 1 (via Champaign), Illinois Central depot, pouch locks 8.29 a. m., auto 8.30 a. m., train time 8.45 a. m.

Chicago & St. Louis tr. 21 No. 3, Dearborn Station, pouch locks 9.41 a. m., auto 9.42 a. m., train time 10 a. m.

Chicago, Springfield & St. Louis tr. 1 No. 3, Union Station, pouch locks 9.59 a. m. auto 10 a. m., train time 10.15 a. m.

Chicago & Evansville tr. 93 No. 3, Dearborn Station, pouch locks 12.06 p. m., auto 12.07 p. m., train time 12.25 p. m.

Chicago & Carbondale tr. 3, No. 2, except Saturday, Illinois Central Station, pouch locks 5.59 p. m., auto 6 p. m., train time 6.15 p. m.

Chicago & Carbondale tr. 21 No. 2, except Saturday, Illinois Central Station, pouch locks 8.14 p. m. auto 8.15 p. m., train time 8.30 p. m.

He must have stored away in his memory approximately the same amount of information regarding 2,000 to 5,000 other post offices in his particular State or section of States. He must, besides, be ever on the alert for letters that are overweight or stamps that are uncancelled while he distributes mail at the rate of 75 to 100 pieces per minute.

As train schedules change, post offices are discontinued, new ones established, or old ones reestablished, the schemes of distribution are in a continual state of fluctuation so that the clerk, in order to maintain a proper standard of efficiency, must study and practice at home.

He must be prepared to take an examination every 75 days or every year, according to scheme, and pass with a mark of not less than 95 per cent. This requires him to devote on an average of one hour a day to his study at home.

Regarding the efficiency of the average post-office clerk, Mr. Frank H. Galbraith, superintendent of mails in the Chicago post office, made the statement that the post-office clerk makes only one error in every 34,026 pieces of mail handled, while the general public makes one in every 177.

NO EXTRA PAY FOR NIGHT WORK.

The majority of the clerks in large offices like Chicago work nights, and yet there is no wage or time differential for such work. The Government is far behind private industries in this respect.

The following figures taken from the mailing, city, registry, and parcel-post sections of the Chicago post office show that out of a total of 2,297 employees only 562, or 24.45 per cent, work regular hours, while the other 75.55 per cent work unnatural hours:

Reporting time.	Number of men.	Per cent.
6 and 7 a. m.	152	6.61
7.30 and 8 a. m.	410	17.84
10.30 and 11 a. m.	166	7.22
12 m.	49	2.13
1 and 2 p. m.	212	9.22
2.30 and 3 p. m.	19	.82
3 and 4 p. m.	86	3.74
5, 5.30, and 6 p. m.	634	27.60
6.30 and 7 p. m.	211	9.18
8 p. m.	252	10.97
10.30 and 11.55 p. m.	106	4.61

NIGHT WORK HARMFUL TO WORKER.

That night work is detrimental to health is evidenced by the many studies that have been made on the effect of fatigue on sickness.

In one ammunition plant in England, with a force of 36,000, where careful records were kept, it was found that increases in sickness were attributed to overtime and night work. The monthly sickness rate for the entire plant rose from 2.9 per cent in July, 1914, to over 4 per cent in the first quarter of 1915, when work speeded up, and in another plant to 7 per cent.

The records of a sick-benefit organization composed of 1,000 members in the Chicago post office showed that during the year 1917 (the year 1918 being ignored because of the prevalence of influenza) 14.50 per cent were sick for a period of one week or more. Out of this sick total 18.53 per cent were respiratory diseases and 6 were laid up with eye trouble.

This is conclusive evidence of the pernicious effect of night work upon the health of the worker where there is no time differential as between night and day work.

Doctors unanimously agree that six hours of night work is equivalent to eight hours of daywork in the matter of physical strain on the constitution.

UNFAIR WORKING CONDITIONS DEMORALIZE SERVICE.

The Postal Service is gradually becoming demoralized because of the aforementioned conditions. There was a time when a position in the post office was a coveted one; when examinations were only necessary every four or five months in order to keep the roster filled. That time is past. Examinations are now held every week, and yet they can not get enough men to take them; and this in spite of the fact that there are soldiers and civilians by the thousand seeking employment.

The reason is plain. You can not expect them to enter the Postal Service for $20 per week, with night work and scheme study, when they can get a job driving a wagon at $29 per week and be out in the fresh air and sunshine.

POSTAL SERVICE NO FIELD FOR AMBITIOUS WORKER.

While many young men have quit the Postal Service for more remunerative work in other fields, we, the veterans and men of families, have been buoyed up with Micawberian hope that something will at last turn up; that a progressive and just Government, as ours, will eventually recognize the fairness of our appeals. And it is through the honorable body of which you are a Member that we anticipate a speedy crystallization of this hope into a pleasing, though belated, reality.

In this direction we look forward to your indulgent consideration and favorable action.

COMMITTEE LOCAL NO. 1, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. KLECZKA.

OF WISCONSIN.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 4, 1919.

On a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 151) to provide additional compensation for employees of the Postal Service where extraordinary and unusual conditions prevail.

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, it is a keen disappointment to those who desired to vote for an adequate increase of salary for postal employees to see this bill reported in its present form. The fact that this bill is to be considered and passed under suspension of rules precludes the possibility of its amendment. We are assured, of course, that this increase of $150 is only temporary and that when the commission appointed to revise the salaries of postal employees will make its report complete

justice will be done to this class of employees. I regret, however, that this pending measure does not meet the just demands of the postal employees.

The people generally realize that the postal employees are underpaid. Under prevailing high cost of living they are unable to sustain themselves and those dependent upon them.

As proof of how intensely and keenly the postal employees feel in this matter, I may state that on August 24, 1919, the postal employees in Milwaukee, with large delegations from the entire State of Wisconsin, after parading through the streets of Milwaukee, in order to awaken public interest in their demands for a just salary, met in mass meeting and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolutions adopted by Wisconsin postal clerks and carriers in mass meeting assembled at the Schubert Theater, Milwaukee, Wis., Sunday, August 24, 1919.

Whereas the cost of living has decreased the value of the prewar dollar to 40 cents; and

Whereas the present salary is only a temporary arrangement to meet the war emergency and fixed on a basis far below the actual cost of keeping up a household and rearing a family; and

Whereas in spite of the declarations of Government statisticians that the cost of living would be lower, it is constantly rising higher and higher, making the life of the postal workers almost unbearable; and

Whereas post-office employees are obliged to work unnatural hours and an excessive amount of overtime; and

Whereas working by artificial light, together with this excessive amount of overtime and lack of rest owing to the unnatural sleep secured in the daytime, impairs the health and efficiency of the employees: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Wisconsin clerks and carriers in mass meeting assembled on this 24th day of August, 1919, demand that a law be passed that hereafter 45 minutes night work performed by clerks and carriers in first and second class offices shall be computed the same as one hour's work, provided that for the purpose of said act night work shall be defined as any work done between the hours of 6 postmeridian and 6 antemeridian, and that all work performed in excess of eight hours in any one day shall be computed on the basis of time and one-half on all such work performed; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge those in authority to grant immediate relief to the postal workers, thereby saving the Postal Service from a complete breakdown and the employees and their families from further deprivation and suffering; and be it further

Resolved, That Congress grant salaries of $1,800 minimum and $2,400 maximum, and that we favor the passage of the Moses bill as a partial reimbursement for the loss we have suffered during the period of high prices; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to our national officers, to our local newspapers, and to the committee investigating postal employees' salaries and working conditions.

Mr. Speaker, it appears to me that the demands of the postal employees are reasonable and justifiable.

Since 1907 the postal employees have worked for a maximum salary of $1,200 per year. For 11 years Congress granted them no increase in compensation in spite of the ever increasing cost of living. They are working at the present time virtually under wages determined in 1907. The small allowance of $200 given them on July 1, 1918, when the wages in almost every line of industry and skilled endeavor were doubled, afforded them no substantial relief.

The railroad employees of the country have received an increase in wages amounting to 98 per cent, while the postal employees have been given an increase of but 16 per cent. It is apparent that when the cost of living has increased during the recent years by over 100 per cent, a 16 per cent increase in wages is wholly insufficient for this class of public-service men to support themselves in reasonable comfort. During the period of the great conflict the postal employees faithfully and patriotically performed their work and were obliged to render a great deal of overtime service. They hoped for permanent relief in the present measure. Disappointed, they are compelled to leave the service. The recent resignations and withdrawals from service have produced and will produce further inefficiency in the Postal Service. If the resignations of these skilled and experienced men because of insufficient pay will continue, the entire Postal Service will be disintegrated and the Government will be compelled to spend a far greater sum in rebuilding and developing it to the grade of efficiency demanded by the public than any amount expended in meeting their justified demands.

Mr. Speaker, the present salaries will not attract men of intelligence, industry, and ability. From the standpoint both of public interest and justice to these employees the remuneration must be adequate. While it may be difficult to define with absolute precision what constitutes adequate compensation, it is conceded that it must be sufficient to provide the means of supporting the average family in reasonable comfort according to prevailing American standards. Every laborer has a moral right to at least a family living wage. If in fixing wages in private enterprise and industry the moral element should not be overlooked, then in establishing the standard of compensation in Government employment this moral aspect can not be ignored. We can not consistently demand that the individual who is engaged in private business or industrial enterprise pay a justified adequate living wage if the Government denies to its employees a corresponding measure of compensation. Unlike industrial and skilled workmen, the postal employees can not resort to the process of bargaining. Their salary is fixed by law, and the obligation of the Government in this matter is therefore clear and unescapable.

Mr. Speaker, the allowance in increase provided for in this bill is wholly insufficient. I trust that the revision commission will hasten its report, so that full justice will be done to these postal employees.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LUCIEN W. PARRISH,

OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 4, 1919,

On House resolution 151, to provide additional compensation for employees of the Postal Service where extraordinary and unusual conditions prevail.

Mr. PARRISH. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to the Members of the House to extend their remarks in the RECORD I desire to add my most earnest indorsement to this bill. My only regret is that a bill which would in a measure meet the needs of the postal clerks, carriers, and railway clerks, as it now actually exists, has not been presented to this House in order that we might have an opportunity to vote upon it. There have been no men engaged in public service who have been hurt worse by the high cost of the necessities of life than have the railway mail clerks, carriers, and postal clerks. Many of them have been working at salaries far less than they could get in other fields, and yet as a patriotic duty they have remained loyally at their posts. The conditions in my district are such that it is almost impossible for most of the men to live and support their families and send their children to school upon the salary they receive, and the surprise to me has been that they have not quit the service. In my section a laborer gets from $5 to $8 per day, and a single hand, with a team, gets from $10 to $16 per day, and yet the railway clerks, the postal clerks, and the carriers, many of them, receive as low as $3 per day. This is not equitable, and these men are not receiving fair treatment at the hands of the Government. Speaking for my district, I feel sure that the taxpayers would vote unanimously to give this class of employees a very much greater and more equitable compensation than they are now receiving, and I sincerely trust that the boys in the service will hold on until the Salary Investigation Commission makes its report, at which time, I trust, they will receive compensation that will enable them to carry on the work and support themselves and families and send their children to school. It is only in this way that the Government can get the best service and can hold in its employ the best class of men. After all the public demands the service of its best and most efficient men—men capable of rendering the best possible service to be had to the end that the public business may be permanently and successfully handled.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. L. S. ECHOLS,

OF WEST VIRGINIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 4, 1919,

On House joint resolution 151, to provide additional compensation for employees of the Postal Service where extraordinary and unusual conditions prevail.

Mr. ECHOLS. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the committee, this resolution ought to pass. I expect to vote for its passage. By my action in voting for the same, however, I do not mean to indicate that it is my intention to vote for the many increases in compensation of Federal employees that are now being sought and for others that I know will in the near future be sought. Qualified employees of the Postal Service can not well afford to serve the Government at a compensation of $900 a year, es-

pecially where they are required to live in the cities of the country. In order to accomplish equal justice this resolution should be acted upon favorably, and then there should be some way found to dismiss from the public service the thousands of employees who are rendering no service, or practically none, for the Government and who are receiving much greater compensation than this resolution gives to the postal employees. Their work never ceases, and as a general rule they are competent, courteous, and industrious. If there is error in this resolution, it is in the niggardly increase in compensation that it allows and not in its extravagance. I say let us pass this resolution and then let the Congress take some action that will stop the expenditure of money in sending our soldiers to Siberia to freeze, starve, and be murdered; stop the expense of sending soldiers to Silesia—for what purpose the good Lord only knows, unless it is to take part in a plebiscite election soon to be held there; stop the expense of waging war in countries with which we are at peace; and stop the expense of building railroads in Alaska to reach coal fields of doubtful value.

There has been $50,000,000, or more, of the Government's money wasted in my district within the last two years. Such miserable extravagance, I regret to say, is still going on there.

When I came here to attend this session of Congress, the Government was expending at Nitro $250,000 per month furnishing automobiles to scores of employees and paying hundreds of clerks, stenographers, and typists extravagant salaries for sitting around in the offices of that comparatively deserted village looking at each other. There was not one single thing being manufactured or produced at Nitro by the Government. The employees were doing nothing there except unloading about forty-five carloads of empty shells per day. This service should not have required the labor of more than 100 men, yet there were on the pay roll at that time, and I assume they are still there, 2,100 people receiving compensation far in excess of that now being paid thousands of postal clerks who really render valuable service to the Government.

There was then at Nitro $10,000,000 worth of cotton, most of which was out in the fields exposed to the weather, rotting, and no effort upon the part of the Government to dispose of it. There were 30,000 tons of sulphur that had cost the Government $31 per ton piled on the ground by the sidetracks, and there appeared to be no effort upon the part of the Government to protect or dispose of it. There were thousands of feet of lumber and hundreds of trucks, automobiles, wagons, and dump carts scattered around over Government property going to ruin, and no effort upon the part of the Government to take care or dispose of them. Since coming here, I have been informed that thousands of feet of such lumber have either been burned or dumped into the Great Kanawha River. In addition, there were tons of copper wire, nails, iron, steel rails, and hogsheads of dishes destroyed or buried at Nitro.

A specific illustration of Government destruction of property is found in this: When the Government took over the land upon which this plant is located, there were 75 or 100 acres of corn, and at maturity 200 men were put to work cutting the corn and carrying it and the fodder off the field, when it was piled and burned; and at the same time the Government was shipping in carloads of feed for the subsistence of the live stock it had there.

When horses were tired and fagged out, instead of giving them rest they were taken up the branch to the crematory, killed, and first class lumber piled upon their carcasses and burned. Finally, after the armistice was signed and construction slowed up, some of the horses were advertised for sale at $90 per head. Citizens offered $75 for such horses, and instead of making the sale the Government employees at Nitro killed them and burned them in the manner above stated. Millions of dollars' worth of Government property going to waste, while hundreds of idle employees, at extravagant prices, sit around and perform no service whatever for the Government.

Employees at Nitro went to Gallipolis, Ohio, 50 miles away, got drunk, were arrested and locked up, and stayed away from Nitro as long as 14 days at a time, yet they drew compensation for the entire time they were absent. Men who were in Gallipolis drunk boasted that their time was going on at Government expense at Nitro.

Any man who came along with a hammer and saw and told the Government agents he was a carpenter was put on the pay roll at carpenters' wages—I think $7 per day. Any man who came along with a soldering iron and a monkey wrench and told the Government agents that he was a plumber was put on the pay roll at plumbers' wages—as I recall $9 per day, with time and half time for overtime, Sundays, and holidays—thus increasing his wages to $13.50 per day.

Thousands of dollars were spent in putting in work at the instance of some incompetent engineer, only to be torn out by instructions of some other engineer who perhaps was less competent.

I make no charge of criminal action, but it would be interesting to the public if it could be ascertained why the only serious fires that occurred at Nitro burned only the buildings that contained the public records. My information is that this plant was constructed upon a commission basis by Thompson-Starrett Co., of New York. I have further information to the effect that Mr. Starrett, of that company, shortly prior to the time the construction of this plant was commenced, severed his connection with the corporation and tendered his services to the Government at a dollar a year, which the Government accepted, and that among his various patriotic duties was the inspection of the Nitro plant. If this information is correct—and I think there is no doubt about it—then it would be interesting, also, to the public to know just what Mr. Starrett's services really cost the Government at Nitro alone. There is an unusually fertile field at Nitro for the services of the investigating committee some time ago appointed by this House to investigate the costs of the war.

The press, at the time this plant was started, carried the important information that it would be constructed at a cost of $30,000,000; in a few weeks we learned it would cost $40,000,000; a few weeks later it was to cost $50,000.000; and later on we found the important news that it would cost $68,000,000. I am inclined to the opinion, based upon information from a reliable source, that upon investigation it will be found that prior to the 1st day of May, 1919, the Government had spent at Nitro $107,000,000.

I came here pledged to vote for an economic administration of public affairs. I propose to keep that pledge, and I in no sense feel that I am breaking it when I vote for this resolution. It is not economy for the Government to be niggardly with its employees. It is always economy for the Government, just the same as it is for a corporation or business man, to employ competent men and pay them competent men's wages.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM N. VAILE,

OF COLORADO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 11, 1919.

Mr. VAILE. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD I am printing an address delivered by my colleague [Mr. HARDY], as president of the National Editorial Association, on August 2, at a public reception tendered to the association by the board of trade and by the people of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

My colleague's district has a unique distinction in having as a Representative in Congress a man whose interest in high standards of journalism caused his elevation a year ago to the presidency of that great association, the largest association of newspaper men in point of membership in the world. His own thriving little daily—a weekly when he first took it 25 years ago—has not only been a great practical benefit to one of the cleanest, prettiest, and busiest little cities in the country but has always set a high standard of editorial excellence—wise suggestions for municipal and government improvement, business sense, political views positively and logically maintained without rancor or pettiness.

Mr. HARDY is a keen observer, a clever writer, and a shrewd and kindly critic. It is especially fitting that he should have occupied the presidency of the National Editorial Association at a time when the victory tour of the association through Canada was undertaken. Such a trip under such leadership could not fail to have a most salutary effect in increasing the spirit of unity and cooperation between the English-speaking peoples on this continent.

He did not carry to Canada nor did he bring back any propaganda except the propaganda of good will. He did not go with the intention of developing or demanding any particular system of a world government. His speeches, the type of which is well represented by the one here following, were not political speeches in the interest of a party or a policy, and I am not prepared to say that they were not more valuable on that account.

Mr. HARDY'S Edmonton speech, in my judgment a model of good sense and good humor, is as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. GUY U. HARDY, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF COLORADO.

Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, I count myself fortunate that it has been reserved for me to tell you good people of Edmonton how much we newspaper folks of the United States appreciate this cordial reception you are giving us here in Edmonton and all through Canada. We have with us over 200 people representing newspapers in 35 States of the American Union. This is the thirty-fourth annual convention and tour of this association. We have with us members who have attended most of these meetings. During these years we have traveled in and have been entertained by most every section of the American Continent, and I want to assure you that we have never before been accorded such uniformly cordial and generous treatment as you have given us in Canada this year. Here we find abundant evidences of the hospitality of our South and the enterprise of our North joined in beautiful harmony.

We have come up into Canada to see your resourceful country, your matchless scenery, to be neighborly, and to fraternize with you folks across the border line. We call our trip the victory tour, and we want to join with you and have you join with us in celebrating our great victory for liberty and civilization, in the accomplishment of which our two countries have been so prominent and so closely associated. We want to take you by the hand and congratulate you upon the magnificent spirit shown by your country and upon the manly fighting qualities of your Canadian boys who fought in France. We have rejoiced with you in their victories, and our mothers have silently wept with your mothers in their sacrifice.

Wherever I go I hear our own American boys praising the Canadians in France. As I came out of Washington the other night I fell in with a bunch of returning soldiers and as we talked late into the night about the Great War, I said, "Who made the best fighting men in France?" A bright young chap from a Western State answered, "Well, of course, we put our own boys first, but next to them surely come the Canadians—they were wonderful fighting men—yes, I would say the Canadians and the Australians."

The next day I got acquainted with a bunch of United States Army nurses and the same question brought almost precisely the same reply. And one of the girls added, "Those Canadian soldiers surely did show us American girls a wonderful time."

Over in Winnipeg I met a little newspaper girl who drove an ambulance all through the war in France. And I said to her, "Who do you think made the best soldiers in France?" And she said, "You, of course, will let me place our Canadian boys first, but I will say the Americans came almost along with them even in our estimation—that certainly was a fine bunch of boys you sent over from America." And so they talk of one another as of brothers and friends.

I like to hear the views of the average man—the man you meet on the cars as you travel about. To me it counts for more then the high-browed stuff you get from the tongues of orators. So I want to repeat a little more of the talk of my young western soldier friend whom I met on the train. He said, "You know when I went over to Europe I think I had in me a good deal of prejudice against the English. It probably came from the old school histories—the stories of the red coats who sought to suppress us in 1776. But I had not been long in France before I began to recognize the difference between blood and water. I soon found that the Englishman is our natural kin. He stands out strong and distinct from all other races and peoples. You can take an Englishman by the hand and make a deal with him and be assured that he will keep his word. He respects his word, his treaties, and moral obligations. He respects the honor of a woman—the same as does an American."

It is a fine thing for our people to be finding one another out. The mixing of our millions of soldier boys with your half million and Great Britain's millions of soldier boys has done more to bring English-speaking people together in a better understanding of our peoples and purposes than a hundred years of literature and publicity could have done.

Your speakers have told us that we are cousins. Well, be it so—it is in fact literally so, I know in many instances. But we are practically the same people. We are closer than cousins. Canada and the United States have much in common. You have some differences between Alberta and Quebec and find it harder to understand each other's talk than do the great majority of the people of Canada and the United States. You have a more liberal democracy than we have in that your King and Governor General no longer use the veto power—but we have acquired some liberties that you have never enjoyed—we can cuss the President and you can not cuss the King.

Canadians and Americans have mingled freely in the past. Your speakers have rather boasted of the great number of Canadians honored in the United States—including one of our latest heroes—Admiral Sims. We are proud to have them with us and to see them rise to the highest places. But let me warn you that unless your immigration department suspends operations and your hospitality is tempered, more or less, your country is in danger of having your Parliament houses filled with good American farmers and politicians.

We who come from the western part of the United States can understand your western Canada—your country, your people, and your problems. We have preceded you in development by only a few years. We know what it is to take a great section of undeveloped and unpeopled country and prepare it for habitation and fill it with homes, churches, farms, schools, and factories. We can understand and appreciate what you have done in developing these wonderfully well-built, enterprising, thrifty cities and in peopling and cultivating the great country that supports them.

I come from Colorado, the crowning gem in a rich cluster of our attractive mountain States, a State of wonderful resources and splendid scenery. Our mountains are higher than yours, our resources more varied, our winters are warmer, and our fields quite as fertile.

The cities and towns of Colorado are newly built, and I see much of similarity between your country here and our fair State. You have matched us in enterprise and have gone us one better, in some instances, in building for the future.

One of your citizens said to me this morning, "Coming from Colorado on the crest of the continent, you will not be much interested in our mountains," but I told him "That is where you are mistaken. Being from Colorado, where we have the finest mountains, perhaps, on the continent, I will be more interested in your mountains than any man on the train, and can appreciate them better."

And it is true. The man who has mountains of his own can better enjoy and appreciate other folks' mountains than those people who come from the corn belt and measure everything by the number of hogs a quarter section will feed. Some of these folks have been reading magazines on the train. I never read a magazine when riding through mountains. I have not read a magazine in Canada. I do not want to miss a single view of your charming country.

And coming from this newly developed country of our own I can appreciate better than some what you have done in the way of permanent development in such a few years, and I congratulate you on your accomplishment.

Our country has not forgotten the close ties that have existed between it and England. Next year the National Editorial Association will meet in Boston to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. Only last month, on the 4th of July, a day notable in the world's history, I was down in old Virginia in the section first visited by Capt. John Smith. While down there I visited the counties of Princess Anne, Norfolk, Isle of Wight, Southampton, Sussex, Surrey, Prince George, Warwick, New Kent, King William, and King and Queen, and I will ask you if these names do not remind you more of old England than of any foreign country?

I went down there more especially to get a little atmosphere of the home country of our own greatest of all Americans—George Washington. You may not have thought of it, but the first time Mr. Washington got into the headlines of the home newspapers was when he started out with a British army under Gen. Braddock to help save eastern Canada for the English.

A little later he came into more general notice the world over by helping to establish in America that recently rediscovered theory about "the self-determination of nations."

As a matter of fact, we have never had much trouble with England. All we ever did have came in the reign of one King—your stubborn, forgotten, old German King, George III. He stands out prominently in our school histories because he was the last English King we had anything to do with. Under him our connection with kings ceased, and we remember him only because of that incident. But in that sudden separation and exhibition of self-determination we had the assistance and best wishes of many good people in England. And you have forgotten George III. I see by the street signs in Canada that you honor the memory of many noble Englishmen, but I see no hotels, theaters, garages, or cigars named after George III. He is truly forgotten whose name no longer appears in the street signs or newspaper ads of the day.

George Washington lives, and will ever live, in America and in England and in English-speaking countries as the first and greatest American.

Sympathy for the growing young American Republic has been strong in England since 1776, and this year the 4th of July was appropriately celebrated in England as "Interdependence Day."

For a hundred years the border line between Canada and the United States has been slightly marked, and never marred by forts or armed guards. For a hundred years no dispute or difference of consequence has arisen between America and Canada or Great Britain. Surely nothing in the past will prevent, and every necessity of the future demands, the closest cooperation and friendly relations of our countries.

I know not what may become of the proposed league of nations. I prophesy not of the successes or failures of any league that may be formed. But, having an abiding faith in English-speaking people, I would urge the closest understanding between the English-speaking peoples. With that I believe the destinies of our own Nations will be safe and the liberties of the world will never be trampled upon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. C. BASCOM SLEMP.

OF VIRGINIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, September 12, 1919.

Mr. SLEMP. Mr. Speaker, since our declaration of war against Germany it has been a matter of regret to me that I could not participate on the military side. However, I have been exceedingly glad that I was permitted to remain a Member of Congress throughout these eventful years.

The distance from the active scene of operations, more than 3,000 miles, has made it impossible to visualize the battle area as it really is or to correctly measure the American effort.

I have felt that Members of Congress—and, indeed, American citizens as well—should, when possible, visit the territory where the civilized world engaged in warfare for over four years and where America suffered in killed and wounded over 300,000 men. Accordingly, thinking Congress would take a vacation, I decided with fellow Members to make a hurried trip to France to be gone in all five weeks, one week on the water each way and three weeks in the country. We sailed on July 13 from Hoboken and on August 13 from Brest, thus defying this numeral precursor of misfortune. Going over on the *Leviathan*, the largest ship ever built, we found it arranged to defy the number 13. It had 13 decks and 13 elevators. It was officered by 65 men, or five times 13 and carried 130, or ten times 13, full carloads of coal. It carried 14,000 soldiers besides the crew, or a number equal to the population of Pulaski, Wytheville, Marion, and Abingdon, with food and places to sleep for each. It had also aboard 13 wives en route to their husbands in Europe. In spite of all this we had a perfectly smooth, safe, and rapid journey.

Landing in Brest on the 20th in midsummer, we were so cold that we had to get out all of our heavy, warm clothes and fight off winter. American officers met us and began telling us things about France and about the war and when they thought they were going home. Brest is an interesting place for a few days' stay—and a few days only. It has a wonderful harbor, an old castle, quaint old French houses, and barracks built by Napoleon. I was fascinated with the people. They are Bretons, their part of France being Brittany, many of them not speaking French at all but only in the Breton language. This was surprising to me, as I supposed they, of course, spoke French. The women wear little white lace caps, and the men, as if to balance this extravagance, wear wooden shoes. We saw thousands of our soldiers there and they looked fine. We talked to a number of them and they took us to a perfectly good place to eat, where a splendid dinner was served, minus sugar, for the munificent sum of 80 cents. They have no sugar in France, using saccharine, a coal-tar product, as a substitute. This was our first experience as to the high cost of living, and I may say right here that the cost of food generally in France is much less than it is in the United States. This, however, would not apply to Paris, which probably is the most expensive place in which to live in the world to-day. One can get a fairly good dinner there for about $5. The French people are short in fats and sugar, and until the new crop is thrashed they will not always have white bread. France was greatly aroused over high food prices. After waiting for prices to come down the people took matters in their own hands, forcing the minister of agriculture to resign, arresting profiteers, organizing fair-price committees, and at times forcibly taking food when prices were not reasonable. In other words, Europe is fighting high prices as we are in the United States, their fight being generally directed against the middlemen rather than against the producer, though I am sure I saw nothing similar to our farmers' recent experience with hogs, of which the price was reduced one-third in value in three weeks.

In seeing our boys everywhere in France I saw lots of them in company with French girls, but never with a Frenchman. Outside of a few officers in both armies there was practically no fraternizing between the French and Americans. This is not strange, considering that the people are entirely different in temperament, language, and habits. They are raised differently, trained differently, and live differently. The French soldier gets 15 cents a day wage, or $4.50 per month. On that there is no extravagance or indulgence he can practice. In addition, his inherited habits of economy are a bar to his spending even that much. The French boy is a saver.

France is a nation that has survived only through its thrift, and this characteristic runs through every Frenchman's life. The French lost very few cannon in the war. Their guns were nearly always withdrawn rather than risk their loss. It has been said that the retirement of some of the French units occupying a sector with the Americans illustrated the same tendency.

A French boy's experience is rarely wide. Many of them receive a most refined education, but their lives as young men are quite limited and, indeed, are often narrow. There is in them little of the big-hearted, generous spirit that actuates an American youth. Neither are they so assertive or self-reliant. The French boy, unlike the American youth, does not leave home to make his way and fortune thousands of miles from home. Thus, being so unlike in many ways, when the American and French, after the armistice, were left alone together with nothing in common they got terribly tired of each other. This incompatibility was evidenced often by the American boy taking the Frenchman's girl from him, or at least spending a great deal more money entertaining her than the latter could afford to do. This misunderstanding, or rather lack of understanding, has given rise to the report that the French dislike Americans. On the contrary, France has the highest and most sincere admiration for America, for her soldiers, and for her contribution in the Great War; but France is so busy adjusting herself that she entertains no sentimentalities. War and fighting has occupied so much of her 1,500 years of history that she does not attach the importance or significance to it as a nation does to which war comes once in half a century.

I think our American boys have been somewhat disillusioned regarding France and Frenchmen; I myself have been. They remembered, as I did, the chivalric and venturesome spirit of Lafayette, who had come to our rescue in the birth of our Nation, and they had expected in France more nobility, more chivalry, and more heart responses than they got; more of the spirit of Lafayette and his compatriots. But they found themselves fighting with and for a saving, thrifty, and not overly sanitary people. They found the French home, while solidly and permanently built, yet lacking nearly all modern conveniences. Scarcely any home, either in town or country, has a bathroom or sewerage facilities, and none at all have telephones.

Their newspapers, too, are only four pages in size. This evident lack of progress was a shock to the American soldier, which was accentuated when he had personal business dealings with a French soldier. They do not do business in the same way. An American, given a problem to solve, is infinitely quicker and more resourceful than the average Frenchman, who fairly gasps at American rapidity and intrepidity. For instance, at Treves, in occupied Germany, three kinds of money were needed—dollars, francs, and marks. Bankers were robbing our boys in exchange, so the American Army wanted to start a bank. Maj. Morris, whose father was born near Big Stone Gap, was called in and told to get busy. This was at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Maj. Morris telephoned Army headquarters, 150 miles away, for German money, flew there in an aeroplane by 6 o'clock, got the money, returned by train that night, and opened a bank at 9 o'clock next morning. How is that for quick work? Very rapid, and very American, I would say. It was with some pride that I remembered that the Morrises have always been friends of ours and among our best people.

The first thing the civilian does, however, when he arrives in France is to change his American money into French money. Before the war an American dollar was worth 5 francs; in other words, each franc was worth 20 cents. But now an American dollar is worth 8 francs, or each franc 12½ cents. When one changes a $100 bill into eight 100-franc bills he

temporarily feels very rich, but prices in France absorb this difference; so one does not get the expected benefit. German money has fallen much more than French. Before the war $1 would get 4 marks. One dollar will now get 20 marks, or the American dollar expressed in German money is five times as valuable as before the war. Prices in Germany have not risen to take care of this loss, so one can buy articles in Germany with American money for about one-half what it costs in France. I know Americans who changed thousands of dollars into German money and deposited the money on interest in German banks, anticipating a rise in the value of German money in the near future. The same situation exists in all European countries. Germany has outstanding $170 per capita, France $150 per capita, while the United States only $55 per capita, so one should be careful in purchasing their money. They have issued so much paper money and owe so much outside indebtedness all over Europe that their money is not as good as the old American dollar. A great many Italians, Serbian, and other central European people living in the United States, where they have been receiving high wages and have saved some of it, are changing their money and returning to their native land, getting in exchange twice as much money as they would have taken back formerly. There are many angles to this exchange question which I can not now discuss. A fall in the purchasing power of money usually accompanies a nation at war, and this war is no exception. This situation can not continue indefinitely. The remedy lies in production and work on the part of their people.

After getting our money changed in Paris, we visited Gen. Pershing and began the study of war maps. The battle front was about 400 miles long, running from Switzerland to the North Sea, traversing as varied topography as the earth's surface affords. The roads in France are wonderful, and there is no difficulty in reaching every spot made sacred by our fallen dead. One passes through fertile fields, beautiful meadows, and smiling landscapes to reach what was only a few months before the scene of the most terrific destruction known in the history of the world. An area 10 miles wide and 300 miles long is about the extent of the devastated area in France and Belgium. In the center will be no man's land, sometimes only 50 yards wide and often 1½ miles in width. On either side stretch innumerable trenches of the Allies and the Central Powers. Each had the same system. A main front-line trench, connecting trenches, and several rows of supporting trenches. Pill boxes, concrete dugouts, underground passageways, wire entanglements still stand out as lonely sentinels of the desolation they helped to create. In no man's land, and often for a mile on either side, there would not appear an inch of ground that had not been struck by a shell. No one can imagine the destruction in this area. Not a tree, not a house, not a work of man or a product of nature that had not been changed or destroyed in this holocaust. Mother earth was healing her wounds, however. The warm sunshine and the frequent rains covered this area with the green grass of our meadows, while the red poppies and our bright-eyed daisies lent a profusion of color. German prisoners and French farmers were filling up the trenches, and within a year little evidence of the destruction will remain except devastated cities and ruined houses, and these it will take many years to repair, if it is ever done.

Take the city of Ypres, for example. Before the war it had a population, I think, of 20.000. To-day not a single building is left standing, whether home, store, church, school—all wiped out. How long it will take to rebuild the city or even how it will be done scarcely anyone can say. Indeed there is yet no fixed policy. The French wish to rebuild on a long-time basis, so that Germany will pay a large part of the expense and her people can be given time to recuperate. I ran across one American firm which had taken a $200,000,000 contract of rebuilding. It is a splendid opportunity for a builder who is well supplied with building material, concrete mixers, and the like, and who can take bonds of towns guaranteed by the French Government, payable, however, in American dollars for the greater part.

The most vivid scene of desolation, it seemed to me, was that of the city of Lens, in the coal-mining area. One approaches this mining town or city from the west and suddenly finds himself on a plateau 250 feet above and overlooking what had been the busiest city in France. The scene is one of indescribable ruin as far as the eye can see. Row upon row and whole streets of demolished houses, with here and there a church spire alone still standing, as if to point to the immutability of Christ's teachings. Costly coal tipples and hoisters burst, broken, and twisted by tons of nitroglycerine greet the eye, but no human habitation, where five years ago France secured the major part of her coal supply. Going into town we found German prisoners cleaning the streets and hauling away the débris. The coal companies had erected a beautiful little wooden office building, which looked odd, seeing that all buildings in France were of brick. Several restaurants were open and Lens was beginning to try to come back. To restore her ruined cities is the big problem of France, and to do this she will require all the assistance the world can furnish her. I did not come in contact with any organized American societies. It will require, I should suppose, from five to six billion dollars to make restoration, though French officials claim it will require twenty-five billions.

In a short time one can examine only the principal points on the 300 miles of battle fields. There were distinctively British, French, and American sectors. But for Gen. Pershing's insistence we would have had no American sector, and our troops would have been brigaded with the British and the French, under foreign leadership, and no independent credits would have attached to American effort. As it was we were engaged in only one really large independent offensive, though the effort of American soldiers at Chateau-Thierry, Belleau Woods, and Canal de Nord can never be forgotten. From Mount Kimmel, in Belgium, not many miles from Waterloo, on a hill 600 feet high, standing absolutely alone on a plateau, on whose beautiful head 20,000 missiles of death have fallen in a single day, one can see miles in every direction and visualize the dogged endurance of the British. Here Great Britain lost thousands upon thousands of her young men as her most costly sacrifice.

Facing the North Sea, one sees on the left a low fringe of hills, the last ridge separating the Germans from the plains of Calais and the channel ports. Capture of this ridge would have involved as a military consequence the drawing of the English Army out of France and leaving France alone to bear the shock of the German armies. They were stopped at the base of that ridge in 1918 by the British fighting with their backs to the wall. In July, 1918, the Germans were forced to withdraw some of their troops here to repel the American attack at Rheims and Chateau-Thierry. So even here America played her part. Had there been no Americans in France, Germany would have taken Calais, and she would never have been defeated.

Vimy Ridge, where the Canadians fought to glory and to death, fascinates one, for the fighting here was hand to hand, without pity and without quarter. The German monument and the Canadian monument stand side by side, mutely attesting the valor of their soldiers. Standing there I wondered why it was necessary for this to come upon the world, and I was glad that America should have been the means of bringing it to an end. The region of Mount Kimmel, in Belgium, is the scene of Great Britain's mightiest effort. Vimy Ridge will stand forever as a monument to Canadian valor, and Verdun will ever live in French history as the supreme test of French heroism and valor.

Verdun; the word is on every tongue in France. Alone, unaided, single handed, France here resisted the mighty hordes of the German Empire attacking in countless waves, assisted by all the engines of death, and here proved her right to live among the nations of the earth and a just claim to immortality. In one small sector, 3 miles square, there was not a single square yard that had not been made sacred by the death of a soldier. Not until 500,000 men on each side had laid down their lives did the attack cease, and France had won her one great victory of the war. She was so far gone, though, that she could sustain no offensive. The most interesting thing about Verdun is her old fort, planned by Vauban, and so constructed as to house underground 10,000 soldiers. We were entertained by the French commander, who had us at a dinner party of men and women, not one of whom spoke English, while none of us spoke French. I sat between two attractive French ladies. To maintain absolute silence for two hours under such circumstances and to have to appear to enjoy the meal was certainly a strain on social amenities.

The American sector was the most interesting to us. We lingered over Chateau-Thierry and stood on the railroad track behind which the Third Division made their stand which halted the Germans on that famous 15th of July, 1918. On the boat coming back the boys of this division told us how they stood in fire and shot and shell while the French on their right were retiring. God must have been with them—for three American men fought seven Germans—and fought them to victory. We walked through Belleau Wood and stood in reverence at the little cemetery where sleep our brave boys who fell there. We drove along the road to Rheims until we came to where the First and Second Divisions made the principal counter attack on July 18, resulting in the German retreat and finally in her surrender. We uncovered our heads, because we were on historic and hallowed ground. As long as time will last July 18, 1918, will be remembered as the beginning of the end

of the World War, and in this principal counter attack on that historic morn there was neither a French nor a British soldier engaged; Americans and colonials only. Again I paid tribute to our own beloved land and the valor of her soldiers. Later we drove all over the St. Mihiel salient, which had resisted French efforts for four years, but we were most interested in the one big offensive conducted by American arms. This was the Argonne; and we found in the center of the valley midway between the Meuse River and the Argonne Forest the celebrated hill, Montfarcon. It is a long, sloping hill, commanding a view of the entire country, and is almost impregnable to attack. The Argonne Forest, on the left, was filled with machine guns and the heights on the right with heavy guns of all calibers, while the flower of the Germany Army was in the rear. Against this enemy's position Gen. Pershing brought 600,000 American soldiers, the pride of our country, and ordered the charge, while 2,600 guns prepared the way. Stealing out under the protection of the early morning mist, the American soldiers took their objective, though many had seen fighting for the first time. Here it was, too, that the Eightieth Division, composed of thousands of Virginians, received their baptism of blood. To their credit it must be said that the Eightieth Division took every objective that was assigned to it, and, while late in being called to France, on the field of battle acted as veterans.

It was the success of this attack, begun on September 26, that caused the Germans to ask for an armistice on October 7, a few days later. Many of our boys wished the war had not ended then. They preferred marching down Unter den Linden in Berlin to the tune of the Star-Spangled Banner; but when the enemy surrendered there was no alternative but to cease hostilities and prepare for peace. Thus filled with visions of America's part in the great war, and proud of her achievements on the battle field, we again drove toward Germany, passing through what seemed to be the garden spot of the world.

On our way in the beautiful valley near the Argonne Forest we passed the great American national cemetery. This spot is consecrated by the bodies of 23,000 heroes who gave their lives for their country. The cemetery is on a gentle slope, white crosses marking the resting place of the dead. It would seem to be a pity to disturb their sleep, yet I can understand the feeling of a mother whose son lies buried in a distant land. After a short stay at Cologne we returned to Paris, then to Brest, and then home.

I wish the American people could acquire the discipline and the philosophical contentment of the people of Europe. The evidences of the war are already fast disappearing. In all our travels I saw only three people who had been maimed in battle. The people are settling down to the problems of life better, perhaps, than we are in the United States, and we might profit by their example. There is little or no Bolshevism in France or Germany and there is less excuse or reason for the United States. My stay, short as it was, made me even prouder of my country than I had been, and also made me more contented as an American citizen. I believe that our American soldiers realize the better now that, after all, our country is the most promising of all the countries in the world and that to be an American citizen is the proudest heritage one can have in this world.

American Cables and Mail Still Being Censored—Favors Compulsory Military Training Only in Time of War—High Cost of Living Going Higher and Higher.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN K. FOCHT,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, September 15, 1919.

Mr. FOCHT. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I insert the following:

AMERICAN MAIL STILL BEING CENSORED.

MOUNT UNION TANNING & EXTRACT CO.,
Mount Union, Pa., September 3, 1919.

Hon. B. K. FOCHT,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. FOCHT: In very frequent mails we receive letters returned by the British censor which we, as far back as December, 1917, directed to our customers in Russia. This not only occurs with mail sent a long time ago, but with recent mail.

We would like to inquire why it is necessary that all communications to Europe should be conducted through the office of our friends at the British post office. It is certainly beneath the dignity and self-respect of this country to have all cables and mails censored by one of our associates in the late war. Please make complaint to the United States Post Office Department, since it seems we are a branch of the British foreign office. Please inquire also why cables in code to Greece can not be transmitted all the way through. We have sent a number lately which never went through at all. Too much British Empire, I fear, and when our English cousins get done picking the bones there will be nothing left for us but Woodrow's dreams.

With kind regards, I am,
Sincerely, yours,

E. M. GREENE, *President.*

FAVORS COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING ONLY IN TIME OF WAR.

REEDSVILLE, PA., *September 8, 1919.*

Hon. B. K. FOCHT,
Lewisburg, Pa.

DEAR SIR: As a citizen residing in your congressional district I feel privileged to write and express to you my objection to the adoption by the Government of the principle of "compulsory military training."

This principle seems to be embodied in the Chamberlain-Kahn bill, now before Congress.

I am in favor of compulsory service in time of war. In fact, I hold the opinion that provision should be made by legislation that compulsory service should automatically come into operation upon the declaration of war.

But in time of peace the adoption of compulsory training would represent a radical and unsafe departure from the ideals of democracy and of our people. Such a principle is not American. On the contrary, it is foreign to American institutions and practices and represents the first and logical step toward militarism, autocracy, and the suppression of freedom of development on the part of the individual.

I served the country gladly in the late war, having enlisted about April 27, 1917, and called to duty on May 12, 1917. At the time of my discharge I was a captain of Infantry.

Since my discharge I have discussed this question with many returned soldiers in my community. With but one or two exceptions they oppose compulsory military training. They oppose it in principle, for they realize that it would not apply to them.

I would therefore urge as strongly as I may be permitted that you oppose every effort that is made to have the country adopt the policy of compulsory military training.

Yours, very truly,

HAROLD F. BUTLER.

HIGH COST OF LIVING GOING HIGHER AND HIGHER.

[From the Waynesboro (Pa.) Record-Herald, Sept. 10, 1919.]

TALK IS CHEAP, BUT LIVING COSTS STILL ON STILTS—PLENTY OF CONVERSATION, SAYS FARMER; FOODSTUFFS STILL REMAIN IN THE AIR—OUR FRUIT GOES TO ROT, WHILE SUGAR GOES TO EUROPE OR AFRICA OR IS HOARDED IN WAREHOUSES AT HOME.

"I don't see anything more in the papers about the great reduction in living cost that was to be brought about," remarked one of the farmers who has a stall in the market to the Record-Herald reporter this morning.

"No; the excitement seems to have died a natural death," answered the reporter, as he inquired the price of some delicious looking grapes that suggested Bryan's favorite drink to him.

"And the worst of it is," continued the stall man, "that not only is the cost of living not coming down but we can't even preserve stuff we have on hand owing to the lack of sugar.

"I have more of those grapes than I know what to do with. Yesterday I came into town with several bushels and attempted to sell them in a house-to-house canvass. The women looked at them longingly and liked my price, but in nine homes out of ten they said, 'I would like to buy them, but I can't get the sugar to make jam, jelly, or grape juice, so what's the use?'"

"Yes," put in a woman in the next stall. "We had the same experience with our peaches. My husband came in with a load and could hardly dispose of them because of the sugar shortage."

BLAME THE FARMERS.

"And then they blame the farmers for high prices," was the rather bitter comment of another.

"You're right," said the first farmer. "The Government is sending out illustrated literature showing us how to can and urging us to save every pound of fruit for next winter, and then they send all the sugar to Europe to the Czecho-Slavs, the Turks, the Mesopotamians, and a lot of other tribes who never saw refined sugar until after the war, leaving us high and dry at the most critical period of the year."

"Or else the sugar hoarders are keeping it in their warehouses hoping it will go up another cent or two in price," chuckled a bystander with a basket on his arm.

"Which takes us back to my original question: How about all the reforms they were going to put into effect at Washington?"

"Oh, well, what do you expect?" chimed in another man, also armed with a basket. "That's all those investigations ever amount to. A lot of chatter, columns of threats in newspapers, and then quiet. I never knew one to amount to anything."

LOT OF TALK; NO ACTION.

"Just think it over. A few weeks ago there was a terrible furore. The President delivered a special address to Congress on the high cost of living. He said he would bring it down.

"Then the Attorney General comes out with a bunch of 'interviews' in the papers. He drafts a bunch of new laws which he asks Congress to pass, incidentally asking for a few hundred thousand dollars to pay the salaries of a lot of 'investigators.'

"Half a dozen Congressmen introduced bills which contained threats all the way from fines to hanging for the profiteers. The 'authorities' went out and confiscated a few tons of meats, eggs, and decayed fish from the cold-storage warehouses and threatened to send the owners to Sing Sing or some other institution for a long rest.

"Labor papers blame the high cost of living on the farmers, the farmers say it is the high wages in the city; others tell us it is the result of the war and the attempt on the part of the United States to feed the world, and the President says the league of nations will make food dirt cheap.

"But the fact remains that all 'is quiet on the Potomac' again. The excitement at Washington has died a natural death, the investigation is all over, and prices remain the same.

"And it's the little fellow, like you and I, that pays the bills—that contributes to the support of the profiteers; that sees our fruit go to rot on the ground because we can't get sugar," was the parting shot of the man who started the argument.

Significance of the Grand Review of Pershing's First Division as Connected with the Grand Review of Grant's and Sherman's Armies in 1865.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY Z. OSBORNE,
OF CALIFORNIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 18, 1919.

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, the House has been kind enough to permit me to extend my remarks in the form of observations which I made in the Washington Herald of September 18, 1919, on the subject of the grand review of Gen. Pershing's Army, which occurred in Washington on September 17, 1919, and some comparisons with the grand review of the Union Army at the termination of the Civil War, May 23 and 24, 1865.

[From the Washington Herald, Sept. 18, 1919.]

SOLDIERS OF AMERICA RETURN AS VICTORS OVER AUTOCRACY—BACK FROM A DISTANT LAND, BEARING NO SPOILS AND WITH NO CAPTIVES CHAINED TO CHARIOTS—HOW THE GRAND REVIEW IMPRESSED A VETERAN OF THE CIVIL WAR—SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TWO GREAT HISTORICAL EVENTS AS SEEN BY A VETERAN OF 1861–1865.

[By HENRY Z. OSBORNE, Member of Congress from California and past senior vice commander in chief, Grand Army of the Republic.]

No patriotic man or woman could have witnessed without emotion the grand spectacle of the passing along the broad avenues of the National Capital of the first body of American soldiers to cross the Atlantic and plant the Stars and Stripes on European soil. The thunderous applause which greeted the returning veterans wherever they appeared and which extended in one great wave of sound along Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the White House, attested the unanimity and sincerity of the feeling of pride which animated every American who was privileged to witness the grandest and most inspiring spectacle of which Washington has been the scene since that other grand review which marked the conclusion of the great Civil War more than a half century ago. The spectacular "triumphs" which were accorded to the victorious generals of ancient Rome upon their returning from battle fields in foreign lands, as depicted by historians, were, without doubt, processions of graphic and barbaric splendor. With captive kings and queens bound to the chariots of the disdainful conquerors, with thousands of distressed prisoners—men, women, and children—presently to be reduced to slavery, and with the display of the rich spoils of the conquered peoples, they could hardly have failed to impress the spectators, as they passed in martial splendor through the streets of the Imperial City, with the warlike strength and power of their successful soldiers and generals.

The soldiers of America also returned from distant lands as the victors, with their brave allies, in the greatest war of the world's history. They returned, however, as they went abroad, without ostentation or display, and they bear with them no captives to be reduced to slavery and no spoils of war. They return as the powerful defenders of their country against the arrogant assumptions and attacks of an autocratic nation, which sought to enforce its will upon our own Republic, as well as upon the other nations of the earth. While they return with nothing but their arms and habiliments, and no visible spoils of war or signs of the conqueror, we, who witnessed their passing yesterday, saw in the firm young faces of the gallant soldiers of the First Division, in their stalwart limbs, in their martial bearing, in the free and untrammeled swing of their march through the Capital as the representatives of nearly 4,000,000 of their comrades, an assurance of devotion to their country and a guarantee of capacity for armed power in times of national danger that inspired in the hearts of all Americans love and gratitude to these brave young soldiers, and thankfulness to God that the fires of patriotism, love of country, and devotion to America burn as brightly as ever in the hearts of millions of true men like these.

A history of the war activities of the First Division, which will some time be written, could only be hinted at in a single article, so extensive, valuable, and inspiring they were. Well might it be called the First Division, as it was the first division of our Army to cross the seas; first in sector and to fire a shot at the enemy; first to conduct a raid and first to be raided; first to capture prisoners and to inflict and to suffer casualties. In one thing alone was it last, and that was in returning home. It had in succession a most brilliant array of commanding officers, the first being Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert, followed by Maj. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Brig. Gen. Frank E. Bamford, Brig. Gen. Frank Parker, and Maj. Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, jr., who was in command yesterday.

Besides many minor engagements, the First Division fought with great distinction the battles of Cantigny in May 1918; south of Soissons in July, 1918; St. Mihiel salient, September 12 and 13, 1918; Argonne-Meuse, September 29 to October 12, 1918; Mouzon and vicinity, November 1 to 11, 1918. On November 17 the First Division started for Germany and crossed the line at Coblenz December 13 and 14 after a march of 350 kilometers.

24,000 MEN IN LINE.

An army division at its full strength, with all its accessory organizations, comprises 39,000 men, of whom 27,500 comprise the combat strength. The First Division as it appeared in the grand review yesterday had over 20,000 men and the select regiment 3,600—a total of about 24,000. The inroads upon the division during its service in Europe may be appreciated when it is stated that to November 11, 1918, there were 30,206 replacements, amounting to a full duplication of the combat strength of the division. That does not mean that the entire original membership of the division was replaced, as one original man might easily be replaced successively by several. The division lost 4,411 men killed and died of wounds. In addition there were 17,201 wounded and gassed. They lost but 152 taken prisoners, although the division captured 163 German officers and 6,304 German men. This shows that the Germans were not so reluctant to be taken prisoners as were our boys of the First Division. The division also captured 119 pieces of German artillery, 62 trench mortars, and 413 machine guns. The First was 220 days in front line, and its members received 356 distinguished-service crosses.

As we look at these brave boys, briskly passing in military formations with their officers in their appropriate stations and the Stars and Stripes and their regimental flags floating over them, the scenes of blood and struggle that these figures suggest present themselves to our consciousness.

We see them at Cantigny in their first battle, deporting themselves like veterans, thus giving fresh courage to all our Army and to our hard-pressed French and British associates and bringing joy and pride to the hearts of all loyal men and women whom they left at home.

SEES THEM ON BATTLE FIELDS.

We see them again in the St. Mihiel salient, with relentless determination taking from the Germans powerful forts and strategic positions which they had held uninterruptedly for four years, flattening out the troublesome salient and threatening the marvelously fortified military city of Metz.

But most graphic of all is their long-sustained, bitterly contested but finally triumphant battle of the Argonne-Meuse. We see them struggling with the best troops of Germany in the Argonne Forest, taking one range of wooded hills after another, but not without the loss of many a brave comrade.

We visualize the 4,411 brave men of the First Division who fill humble graves in France—just such splendid, courageous men and as full of life and hope as those whom we delightedly gazed on yesterday as they passed through the broad avenues of Washington. We may also endeavor to consider the 17,201 who suffered wounds or who were compelled to inhale the poisoned gases invented by scientific German minds, directed to diabolic ends. Just think for a moment. We saw about 24,000 men in the grand review. It required several hours for them to pass the reviewing stand. Of their comrades, about one-fifth as many as we saw sleep their last sleep in France and the wounded and gassed added to the killed would have made a procession nearly as imposing in numbers as that of yesterday—in exact numbers 21,612 were killed, wounded, and gassed, against about 24,000 in yesterday's review.

BACK TO DAYS OF 1861–65.

The grand review of yesterday naturally carries the mind back to the only other event of this character to which it is comparable in interest and significance—the grand review which was the closing scene of the great Civil War of 1861–65. It occurred 54 years and 4 months ago, less 6 days. The grand review occupied two days, May 23 and 24, 1865, when more than 200,000 men passed in review before the reviewing stand in front of the White House, which was erected on precisely the same spot as that of yesterday. The army of Sherman had crossed the Atlantic coast and thence advanced north and was in North

Carolina when the end came at Appomattox. Sherman's army continued its march north and joined the forces immediately under Gen. Grant at Washington for the grand review. Sherman's forces comprised the Army of the Tennessee and the Army of the Cumberland. Grant was in supreme command, but the Army of the Potomac, under Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, was in his immediate charge.

The circumstances lent themselves to a much larger review in point of numbers than that of yesterday and the event was one so vast and impressive that it lingers in the minds of all who witnessed it and still survive.

IT WAS A BEAUTIFUL DAY.

The morning of May 23, 1865, opened one of those bright and beautiful days such as should accompany great events. This first day was devoted to the Army of the Potomac, at the head of which rode Gen. Meade. The troops, embracing infantry, cavalry, and artillery, came into formation north of the Capitol, passed the Capitol itself, and then up Pennsylvania Avenue and past the reviewing stand in front of the White House. On the reviewing stand were President Johnson and the members of his Cabinet and their ladies; Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman, Gen. O. O. Howard and their staffs. Gen. Sheridan was the only Union general of prominence who was not present, he having been ordered to the Mexican border in Texas a short time before.

The troops marched in company front—a company then consisting of 100 men—and at quick step, in order that the large Army might not take too great time to pass. The march commenced each morning at 9 o'clock and occupied the entire day. Regiment after regiment, brigade after brigade, division after division, and corps after corps—Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery—followed each other throughout the day. At that time, after four years of war, the Army was a superb body of men. No one survived at that time but the fittest. They had fought a war of more than 2,000 engagements, and they were thoroughly drilled and equipped. Their company lines were perfect, and as they passed west on Pennsylvania Avenue, with the glistening of the bayonets of the Infantry, the prancing and neighing of the horses of the Cavalry, and the rattling of the gun carriages and harness of the Artillery, that great avenue never witnessed a more brilliant or thrilling sight. Great generals rode at the head of their commands.

GEN. HANCOCK, "THE SUPERB."

The handsome Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, "the superb," was the observed of all observers. Pennsylvania Avenue was strewn with flowers. A charming girl threw a beautiful wreath of brilliant flowers to the impetuous and romantic young Cavalry officer, Gen. Custer, who was riding a magnificent stallion. The general caught the wreath, but the powerful charger was frightened and dashed down Pennsylvania Avenue at a terrific pace past the reviewing stand. Custer clung to his wreath, but had parted with his hat and saber; but he did not fail to salute the President and Gen. Grant as he dashed swiftly by. He soon recovered control of his war horse and rode back to his place.

Gen. Sherman was on the reviewing stand with the President and Gen. Grant the first day, and he observed that the Army of the Potomac had been pretty well prepared for the parade. All metal, swords, bayonets, buttons, and everything were very properly shined up for the great event. It is said that he called his generals together that evening and instructed them that his army was to undergo no special preparation, but that they were to turn out exactly as they would do in active war. They therefore appeared on the second day, May 24, 1865, less polished as to metals and brasses, but in impressive efficiency as to everything that went for actual war.

SHERMAN'S LAST VIEW OF ARMY.

Gen. Sherman rode at the head of his army. As he reached the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street, near where his equestrian statue now stands, he wheeled his horse around and looked back toward the Capitol and witnessed for the last time the vast field of glittering bayonets of that great army which had marched with him "to the sea," and with which his fame in history will ever be associated. The statue to which reference is made is said to stand in the position which he assumed as he thus gazed back upon the great Army that a few days later dissolved into the general citizenship of the country.

In their proper places rode Gen. Thomas, the hero of the Battle of Franklin; Gen. John A. Logan, magnificently mounted on a "superb dapple gray stallion"; Gen. Francis P. Blair; and many others of high fame as soldiers.

Fifty-four years have passed since the grand review of 1865. Now we have another grand review to mark the close of another great war. Few who witnessed the review of 1865 were privileged to witness that of 1919. There are a few, however, who in the providence of God have been permitted to see these two great historical events. Among these was one who by the courteous invitation of the War Department was one of the occupants of the reviewing stand yesterday, in company with Vice President Marshall, Gen. Pershing, Secretary Baker, Gen. March, the members of the Cabinet, the staffs of the generals, and other men of distinction.

PAST AND PRESENT LINKED.

I refer to "Corp." James Tanner, past commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. "Corp." Tanner had both his feet shot away by a cannon ball at the second Battle of Bull Run in 1862. "Corp." Tanner yesterday was accompanied by his two devoted daughters, Misses Ada and Nettie. It may be an assurance and encouragement to some of our boys who have been maimed in the service of their country that "Corp." Tanner, despite his terrible handicap, incurred when he was still under 20, and from which he has, throughout life, been a severe and almost constant sufferer, has led a particularly useful, active, and successful life. He is an orator of great charm and eloquence, and has never ceased to advocate patriotism and love of country. There are few men who have performed such service in this direction as he. Withal, he gets from life more pleasure than do most men, through reading and a happy, witty, and delightful social intercourse with hosts of friends.

The grand review which we witnessed yesterday was a splendid and impressive spectacle. But to my mind it means much more, and is far more significant than as a spectacle. It has the same significance that the grand review of 1865 had, that our country would in peace have the powerful support of these brave men who had defended it with their lives in war. I entertain the opinion that the Grand Army of the Republic, with its affiliated organizations, has accomplished more than any other agency in keeping to the front the importance of patriotism and in inculcating the love of country. It constantly has kept burning the fires of patriotism.

THE OPPORTUNITIES ARE GREAT.

I believe the soldiers of this war will do a similar beneficent work. Their opportunities are even greater than were those of the veterans of 1861–1865, because there are 4,000,000 of them instead of 2,000,000, and by reason of circumstances they cover more completely the territorial area of the country, South as well as North. These soldiers, like their fathers and grandfathers, believe that they can best serve the world and all mankind by making their own country the best in the world, free and independent. They believe in nationalism rather than internationalism, and they love America. While they wish the entire world to enjoy freedom and democracy, they will always be careful to have in their keeping and sacredly guard the liberty and freedom of America.

The grand review of September 17, 1919, at Washington will always be remembered with pride by all who witnessed it, and particularly by all those brave and gallant veterans who participated in it. As those splendid soldiers offered the best that they had for our country and for ourselves, in which many of their comrades contributed the supreme sacrifice which each of these generously offered, let us who were the objects of their valorous generosity ever bear toward these men a grateful spirit of admiration and affection, and in our conduct with regard to them let us, in whatever stations in life we may be placed, be governed by a sense not only of justice and fairness but of appreciation of the debt of gratitude which America owes to its soldiers of 1917 to 1919.

The Sweet Amendment to the War-Risk Act.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES J. THOMPSON,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, September 13, 1919.

Mr. THOMPSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the Sweet bill is a corrective to the war-risk insurance act. The Sixty-fifth Congress, in the time of stress of war, committed the United States Government to the insurance business—for soldiers only. The war-risk act was the entering wedge. The Sweet bill is simply the first of many corrective acts that this Congress, and possibly future Congresses, will, in my judgment, enact, unless public opinion forces the repeal of the law. I regret the many innovations in our American form of government tending to the paternalistic. Germany had all sorts of similar laws, even old-age laws, prior to the breaking out of the war, and

for nine years prior to 1914 the imperialistic German Government was running behind millions upon millions of dollars annually. The Kaiser sought to have the deficiency made up by proposed enactment of the Reichstag to heavily tax the incomes of the very rich classes; but the bill was defeated and the Emperor was told to use his war machine, make war on France, collect indemnities, and pay off the debts of the nation. The world knows the result. This Republic can not afford to pattern after imperialistic Germany in the way of expensive paternalistic legislation. We are having too many bureaus and commissions, and, as a consequence, there is excessive perspiration of taxpayers throughout the land. A democracy is said to be the most expensive form of government in the world. If it is the intention of Congress and the people that the War Risk Bureau shall be perpetuated, I shall vote for the Sweet bill, because it is the best corrective measure that so far has been produced by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

On the 28th day of June I appeared before the subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, which constructed this bill, and made the following plea, as copied from the stenographic notes of the hearing:

STATEMENT OF HON. C. J. THOMPSON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am glad to note the closing remarks of the gentleman from Wisconsin, because they bear upon a concrete case that I wish to insert in the record. It is very brief.

I wish to call the attention of your committee to a serious defect of the war-risk insurance act. I have a case which may aid your committee. No doubt the condition of affairs which I portray may have been called to your attention before this time by similar or parallel incidents. This case relates to the poor and the lowly of our land and lifts the curtain sufficiently to show that they too made great sacrifices. The constituents I refer to are living on a farm near Grover Hill, Paulding County, Ohio, in my district. My attention was first called to this case by a letter as follows, under date of May 12, 1919:

GROVER HILL, OHIO, *May 12, 1919.*

Hon. C. J. THOMPSON,
Defiance, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: I write you to-day to ask you to assist me in the matter of the insurance of William A. Dempsey, who died in France October 12, 1918, while in military service. He insured the 6th day of August, 1918. He was a boy we raised from 16 months old when his mother died. His father is dead also. We failed to have him adopted. He made us the beneficiaries and signed it over to us. Now the War Risk Insurance Board refuses to pay it because he was not legally adopted. I want you to take the matter up in Congress and get us some help. We are both old and not able to work, and he was our only support.

Truly, yours,

W. H. DEMPSEY,
R. F. D. No. 4, Box 53, Grover Hill, Ohio.

The 13th day of May I wrote Mr. Dempsey from Defiance requesting him to send me his correspondence received from the department at Washington. He complied with the request under date of May 29, 1919. His letter is as follows:

GROVER HILL, OHIO, *May 29, 1919.*

Hon. C. J. THOMPSON, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I registered you all papers yesterday as you requested in the matter of insurance of W. A. Dempsey. Now, please do all you can for me, for I am in sore need of help. I am not able to work any more on account of rheumatism and heart trouble, and my wife is an invalid, and he was our only support, and we had a hard time to raise him, and when he was caring for us he was taken away and died in France October 12, 1918. Now, for us to be taken to the poorhouse, it looks hard. Please do all you can for us.

Yours, truly, W. H. DEMPSEY.

This is a case of a poor colored couple living in the colored farming community of Paulding County, Ohio. They raised an orphan child from 16 months old. As the little fellow grew up and his foster parents grew old he became their only comfort and support. When the war broke out he was conscripted. The boy went to France and died in the service of his country. In camp he made out his war-risk insurance to his foster parents. I consider this act equivalent to his last will and testament. Now, because of a legal technicality of the war-risk act, is this poor old couple to be deprived of the means their child left them? I submit that a great Government can not afford to be either unjust or ungrateful even to the most lowly of its citizens. I submit that this case alone, if there were no other brought to the attention of your committee, is sufficient reason for an honest attempt on your part to amend the war-risk insurance act so as to correct the situation now pertaining to this and similar cases.

Section No. 4 of this bill, as now proposed, cures the defect referred to above, and reads as follows:

SEC. 4. That section 22 of the war-risk insurance act is hereby amended by inserting therein a new subdivision to be known as subdivision (4a) and to read as follows:

"(4a) The terms 'father' and 'mother' include stepfathers and stepmothers, fathers and mothers through adoption, and persons who have stood in loco parentis to a member of the military or naval forces for a period of not less than one year: *Provided*, That this subdivision shall be deemed to be in effect as of October 6, 1917."

The Sweet bill also contains a provision that payments shall be made in 36 monthly installments. This will enable the beneficiary to secure the full amount of the insurance within a reasonable time.

Commenting further, in a general way, it strikes me that the common soldier has not had a square deal. A great hullabaloo was raised about the American soldier being the best paid soldier in the world. Was he? Let us see. He was voted $30 per month pay—$1 per day and keep. Then he was treated just like a Member of Congress is treated, after the Federal income-tax collector and the Washington hotel and eating-house vampires, and other high and lofty profiteers get through toying with his stated salary. The first thing the soldier was made to do was to take out insurance. His salary was split for allotments, then his insurance was deducted, and so forth. To make a long story short, after all deductions the American "buck private" soldier had about $8.60 per month left out of a month's pay for spending money and Liberty bond purchases, and so forth.

Up to January 30, 1919, according to testimony, $200,000,000 had been taken by the Government for insurance from the pay of soldiers. At the present time there is about $300,000,000 in money in the Treasury of the United States deducted from soldiers for insurance.

Nearly 90 per cent of the soldiers have dropped their insurance.

At this rate, if the War Risk Insurance Bureau is kept going, it will not be long until there will be more employees in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance at Washington and in proposed regional stations throughout the land than there are soldiers, sailors, and marines insured. It is estimated that it will require $23,000,000 to run the War Risk Bureau next year; but the way things are headed it will not be long, in my opinion, until the overhead expense will be something like $40,000,000 a year.

I believe in the old-fashioned American form of government. I am not for paternalistic innovations unless it can be shown that such innovations spell progress and are for the benefit of the people and not for classes. I think that all war legislation, whenever and wherever practical, should be repealed as quickly as possible. The Government is liable for pensions to disabled soldiers. Why maintain an expensive insurance establishment at a fabulous yearly cost to the taxpayers of the United States?

The soldiers of the United States were conscripted and sent into a foreign country to fight at $1 per day in mud knee-deep and cootie-infested trenches, the Government all the while having a string to each soldier's salary until the same was reduced to approximately nil per month, while dollar-per-year men, close to the President—some of them, it is alleged, liberal contributors to Democratic campaign funds—were said to have organized a copper company, out of which, it has been stated, they pyramided millions upon millions of dollars, and as a consequence are rolling in wealth. Are not such actions a travesty upon patriotism?

If this war-risk act stands as the permanent policy of the Government, the next move will be regional or State subdivisions of the bureau, and Congress will be called upon from time to time to appropriate millions of dollars to maintain the great army of tax caters, while old Gen. Hy. Cost will chuckle and smile and continue to grind out taxes from the people.

It might perhaps be cheaper to abolish bureaus and boards, created by the war, including the war-risk act and bureau, and issue each and every soldier, sailor, and marine a bonus in the form of an honor bond. The money already in the Treasury—the $300,000,000—together with what might be confiscated by the Government in the form of special taxes from the class of profiteers on patriotism just now referred to, might be applied as part liquidation of such honor bonds and the balance left for future generations to liquidate. It is hardly square that the present generation should foot all the bills. Future generations, no doubt, will be benefited by the results of the late World War, and should pay.

I understand Canada and Australia have or are about to issue honor bonds to soldiers. The United States has not.

The ingratitude of Republics is proverbial.

No soldier will get the benefit of the money paid in for insurance unless he renews his policy. True, he was "protected" while the insurance was in force. But, had he been injured in the service, the moral and legal obligations of the Government of the United States are such that the Congress would have been morally bound to pension and take care of him in that way, insurance or no insurance.

Activities designed and shaped for the purpose of war will now do well, in my opinion, to shut up shop and leave it to time of peace to find ways and means to the needs of peace. It is, I believe, a serious mistake in policy to attempt to make over the machinery of war times and apply it to the service of a time when war is past. The time now is just as imperative to quit as it was imperative to begin. The time has come to quit making appeals in behalf of war activities when there is no war. It is indeed time to ring down the curtain and put up the shutters.

War-Risk Insurance Act Amendments.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALVAN T. FULLER,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, September 13, 1919,

On House bill 8778, to amend and modify the war-risk insurance act.

Mr. FULLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of this bill. This piece of proposed legislation is sane, safe, and humane, and I believe will do more for the material welfare of the soldiers, sailors, and marines in the Great War and their beneficiaries than any other piece of legislation yet contemplated or likely to be proposed within many a year to come.

The war-risk act of the Great War was approved October 6, 1917, just six months after the war was declared. It was a new venture in insurance. It was supposed to take the place of the pension system which came down to us from our Civil War. It related to allotments, both voluntary and involuntary (taken out of the pay of soldiers, sailors, and marines), and family allowances paid by the United States Government. It related to compensation for death and disability. It related to war-risk insurance.

That legislation was enacted in the interest of every commissioned officer and enlisted man and every member of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps when employed in the active service under the War and Navy Departments of the United States.

Last year the sum of $550,000,000 passed through the office of the Director of War Risk Insurance. Forty billion dollars' worth of outstanding insurance—more than is written by the five largest insurance companies in the world—is the record of the War Risk Insurance Bureau.

The bureau has received 1,649,035 applications asking for Government allowance and 2,742,321 applications not asking for Government allowance. Two-fifths of the men in service have dependents. The bureau has paid $271,000,000 in allotments and $237,000,000 in allowances. Twenty-five thousand six hundred and eighteen claims for compensation have been approved, paying $678,000 each month. Thirty thousand seven hundred and ninety-five claims for disabilities through service have been approved, paying $974,279 each month. One million six hundred and forty-five thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars has been paid for burial expenses. In the bureau there are 13,500 officials and employees, and they handle the insurance of over 4,000,000 of men.

Two years' experience with the working of the war-risk insurance bill has shown its defects, its incongruities, and its many needed changes, which was, of course, but natural in a piece of untried legislation.

I, in common with other Members of Congress, have had a great many dealings with the War Risk Bureau under its several directors—Delanoy, Commissioner Nesbit, Lindsley, and its present most efficient director, R. G. Cholmeley-Jones. My relations with the bureau have always been of the most pleasant character, and I have always felt that the great hostility to its workings came from the imperfect law, rather than from the efforts of the director and his assistants to carry out the wishes of those who have had dealings with it.

The bill which we are about to pass is for the purpose of enlarging the provisions of the original war-risk insurance act and making it more beneficial for the insured and his beneficiaries.

Of the 435 Members of the House, I presume every one has had a bill which he has threatened to introduce into this Congress to remedy some of the defects he has found in trying to obtain for his constituents what seemed to be right and fair, and this bill as reported contains the best wisdom of the committee which had it in charge and, it is fair to say, embraces in it a great many needed changes which have been found necessary after the two years' working of the original act. I have not time to set forth in detail the provisions of this bill—they all have been referred to in this discussion—but I do wish to note a few things in which I have been very much interested and which appeal to a great many constituents of mine. They are as follows:

(a) The raising of $30 a month to $80 for a disabled person who has neither wife nor child living.

(b) The raising of $45 to $90 per month if the disabled person has a wife but no child living.

(c) The raising of $55 to $95 per month to a person who has a wife and one child living.

(d) The raising of $65 to $100 a month to a person who has a wife and two or more children living.

(e) The raising of $40 a month to $90 if a person has no wife but one child living, and $5 for each additional child up to two.

(f) Section 4 of the bill defining the words "father" and "mother," and including persons who have stood *in loco parentis* to a member of the military and naval forces for a period of not less than a year.

I have had brought to my attention a great many cases which would be taken care of by this last provision, a most righteous one. I have in mind a young man who lost his father and mother and was brought up by a person who was no relative of his. She cared for him as if he were her son. He called her mother; she was, in fact, a mother to him for all purposes. The boy died in the service. He designated her as his beneficiary and insurance was refused to her because she did not come within the permitted class of beneficiaries.

Section 6 provides for the assignment by the beneficiary of his interest in a policy of converted insurance to any other member of the permitted class of beneficiaries. The present term insurance will not be assignable by any person, but the committee have very justly viewed that after the term insurance had been converted the beneficiary had a vested interest therein and should have the right to assign his interest to any other member of the permitted class of beneficiaries. I should go further and authorize him to assign it to anybody, as I believe that where a person has a vested interest in a thing it should be placed under his absolute control, so that he could dispose of his interest in any way he chose.

Section 12 provides for the extension of automatic insurance for all men inducted into the service between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918. This covers the full period of the war. This section provides, with certain limitations, that any person in the active service during the war who becomes or has become totally and permanently disabled and dies, or has died, without having applied for insurance shall be deemed to have applied for and to have been granted insurance payable to such person during his life in monthly installments of $25 each. This section also provides for the payment of automatic insurance to those who while in such service and before being accepted and enrolled for active military or naval service become disabled, or permanently disabled, or die without having applied for insurance, it being provided that such person shall be deemed to have applied for and to have been granted insurance payable to such person during his life in monthly installments of $25 each.

I am glad to see in the bill the provision that the family-allowance feature will terminate four months after the President issues his official proclamation of peace. This provision was placed there, as the House chairman stated, at the suggestion of the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, so that ample time might be given to close and terminate properly all matters in regard to family allowances and make adjustments relative to compulsory allotments.

The provision about allowing the War Risk Bureau authority to establish a reciprocal policy in taking care of the soldiers who fought in the Great War is a good one. The illustration stated was very pat, namely, that some 20,000 or 30,000 American citizens were a part of the Canadian Army and of necessity the Canadian Government must look out for the soldiers who have been maimed and crippled, no matter where they reside. Many of these soldiers will return to the United States, and it would be far better for them to receive assistance and medical treatment at our governmental hospitals in the United States than to have the Canadian Government render that service to them within the borders of the United States. If we render that service for the Canadian Government, the Canadian Government can, under the provisions of this bill, reimburse our Government for the services so rendered.

I have referred to this last matter for the purpose of expressing an opinion that it would be a patriotic act for our Government to deal as liberally with our soldiers as the Canadian Government does with its soldiers. The latter Government practically loans them $3,000 on which to start life anew and gives them a very handsome compensation for each month that they were in the war.

This bill is the combined wisdom of what appears in 3 resolutions and 28 bills introduced into this Congress suggesting amendments to the original war-risk insurance act.

The War Risk Bureau, as we all know, was created in September, 1914, as a part of the Treasury Department, to provide facilities for the insurance of American vessels and their cargoes against the risks of war and so carry on our foreign

commerce. More than 90 per cent of the men in the service have taken out war-risk insurance for an amount averaging $8,700 each. This bureau has 30,000,000 individual records, 3 miles of file cabinets, 4,000 typewriters. Its business was transacted before it was located in its present building in 16 scattered buildings in Washington ranging from garages to museums. If the amount of insurance issued by the bureau was in dollar bills joined end to end, the line would extend to the moon and back over seven times. This bureau, with the cooperation of the Public Health Service, is caring for the sick and disabled discharged soldiers, and is providing hospital and sanatorium service in addition to its other work.

A word about the new insurance which is being issued by the Government—a matter concerning which there is some confusion in the minds of the public. The war-risk insurance provided during the war time was a one-year renewable term insurance with true monthly premiums. This policy was nonassignable, was free from the claims of creditors, and was not subject to taxation. The beneficiaries under the new form of insurance are the same as under the old form, which is better known as the "term insurance." The term insurance was always payable in monthly installments, whereas the new form in the case of endowment insurance is payable in one sum at maturity. The new insurance is issued in six kinds of policies—ordinary life, 20-payment life, 30-payment life, 20-year endowment, 30-year endowment, and endowment at the age of 62.

To convert insurance a man must have continued his term insurance in force. The conversion may take place at any time, but not later than five years after the declaration of peace by the President. The form of the converted insurance is officially known as the United States Government life insurance, and the strength of the United States is the security for these policies; and the premiums are lower than those charged by any other company for participation insurance with similar benefits. It is well to remember that while the Government has provided for insurance in time of war, as much as possible of this insurance should be converted and carried by men in civil life. Three-fourths of the holders of existing policies have not continued their payments.

It should always be remembered that while the iron cross is a symbol of our enemy, the war-risk insurance policy is a symbol of our democracy and helps to inspire and create new confidence for the future of our country.

These are dry statistics, and I give them only for the purpose of showing the enormity of the business which the bureau is carrying on. Let me for a moment refer to some things of a lighter nature in connection with the work of the bureau. There are in the employ of the bureau a great number of girls who have come to be known as the sleuth detectives of the bureau. Their skill is marvelous, and it is owing to their ability in deciphering human scrawls that a great number of policies for the soldiers have been located; and if it had not been for their skill and proficiency many of these policies of American soldiers and sailors might have been lost forever. When you stop to consider that 30 per cent of the addresses of discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines are found to be incorrect, these girls should certainly obtain the degree of B. I.—Bachelor of Imagination. One of these file searchers had placed in her hands a memorandum to find a beneficiary, Mrs. Ella Stalks. She found the case, and it turned out that the correct name should have been Mrs. Ella Cabbagestalks, wife of James Cabbagestalks, from McCall, S. C. Another girl was given a memorandum to find the record of the case of Pvt. Charles E. Flivver. It turned out that the name was Charles E. Ford, of Pushmataba, Ala. The case of Andrew Good, of North Dakota, was found to be the record of Andrew Good Thunder. Of the Jose Rodriguezes, 51 were members of the Three hundred and forty-seventh Infantry. There were 53,200 Johnsons called into active military service. There were 51,950 Smiths called into service and 48,000 of the Brown family. There were 175 John J. O'Briens, and to add to the completeness of the surprise of the searchers 50 John J.'s had wives whose names were Mary A.

Some difficulty was experienced in distinguishing between the names of the father and son in the case of Lemon Cobb. The name of the father, according to the application for insurance, was Orange Cobb. It was finally determined, however, that Lemon Cobb was the son of Orange Cobb. Constant combing is necessary to keep the files in the bureau up to date. Among the discharge notices received by the bureau to compare with original signatures upon applications for insurance made at the time of entering the service were many with unusual names, some of which appear in the files as follows:

Asad Experience Wilson, Mih Gosh, Green Horn, Velvet Couch, Will Swindle, Paris Green, Little Kitty Car, John Albert Pancake, Please Hatch, Grief Grimes, Wash Day Clouds, Slaughter Bug, Chocolate Candy Clark, Harry Cries for Rib, Owen Money, Toy Brush, Cigar Brown, E. Pluribus Brown, York Candy, Lloyd George Parliament, Precious Eugene Grant, and Dinner Bell Page.

I desire now to make some general observations on the principle of insurance as set forth in these war-risk insurance bills.

I am always amused when I listen to the discussion in this House on propositions of public welfare to see the standpoint on which the desired good is sought. It is always what we propose to do for the other fellow; what good things we are going to place on his table, what sights from the mountain tops we are going to show him, what lands we are going to give him on which to till the soil—most of these lands will bring forth nothing but stones and weeds, as far as I have examined the proposition up to date—what things we are doing for his welfare. I have heard for the past two years this discussion, that the war-risk act would take away all thoughts of pensions from our returning soldiers; there will be no more pension bills, no more pensions asked for, none granted, none needed.

I am awaiting the time when our soldiers get back home into the harness to hear what they themselves will say about this act and its provisions. Will they not say, "Gentlemen, this war was on. We were rushed into the war. This war-risk act was rushed at us. It did us a great deal of good, but it did not go far enough. The act is full of technicalities. There were no technicalities needed when we had to pull the trigger of the gun and kill a German or be killed by him. It was do or die. We did both, some of the boys. We come back 25 years of age. Our legs are shot off. Our arms are gone. We are wounded; we are incapacitated for life. We are cripples. Come and see us in the Walter Reed Hospital. Our families have had just enough to keep the wolf from the door while we were away. We simply say to you lawmakers now, 'Make us whole, as near as possible. Extend the provisions of the war-risk insurance act. If there are benefits to be paid, let us have them to keep us from starving. Have a heart, men. Do not rely upon the quibbles that many life and casualty companies rely upon to defeat their policies. The war was an emergency. We took the emergency insurance. Treat us fairly. Are we not asking things which are right?'" Your answer will be, "Yes"; and if there are pension bills growing out of the war pass them, as you have done for the old soldiers for the past 50 years and as we are doing to-day, and as you will be doing, if I read psychology right, for all time to come, and we the taxpayers will pay our portion of the expenses willingly, cheerfully, and without complaint.

My own State of Massachusetts has granted the boys $100 bonus. If the vote were put to a referendum in my State, I believe we would grant them a much larger sum. The State of Wisconsin by a referendum has made a most liberal provision for her boys. I am heartily in favor of the bill introduced into Congress by Representative JOHNSON of Washington, which provides for the establishment of branches of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the capital cities of each of the States of the Union. This is one of the recommendations growing out of the Hughes investigation, and I believe it would be of great service to our boys in the way of obtaining their just dues from the War Risk Bureau in the quickest possible time and with the minimum of trouble on their part. I sometimes think that the Pension Bureau, which has branches in every State in the Union, should be amalgamated with the War Risk Insurance Bureau.

Next week we celebrate the coming of Gen. Pershing and his magnificent First Division. We have given him his *four* stars. Congress has never given any man a higher honor. He stands alone, the great general. The boys under him have won their stars, and we gladly pay them that honor in our gratitude and emoluments for their material benefit. With it all there is one thing which we must not forget.

You will remember Rostand's "Song of the Stars." The Man of Frightfulness states that he was made up to look like an American citizen for the purpose of making our flag wave in the air for him, but never could he get the flag to stir. He said to it, "Wave for Germany." Sadly it stayed still. But if he spoke a word for France it thrilled. "What then," he said, "inspires this flag in such a manner? The stars!" he answered. "I had not calculated with the stars. My troubles come from those old generous stars. What can I do? I will tell you that I have found a way." So quickly he mounted the staff and with his scissors where the blue square was there remained a square hole. "As for their stars, I've got them in my pocket." The flag amid the night hung low, concealing its wound in its fold. The Man of Frightfulness said, "See if it now waves, then pronounce your land." The man said "France." At once the flag waved forth to the blue sky, and in their corner the stars they all were there. They showed it

would not be possible to cut the heavenly scutcheon from the flag, except to make it bluer, and the Man of Frightfulness understood how through the empty spot where now the sky was framed you saw real stars where pictured stars had been. In the flag he cut the heavens had placed a piece of their own blue, and with fresh voices, as when shadows lighten, the stars of heaven sang through the silk flag the song of the stars, which never can be lacking. "Oh, flag with stars adorned, float out." No man hath heard it said as yet that stars are like to lose their memory.

"And laugh," said suddenly a star—"And laugh
At all who, like Von Gluck along the Marne,
And our man of this night * * *
With method scientific, big hands sure * * *
And sure plans * * *
Sure there are never, back beyond the stars
Their big eyes see, other and other stars;
Sure they should never see return the blue
Their scissors with big blades had cut away;
And so are stupified when we shine out.
For they foresee well—all save the essential.
They have forgotten but one thing—the heavens."

Let us not in these days of our triumph forget "the heavens," for as—

The tumult and the shouting dies,
The captains and the kings depart,
Still stands thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Amendment to War-Risk Insurance Act.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM W. HASTINGS.

OF OKLAHOMA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, September 13, 1919.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, it is frequently stated that republics are ungrateful. I think that this is only too often true. This Nation owes a debt of gratitude to the men who were willing to die in its defense. Every man who joined the Army was assured that he would be cared for, if disabled, and that his dependents would not suffer. The men who were left behind in civil pursuits ought to be willing to give a generous share of their earnings for this purpose. We have enacted much legislation for the benefit of soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the last war, and an analysis of the same shows that Congress has not been unmindful of the quality of service rendered and the great sacrifices made.

To-day we have before us amendments to the war-risk insurance act. All of them liberalize the law. When the bill was first enacted, many contingencies could not be foreseen. When many provisions were subjected to close scrutiny and administrative construction, it was found necessary to add amendments qualifying the language and construing them. The original act was a splendid piece of legislation. At the time it was passed I expressed my gratification in being able to assist in its enactment. There has been some confusion in the administration of the law, due to many causes. The bureau administering it is new and had to be systematized. Nearly all of its officers were without sufficient previous experience and the work rapidly expanded to undreamed-of proportions. Again, let us remember that the enlistments in the Army alone totaled about 4,000,000 men, and that they were scattered not only all over our own country, but throughout western Europe. The mails were irregular and many addresses were difficult to obtain. The work of the bureau has now been systematized and the Army has been reduced to about one-tenth of its original strength. Complaints concerning delays are now few and far between.

The bill before us seeks to amend and modify the war-risk insurance act so as to make it more workable and easier of administration. Section 4 amends the original act so as to enlarge the definition of father and mother to include persons who stood in loco parentis. It makes this provision retroactive from and after October 6, 1917. If the soldier designated as beneficiary a woman who stood in the place of his mother, but who had not legally adopted him, she will be able to collect the insurance after the adoption of this amendment. Section 11 amends section 302 of the original war-risk insurance act and increases the compensation allowed to disabled soldiers, as follows:

If and while the disability is rated as total and temporary the monthly compensation shall be the following amounts:

(a) If the disabled person has neither wife nor child living, $80; under the present law, $30.

(b) If he has a wife but no child living, $90, while the present law provides only $45.

(c) If he has a wife and one child living, $95, but the existing law gives them only $55.

(d) If he has a wife and two or more children living, $100; but under the present law they would receive $75.

(e) If he has no wife, but one child living, $90, with $5 for each additional child up to two. The present law would give them $40, with $10 for each additional child up to two.

(f) If he has a mother or father, they would receive the same as under the present law, if dependent upon him for support.

If the soldier's disability is total and permanent he receives a compensation of $100 per month and for double total permanent disability, where both eyes and feet or both arms and feet are lost, he receives $200 per month as compensation. In the event there is constant need of a nurse an additional sum not to exceed $20 per month is allowed.

In addition to the above compensation the injured person is furnished with medical and surgical service and hospital accommodations and is given free necessary artificial limbs.

The converted insurance, if these amendments are enacted into law, may be made payable to the beneficiary by the insured in a lump sum, or in 36 monthly payments. The converted insurance may also be made payable in more than 36 installments, at the option of the beneficiary, providing the insured designates that they shall be paid in 36 payments. In other words, the beneficiary may increase the number of payments over what the insured designated in the policy, but the beneficiary can not have the payments made in a smaller number. The reinstatement of insurance without a physical examination is provided for. In the event no one survives within the permitted class, the insurance is payable to the estate of the insured.

It is greatly regretted that discharged soldiers are not finding it convenient or to their interest to carry some of their insurance, if not all of it. In the first place, this insurance is cheaper than any other insurance that can be obtained. All of the overhead expenses, including salaries of officials, commissions paid to agents, office expenses, and the like, are paid by the Government and not by the policyholders. No insurance could be safer. It is an obligation the Government owes its defenders. Every business man in the country endeavors to carry some insurance, and the importance of the matter should be pressed upon the attention of all soldiers. They should be urged to retain at least a part of their insurance. If they can not keep all of it, they can keep some. As they grow older it is more difficult for them to pass a physical examination and the premiums rapidly increase. Every soldier should make some financial sacrifice and retain a part of his insurance.

Everyone rejoices that the world-wide war is over. In looking back through the past two and one-half years we see that much legislation has been enacted because of it. There was never any other war that approximated the one just ended, either as to the number of nations involved, the number of men engaged, or the amount of money appropriated. Exclusive of the money loaned to our allies, the United States expended $22,000,000,000. France spent $26,000,000,000; Great Britain and her dominions, $38,000,000,000; Russia, $18,000,000,000; and Italy, $13,000,000,000; and the sums spent by Belgium, Japan, and other small countries bring the total up to $123,000,000,000. The Central Powers spent staggering sums also. It cost Germany $39,000,000,000 and Austria-Hungary, $21,000,000,000. An additional $3,000,000,000 was expended by Turkey and Bulgaria, making a total of $63,000,000,000. It is to be seen that the great total of war cost to the Allies and the Central Powers was $186,000,000,000. These figures are official and were recently given out by the War Department. I am reminded that the total cost for all wars for 121 years prior to this war was about $23,323,000,000. In 19 months our Government spent almost this much. It is stated that we spent at the rate of a million dollars an hour during the past two years. These sums do not include the vast expenditures made by individuals caused by the war.

Between August 1, 1914, when the war began, and November 11, 1918, the date of the armistice, the official figures of the deaths given out to date show as follows: Russia, 1,700,000; Germany, 1,600,000; France, 1,385,000; Great Britain, 900,000; Austria-Hungary, 800,000; Italy, 364,000; United States, 50,000. The grand total of soldiers who died on the field of battle is 7,450,200. This number does not include the wounded in our Army, who number about 230,000 men. It is also called to my attention that during the period of 121 years prior to this war 6,000,000 men were killed in battle. This war was the most costly and was the most frightful, so far as the loss of life is concerned, of any war in all history.

It was preparation on a large scale by the United States that enabled us to win the war without a death loss equaling our allies. We raised an Army in an incredibly short time. We made appropriations and provided the necessary men, transportation, and supplies. Not only did we do this for our own Army, so as to make it effective, but we also rendered aid to our allies so as to make their soldiers more effective.

Since studying the question carefully and visiting the battle fields of France, there is no doubt in my mind but what the quick termination of the war and the saving of hundreds of thousands of lives was due to the splendid leadership of President Wilson, the laws enacted by Congress, the effective work of the various departments of the Government, and the efficient military officers of the Army and Navy directly charged with the responsibility of conducting operations. Since the war ended in a triumphant victory, I do not have much patience with men who are now hunting for small things to criticize. Of course, mistakes were made and doubtless some blunders. We do not condone them, but in the years to come things to criticize that are now being looked for with partisan microscopes will be lost sight of, and our posterity will read with amazement about the things accomplished during the 19 months we were at war. The little errors will be lost sight of in the greater achievements of our glorious country.

When we look back over the sacrifices made we ought to be generous to our soldiers. The dependents of disabled soldiers ought to be looked after with an affectionate care. I am glad to be a Member of the House during the consideration of this legislation and give the same my hearty support.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WHITMELL P. MARTIN,

OF LOUISIANA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, September 20, 1919.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks I include an address delivered by Representative JAMES O'CONNOR before Carroll Council, Knights of Columbus, Washington, D. C., on September 16, 1919.

The address is as follows:

ADDRESS BY JAMES O'CONNOR TO KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, CARROLL COUNCIL.

WASHINGTON, *September 16, 1919.*

I am glad to have the honor and privilege of addressing a council which has for its presiding officer one of the foremost citizens of this beautiful city of Washington, the Capital of the Nation, a gentleman who is known by every Representative in the House of Representatives and whose fame as a man, official, and patriot has gone from one end of the country to the other, from ocean to ocean, as we are wont to say, and as others, equally affectionate, put it, from the Great Lakes of the north to the Mexican Sea on the south. This reference to Grand Knight Haltigan is not a species of hyperbole, an exaggeration of his value, worth, or standing. If anything, it does not do justice to the splendid figure whose magnificent services to the House and therefore to the Nation have won for him the admiration, affection, and esteem of the membership of that assembly, which is composed of Representatives from every State and Territory of the Union of sovereign States that make up the sovereign Nation, the United States of America. But beyond the services and the duty that he owes to his country and which he renders and performs so efficiently and so patriotically there is a duty which he renders to humanity, to the outcasts, the "down and out," as it is eloquently expressed, even though accompanied by a sneer that almost ends in a sob, for the derelict is ours and we can not help but think that a turn of the wheel of fortune and his might have been our lot and ours his.

When not discharging his duties as reading clerk in the House of Representatives of the United States of America—for that is his title, and of more real importance to the country are his services than those of even the Speaker of that House, as valuable as that officer is to the welfare of the country—we may find this knight of the present day not in the seats of the mighty, not on Olympus, not with the great of the land, but down in the city jail or out at Occoquan, in the reformatory and in the penitentiary, laboring to encourage, to hearten, to cheer on their lonely and wretched existences the men and women who are incarcerated, bidding them in language eloquent to fight the good fight, and to pray God for the strength and courage to start on the road again and make one more "supreme" effort to justify life in a great way, and to make the end of the trail as one who has lost every round in the fight except the last. Oft I have seen him at work, and I have thrilled to his honest words bursting from a heart that felt the woe of those to whom he preached. I have followed him and talked better than I can talk usually, for he feels their passion and their pain, the terrible despair that seizes upon these men and women doomed to serve in servitude 10, 15 years, and even life terms, to be bereft of liberty and freedom, and to look upon the human race as their enemies; and he communicates that pain, that emotion, and I can then see what he sees and feel what he feels. It is then that I realize the full meaning and significance of those words that flame and burn:

If you would have me weep,
Begin the strain,
That I may feel your sorrow,
Feel your pain.

Haltigan is a Catholic and preaches and practices the great teachings of his religion with the fiery zeal of a crusader. Haltigan would have been a churchman if he had been born thousands of years before the august church of which he is a member had come into existence, for while it has an antiquity which few human institutions can boast and the reverence of millions of great men and women all over the habitable world, there were before it churches that played out their part in the scheme of things and went their way of oblivion and left not a track behind, churches that produced world figures who preached and then crossed to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler has ever returned. In Egypt's celebrated Book of the Dead, written 2,000 years before Joseph was sold into captivity and long before the dawn of Judaism had yet begun, there appear these words: "He hath given bread to the hungry, water to the thirsty, clothes to the naked; he hath given a boat to the shipwrecked; he hath made due offerings to the gods and paid due rites to the departed." All of these duties has he discharged so faithfully that in his case it is not a duty; it is his religion. And running hand in hand with these splendid performances we find him visiting the outcast, the wretched in prison. That famous book is almost forgotten; the temples in which it was preserved and read are no more. The book may survive a few centuries and then will be with the books of yesteryear. The temples are no more. They have joined the great architectural wonders and engineering monuments of the past, in the grave of oblivion.

They are one with the—

Cloud capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself;
Yea, all which it inherit shall dissolve,
And like this insubstantial pageant, faded,
Leave not a wrack behind.

But the splendid sentiment of that mighty past, and which was expressed in its sacred temples, still struggles for utterance and for practice in such noble breasts as the gentleman that I am proud to call friend—a Christian with all of the religion that God has vouchsafed to the world through all of the centuries in his make-up—and a man for whom all the world should have an admiration. "The elements are so mixed in him that one might stand up and say to all this world, this is a man."

I am glad to speak to the membership of an organization which is destined to play such a great part in the affairs of our country that in the years to come it will be looked to as a bulwark of constitutional and representative government, an organization which as ancillary and auxiliary to the Catholic Church has imbibed, absorbed, the holy principles of that great church and its imperishable nature, for while all things earthly may fade and pass away the church immutable, changeless, perennial, immortal, shall live on forever, undimmed by age, unhurt amid the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds.

What a history that church has. Glorious, inspiring! What tongue can sing its praises? What voice can proclaim its service to God and the world? What hand portray with brush or chisel the images that have come from its soul into the blood of man and which may be felt but never expressed? Oh, glorious cathedrals of the church everlasting, serenely, tranquilly, sit in thy holy places, a reminder of the wonderful authority and power over the human soul in the past and a suggestion of its invincible truths for the future. Listen to the voice from the grave, the voice of one who has given to English letters as great and as secure a chapter in the literature of the world as Shakespeare or Milton. Listen to the son of a Presbyterian minister, the Macaulay who is known in schoolhouse and college and university wherever the English language is spoken, as he paints in never-fading words the history of that church which

seemed to have fascinated his eye as soon as he began to gaze upon it and its mighty and splendid past:

There is not, and there never was on this earth, a work of human policy so well deserving of examination as the Roman Catholic Church. The history of that church joins together the two great ages of human civilization. No other institution is left standing which carries the mind back to the times when the smoke of sacrifice rose from the Pantheon, and when cameleopards and tigers bounded in the Flavian amphitheater. The proudest royal houses are but of yesterday when compared with the line of the supreme pontiffs. That line we trace back in an unbroken series, from the Pope who crowned Napoleon in the nineteenth century to the Pope who crowned Pepin in the eighth; and far beyond the time of Pepin the august dynasty extends till it is lost in the twilight of fable. The Republic of Venice came next in antiquity. But the Republic of Venice was modern when compared with the papacy; and the Republic of Venice is gone and the papacy remains. The papacy remains, not in decay, not a mere antique, but full of life and youthful vigor. The Catholic Church is still sending forth to the farthest ends of the world missionaries as zealous as those who landed in Kent with Augustine, and still confronting hostile kings with the same spirit with which she confronted Attila. The number of her children is greater than in any former age. Her acquisitions in the New World have more than compensated for what she has lost in the Old. Her spiritual ascendancy extends over the vast countries which lie between the plains of the Missouri and Cape Horn, countries which a century hence may not improbably contain a population as large as that which now inhabits Europe. The members of her communion are certainly not fewer than a hundred and fifty millions; and it will be difficult to show that all other Christian sects united amount to a hundred and twenty millions. Nor do we see any sign which indicates that the term of her long dominion is approaching. She saw the commencement of all the governments and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world; and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all. She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot on Britain, before the Franks had passed the Rhine, when Grecian eloquence still flourished in Antioch, when idols were still worshiped in the temple of Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveler from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's.

My friends, I am not unmindful of the magnificent work accomplished by the great Hebrew church, which has given to the world so many lights by whose rays millions have been guided through the troubled night.

We can never forget the deathless names given to history and humanity's scroll of fame by the great Protestant church of the world. But we can not forget that if it were not for that other church and its monasteries there would be no world as we understand it to-day. There would be no civilization as we live it now. It is difficult to describe what would be our condition, and if a society would be in existence at all. When we reflect that all of the learning found repository in the monasteries during the long night of the Middle Ages and that it was this learning that restarted the world and gave it a new birth, the Renaissance, we can imagine the chaos that would be ours if the light of learning had not continued in existence in these holy places during century after century, while all of the world slumbered and slept the sleep of intellectual somnolence. Some years ago I heard a noted Protestant divine, a man who was justly loved and venerated by the people of his country, for he was great in heart and soul, say that with all of our boasted civilization we were but a few generations removed from a state of savagery; that if by some dreadful visitation similar to that which afflicted the Dark Ages our schoolhouses went and our churches tumbled into ruin the grass would be growing in our cities within 100 years and a new animal and vegetable life would begin to contend for the mastery of what is now the farm. Never while the human mind prizes the intellectual glow that comes from the acquaintance of the great literary men of the past and who live in their words should be forgotten the church that has continued them in its life. Never while men and women prefer to live amid a splendid and glorious civilization should we forget that it was that church that preserved for us its immutable foundations and mudsills.

I can still see that church standing when all other things begin to crumble and fade and fall away forever. I can still see it doing noble and great and wonderful things in behalf of humanity when the world is reeling in its orbit and about to take the final plunge, for the church is immortal. Temples will come and go, palaces will spring from the hands of a modern Phidias, and ages of Pericles will come again and again and then roll down from their high places and disappear in the abyss of time; but the church, securely fastened with the spirit that gives it comfort and strength, will be with us until the last chapter is written.

Through its great societies and its latest acquisition, its last intellectual offspring, it is doing a great work now, for the preservation of law and order, for the preservation of human rights and the virtues and the religious adherence and devotion to the commandments, the fundamentals of our creed. For it is a great work to labor for the maintenance of law and order when riot and disorder seem to be in the blood of the world; it is a great work to struggle for the preservation of property rights when those rights are being assailed in secret and in the open more so than any other time in the history of the world. It is great to fight and struggle for the reconstruction of the world when mighty forces are clamoring for its destruction. It is patriotic, holy, to hold the balance evenly between capital and labor, when there are such fierce resentments and hostilities abroad between the contending factors of our civilization. For to-day as in the past our church stands for the rights of the wage earner, and seeks to secure for him that just share of the wealth of the generation in which he lives and labors that will enable him to live decently and bring up his family as God-fearing, honest, and patriotic and cultured men and women of a great Republic, its pride and glory, and its best gift to the future.

That is your work, Knights of Columbus. And it is a great work. To defend the institutions of your country, to insist upon the veneration of the Constitution, to obey the law of the land and to uphold the dignity of the Nation, to fight to the death its foes from without or within, to stand heel to heel and shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart with your countrymen, to rally in the hour of danger behind our flag, is the hope, the monition, the command of this organization and its mother church. It is a great work! To protect the weak from the strong, to preserve the Nation, to defend it from the forces of chaos, what nobler or greater work can any American perform? Knights, you were rightly named.

For while it is true, indeed, that the age of chivalry is no more, that it is just as much of the past as Hannibal crossing the Alps or Alexander trampling the Persian hosts beneath his phalanxes at Arbela, there is as great a need for individual service to-day as in the days when the knight, armed and mounted, dashed across the drawbridge in search of adventure in the land of romance upon the mere suggestion that some damsel was in captivity and sighed to be rescued. More often than not the knight performed some other service of just as much value to his generation and day as in attempting the rescue of a heroine that had existence only in the imagination of some strolling minstrel. Each and every knight may perform knightly service for his country. The many problems that press for solution and which require the highest order of conservative thinking and solid intellectuality, the building anew upon the old order that is disappearing but should recede slowly and not pass abruptly away, which should move down a decline instead of fall over a precipice, are tasks for you to take up and discuss and endeavor to remedy or assist in arriving at the remedy.

The making of the new order will be a work for the biggest and best among us. The razing of tenements and the erection of new homes that will build an American Nation that can proudly boast that this is a country of liberty and of freedom, where the general welfare and the happiness of the people is the first and chief concern of the people and their lawmakers. To cure the terrible curse of having our female blood, treading the iron way, trading themselves off for money, the blot upon our civilization that will forever prevent us from being great until that blot is wiped away. The chasm between the rich and the poor, between the great and the humble in worldly means should not be so great. It is unhealthy and a menace and a danger. We must close that gap. The national integrity must be maintained, and the thoughtless rich must be made to understand their obligations to their country and their countrymen, however obscure and poor and unknown. The wage earner must be given a chance, not only for himself but for his children who may be called upon to die for the country and who therefore have a right to claim a reciprocal obligation from the country and Nation, and that is that these children should be made by and through the schoolhouse, and by proper food and dress, decent, upstanding, courageous, brave, dauntless Americans. Great, glorious to fight for such a day and such a cause in our history.

And what, Knights of Columbus, if in seeking to accomplish this great and holy and patriotic purpose you do not stand upon the spotlight or occupy the central position upon the stage of this great drama? Your work is for your own satisfaction and for your own spiritual welfare and for God and your country. Suppose in attempting to perform this great service you do not climb the steep where fame's proud temple shines afar. What of that? "Many a shell has a pearl within; some are mated with the gold in the light of day; some are buried fathoms deep in the seas far away." Your fame is secure if you succeed in satisfying yourselves that your lifework was in the interest of your country and humanity, though no chronicler should note it. The little violet growing at the foot of the oak performs in the economy of nature as great as service as that monarch of the

forest that withstands every wintry wind and sighs beneath the summer breeze.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower was born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Strike out for your country and its altars and its homes and institutions. Fight for their preservation, struggle for their maintenance, and the great order of which you are members will live in you ages after you have mingled your ashes with the brave of the land who have fought in the years gone by, fled forevermore,

Whose swords are rust, whose bones are dust,
Whose souls are with angels, we trust.

Take up with your own Constitution the immortal Encyclical, "The Condition of Labor," by Pope Leo XIII, because the Encyclical of his holiness is the greatest tribute ever paid by man to the greatness and the genius of our Constitution. Irrefutable, unanswerable, it stands out a monument of learning, of wisdom, of constitutional greatness; a magnificent tribute and eloquent testimonial to that Constitution under which our country has grown from 13 colonies on the Atlantic Ocean to "ocean to ocean and lakes to gulf," as we fondly and lovingly and affectionately and banteringly express it; aye, to still greater limits, down where the Southern Cross shows in heavenly splendor as it casts its beams upon our flag on Ancon and Taboga; out in the western seas where over the palms Old Glory receives the light of the moon that illumined those isles that perhaps enjoyed a Chinese civilization when Babylon was in its beginning. And what romance, what adventure, what tang, in that expansion! The Lousiana Purchase and the wonders that grew from that almost trackless empire of territory, the drives across the Mississippi, the reaching out by day and by night of men and women into the unknown forest! God! What a thrilling and splendid time they did have! And then the rush to and over the Rockies! The desert, the caravan, the prairie schooner, the graves, the babies born on the road to the end of the trail—Texas, Oregon—cowboys, Indians, buffaloes—the days that are no more—California, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Gadsden, Hawaii, Samoa, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Panama. And that growth came from a Constitution that is but 132 years old. Nothing is comparable to it in history. Is it worth preserving, is it worth fighting for, is it worth defending? Read it and read the great Encyclical of Leo XIII. And when you have read both and have made them your speech, go forth and preach the word that that is what America stands for—the Constitution and the flag. Let them know—and by them I mean our blood and flesh, our people, our countrymen and countrywomen—what the State is in the sublime apostrophe of Longfellow:

Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all its hopes for future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate.
We know what Master laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast and sail and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope.
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail
And not a rent made by the gale.
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee!

Yes, Knights of Columbus, you have a great work to perform, and well might you feel proud of the dignity and the holiness of that work. As American citizens willing to die for your own proud land, go forth with the Constitution in one hand, the mightiest and greatest work that ever came from the brain and pen of man, and "The Condition of Labor" in the other, one of the greatest gifts of a church whose beginning is lost in the remoteness of time, a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night for the world to travel by, an utterance that might well be given a place beneath the Ten Commandments handed down to the Great Lawgiver on Mount Sinai amid the roar of thunder and the flash of lightning, in the most awful and solemn moment in all of the world's history. Yes, Knights of Columbus, the church must have had its beginning ages before the Redeemer came to vitalize it and visualize it to humanity through His Holy Presence and the flame and purity of God nature. Well, indeed, might the words of David, the psalmist, be addressed by the church to the Great Father:

Whither shall I go from Thy spirit or whither shall I flee from Thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, Thou are there; if I make my bed in hell, behold Thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall Thy hand lead me and Thy right hand shall hold me. If I say surely the darkness shall cover me, even the night shall be light about me. Yea, the darkness hideth not from Thee; but the night shineth as the day; the darkness and the light are both alike to Thee. For Thou hast possessed my reins; Thou hast covered me in my mother's womb. My substance was not hid from Thee when I was made in secret and curiously wrought in the lowest parts of the earth. Thine eye did see my substance, yet being unperfect; and in Thy book all my members were written, which in continuance were fashioned, when as yet there was none of them.

Millions of men and women long before the visible advent of our holy church saw it with that inner eye which no calamity can ever darken and felt its coming when its substance was yet unperfect, and before any of its members were written in the book, which in continuance were fashioned, and when as yet there was none of them. Millions of Catholics, like Haltigan and those that surround me in this council chamber, lived out their lives by way of anticipation of the coming of Christ and the advent of the glorious church that sends its spires and fanes and steeples toward the sky in every land and clime from Rome to Peru and from Washington to Good Hope. It could not be otherwise, for the truths of our church are not of yesterday; they are eternal. They had no birth from the standpoint of time; they will have no death. There were in all ages and in every generation men and women who yielded to the great truths and knew that the glories of the coming day would be for their children, when the church would be visible to all men.

But to the men and women of our country of the Catholic faith and of our generation was reserved the magnificent part in its grand and beautiful drama. No words can adequately describe the splendid work done by the Knights of Columbus, during the Great War, on this and the other side of the ocean. No language can fittingly carry to the pages of history the wonderful deeds by sea and by land, in hut, on the march, in trench, on the firing line and behind it, at stations, in Flanders fields, in the Alps, with the boys that turned the tide when disaster seemed to confront Italy—wherever our soldier boys were, there were the Knights of Columbus and their words of cheer and solace, their material comforts, and their spiritual encouragements. No; I shall not attempt to describe that work. Why try to paint the lily, perfume the rose, gild the wings of the butterfly? When shall their glory fade?

But I say to you, my friends, that, great as that work was, there is a greater work yet to be performed. That work may, can, should, shall be performed by the Knights of Columbus councils. Already you are moving up to meet any problem that may confront the country and mean its danger. Eighteen hundred councils have begun or will shortly begin a rereading of the Constitution, seeking a new baptism in its holy waters, that they may go forth strengthened for the conflict, if there be conflict, and reimpregnated, reinforced, refortified, by its wisdom and its learning, and willing to make any sacrifice that "government of the people, for the people, by the people, may not perish from the earth." Read it, read it, and read it again, my friends, and read in connection with it the immortal Encyclical, "The Condition of Labor," a work so profound, a work that interprets so clearly and beautifully the purpose, the soul, of our Constitution, that if he had never done anything else in his splendid life, it and it alone, would have consigned its grand author, Leo XIII, to literary and religious immortality.

The days that are ahead of the world and which will bring storm and agony and suffering are days that will again try men's souls. It is folly, idle, foolish, my friends, to believe that we can escape the tremendous danger that confronts the Old World. We can feel that appalling menace more and more with every wind that blows across the Atlantic. It is idle to suppose that the world can go back to its old methods and its old way of thinking and dreaming and living. The past is past, and only a heavenly Power can restore the old order of things. The things that were of the old order are largely with the men that went down into death that the new order, the rebirth, might mean higher and holier things to the generations that are to come. But the new dispensation must come not on frantic wings but with the sweep of the eagle, our own emblem of liberty, slowly, grandly, beautifully, so that while there is still a vision of the past gently receding into an ever-closing vista the great, splendid, boundless future may be seen approaching with its glorious possibilities and wonderful prospects. Let us remember the sunset, the gorgeous spectacle that silently, sadly, weirdly whispers the death of day, even while we are looking with eagerness, with enthusiasm, with amazement, to the glories of the coming day, the rising sun, and the awakening of a new

life as it bursts over the eastern horizon. Read our Constitution. It makes for the old and provides for the new. Its principles of government can reach and vindicate all of the changing and alternating policies which may be required and demanded. Its old provisions when not sufficiently elastic may be amended, and in such a way as to make way for liberty on an ever-enlarging and grander scale, but liberty with reason, freedom with tolerance, fraternity with affection and love, union with that patriotism which means "this is your land and my land"—a Constitution which teaches us to reverence the past and to welcome the splendors of the future, always commanding us to remember that no government can endure that does not keep in mind that the people's welfare can be secured only through a government without license, liberty with law, and freedom with restraint, self-sought and self-imposed.

My friends, my theme is ended, my song has ceased, my voice is about to join the echoes. Would that this effort were worthier! As one who loves his country, who sees its troubled days that lie not far in the future, who sees the tremendous work required to place a devastated world on its feet again, who sees possible conflict, which I pray God to avert, I say buckle on your armor, and by teaching, preaching the word of the Constitution and its corollary—"The Condition of Labor"—still the mutterings, subdue the discord, and allay the discontent that rumble over the land and swell from the throats of those that may be thoughtless of the wonders that lie in the Constitution and the vast results that might be secured in an orderly, legitimate way by an appeal to its guaranties and its articles of faith and hope and charity, for all that is great and good in man, all that is holy in history, all that is reverential in the past, all that is hoary with antiquity, all that is pregnant with hope for the human race, all that inspires with a grand, sublime faith in the destiny of our country and its wonderful charity to the world, may be found in the Constitution of the United States. Let me close with words that are old to me but ever new to my spirit and to my tongue, because they epitomize the solemn warning that has been sounded in all of the ages against the dangers that come to every people in the thick night of political turmoil and onrushing tides that threaten to sweep away the ancient landmarks ere we erect, construct, build, the new:

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of truth with falsehood, for the good or evil side;
Some great cause, God's new Messiah offering each the bloom or blight,
Parts the goats upon the left hand and the sheep upon the right,
And that choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and that light.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HOMER HOCH,
OF KANSAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, September 22, 1919.

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include an address delivered by Mr. William Smith Culbertson before the American Chemical Society at Buffalo, N. Y., April 8, 1919.

The address is as follows:

AMERICAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES AND THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

[Address delivered before the American Chemical Society, at Buffalo, N. Y., Apr. 8, 1919, by William Smith Culbertson, member United States Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C.]

The two outstanding general forces that operated during the war to modify and in some branches revolutionize the American chemical industries were the isolation of the central European powers, which cut off their overseas trade, and the enormous demand for chemical products in the prosecution of the war. How far-reaching these influences were I need not discuss in detail before this learned society. You are more familiar with them than I, and your work has been a determining factor in assisting our industries to meet the crises through which we have passed. The American public now realizes as never before that the chemical industries are in many particulars essential in the pursuits of both war and peace.

Of the industries affected by the war conditions, the coal-tar dye industry is the most familiar to the general public. The months of famine which followed the last direct shipment of dyes from Germany, in March, 1915, were more potent arguments for the diversification of American industrial life than a flood of oratory. An infant industry came into being and thrived under the protecting influences of the restrictions on the commerce of foreign competitors. The new industry has shown some of the failings of youth, but it can not be gainsaid that it has met the situation and that to-day the production of intermediates and dyes represents an important American industry.

Not so spectacular, but nevertheless significant, was the development under the war influences of many other chemical products—potash, synthetic nitric acid and ammonia, barium salts, synthetic phenol, thorium nitrate, phosphorus, oxalic acid, and chlorine and its products. The natural disadvantage under which some of these products—potash, for example—are produced makes their production in the United States in the future highly problematical. Others, however, will remain a permanent and important part of our industrial life. Thorium nitrate represents an interesting case of the effect of the removal of German competition. With the exception of the thorium nitrate produced by one large-sale manufacturer of incandescent gas mantles for his own use, our supply formerly came from Germany. But at the present time the monazite sand of Brazil, which before the war was shipped to Germany and there by complicated processes converted into thorium nitrate, is now shipped direct to this country and is being consumed by our own enlarged industry. Such changes as these had taken place in our industrial structure before April, 1917. Our entrance into the war brought added complications. War restrictions in some lines delayed development or diverted energy. The progress of the new dye industry was, for example, hampered by scarcity and high prices of raw materials; especially was this true in the case of toluol. In other lines there was an unprecedented stimulus of production. The Government demand for explosives and other chemical products was heavy. Old industries expanded to meet the emergency. New plants were erected by private companies and by the Government. Nitric and sulphuric acids, acetic acid and acetone, phosphorus, and chlorine and chlorine products were produced in enormous quantities.

ADJUSTMENT TO NORMAL TIMES.

No industries, taking the world over, have been as profoundly modified by the war as have the chemical industries. Changes have taken place not only in the United States but in foreign countries. German chemical industries have been drawn into an even closer business combination than existed before the war, and they have doubtless made progress in technical research and mechanical processes. Although they will suffer from the crisis through which Germany is passing, they will adjust themselves more readily to normal times than the German textile and steel industries. In other countries the same influences which established new and expanded old industries in the Unitel States were operating. Norway, Japan, Canada, and particularly Great Britain have made great progress in many chemical lines and, now that the war demand has ceased, are seeking new markets for their increased productive capacity. The same forces, therefore, which have affected our chemical industries constructively have raised up competing firms in other countries and an era of severe competition is unquestionably ahead. This situation requires, in the first place, a reconsideration of measures of commercial policy, and, in the second, a careful investigation of the facts.

MEASURES OF COMMERCIAL POLICY.

Let me turn your attention, then, to some aspects of commercial policy as they relate to our chemical industries. So fundamental were the changes wrought by the war that a measure entirely adequate to prewar conditions can not be assumed to meet our present needs. In the field of chemistry the war solved some problems, modified others, and created still others. It is peculiarly our task to face the new situation squarely and to consider the proper answers to the pressing questions before us. I am sure that you realize better than anyone else that the future of the chemical industries of the United States depends primarily upon the research work of chemists, the designs of engineers, and the organizing skill of business men. Industries which do not show vitality and growth in these respects should not be maintained by legislation. With this qualification, however, national policy warrants the enactment of tariff and unfair competition laws which will enable essential and desirable industries to become an effective, permanent part of our industrial life. The laissez faire attitude has no place in the reconstruction period.

THE TARIFF ON CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

Among the most—perhaps the most—urgent tariff problems which Congress will be called upon to consider fall within the chemical schedule. The reason for this is obvious. The war's effect was, as I have suggested, more revolutionary among the chemical industries than elsewhere. I wish it were possible for me to discuss a number of chemical products worthy of consider-

ation, but this can not be done within the limits of this address. Not all the items in the chemical schedule have an equal claim to legislative assistance. A few have none. Each should be considered on its own merits, keeping in mind the advantages of production, the availability of foreign supply, the needs of the American consumer, and the diversification and development of the structure of our industrial life. I shall speak specifically of the industry producing coal-tar products, for I regard it as a clear case deserving of legislative help.

Before hostilities ceased, Great Britain had declared the industry producing synthetic dyes essential to her national well-being. For its protection she has made a radical departure from her traditional policy of laissez faire in trade. She has provided State aid for the dye industry in the form of loans and grants for buildings and research. The importation of all dyes is prohibited except under license granted by a licensing committee. No dye is to be imported which the domestic industry is able to supply or for which an adequate substitute is made in the country. I believe that such a plan has been suggested as desirable for this country. For my part I can not regard it with favor. In Great Britain the plan is in the early stages of experimentation. There the firms are comparatively few and the Government is closely associated with them in the enterprise. In the United States our industry is too diversified and varied, the problems of administration too vast, the political considerations too uncertain, to warrant meeting the dye problem with prohibition, importation licenses, and direct Federal supervision.

The alternative is a tariff which will equalize, with a fair margin, the conditions of competition between this country and abroad. The rise of the dye industry has given a new significance to the "infant-industry" argument for the tariff. In many phases of research and engineering, this industry in the United States is in the experimental stage. The selling of the German patents to the Chemical Foundation (Inc.) by the Alien Property Custodian is of great assistance, but we are not as yet in a position to compete on an equality with the old well-established concerns abroad. It is first necessary to determine by tireless and expensive experiment the best conditions for the manufacture of each product and to train a staff to put into effect the results of such experimentation. Although American chemists deserve congratulations on their success in making so many varieties of dyes, nevertheless many important and much-needed dyes are not yet being made in the United States. An encouraging sign is that the American dye industry is not slavishly following the methods of Europe. Already American chemical engineers are installing larger units than were ever used abroad. Mechanical stirrers are replacing hand stirrers, and pipe lines are replacing buckets. In the end American mechanical genius will surely bring supremacy in the design and operation of equipment. An insight into the structure of the molecule, such as comes to a chemist only after long training, is necessary to make new dyes which will surpass the products of nature in quality. The rapid progress of this new dye industry is sufficient proof that America possesses chemists of a caliber to win success in this more difficult field. The American industry, however, can not be expected to do in four years what Germany has done in 40 years. During its development even the advocate of free trade would admit that the new industry is entitled to legislative consideration. Assistance to the dye industry may also be justified, from a national standpoint, on the ground that the industry is essential to both our military and industrial organization. It is well known that the preliminary processes for making certain dyes and high explosives are identical, and that the machinery and technical staff of a dye plant may with comparative ease be turned to the production of explosives. The war has taught us also that it is not a wise policy to have our great textile and other dye-using industries rely wholly on foreign sources for their dyes. Finally, I regard the dye industry as necessary to the normal development of our industrial life. Diversification of industry develops the productive power of our Nation. It awakens the spirit of invention and enterprise. It calls into play latent talents. The progress of the dye industry has demonstrated how these conditions come about, and I believe that we should recognize and maintain the industry as a desirable and permanent part of our industrial structure.

UNFAIR METHODS OF COMPETITION.

A tariff designed to maintain American industries—not only the dye industry but others equally entitled to consideration—should be supplemented with laws carefully devised to prevent unfair attacks on them, against which a tariff, unless it is prohibitive, affords no safeguard. A reasonable tariff and adequate legislation against dumping and other unfair practices go together. Unfair competition—commercial bribery, deceptive labeling, full-line forcing, and other practices—can be prevented by our courts, and particularly by the Federal Trade Commission, in all cases where the offending parties can be reached by legal process. It is not these cases which are grounds for concern. It is those directed by individuals in foreign countries beyond the jurisdiction of our domestic tribunals. Dumping, that is, selling in this country at a price less than that which prevails in the country from which the goods are exported, and similar practices, can often be dealt with only by means of additional tariff duties or prohibition. For years our law has provided for countervailing duties to be levied on bounty-fed products which are imported into the United States. These afford protection against one form of dumping. In the act of September 8, 1916, a provision for a double duty to be assessed against goods imported under a full-line-forcing agreement was enacted. At the same time an attempt was made to deal with the dumping evil. It was declared criminal to dump goods systematically into the United States with the intent of destroying, injuring, or preventing the establishment of an American industry. But some additional measures are needed.

Canada was a pioneer in the enactment of antidumping legislation. Her act provides that in the case of articles exported to Canada of a kind made or produced in Canada, if the export or actual selling price to an importer in Canada be less than the fair market value of the same article when sold for consumption in the country whence exported, there shall, in addition to the regular duties, be levied, collected, and paid a special duty. Effective administrative machinery has been devised for enforcing this law. It is comparatively simple and in Canada has proved effective. It is, however, inflexible and tends to increase the burden on the Canadian consumer beyond the point necessary to protect the Canadian producer.

Another method for handling dumping is suggested by the inadequate American legislation of 1916. In order to be effective this law should be modified both in substance and procedure. At the present time it prevents only those forms of dumping wherein the intent of the foreigner is to destroy or injure or prevent the establishment of an American industry. It should cover, however, not only such intentional unfair acts of foreign competitors, but also all selling in the United States at prices below those that prevail generally abroad. When an American producer is injured it makes no difference to him what the intent of the foreign rival is. The result only is significant. In procedure, also, this law of 1916 should be more flexible. At the present time the law makes criminal the type of dumping which it prohibits and places its administration upon the Department of Justice. There are objectionable cases of dumping, however, which can not be proved under the strict procedure of criminal law. Nor is it always possible to bring the offending party before our courts, as he may be in another country. The criminal provisions of the law should be supplemented by a law which would authorize the President to levy by proclamation additional duties on goods which are being systematically dumped into the United States, or to prohibit their importation in case he has reason to believe that the result will be to injure, destroy, or prevent the establishment of an American industry. The law might also be made to cover other unfair practices, such as full-line forcing and deceptive labeling, which are only partially provided against now. The United States Tariff Commission, already authorized to investigate dumping, should be designated to hear and consider complaints and to report its findings to the President for his consideration and action. A law containing these provisions would be more flexible than the Canadian method. It could be adapted in its administration to meet effectively every objectionable case. This power to prevent unfair practice by proclamation at the discretion of the President, together with the power of the Federal Trade Commission to prevent all unfair methods of competition done by persons who can be reached by its legal processes, should provide sufficient security for American industry and prevent effectively all unfair attacks upon it.

INVESTIGATIONS OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

The new conditions in the chemical industries which confront us require not only a consideration of policy, but, as I have said, an investigation of the facts. The Tariff Commission has undertaken this task. We are collecting and analyzing data on the chemical industries in so far as such information bears on tariff and kindred subjects. We need the cooperation of you and of every manufacturer and chemist. Conditions in the country—both political and economic—led the Tariff Commission, soon after it was established, to give an important place to the investigation of coal-tar products. Our reports, already published, have dealt with two aspects of the problem arising out of the dyestuffs tariff act of 1916. We were directed by the President to take the census of intermediates and dyes, which will assist him in determining whether the special rates provided in the present dyestuffs tariff are to continue in effect after the expira-

tion of the five-year period—September 8, 1921. Our investigations were then directed toward improving the classification and making more effective the dyestuffs tariff act of 1916. Our report on this subject is now before Congress. It discloses many ways in which the obvious intent of Congress in passing the act of 1916 can be evaded. It suggests 45 amendments to the law which we believe will improve the classification, prevent evasions, and assist in curbing unfair methods of competition. When Congress takes up the revision of the tariff on intermediates and dyes, this report will provide the structure of the law framed with scientific and technical accuracy.

The chemical investigations of the Tariff Commission, however, have not been confined to coal-tar products. The wider problem of the reclassification and revision of the whole chemical schedule of the tariff act in order to meet the conditions of the reconstruction period has been constantly before us. We have in our files, available for the use of Congress, valuable information on many branches of the chemical industries. We have prepared for early publication reviews of different phases of the chemical tariff. One of these reports, for example, dealing with a group of acids covered by paragraph 1 of the tariff act is practically ready for the printer. It contains discussions of boric, formic, oxalic, citric, lactic, tartaric, tannic, gallic, and pyrogallic acids.

In the case of each commodity or group of closely allied commodities we have prepared an industrial survey. These constitute the chemical section of our tariff-information catalogue. In each of the encyclopedic units we have attempted to assemble and to edit carefully the available information which is pertinent in tariff making. Statistics on imports, exports, production, and prices are, of course, being arranged in a readily usable form. The nature and sources of raw materials, a brief nontechnical discussion of the processes of manufacture, and the uses of the commodity are stated. In addition, there is a review of the competitive conditions in international trade, a discussion of the tariff history, and a compilation of the Treasury and court decisions relating to each article. A large number of these surveys are completed or in process of preparation, but much remains to be done. Completed surveys include most of the heavy chemicals, chlorine products, fertilizer materials, wood-distillation products, sulphur, barium salts, thorium nitrate, and many drugs.

PROJECTED INVESTIGATIONS.

For many articles these industrial surveys will provide adequate information for the tariff maker. Policy and sometimes the amount of tariff, if any is to be levied, can be determined from the careful analysis of the chief facts of production, trade, and consumption. In the case of other articles, however, these surveys are not sufficient. A more detailed investigation is necessary, particularly on contentious articles. The Tariff Commission is, therefore, taking steps to investigate domestic costs and domestic and foreign prices of certain chemical products. We realize that the problem of coal-tar products—to take a specific case—is not completely solved by showing, as we have done, how the present law may be made more effective. Congress may think that conditions require a revision of the tariff rates. Costs and prices have played a large part in American tariff controversies. I consider the comparison of domestic and foreign costs or of domestic costs with foreign prices of primary value in tariff making, for they enable the rates to be made to equalize effectively conditions of competition between the United States and abroad. The investigation of domestic costs alone, even, has its value. It did not seem wise to the Tariff Commission to undertake during the war extensive cost investigations. Conditions were abnormal and the results would have been of doubtful significance. We are now, however, beginning to make plans for analyzing the basic facts of certain industries by studying costs and prices. Unfortunately, it will not be possible, except in rare instances, to ascertain foreign costs. Although desirable, foreign costs are not indispensable. If we have domestic costs properly subdivided into raw materials, labor, and overhead expenses, including depreciation, they and known prices of raw material, wages, and other expenses in foreign countries may be used as a basis for estimating foreign costs. Then, too, the value in tariff making of a comparison of domestic costs with foreign prices must not be overlooked. It is the foreign price, not the foreign cost, with which the domestic manufacturer has to compete. But we must know the domestic cost in order to know what tariff is necessary to enable the domestic industry to compete on an equality and stay in business. A study of domestic costs will also be valuable in determining the proper relationship of tariff duties on allied products. For example, a cost study will assist in determining the relation between the duties on intermediates and dyes, and it may disclose the necessity of dividing these products into subgroups carrying different rates of duties.

The appropriation of the Tariff Commission is at present on a war-time basis. We hope and expect that after July 1 funds will be available which will enable us to begin cost and price investigations on a fairly comprehensive scale. Much preliminary work, however, may be done in the meantime. It is here we need your counsel and cooperation. You will, of course, appreciate that it is not sufficient to secure merely total costs. It is essential to subdivide material, labor, and overhead costs. Considerable detail even in the cost of materials is essential in many cases where the raw material is an imported article, in order to determine the proper relationship between the duty on the raw material and the finished product. Citric acid is a case in point. Citrate of lime from which the acid is made comes almost entirely from abroad. The tariff duties on these two related products can be determined satisfactorily only when we know the yields of citric acid from a unit of citrate of lime and also the portion of the total cost charged to raw materials. In many cases, such as the manufacture of caustic soda and chlorine, joint products are secured from the same raw materials and operations. The ratio to be used in subdividing the joint costs to the different products is largely arbitrary. We have found that different companies use different ratios. If one of the joint products is sharply competitive in the international markets and the other is not, the ratio used in determining the cost of each becomes of great significance in tariff making.

Still another perplexing problem is the best way to bring the results of our investigations to the attention of Congress without disclosing publicly the cost data of individual manufacturers. We hope to work out a plan of stating the unit costs in the form of averages or ranges without disclosing the figures of individual companies. A general statement may also be made showing the fraction of the total cost chargeable to labor, materials, and overhead. The selection of the products to be investigated constitutes another problem. We are agreed that a representative list of intermediates and dyes should be studied, but which particular intermediates and dyes are to be selected is still an open question. Other products for detailed investigation will probably be chosen from this list: Barium salts, thorium nitrate and incandescent mantles, citric acid, caustic soda, and chlorine and chlorine products.

The Tariff Commission is fully conscious of the difficulties which lie in the path of the proposed investigations of costs and prices. I have suggested only a few of the industrial and accounting questions involved. We need—we invite—the cooperation and active assistance of the chemists and manufacturers, whose closeness to the problems makes their advice invaluable.

A PROBLEM OF THE PRESENT.

Let me, in conclusion, emphasize the pressing importance of the situation in which the war has left the American chemical industries. That it be met promptly and adequately is necessary not only because men have invested, chemists have investigated, and labor forces have been assembled and trained, but also because many of these industries are essential, vital parts of our industrial life. I have endeavored to make clear the measures of commercial policy which should be adopted and the lines of investigation which should be pursued. The determination of the former, I need hardly state, rests with Congress; the latter is the peculiar task of the Tariff Commission. You may be assured that so far as we can we shall do our part in this important work of reconstruction.

Right to Transmit Property Both a Natural and a Constitutional Right.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY J. STEELE,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, September 24, 1919.

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, during the recent hearings on proposed railroad legislation before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Mr. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in advocating the Plumb bill and describing what he conceived to be an "ideal democracy," said that he did not see any reason "why wealth should pass from father to son." The New York Times editorially discussed this statement as follows:

This theory or doctrine, that wealth accumulated during a man's lifetime should not pass to his children, but should revert to the State or the community, does violence to one of the most powerful of all

the impulses of the human heart. The solicitude of parents for the safety, welfare, and happiness of their children is universal, natural, and instinctive. Every father, if he be a natural, normal man, is moved by the desire to make provision for his children. The doctrine enunciated by Mr. Morrison, therefore, flies in the face of nature. What can be its origin? How did it arise? Why is it believed in? Search the records of human thought, of economics, of sociology, and of socialism from the invention of writing until the present day and you are guided inevitably to one source. It is the sentiment proclaimed by Proudhon when he declared that "property is theft."

While the statement quoted may have been a mere chance remark by Mr. Morrison, and which may not have reflected the views of the organization he represented, for it was irrelevant to the subject matter under discussion, it nevertheless displayed a socialistic state of mind. Concretely stated, he advocated the abolition of all right to transmit property after death. This right has existed in every civilized country from the earliest times. It was recognized under the Hebrew, Greek, and Roman laws. We can read in Genesis of Israel's bequest to Joseph. Even intelligent animals display some notions of ownership of property. Herbert Spencer well says:

When we see the claim to exclusive possession understood by a dog, so that he fights in defense of his master's clothes if left in charge of them, it becomes impossible to suppose that even in their lowest state men were devoid of those ideas and emotions which initiate private ownership.

The desire for property grows along with the possibility of gratifying it, and though extremely small among the lowest men, increases as social development goes on. Discussion of the abolition of private property is as old as the Romans, and were it not for its recent revival might well be regarded as academic at the present time. Volumes, however, have recently been published, insisting that all just title to property must come through the labor of the identical person enjoying it, not through the labor of his ancestors. The entire wealth of the country at the outset of the present war was estimated at $250,000,000,000, and it is claimed that one thirty-third of this wealth annually changes hands through death of the owner. It means, therefore, that once every generation the Government would confiscate all the private wealth of the country, and two most interesting questions are raised with reference to the transmission of property: First, is it a natural right? Second, is it a constitutional right?

The law of nature is defined as that law which the Sovereign of the universe has prescribed for all men, not by any formal promulgation, but by the internal dictate of reason alone. This law preceded all organized society or government. The sense of property has always been considered to be a natural appetite and in its nature a great blessing. To suppose a state of man prior to the existence of any notions of separate property, when all things were common and when men throughout the world lived without law or government in innocence and simplicity, is a mere dream of the imagination. The Book of Genesis, the most ancient and venerable of histories, does not show any such state of the human race. The first man born was a tiller of the earth, and the second a keeper of sheep. The earliest accounts of Noah and his descendants after the flood prove that they were husbandmen and planted vineyards, built cities, established kingdoms, and abounded in flocks and herds, gold, and silver. The Ten Commandments are but a concrete expression of the obligations and rights existing between man and his fellow men, including the right of property.

The institution of marriage and the institution of private property and of government and law have been considered by the wisest statesmen and philosophers of every age as the foundation of all civilization among mankind. Chancellor Kent has truly said:

The sense of property is inherent in the human breast, and the gradual enlargement and cultivation of that sense, from its feeble force in the savage state to its full vigor and maturity among polished nations, forms a very instructive portion of the history of civil society. Man was fitted and intended by the author of his being for society and government and for the acquisition and enjoyment of property. It is, to speak concretely, the law of his nature, and by obedience to this law he brings all his faculties into exercise and is enabled to display the various and exalted powers of the human mind. * * * The exclusive right of using and transferring property follows as a natural consequence from the perception and admission of the right itself.

The French Revolution was probably the most dramatic of all revolutions, an explosion which shook the world and gave a new direction to the political development of nations. In the French National Assembly convened at the outset of that revolution a formal declaration of the rights of man was adopted. The second and seventeenth articles of that declaration placed the right of property among the natural rights of man. Many of our State constitutions contain similar provisions. Property is defined generally as "the exclusive right to possess, enjoy, and dispose of a thing." Right of property may, therefore, be subdivided as follows: First, exclusion; second, use; third, disposition. No definition of property can be found which does not include the power of disposition. It is plain that the right of disposition is just as essential a right of property as the right to acquire and enjoy it. Upon whatever principles the right of property is founded the power of giving and transferring follows as a natural consequence.

It has already been stated that the right to dispose of property included the right to transmit it by will or the intestate laws. While this is true, it has also been recognized as within the power of the State to regulate the exercise of these rights, prescribe forms for their exercise, and protect them by positive law. It seems that from this universal power of regulation has grown the theory of the further power to destroy. History fails to record any attempt on the part of any civilized government to deny these rights. The free spirit of the English nation asserted itself in the establishment of Magna Charta in 1215 and its generous provisions for all classes of freemen. Magna Charta can hardly be said to have introduced any new ideas. High historical authority asserts that on the whole "the charter contains little that is absolutely new; it is restorative." In the main it declared what were the laws and customs of a past age and differs only in degree and not in kind from other charters granted by the Norman and early Plantagenet kings. It was intended to assert the native and original liberties of the nation and to protect them against future encroachment. One of the provisions of Magna Charta was "that the goods of every freeman should be disposed of according to his will; or, if he died intestate, that his heirs should succeed to them"; and another was that no person should be "deprived of his life, liberty, or property but by the judgment of his peers or by the law of the land." As stated, these rights were already possessed by all Englishmen as a heritage of the common law. They were brought to this country by our forefathers and were never intended to be surrendered by any grant of legislative power.

Probably the earliest authority to be found denying the right to transmit property as a natural right is in Blackstone's Commentaries, where the learned author says:

The right of inheritance or descent to the children and relations of deceased, seems to have been allowed much earlier than the right of devising by testament. We are apt to conceive at first view that it has nature on its side; yet we often mistake for nature what we find established by long and inveterate custom. It is certainly a wise and effectual, but clearly a political establishment; since the permanent right of property vested in the ancestor himself was no natural but merely a civil right.

This view has been followed by way of obiter dicta by many of our State courts and by the Supreme Court of the United States. For instance, in Magoun *v.* Illinois (170 U. S., 283), Jusitce McKenna said:

The right to take property by devise or descent is the creature of the law and not a natural right—a privilege, and therefore the authority which confers it may impose conditions upon it.

But this case simply involved the question of the right of a State to levy an inheritance tax and can not be regarded as authority for any other principle. Again, in United States *v.* Perkins (163 U. S., 625), Justice Brown said:

Though the general consent of the most enlightened nations has, from the earliest historical period, recognized a natural right in children to inherit the property of their parents, we know of no legal principle to prevent the legislature from taking away or limiting the right of testamentary disposition or imposing such conditions upon its exercise as it may deem conducive to the public good.

This case also simply involved the validity of an inheritance tax, and, contrary to the Magoun case, recognized the natural right of children to inherit the property of their parents. In Pullen *v.* Wake County (66 N. C., 361), the court went the full limit in denying all natural rights of property. It said:

Property itself, as well as the succession to it, is the creature of positive law. The legislative power declares what objects in nature may be held as property; it provides by what forms and on what conditions it may be transmitted from one person to another; it confines the right of inheriting to certain persons whom it defines heirs; and on failure of such it takes the property to the State as an escheat. The right to give or take property is not one of those natural and inalienable rights which are supposed to precede all government and which no government can rightfully impair.

Such dicta frequently expressed without previous argument at bar or much reflection have only that authority which may be accorded to the opinion, more or less deliberate, of the individual judge who wrote it. Error though frequently repeated can not become truth. It is not believed that any case can be found where the legislature has attempted to take away the right to transmit property and where such legislation has been sustained by the courts. On the contrary, there is ample authority to show that this view was always challenged.

In Chief Justice Sharswood's edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, containing a memoir of the learned author of the commentaries, Justice Sharswood says:

He has fallen into some errors and inaccuracies. * * * In fact, these errors and inaccuracies have been for the most part pointed out and corrected in the modern editions.

To the above-quoted citation that the right to inherit is merely a civil right, Prof. Christian, one of the early editors, attached the following annotation:

I can not agree with the learned commentator that the permanent right of property vested in the ancestor himself (that is, for his life) is not a natural but merely a civil right.

I have endeavored to show that the notion of property is universal, and is suggested to the mind of man by reason and nature, prior to all positive institutions and civilized refinements. If the laws of the land were suspended, we should be under the same moral and natural obligation to refrain from invading each other's property as from attacking and assaulting each other's persons. I am obliged, also, to differ from the learned judge, and all writers upon general law, who maintain that children have no better claim by nature to succeed to the property of their deceased parents than strangers, and that the preference given to them originates solely in political establishments. I know no other criterion by which we can determine any rule or obligation to be founded in nature than its universality, and by inquiring whether it is not, and has not been, in all countries and ages, agreeable to the feelings, affections, and reason of mankind. The affection of parents toward their children is the most powerful and universal principle which nature has planted in the human breast; and it can not be conceived, even in the most savage state, that anyone is so destitute of that affection and of reason, who would not revolt at the position that a stranger has as good a right as his children to the property of the deceased parent.

In the earliest history of mankind we have express authority that this is agreeable to the will of God himself—"And behold, the word of the Lord came unto Abraham, saying, This shall not be thine heir; but he that shall come out of thine own bowels shall be thine heir." (Gen. 15th chap.)

Our own great American commentator, Chancellor Kent, in Second Kent, 325, took the same view as Prof. Christian, saying:

Sir William Blackstone considers the descent, devise, and transfer of property, political institutions, and creatures of the municipal law, and not natural rights; and that the law of nature suggests that, on the death of the possessor, the estate should become common, and be open to the next occupant. He admits, however, that for the sake of peace and order, the universal law of almost every nation gives to the possessor the power to continue his property by will; and if it be not disposed of in that way, that the municipal law steps in and declares who shall be the heir of the deceased. As a mere speculative question, it may be doubted whether this is a perfectly correct view of the law of nature on this subject. The right to transmit property by descent to one's own offspring is dictated by the voice of nature. The universality of the sense of a rule or obligation is pretty good evidence that it has its foundation in natural law. It is in accordance with the sympathies and reason of all mankind, that the children of the owner of property which he acquired and improved by his skill and industry, and by their association and labor, should have a better title to it at his death than the passing stranger. It is a continuation of the former occupancy in the members of the same family. This better title of the children has been recognized in every age and nation, and it is founded in the natural affections, which are the growth of the domestic ties, and the order of Providence.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in an elaborate examination of the question in Nunnemacher v. State (129 Wis., 190), held that the right to take property by will or by intestate laws is a natural right, which can not wholly be taken away or substantially impaired by the legislature, and set forth its conclusion as follows:

So clear does it seem to us from the historical point of view that the right to take property by inheritance or will has existed in some form among civilized nations from the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and so conclusive seems the argument that these rights are a part of the inherent rights which governments, under our conception, are established to conserve, that we feel entirely justified in rejecting the dictum so frequently asserted by such a vast array of courts that these rights are purely statutory and may be wholly taken away by the legislature. It is true that these rights are subject to reasonable regulation by the legislature, lines of descent may be prescribed, and there may be much room for legislative action in determining how much property shall be exempted entirely from the power to will so that dependents may not be entirely cut off. These are all matters within the field of regulation. The fact that these powers exist and have been universally exercised affords no ground for claiming that the legislature may abolish both inheritances and wills, turn every fee-simple title into a mere estate for life, and thus, in effect, confiscate the property of the people once every generation.

The right to transmit property by will or the intestate laws being a natural and common-law right, is it also a constitutional right? Many of us make the mistake of supposing that because the rights of life, liberty, and property are protected by constitutions and laws they must be considered as owing their origin to them. They simply measure, however, the powers of government, but they do not measure the rights of the governed. Under our system the Government is the creature of the people, the product of a social compact. The people, in full possession of liberty and property, come together and create a government to protect themselves, their liberty, and their property. The government which they create becomes their agent, the officers their servant. A constitution, therefore, is not the beginning of a community nor the origin of private rights; it grants no rights to the people, but is the creature of their power, the instrument of their convenience. Designed for their protection in the enjoyment of the rights and powers which they possessed before the constitution was made, it is but the framework of the political government and necessarily based upon the preexisting condition of laws, rights, habits, and modes of thought. From the historical standpoint the idea that all rights of property and rights to transmit the same by inheritance or will have their origin in the positive enactments of law by an established government can not stand the test. From the universal exercise of the right of regulation the idea of governmental right to create and destroy have arisen, and from the failure to keep in mind the radical difference between our republican theory of the origin of government and the European medieval theory. Our theory is that the people, in full possession of inalienable rights, form the government to protect their rights. The medieval idea was that the government, divinely created, was sent down from above, and from it rights and privileges were allowed to flow in gracious streams to the people, who would otherwise not possess them.

The existence of inherent rights in the people was recognized in our Declaration of Independence, which marks one of the greatest changes wrought in human affairs. It was not the mere expression of a sentiment; it was the declaration of a fundamental truth designed to stand for the future as the central object in civil government, and to be a test of the legitimacy of legislative action. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Upon that declaration all the constitutions of the land, State and National, have been builded. It marked the beginning of a new era, when those things regarded as essential to life, liberty, and happiness should no longer be subjects of enjoyment by mere sovereign grace, but should have the dignity of absolute rights, regulated by laws reasonably necessary to their preservation and enjoyment; not subject to regulation beyond that boundary and into the realm of destruction. It is true that the inherent rights here referred to are not defined, but are included under the very general terms of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." It is relatively easy to define "life and liberty," but it is apparent that the term "pursuit of happiness" is a very comprehensive expression which covers a broad field. Unquestionably this expression covers the idea of the acquisition of private property, a desire planted in the breast of every person, which will render life more enjoyable, and which he may leave to his children or dependents at his decease. To deny that there is such universal desire or to deny that the fulfillment of this desire contributes in a large measure to the attainment of human happiness is to deny a fact as patent as the sun at noonday.

The contention is made, moreover, that the death of the owner extinguishes his title and ownership, and if no provision of positive law exists for the continuance of the title of the decedent, either by will or the intestate laws, the State becomes the ultimate heir or successor to the property, under the doctrine of escheats. But the title by escheat only applies where there is an obstruction of the course of descent. It signifies merely a falling of a decendent's estate into the general property of the State upon the death of an intestate without lawful heirs. The State takes the property not by succession, but because its ownership has become vacant. It only applies to property without an owner. But property was never regarded as without an owner after the owner's death leaving children. No constitutional provision can be found authorizing the State to make any disposition of the property of a decendent who leaves next of kin capable of inheriting.

In America—

Says Chancellor Kent—

the right to acquire, to hold, to enjoy, to alien, to devise, and to transmit property by inheritance to our descendants, in regular order and succession, is enjoyed to the fullness and perfection of absolute right.

Immediately after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, Mr. Jefferson and his followers, distrustful of the Federal Government, secured the adoption of the fifth amendment, prohibiting the enactment of any law by which any person should be deprived "of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." Immediately after the Civil War, the Republican Party, distrustful of the States, secured the adoption of the fourteenth amendment, providing:

Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

By virtue of these amendments, the Federal Constitution prohibits both the Federal and State Governments from enacting legislation which would deprive any person of his property without due process of law. Is the right to take property by will or by inheritance a right of property secured by these amendments? In Dibrell *v.* Lanier (12 L. R. A., 70) it was held that—

> The right to transmit property by inheritance to one's descendants or next of kin is "property" within the meaning of the constitutional provision that a person shall not be deprived of property except by the judgment of his peers or by the law of the land.

In this case it appeared that the legislature enacted a statute providing that the personal estate of an intestate lunatic, if derived from an intestate husband or wife, should descend to the latter's *next of kin*, although they were strangers in blood to the intestate from whom it immediately descended. It was held to be unconstitutional, for the reason that it deprived the decedent of the right to transmit her property to her own next of kin; that such a right is property; that the legislature undertook in effect to take the decedent's property away from her and give it to those who were strangers to her in blood, and, as the legislature could not take private property for private use, the act was void.

In a recent publication advocating the abolition of inheritances, taxation equivalent to abolition was suggested as the remedy, on the assumption that the power to tax is the power to destroy. To this suggestion, the observations of Chief Justice Field in Minot *v.* Winthrop (162 Mass., 113) may be pertinent:

> We assume that, under the Constitution, this (that is, the taking of all property by the State on the death of the owner) can not be done either direcly or indirectly; that the legislature can not so far restrict the right to transmit property by will or by descent as to amount to an appropriation of property generally; that it can not impose a tax which shall be equivalent, or almost equivalent, to the value of the property, and can not so limit the persons who can take as heirs, devisees, distributees, or legatees that the great mass of all the property of the inhabitants must become vested in the Commonwealth by escheat. The State can take property by taxation only for the public service, and we assume that its right to take property, if any exists, by regulating the distribution of it on the death of the owner, is limited in the same manner, and that this right must be exercised in a reasonable way.

During the period of our active warfare the man power and industries of the country were keyed up to a high state of war efficiency. We are now engaged in restoring the country to a peace basis. This transition period, accompanied by soaring prices of the necessaries of life, has occasioned much unrest among the people. Most of our present ills can, no doubt, be better corrected by the people themselves than by legislation. Many panaceas, however, are proposed in the name of masses of the people, chiefly looking toward State socialism and the abolition of private property. It is not always easy in testing public opinion to distinguish between what is real, growing, and permanent and what is transient, artificial, and declining. It is a trite maxim that "the great art in politics consists not in hearing those who speak but in hearing those who are silent." In this instance those who are silent are undoubtedly opposed to revolutionary changes in our Government and the making of socialistic experiments. Those who consider themselves originators of socialistic theories would do well to remember that "there is nothing new under the sun." Abbé Huc, a celebrated French missionary, who lived for years in China and learned the Chinese language, published a number of works on Chinese history. He tells us of an experiment made in the twelfth century for the betterment of the poor, the conception of which would have been a credit to a modern socialist thinker. The scheme was originated by a Chinese scholar named Wangn-gan-che, who enjoyed the favor of Emperor Chen-tsung. Under its working the State was to control all the resources of the Empire and become the sole, universal employer. Courts or boards were to be established all over China empowered to fix the price of wages, provisions, and merchandise daily. For a certain number of years the rich alone were to pay taxes. The sums thus received were to be kept in reserve in the State treasury to be distributed among the aged, the poor, and those who could not find employment. The State was to be the sole owner of all lands. In every district there was to be a board of agriculture, whose duty it should be to apportion this land among farmers annually, giving them the seed necessary for planting, but only on condition that an equivalent value be returned in seed or other produce. In order to have every part of the Empire productive according to its adaptability the board was to decide what seed should be planted in certain localities, providing the seed. In case of a failure in the crops in any region foodstuffs were to be brought from localities where there was a superabundance.

The advocates of this system believed that by following it comfort and well-being would be assured to all classes in all districts, as this radical reform would cause the crumbling away of large fortunes and the consequent leveling of the rich and the poor. Won over by these plausible theories, the Emperor gave their author full authority to put them into execution. It appears from the testimony of contemporary historians that the enterprise was not successful and the people were reduced to a more miserable condition than before.

The grain given them for seed was diverted from the purpose intended. Some of it was consumed and some of it sold or exchanged for other commodities. Farmers lost interest in their work and refused to toil for what was to be given to others. Then, too, the expenses of carrying on such a system of control were enormous, and it became a subject of dispute as to who should defray them, the State or the farmers.

On the death of Chen-tsung his favorite minister was removed from power and his successor labored to destroy every trace of his government. Eleven years later, on the death of the new minister, the system of Wangn-gan-che was fully tested again, with such disastrous results that his memory was devoted to execration, and the Socialists were driven out of the Empire.

A sentiment of altruism in more or less vague form has long existed, to regulate the activities of our people so as to effect a more general distribution of the products of labor and capital. No satisfactory substitute, however, has yet been found for the wisdom of the ages in basing such distribution upon individual effort. Chancellor Kent almost a century ago referred to such theorists in his day and answered them as follows:

> There have been modern theorists who have considered separate and exclusive property and inequalities of property as the cause of injustice and the unhappy result of government and artificial institutions. But human society would be in a most unnatural and miserable condition if it were possible to be instituted and reorganized upon the basis of such speculations. The sense of property is graciously bestowed on mankind for the purpose of rousing them from sloth and stimulating them to action, and so long as the right of acquisition is exercised in conformity to the social relations and moral obligations which spring from them it ought to be sacredly protected. The natural and active sense of property pervades the foundations of social improvement. It leads to the cultivation of the earth, the institution of government, the establishment of justice, the acquisition of the comforts of life, the growth of the useful arts, the spirit of commerce, the production of taste, the erections of charity, and the display of the benevolent affections.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM S. GREENE,
OF MASSACHUSETTS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, September 24, 1919.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks I include the following tables:

WORLD'S SHIPPING, JUNE 30, 1914.
(Lloyd's Register Returns.)

TABLE NO. 1.—*Showing number, tonnage, and description of the steamers, of 100 tons gross and upward, belonging to each of the several countries of the world, as recorded in the register book.*

Flag.	Wood.			Composite.			Iron.			Steel.			Total.		
	Number.	Net tonnage.	Gross tonnage.	Number.	Net tonnage.	Gross tonnage.	Number.	Net tonnage.	Gross tonnage.	Number.	Net tonnage.	Gross tonnage.	Number.	Net tonnage.	Gross tonnage.
British:															
United Kingdom	84	6,581	11,687	10	1,116	3,287	1,119	288,836	528,220	7,374	11,249,213	18,348,895	8,587	11,545,746	18,892,089
Colonies[1]	312	42,790	75,871	23	4,758	8,467	222	86,429	145,182	979	815,409	1,402,097	1,536	949,386	1,631,617
Total	396	49,371	87,558	33	5,874	11,754	1,341	375,265	673,402	8,353	12,064,622	19,750,992	10,123	12,495,132	20,523,706

[1] Lloyd's Register Book does not include vessels trading on the Caspian Sea nor wooden vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Showing number, tonnage, and description of the steamers, of 100 tons gross and upward, belonging to each of the several countries of the world, as recorded in the register book*—Continued.

Flag.	Wood			Composite.			Iron			Steel.			Total.		
	Number.	Net tonnage.	Gross tonnage.	Number.	Net tonnage.	Gross tonnage.	Number.	Net tonnage.	Gross tonnage.	Number	Net tonnage.	Gross tonnage.	Number.	Net tonnage.	Gross tonnage.
American (United States):															
Sea	386	120,916	189,538				152	174,484	254,570	575	1,020,576	1,582,800	1,113	1,315,976	2,026,908
Northern Lakes[1]				8	11,351	15,655	19	18,378	24,612	552	1,674,307	2,220,174	579	1,704,039	2,260,441
Philippine Islands	21	2,740	4,779	1	130	251	17	7,323	11,123	26	15,683	29,576	65	25,876	42,729
Total	407	123,656	194,317	9	11,481	15,906	188	200,185	290,305	1,153	2,710,566	3,829,550	1,757	3,045,891	4,330,078
Argentine	1	137	219	1	395	537	35	10,034	16,771	207	101,569	171,365	244	112,165	188,892
Austro-Hungarian	3	497	843				40	19,221	30,686	390	634,155	1,020,817	433	653,873	1,052,346
Belgian							16	7,919	14,352	157	210,881	326,673	173	218,800	341,025
Brazilian	6	949	1,333				43	23,452	37,856	346	160,719	268,418	395	185,120	307,607
Chilean	6	391	712	1	64	127	18	10,184	16,254	66	59,229	79,380	91	69,865	96,473
Chinese	9	2,910	4,656	3	2,374	3,523	17	13,523	20,493	44	40,448	64,423	73	59,255	93,095
Cuban	11	3,519	4,995				11	4,526	7,496	31	28,289	45,959	53	36,334	58,450
Danish	7	1,293	2,087				90	29,809	67,369	479	423,160	700,974	576	454,262	770,430
Dutch	7	546	1,126				67	20,636	35,278	635	888,941	1,435,306	709	910,123	1,471,710
French	22	1,909	3,790				172	105,837	183,023	831	992,168	1,735,473	1,025	1,099,914	1,922,286
German	7	798	1,382	1	123	209	155	52,732	90,331	1,926	3,043,315	5,007,798	2,090	3,116,968	5,134,720
Greek	6	449	773				125	58,958	100,848	276	456,142	719,240	407	515,549	820,861
Italian	17	739	2,154	1	146	276	221	164,534	275,235	398	706,889	1,152,810	637	872,308	1,430,475
Japanese	269	37,750	62,298	7	2,580	3,899	117	120,473	185,176	710	927,550	1,457,054	1,103	1,088,353	1,708,386
Mexican	6	1,048	1,532				6	1,926	3,670	36	24,354	40,467	48	27,328	45,669
Norwegian	100	16,844	29,772	18	2,772	4,375	288	122,367	223,324	1,250	1,031,063	1,699,882	1,656	1,173,016	1,957,353
Peruvian	1	10	210							18	15,216	28,561	19	15,226	28,771
Portuguese	1	116	178	1	196	478	17	8,556	13,701	86	46,581	78,072	105	55,449	92,429
Roumanian							8	3,387	5,581	26	28,685	50,583	34	32,072	56,164
Russian[1]	14	1,113	1,772	7	738	1,425	233	70,623	120,649	493	427,878	728,103	747	500,352	851,949
Siamese										11	7,741	12,360	11	7,741	12,360
Spanish	5	256	591	1	144	220	201	89,887	149,787	382	447,988	732,206	589	537,575	883,926
Swedish	25	2,436	4,075	99	10,423	19,009	374	169,268	284,268	590	409,255	708,012	1,088	591,382	1,015,364
Turkish	4	306	443				53	31,095	51,819	85	36,695	64,055	142	68,096	116,317
Uruguayan	2	284	570				7	1,970	3,775	33	21,218	34,492	42	23,472	38,837
Other countries: Albania, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Persia, Salvador, Samos, Sarawak, Tunis, Venezuela, Zanzibar, etc.	5	539	873				20	8,074	13,554	49	22,543	40,371	74	31,161	54,798
Total	1,337	247,836	408,261	182	37,313	61,738	3,863	1,724,468	2,914,363	19,061	25,958,165	41,984,515	24,444	27,987,782	45,403,877

[1] Lloyd's Register Book does not include vessels trading on the Caspian Sea nor wooden vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America.

TABLE NO. 2.—*Showing number, tonnage, and description of the sailing vessels, of 100 tons net and upward, belonging to each of the several countries of the world, as recorded in the register book.*

Flag.	Wood.		Composite.		Iron.		Steel.		Total.	
	No.	Net tonnage.	No.	Net tonnage.	No.	Net tonnage.	No.	Net tonnage.	No.	Net tonnage.
British:										
United Kingdom	304	46,626	4	801	91	53,310	254	263,940	653	364,677
Colonies[1]	468	101,028	8	4,173	42	26,324	34	25,141	552	156,666
Total	772	147,654	12	4,974	133	79,634	288	289,081	1,205	521,343
American (United States):										
Sea	1,285	800,104			29	37,369	63	105,903	1,377	943,376
Northern Lakes[1]							31	92,323	31	92,323
Philippine Islands	9	2,417							9	2,417
Total	1,294	802,521			29	37,369	94	198,226	1,417	1,038,116
Argentine	22	6,310			10	10,157	37	16,322	69	32,789
Austro-Hungarian	10	1,308					2	2,065	12	3,373
Belgian	2	339			2	2,690	5	8,070	9	11,099
Brazilian	44	9,327			2	2,222	7	4,773	53	16,322
Chilean	15	6,753			15	20,119	2	2,572	32	29,444
Chinese	2	323							2	323
Cuban	4	641							4	641
Danish	223	38,130			3	1,773	20	9,848	246	49,751
Dutch[2]	11	1,790	2	2,264	3	2,377	81	18,314	97	24,745
French	385	70,994			11	14,085	155	312,073	551	397,152
German	17	9,296	2	318	16	17,098	263	297,864	298	324,576
Greek[2]	76	14,776			2	1,231			78	16,007
Italian	384	93,694			93	101,696	46	39,431	523	237,821
Japanese[3]										
Mexican	8	1,895					1	234	9	2,129
Norwegian	184	79,985			195	240,421	156	226,963	535	547,369
Peruvian	37	13,654	2	1,829	5	5,956	2	2,496	46	23,935
Portuguese	94	20,132	2	2,042	4	4,558	5	1,770	105	28,502
Roumanian	2	678							2	678
Russian[1][2]	437	103,257	4	2,483	34	51,261	32	44,858	507	201,869
Siamese										
Spanish	54	11,578			2	2,171	2	1,148	58	14,897

[1] Lloyd's Register Book does not include vessels trading on the Caspian Sea nor wooden vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America.

[2] In the absence of satisfactory information, the records of numerous small sailing vessels (belonging chiefly to Greece, Turkey, southern Russia, and the Dutch East Indies) are omitted from the Register Book.

[3] Japanese sailing vessels are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.

TABLE NO. 2.—*Showing number, tonnage, and description of the sailing vessels, of 100 tons net and upward, belonging to each of the several countries of the world, as recorded in the register book*—Continued.

Flag.	Wood.		Composite.		Iron.		Steel.		Total.	
	No.	Net tonnage.	No.	Net tonnage.	No.	Net tonnage.	No.	Net tonnage.	No.	Net tonnage.
Swedish	356	89,684	3	891	9	8,198	10	3,949	378	102,722
Turkish [1]	60	16,841							60	16,841
Uruguayan	7	5,382	1	248	7	8,251	1	439	16	14,320
Other countries:										
Albania, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Persia, Salvador, Samos, Venezuela, Zanzibar, etc.	78	28,255			1	467	1	189	80	28,911
Total	4,578	1,575,197	28	15,049	576	614,734	1,210	1,480,695	6,392	3,685,675

[1] In the absence of satisfactory information, the records of numerous small sailing vessels (belonging chiefly to Greece, Turkey, southern Russia, and the Dutch East Indies) are omitted from the Register Book.

Summary of Tables Nos. 1 and 2.

Flag.	Total number of steam and sailing vessels.	Total tonnage of steam and sailing vessels (net tonnage of sailing vessels and gross of steamers).
British:		
United Kingdom	9,240	19,256,766
Colonies [1]	2,088	1,788,283
Total	11,328	21,045,049
American (United States):		
Sea	2,490	2,970,284
Northern Lakes [1]	610	2,352,764
Philippine Islands	74	45,146
Total	3,174	5,368,194
Argentine	313	221,681
Austro-Hungarian	445	1,055,719
Belgian	182	352,124
Brazilian	448	323,929
Chilian	123	125,917
Chinese	75	93,418
Cuban	57	59,091
Danish	822	820,181
Dutch [2]	803	1,496,455
French	1,576	2,319,438
German	2,388	5,459,296
Greek [2]	485	836,868
Italian	1,160	1,668,296
Japanese [1]	1,103	1,708,386
Mexican	57	47,198
Norwegian	2,191	2,504,722
Peruvian	65	52,706
Portuguese	210	120,931
Roumanian	36	56,842
Russian [1 2]	1,254	1,053,818
Siamese	11	12,360
Spanish	647	898,823
Swedish	1,466	1,118,086
Turkish [2]	202	133,158
Uruguayan	58	53,177
Other countries	154	83,709
Total	30,836	49,089,552

[1] Lloyd's Register Book does not include vessels trading on the Caspian Sea nor wooden vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America.
[2] In the absence of satisfactory information, the records of numerous small sailing vessels (belonging to Greece, Turkey, southern Russia, and the Dutch East Indies) are ommitted from the Register Book.

WORLD'S SHIPPING, JUNE 30, 1919.

[Lloyd's Register Returns.]

Showing number, gross tonnage, and description of the vessels, of 100 tons and upward, belonging to each of the several countries of the world, as recorded in the 1919–20 edition of Lloyd's Register Book.

Flag.	Steamers and motor vessels.							
	Steel.		Iron.		Wood and composite.		Total.	
	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.
British:								
United Kingdom	6,646	15,964,018	740	302,734	149	78,091	7,535	16,344,843
Dominions [1]	1,042	1,579,681	192	121,823	376	161,861	1,610	1,863,365
Total	7,688	17,543,699	932	424,557	525	239,952	9,145	18,208,208
American (United States):								
Sea	2,089	8,206,692	142	219,950	909	1,346,279	3,134	9,772,921
Northern Lakes [1]	463	2,139,626	10	12,550	4	7,518	477	2,159,694
Philippine Islands	28	31,098	18	13,762	21	5,781	67	50,641
Total	2,580	10,377,416	170	246,262	928	1,359,578	3,678	11,983,256
Argentine	137	124,858	22	8,256	1	219	160	133,333
Ex-Austro-Hungarian [2]	298	690,323	30	21,561	4	972	328	712,856
Belgian	131	291,589	9	4,937	6	9,853	146	306,379
Brazilian	338	458,187	34	33,419	5	982	377	492,588
Chilian	59	61,408	22	19,118	10	2,286	91	82,812
Chinese	64	102,440	15	17,267	19	11,265	98	130,972
Cuban	21	29,909	8	4,639	10	5,088	39	39,636
Danish	387	601,038	42	25,330	17	4,963	446	631,331
Dutch	811	1,554,961	52	17,684	7	1,075	870	1,573,720
Finnish	61	60,273	31	10,139	17	3,181	109	73,593
French	883	1,722,555	123	104,906	93	134,292	1,099	1,961,753
German [3]	1,427	3,173,376	114	73,474	2	403	1,543	3,247,253
Greek [3]	104	219,442	91	62,772	10	8,579	205	290,793
Italian	360	1,089,199	131	134,756	32	13,889	523	1,237,844

[1] Lloyd's Register Book does not include vessels trading on the Caspian Sea nor wooden vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America.
[2] The figures include all vessels which at the date of the armistice had not been captured or requisitioned by other countries.
[3] In the absence of satisfactory information the records of numerous small sailing vessels (belonging chiefly to (Greece, Turkey, and southern Russia) are omitted from the Register Book.

Showing number, gross tonnage, and description of the vessels, of 100 tons and upward, belonging to each of the several countries of the world, as recorded in the 1919-20 edition of Lloyd's Register Book—Continued.

Flag.	Steamers and motor vessels.							
	Steel.		Iron.		Wood and composite.		Total.	
	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.
Japanese [4]	942	2,068,874	92	136,056	384	120,336	1,418	2,325,266
Mexican	27	29,230	4	1,377	6	1,301	37	31,908
Norwegian	1,081	1,445,730	54	97,710	198	53,859	1,433	1,597,299
Peruvian	20	55,337	1	624	1	210	22	56,171
Portuguese	118	220,425	13	9,145	2	656	133	230,226
Roumanian	30	61,687	4	1,673			34	63,360
Russian [1 2 5]	362	432,994	151	79,267	11	2,215	524	514,476
Spanish	309	580,268	158	118,459	19	4,368	486	709,095
Swedish	584	704,922	291	180,285	158	31,420	1,033	916,627
Turkish [2]	70	58,467	30	40,139	2	211	102	98,817
Uruguayan	23	28,916	4	2,131	5	2,012	32	33,059
Other countries	105	81,212	26	15,523	13	2,888	144	99,623
Flag not recorded	92	90,579	27	13,254	12	11,320	131	115,153
Total	19,108	43,965,314	2,781	1,904,720	2,497	2,027,373	24,386	47,897,407

Flag.	Sailing vessels.								Grand total.	
	Steel.		Iron.		Wood and composite.		Total.			
	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.
British:										
United Kingdom	213	153,040	58	28,242	158	29,346	429	210,628	7,964	16,555,471
Dominions [1]	35	27,034	35	23,311	461	138,694	531	189,039	2,141	2,052,404
Total	248	180,074	93	51,553	619	168,040	960	399,667	10,105	18,607,875
American (United States):										
Sea	87	149,707	39	56,070	1,090	803,472	1,216	1,009,249	4,359	10,782,170
Northern Lakes [1]	29	98,092					29	98,092	506	2,257,786
Philippine Islands					6	1,176	6	1,176	73	51,817
Total	116	247,799	39	56,070	1,096	804,648	1,251	1,108,517	4,929	13,091,773
Argentine	28	10,905	6	4,489	21	5,714	55	21,108	215	154,441
Ex-Austro-Hungarian [2]	2	466			11	1,295	11	1,761	339	714,617
Belgian	3	5,123	1	1,423	2	351	6	6,897	152	313,276
Brazilian	7	2,334	5	7,022	39	10,661	51	20,082	428	512,675
Chilean	1	1,771	7	11,906	15	5,158	23	18,835	114	101,647
Chinese	3	1,400			1	143	4	1,543	102	132,515
Cuban	5	5,512	2	1,280	5	867	12	7,659	51	47,295
Danish	30	23,703	11	14,101	158	33,301	199	71,105	645	702,436
Dutch	47	12,961	2	2,427	12	2,803	61	18,191	931	1,591,911
Finnish	23	35,059	14	22,192	192	50,118	229	107,369	338	180,962
French	96	191,576	7	11,523	238	68,779	341	271,878	1,440	2,233,631
German [2]	199	243,973	4	4,451	22	7,693	225	256,127	1,768	3,503,380
Greek [3]			2	1,323		31,680	107	33,003	312	323,796
Italian	21	13,332	37	47,257	277	71,664	335	132,253	858	1,370,097
Japanese [4]									1,418	2,325,266
Mexican	1	279	1	1,342	8	2,039	10	36,000	47	35,598
Norwegian	78	132,381	76	107,823	42	20,326	196	260,580	1,629	1,857,829
Peruvian	1	2,528	3	4,179	37	16,464	41	23,171	63	79,342
Portuguese	5	5,327			89	25,659	94	30,986	227	261,212
Roumanian					1	432	1	432	35	63,792
Russian [1 2 5]	4	5,507	2	2,711	88	18,311	94	26,529	618	541,005
Spanish	5	5,441	11	15,455	74	20,620	90	41,516	576	750,611
Swedish	16	12,159	12	13,522	202	50,303	230	75,984	1,263	992,619
Turkish [2]					59	17,432	59	17,432	161	116,241
Uruguayan	1	2,592	6	6,036	4	2,812	11	11,440	43	44,496
Other countries	1	174			105	28,658	106	28,832	250	128,455
Flag not recorded	5	3,594	1	1,525	61	20,205	67	25,324	198	140,477
Total	946	1,145,970	342	389,690	3,581	1,486,206	4,869	3,021,866	29,255	50,919,273

[1] Lloyd's Register Book does not include vessels trading on the Caspian Sea nor wooden vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America.
[2] The figures include all vessels which at the date of the armistice had not been captured or requisitioned by other countries.
[3] In the absence of satisfactory information the records of numerous small sailing vessels (belonging chiefly to Greece, Turkey, and southern Russia) are omitted from the Register Book.
[4] Japanese sailing vessels are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.
[5] The figures exclude vessels registered at Finnish and Esthonian ports.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES R. EVANS,

OF NEVADA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, September 27, 1919.

Mr. EVANS of Nevada. Mr. Speaker, in 1865, and that was just after a real war, which tried men's souls and put our form of government to the acid test, the workingman was being paid 75 cents to $1 per day. Our condition now is one of ease and plenty as compared to that period. Chicago was paying 29 cents a pound for sugar, $1 a gallon for kerosene. In the city of Washington prices were much higher, meat being from $1 to $2 per pound, and sugar was beyond reach. The recent rise in prices was psychological fear more than dishonesty. Men scared each other into the belief that the supply would be insufficient to meet demands. A great many merchants really believed this a true statement of conditions and thought that the supply would soon be exhausted. We were never one year ahead in foodstuffs, so we are now in that respect as well off as usual, and with the entire world turned to full production we can restore more widely and more rapidly than we destroyed in war.

The world, and particularly the United States of America, is not bankrupt. Even Russia, prostrate, will arise and pay her debts. Germany and the territory which was Austria-Hungary is better off now than before the war. The lives lost do not

equal her lives formerly devoted to war, besides their being relieved of sustaining conscription and a standing army; those millions of men are now producing useful things. Her industrial plants are like new, and millions of expert munition workers will turn to the intensive arts of peace. As to America, the war has proven the strength and virility of unity, and our form of government is established beyond all doubt. Our 4,000,000 soldiers and those civilians supporting them—in all, ten or fifteen millions of keenest brains and physically perfect—will turn from the destructive science of war to building great transcontinental highways, modern homes, beautiful architecture, and improved farm life.

The real charity toward unsettled Europe is the charity of knowledge and confidence that they are competent to furnish their own salvation. They are now, and always will be, self-sustaining. Europe must, and will, go to work; that activity will solve their problems. United States of America must have their usual political arguments, but while making them they all realize and agree that our need of homes, clothing, pianos, automobiles, in fact, luxuries and necessaries of all kinds, will require close, hard endeavor from all citizens. Our wonderful past progress is the result of industry, and we are still inclined to work.

Certainly, when you turn ten to fifteen millions of our keenest minds from the channels of production to the science of destruction, you find a temporary, acute, and serious disarrangement of usual expectations of supplies affecting all lines. Naturally production suffered from labor not efficient, and still there is plenty. United States was physically unprepared for war, but ten times more unprepared mentally.

The press, by information and education, prepared our minds to accept and prosecute war to the limit. Then we became prepared physically. Many men have devoted their lives to the press and must have your loyal estimation. The press will now render service to reduce fictitious values by publishing the facts of cost and selling prices. No business, unless upon the firm foundation of honesty in all dealings, can withstand the searchlight of published truth. Turn on the light plainly and prices will find the proper level. The glare of published facts, with penalties provided, will stop food cornerers and hoarders. No business can endure against public opinion, and justice demands truth. If the press can by instruction and direction earn the greatest achievement of record, that is war. Surely the victories of peace will be none less and theirs the greater glory.

Supplies entering storage must be registered, stamped, and dated. Food stored beyond a reasonable time must be sold at reduced rates. The longer the storage the lower the price. Newspapers, as usual, will print the whole truth as to costs. All citizens empowered to file information upon knowledge and belief that improper prices are collected.

Aerial Mail Service.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. C. WILLIAM RAMSEYER,

OF IOWA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, September 27, 1919.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Mr. Speaker, on July 25, 1919, I introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to furnish to this House a detailed report on the Aerial Mail Service to date, including the number, make, and cost of all aeroplanes, airships, and equipment used and in use by the Post Office Department; the number of air routes established; the cost of operating such routes; the number and character of accidents and casualties since the establishment of the Air Service; the number of pilots, mechanics, and other persons in the Air Service, and the rules and regulations governing their employment, service, and pay; and the safety appliances with which aeroplanes and airships are equipped to insure the safety of the mails and the lives of pilots.

A copy of this resolution was sent to the Postmaster General, requesting him to furnish information called for in said House resolution 200. The Second Assistant Postmaster General was also called upon for information in regard to a statement appearing in the newspapers. Both the Postmaster General and the Second Assistant Postmaster General answered the same by letters. These two letters contain much valuable information in regard to the Aerial Mail Service. As I believe the information in these letters will be of value and interest to Members of the House, I submit them for publication in the RECORD:

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., August 8, 1919.

Hon. HALVOR STEENERSON,
Chairman Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for information to the committee on the questions asked in the resolution introduced by Hon. C. W. RAMSEYER and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, I beg to advise:

The air mail was established on May 15, 1918. The first route operated was between Washington and New York. During the first year of its operation it scored a successful performance of 92.73 per cent and carried 7,720,840 letters. The net cost of operating this route, including replacements and 6 per cent on investment, was $137,900.06. By the operation of this route approximately 14,000 letters, originating in New England and New York too late for midnight dispatch to Washington, are delivered in the Washington post office daily between 11.30 a. m. and noon, thus enabling the delivery of this entire amount of mail on the 12.20 and other early afternoon deliveries in Washington instead of on the morning delivery of the next day if the mail had been sent by train instead of by aeroplane. On the northbound trip the mail is taken from trains No. 82 and No. 92 and sent by aeroplane, arriving in New York City in time for its delivery on all carrier dispatches that afternoon instead of the following morning if they had continued to New York by train.

The second route was established on May 15, 1919, between Cleveland and Chicago. The cost of operating this route, including replacements and 6 per cent on investment, was $7,514 for the half month of May and $13,304 for the month of June. On this route approximately 13,000 letters are carried in each direction daily. Westbound, the mail is taken from train No. 19 at Cleveland and delivered in Chicago at 1 o'clock or earlier, thus catching the afternoon delivery instead of the delivery on the following morning, and catching westbound connections out of Chicago earlier than if it had continued by train. Eastbound, the plane carries mail for New York and connections, resulting in its arrival in New York between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning instead of in the afternoon by train, thus greatly advancing the mail.

The third route was established July 1, 1919, between New York City and Cleveland, leaving New York at 5 a. m. It connects with the train bound for Chicago at Cleveland at 9.30 a. m. (central time), thereby resulting in the delivery of the mail in Chicago at 1 p. m. in ample time to catch all afternoon deliveries in Chicago. It also carries mail for Chicago connections, which are expedited considerably over any movement that could be had via all rail out of New York. Eastbound, the mail leaves Cleveland at 8.40 a. m. and arrives in New York at 1.30 p. m. in time for the afternoon carrier delivery. In addition to mail from Cleveland it takes mail from trains leaving Chicago during the night, and effects its delivery in New York City in the afternoon instead of the following morning. This route carries approximately 13,000 letters in each direction daily.

In the entire service there are used and in use 35 planes built for the War Department under war cost conditions, but salvaged by the Post Office Department after the war. The equipment and original cost to the War Department is as follows: Eleven Curtiss R–4 planes, costing $14,500 each; 24 De Haviland–4 planes, costing $10,000 each, together with the necessary engines and spare parts, which in the course of the year average about 20 per cent of the value of the planes; also 2 trucks and motor cycles at each of the principal fields salvaged from the War Department.

Since the operation of the mail service two aviators lost their lives flying the mail; two were seriously injured, but were discharged from the hospital as cured after about four weeks' treatment. One mechanic lost his life by being struck by an aeroplane propeller; one helper on the field sustained a fractured shoulder by being struck by a propeller; and another suffered a fractured leg in a motor-cycle accident. In addition to the foregoing, there were approximately 12 minor accidents sustained in forced landings, which incapacitated the flyers for various periods of from less than one day to four days.

During the entire operation of the air mail service two aeroplanes have been totally destroyed without yielding any salvage whatever. Five other planes damaged yielded between 60 and 75 per cent salvage. All other aeroplanes which suffered damage in forced landings or otherwise have been repaired and are back in service or are now in the process of repair.

There are in the Air Mail Service at this time 23 pilots, 28 mechanics, and 95 helpers, laborers, clerks, and employees of every other character. Chief mechanics receive a basic salary of $2,000 a year; other mechanics from $1,400 to $1,800 a year; and helpers and other employees on the field receive from $900 to $1,200 a year. The entrance salary of pilots is $2,000 a year (basic), with an automatic increase of $200 a year for each 30 hours of satisfactory flying, up to $2,800. After $2,800, the increases up to $3,600 are for meritorious service and special qualifications of the pilots. All appointments are made and referred to the Civil Service Commission under section 2, rule 8.

All planes are equipped with the most reliable instruments obtainable for flying in good and bad weather. They are especially equipped with asbestos fire walls and air-pressure fire extinguishers, as well as with the latest safety devices against back-fire by the engine. The fire walls shut out the pilot's cockpit, the mail, and the gas compartments from the engine completely. Noninflammable canvas bags for the mails are being manufactured for this service. Tests are being made by parachute manufacturers to meet the requirements of the Air Mail Service.

I am attaching hereto copy of the report on the first year's operation of the Air Mail Service and detailed monthly reports for May and June, 1919.

In conclusion I desire to state that the record of flying of the Air Mail Service, as far as casualties, dependability of service, and economy of administration, has not been equaled in any character of aeroplane flying, whether military, exhibition, or commercial. In a newspaper summary of the accomplishments in aviation sent to the Post Office Department by Dr. Robert Peganini from Switzerland full credit is given to the work of the American postal administration, his conclusion being:

"Without going into particulars, in general outline the present status of the air traffic may be regarded as being on a firm footing. At the head of all endeavors of this kind are the United States of North America. From the operations of the American Aerial Mail Service we are enabled to obtain the most minute information and details

concerning all postal flights performed. The results are satisfactory in every respect."

The operations of the American Air Mail Service, with its few casualties, could not have obtained the favorable opinion it has won from the leading authorities in aviation if it had not been for the attention given by the department to the maintaining of its equipment in the highest efficiency and safeguarding of its pilots against death and serious injury.

Sincerely, yours,

A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 30, 1919.

Hon. C. W. RAMSEYER,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: This is to acknowledge your letter of the 29th instant citing a paragraph appearing in the Washington Post July 25, 1919, as follows:

"The pilots claimed they had informed their superiors that certain planes, repaired many times, were unsafe to travel in. They further asserted they had asked for stabilizers which in a fog would show whether the men were flying on an even keel or upside down. These indicators, the men say, cost $75, but they were informed, they said, by Mr. Praeger that 'they should steer by compass, as the turn indicators are too expensive.'

I beg to state that it was fully answered in the statement to the press on the same day, but apparently not printed in the Washington Post. The paragraph refers to what is known as turn indicators, of which the only seven that are available to the public are the property of the Post Office Department. These indicators are not stabilizers, and they do not tell the pilot whether he is flying on an even keel or upside down. By a gyroscopic device they show when the pilot is turning either to the right or left of the course on which he has been flying. Of course, the pilots have never been informed by me that they should steer by compass, as the turn indicators are too expensive.

The fact is that this is a brand-new device, a sample of which was turned over to the Post Office Department and run in the mails to develop its defects. As the result of these defects the manufacturers are making certain vital improvements. The device is not yet in entirely satisfactory shape, but is better than anything known. Manufacturers do not carry them in stock, and, as I have said, the only seven that were on hand at the factories have been acquired by the Post Office Department for further service tests, and an order to make another dozen has been placed, which the manufacturers say will require two months to turn out.

This represents one of those cases where newspapers mislead the public by printing only one side of a case.

The department has called for reports from the fields to furnish the information called for in the resolution which you have introduced.

Sincerely, yours,

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM J. BROWNING,
OF NEW JERSEY,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, September 26, 1919.

Mr. BROWNING. Mr. Speaker, I am one of those Republicans who believe thoroughly in the policy of protection. I would place a duty on all imported goods that can be made in this country and such duty would be high enough to protect the manufacturer and the workingman. I would likewise protect the farmer in everything he produces.

I am not one of those commonly referred to as "standpatters." I do not desire to build a Chinese wall around the United States. Neither do I want a tariff so high that no goods manufactured abroad can enter this country.

As a general proposition I would be opposed to a licensing system, but in the instance of this dyestuffs bill it does not seem possible to fix a tariff high enough to protect the manufacturers while the industry is in its infancy. Therefore it seems that the licensing system in this case must be resorted to.

The users of dyestuffs are opposed to the licensing system, but if the manufacturer is not sufficiently protected the user will be obliged to purchase his dyestuffs from abroad, as they could not be made in the United States.

In the course of this debate much has been said regarding the Du Pont Co., a corporation chartered under the laws of the State of Delaware, with executive offices at Wilmington. This concern has built a plant in the district which I represent, at Deepwater Point, Salem County, N. J., which cost $20,000,000, and at the plant 4,000 men are employed.

At this point I wish to quote from a letter, under date of September 24, 1919, addressed to me by the Du Pont Co.:

The future of America's dyestuffs industry depends on the opportunity which shall be given it to cope during the formative period with the long-established German industry. American manufacturers have made marked progress during the four years they have been trying to establish this business. Color for color and dye for dye, the output is in every way equal to the prewar German product, but there is still much to be done; and without legislation, which will regulate the importation of such dyes as are not yet made in this country, we can not hope to complete the upbuilding of a self-contained dye industry here.

The regulating feature of the Longworth bill, we believe, will give the dye industry the needed protection until such time as it shall be fully established and able to compete, commercially, with the German trust. At the same time this regulating feature will protect the American consumers of dyes in the conduct of their business pending the production of full lines of dyes here.

The Du Pont Co. has invested $20,000,000 in its dye plant at Deepwater Point, N. J., and is now employing about 4,000 men in that industry. If given an opportunity it will have, in the near future, a dyestuffs plant which will go far toward making America forever independent of the German monopoly, whose completeness and power were shown as soon as the war shut off the importation of dyes.

The establishment of a dyestuffs industry here, as has been demonstrated by the war, is vital to the Nation from the standpoint of chemical preparedness for future wars. It will open up the development of the vastly important field of synthetic medicinals which also was in the hands of the German chemists before the war.

From the facts set forth in the communication I have quoted, it appears to me not only necessary that the manufacturers be protected by a tariff but that they also must have the benefit of a licensing system for at least a short time, and as the bill before us is limited to a period of two years I feel that in justice not only to the Du Pont Co. but to all other manufacturers of dyestuffs it is my duty to vote for the Longworth measure, and I trust it will pass including the licensing provision.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROSCOE C. McCULLOCH,
OF OHIO,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 30, 1919.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, having secured unanimous consent, I publish the following correspondence with the Secretary of War and the report referred to in the correspondence:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 29, 1919.

Hon. ROSCOE C. McCULLOCH,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to your remarks on the floor of the House of Representatives, as reported on pages 4378 to 4389, inclusive, of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, dated August 26, 1919.

I note that you referred to and had printed my letters of February 25 and 28, 1919. These letters contain the information which the War Department then had concerning conditions in the Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry, which information was the preliminary reports submitted by Gens. Pershing and Treat, and in my letter of February 28 I informed you that the full report would be forwarded as soon as the investigation had been completed.

On June 16, 1919, I wrote you another letter, a copy of which is inclosed herewith. No reference was made to this letter or its inclosures in your remarks on the floor on August 26, and I am therefore led to believe that it was never received by you. If such is the case and you will advise me, I will be pleased to furnish you a full copy of the report of the inspector and the other papers which were sent as inclosures to the letter in question.

Very truly, yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

(One inclosure.)

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 16, 1919.

Hon. ROSCOE C. McCULLOCH,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 10, 1919, requesting that you be furnished a copy of the report of the investigation of conditions in Company H, Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry, which was located at Cattaro, Dalmatia.

An investigation was made covering conditions not only in Company H but in all units of this regiment, and in order that you may be fully advised I am inclosing a full copy of the report of the inspector.

I am also sending you a copy of letters from the various commanders of the allied troops which served with the Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry in Italy. These letters show the esteem in which the officers and enlisted men of the regiment were held by the officers of the allied forces, and I think that after reading them you will agree with me that the Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry acquitted itself in a manner of which we may all be justly proud.

Very truly, yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

—

SEPTEMBER 26, 1919.

Hon. NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: On my return to my office I find your letter dated August 29. I received your letter dated June 16; also the report to which you refer.

I examined the report very carefully when received and I made reference to it in my remarks on the floor of the House on August 26, 1919. I did not put the report into the RECORD for the reason that it was very voluminous and because of its almost entire lack of reference to the subject in controversy, namely, the charges contained in the letter of Homer E. Black in regard to Company H of the Three hundred and

thirty-second Infantry, stationed at Cattaro, Dalmatia, Austria. The report details with great particularity the result of investigations made of other companies of the regiment, about which no complaints had been made so far as the records show, and only contains meager references to Company H.

In view, however, of your letter, I have decided to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the correspondence to which you refer, together with the full report, and for that purpose I have secured unanimous consent to-day.

Sincerely, yours, ROSCOE C. MCCULLOCH.

GENOVA, ITALY, *April 7, 1919.*

From: Col. J. A. Baer, Inspector General.
To: Inspector General American Expeditionary Forces.
Subject: Investigations of charges of improper conditions in Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry.

I.

This investigation was made February 23 to April 6, 1919, pursuant to paragraph 76, Special Order 48, General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, dated February 17, 1919.

II.

1. Charges have been made on the floor of Congress, based upon letters alleged to have been written by members of the Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry, an Ohio regiment. In these letters it is stated that:

a. Soldiers are insufficiently fed.
b. Soldiers are insufficiently clothed.
c. Soldiers have been driven to stealing food in order to subsist.
d. Soldiers have subsisted on horse meat.
e. Clothing of some men was so badly mended and patched as to scarcely hold together.
f. Commissioned officers are drinking to excess, are drunk practically all of the time, and their actions are so disgusting and so disgraceful that allied officers look down upon them with disgust.
g. Soldiers have not received any pay for a number of months.

2. Additional letters, alleged to have been received from the same sources, state that:

a. Enlisted men of Company F, Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry, at Cattaro, were receiving improper food; bread coarse and not worth eating; some food full of worms.
b. Some men almost skeletons; many men down with severe colds as result of working in rain.
c. Men exhausted on long marches court-martialed for falling out and subjected to severe discipline.
d. Entire company (F) is discontented.
e. White bread was offered but the offer was refused.
f. When men complained about the meals the company (F) was prevented from witnessing a football game.

III.

All noncommissioned officers were questioned, and all soldiers of the regiment who wished to make complaints were heard. All members of one company were questioned, and nearly all of the officers of the regiment were cross-examined. All officers in the American Expeditionary Forces in Italy connected with supply or administration were questioned.

IV.

1. (a) When it was decided to send troops to Italy, it was first intended to ration them from France. The length of the line of communications and the scarcity of rolling stock, together with the small number of American troops in Italy, brought about the decision that these troops should be rationed by the Italian commissary. An issue table was made converting the American ration as issued in France into the Italian weights and measures, the only difference being that jam was left out. Later a ration table was made in which an extra allowance of sugar was added to make up for the lack of jam.

The Italian officials accepted these ration tables and agreed to add to the ration, as issued to their troops, the additional articles required on this table. As far as was in their power, this was done. Some articles they did not have, such as candy and lard; and in some localities, during certain periods of the operations, potatoes were scarce; but substitutive articles such as canned peas, corn, and beans were issued in lieu thereof.

Butter was an article very hard to obtain in Italy, and at one time the issue of sugar was cut down, but even when cut down this issue was from five to seven and one-half times the sugar allowance of every adult man or woman in Italy.

At the times when the Italian commissary did not supply some of the ration articles the commanding officer of the supply depot, American Expeditionary Forces, Italy, would take up the matter with the chief of the Italian military delegation for British and American troops, and the issues would again approach normal.

(b) At the commencement of the drive, October 28, 1918, the supply depot, which had been located in the forward area at Villa France, was withdrawn to Alessandria—a position well in the rear—by orders of the Italian supremo commando. This was done as Villa Franca was needed as a supply base of the First Italian Army, and no other forward area was available owing to congestion of this area with allied troops. This caused a delay of eight days in the shipment of supplies. However, a small subdepot for rations and sales articles was established at Treviso.

(c) Up to the period of the commencement of the offensive the regiment was well fed and supplied, the only complaint justifiable being the sameness of the ration and the fact that frozen Argentine beef was sometimes unavailable and fresh beef supplied instead to the extent of 40 per cent of the issue in August and practically 100 per cent in October. The issues of potatoes and sugar were practically normal.

(d) The period of the offensive can be taken from October 28 until the middle of November. During this period iron rations were all that could be supplied on account of the rapidity of the advance and the breakdown of bridges. Before the advance every man was equipped with a new uniform and two suits of underwear. The extra suit of underwear was ordered carried in the packs. Many men threw away their packs during the advance, and these men are the ones who complained of having but one suit of underwear.

(e) At the end of this period the regiment was split up into three battalions and sent to separate stations. Brig. Gen. Charles G. Treat was put in command of base section 8, which was organized about November 21. The ration situation was brought to his attention November 28, and the quartermaster of the base section was directed to take up immediately the supply of better rations. The United States Army Ambulance Service had brought overseas, at the time it was given to the Italian Army, a large supply of American rations, articles which it used in conjunction with the Italian ration. These supplies were stored at Mantova and Genova. The First Battalion of the regiment was stationed at Treviso, and the Second Battalion at Cattaro, and the Third battalion at Fiume. The First Battalion was reported short of potatoes; the Third Battalion was reported as being on the straight Italian ration with no additions.

2. (a) On November 30 the quartermaster of the Ambulance Section was ordered to supply articles of the American ration to the First Battalion at Treviso. These rations were shipped on December 2. Owing to freight congestion they were not delivered and issued until December 11, from which date this battalion was adequately supplied with American rations, except at times a shortage of potatoes, which was made up in substitutive articles, and in the occasional issue of fresh Italian beef for frozen Argentine beef.

(b) When the Austrians retreated they broke down the railroad bridges and wagon bridges over the Piave and Tagliamento Rivers. As the armies were advancing rapidly, train loads of supplies were rushed to Treviso and later to Undine waiting for the repair of the bridges. These bridges were not repaired until the middle of December, and a tremendous congestion of loaded cars resulted at the above-mentioned points. The Adriatic was sown with mine fields, and there was a shortage of ships. The channels through the mine fields were known only to naval pilots. Admiral Bullard, in command of the American vessels in the Adriatic, promised to get a supply boat to supply his own naval stations and to allow the troops at Fiume and Cattaro to be supplied by this boat. This boat was never supplied. A destroyer was assigned to make trips with supplies, but before it could make its first trip it was relieved from the Adriatic station and ordered to the United States. The American Food Commission at Trieste promised to supply a boat to be used in the Adriatic, but this boat has never been supplied.

(c) The Second Battalion of the Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry left Ippiis on November 13, via Mestria and Venice, for Cattaro, at which place it arrived November 21. It was rationed upon its arrival by the Italian commissary. The Italians had great difficulty in keeping up their own supplies, as they lost on an average one supply vessel a week by mines, and on two occasions their commissary was down to half a day's supply. Notwithstanding these difficulties, American troops at Cattaro always received preferential treatment in the matter of issues.

(d) The vessel which took the troops to Cattaro took a small shipment of supplies which was sent from Treviso November 15. An attempt was made to send the barracks bags of this battalion on a later naval vessel shipment, but no vessel could be supplied and the Italians requested that the supply of this battalion be made by rail to Brindisi and from Brindisi by boat, but that no supplies be shipped from Treviso by rail until the port at Brindisi was ready to receive and forward them. In the meantime, arrangements were made by which the U. S. destroyer *Gregory* took clothing and supplies from Venice on December 23 to Fiume, the extent of its run. These were later transshipped to Cattaro on the U. S. destroyer *Birmingham*, which arrived on January 9. In the meantime a flour vessel, the *Western Plains*, had arrived at Cattaro on January 2 and had left there a quantity of white flour.

(e) Arrangements were finally made for the regular shipment of rations via Brindisi, shipments starting January 10, January 17, and February 5. After Brindisi had been declared open four cars were procured to take barrack bags. Although convoyed, the convoy was broken, two cars arriving at Brindisi, two other cars being lost, which, after eight days, were found at Verona. The Italians held the other two cars at Brindisi until the two lost cars arrived, and these were shipped to Cattaro and arrived about January 31. The second shipment of clothing also arrived about January 31. From the receipt of the first shipment of these supplies the troops at Cattaro received the American supplement to the ration until they were relieved on March 5.

(f) The Third Battalion, Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry, arrived at Fiume on November 19. The food conditions at Fiume were reported on November 28. Order was issued to supply these from the United States Ambulance Service storehouse, but the Italian railway officials requested that the cars should not be loaded until the railroad bridges were open and there was no danger of the cars being caught in the traffic blocks. These cars were ordered loaded on December 11 and shipped on December 14. They went to Treviso, where they were to receive some additional articles of the ration which could not be supplied at Mantova. These cars were caught in the traffic block, and on the advice of the Italian railway officials were unloaded, and the supplies placed in the warehouse at Treviso. Upon the resumption of traffic over the Tagliamento the Italians notified the quartermaster in time so that these cars, containing 17 days rations, including flour and bacon, crossed the bridges on the second day that traffic was resumed and arrived at Fiume on January 2.

(g) The Italian commissary at Fiume was supplying potatoes regularly, and an additional amount of flour was sent from the American Food Commission's store at Trieste on January 17.

Orders had been issued to withdraw this battalion from Fiume at the end of January, therefore as the Italian commissary was being supplied by rail at Fiume and had received its full ration complement, no further shipments were made from Mantova to Fiume, and the battalion left that station of February 12 for Genova.

3. (a) The repeated issues of rice and macaroni were tiresome to the men, and the mess sergeants soon commenced trading macaroni and rice for potatoes, cabbages, turnips, and, wherever available, for eggs and honey. In this way the ration was varied. Even at such out of the way places as the stations of the Second Battalion at Dalmatia the mess sergeants were able to commence this bartering of rations within two weeks of their arrival.

(b) The main difficulty with the ration supply was the sameness of the ration, and during some few short periods of campaign or of transport difficulties, the fact that the men were rationed on the straight Italian ration. During these latter periods the men did not deem the quantity sufficient. With these exceptions the ration has been ample and the men appeared will nourished.

4. STEALING OF FOOD.

The cases complained of as to men stealing food consisted:

(a) Of their taking turnips and cabbages from abandoned fields during the advance.

(b) In some few instances of men taking corned beef from their company kitchens.

(c) Of men collecting flour from the ground spilled from broken sacks in the unloading of flour ships at Zelenika, and cooking pancakes in their barracks.

(d) Of grapes taken from vines in the fields which afterwards were paid for by an assessment made on all members of the regiment.

(e) And of one man who stated that he always needed lots of sugar and would steal it from his company kitchen whenever he had the chance.

No other instances of the stealing of food were disclosed.

5. HORSE MEAT.

Frozen Argentine beef was not always available, and fresh beef was supplied instead. The cattle were not of the best quality and were frequently old mountain cattle and, in cases, draft cattle. The Italians allowed our inspectors to pick out the best and to apply the American test for tubercular cattle. This meat was butchered and on account of the absence of ice was issued to the companies the same day. It was sometimes cooked by uninstructed company cooks before it had hung 24 hours, and it was the appearance of this beef that caused the men to think they were being fed horse meat. There was no horse meat ever issued.

6. WORMY FOOD.

Several times worms or weevils were found in the cooked rice, but most of the men testified that they had actually seen them not more than two or three times Weevils were also found in the macaroni about as often as in the rice.

7. REFUSING WHITE BREAD.

When F Company first went to Dalmatia, it was issued bread made from white flour taken from a captured Austrian magazine. When the Serbians found that this was the only store of white flour in sight, they stopped the issue. No offer of white bread was ever "refused."

8. BREAD.

Owing to the scarcity of flour, Italian bread was made of a combination of whole-wheat flour, rice flour, and frequently corn meal. This made up into dark bread, which the men did not like. Italian corn meal, even when fresh, has a pungent, oily flavor, which the men, being unaccustomed to, took for must. This flavor remained in the bread when it was made of part corn meal. At times Italian bread was received with mold on the outside. This occurred frequently with the white bread baked by the American bakers in France and shipped to the front. After the drive it was first arranged to have the bread supplied by the Italians without the corn meal, our supply officers receiving a smaller quantity in proportion to the amount that was left out and receiving the corn meal to be used as mush. Later, white American flour was obtained from the American Food Commission ships and the bread was excellent.

9. CLOTHING.

(a) This regiment arrived in Italy on July 27, 1918, fully equipped, since which time every man has been reequipped completely twice and some of them have been reequipped completely three times. The first complete reequipment was made just before the drive. Every man was issued a complete new uniform and two suits of wool underwear. The extra suit of underwear was ordered to be carried in the packs. During the march a number of men threw their packs away and thus lost their extra suit of underwear.

(b) This regiment has been extremely wasteful with clothing. I examined a large pile of salvaged clothing and found many articles of uniform that had been absolutely unworn, but which evidently had not been of the proper sizes. The majority of the articles were merely soiled. There were many pairs of new shoes and many pairs of muddy serviceable shoes in the pile. In the matter of shoes, the leather appears never to have been greased, as the men did not like the brand of white dubbin that was issued to them. The company shoe-repair kits have never been used and were turned in as salvage.

(c) Many men, instead of wearing their new uniform during the drive, put this uniform in their barrack bags and wore old uniforms. The march was hard on clothing. At the end of the drive the Second and Third Battalions were sent immediately to Cattaro and Fiume.

(d) The Second Battalion did not have time to get its barrack bags, but did receive a small shipment of clothing before embarking at Venice. The first shipment of clothing for this battalion started, as stated above, December 24, and reached Cattaro January 9. The second shipment, with the barrack bags, arrived January 31. In the meantime the clothing of some of the men, especially breeches, had become badly worn. The men mended and patched their clothing, and in one company five men had their clothes so badly worn that they were not assigned to outside duty. All men had overcoats to wear on the outside, which hid the patched condition of their clothing.

Shoes were in bad condition, but Companies E, F, and G, and the machine-gun platoon were able to find tools and extemporized shoe repair kits with which they repaired shoes. They also borrowed shoes from the Serbian magazine for the men to wear while their own shoes were being repaired. Company H did not do this, and seven men had shoes in such condition that they were excused from guard duty.

(e) The first shipment of new clothing to the Third Battalion at Fiume was made by the first available sea transportation which left Venice December 24. The barrack bags had been shipped by rail and arrived the day before Christmas.

10. BUNKS.

At Fiume and Cattaro straw was very difficult to obtain. The one shipment of straw for the men to sleep on which was started for Fiume was lost or taken by the Italians, and it took some time until a second shipment could be obtained. At Cattaro two companies obtained straw and one company obtained an extra issue of two heavy Serbian blankets to be used as mattresses, but Company H did not obtain these blankets, nor did they obtain straw until shortly before their departure from Cattaro.

11. PHYSICAL CONDITION.

(a) During the drive the men made long marches. Company F, upon its arrival at Cattaro, was ordered to Cetinje, a march which included a hard climb over the mountains. Upon their return to station at Teodo many of the men looked worn and thin. They rapidly picked up, however, with the slackening of work and put on flesh. Upon arrival in Genova, Italy, the entire regiment was a hardy, stocky lot of men, and most of them had gained in weight.

(b) With regard to working in the rain, Company F was unloading ammunition from captured battleships, together with British, French, and Italian troops. They were doing the same work as the others, and when caught in the rain they were generally worked under cover. The distance to barracks made it better to work under cover than to march back to barracks in the rain.

(c) The average number of men who reported to the surgeon at sick call from the entire battalion was 33 men daily. The average number placed in quarters was 11. The greatest number in any one day in any one company, sick from any causes, was 10.

(d) The total hospital cases for the entire battalion from November 26 to March 5 was 94. The maximum number at any one time in the hospital was 17, and the minimum 9. Of these 94 hospital cases, 40 were influenza cases, slight colds, and slight fevers. This record is an exceedingly good one.

(e) The sick report of Company F from December 1 to March 5 shows the total number of cases in quarters 57, in hospital 3. These 3 appear on the record a second time. During the time of unloading shells from the captured warships, December 5 to January 4, only 38 men were on sick report from all causes.

12. MEN EXHAUSTED ON LONG MARCHES COURT-MARTIALED FOR FALLING OUT.

On the march Company F made from Cattaro to Cetinje, mentioned above, 91 men fell out on the first day. The company reached camp on the second day and was ordered to return on the third day. Most of the men who fell out on the first day rejoined the company that night, but six men who fell out on the first day had not joined the company by the time the company was on its way back toward Cattaro. These men were met by an officer of the company, who told them to go back down the hill, that the company was following them and was marching back. They were to join the company that night. These men spent the night in a house a short distance from the road. They did not make an effort to join their company. They did not get up in time in the morning, and were still cooking their breakfast at 11 a. m., when their company passed them, and they allowed it to pass them without joining it. They followed the company down hill, and were making arrangements to spend another night without joining the company when they were found by officers who had been sent back to search for them. They were court-martialed, not for falling out, but for being absent without leave.

13. WHEN MEN OF COMPANY F COMPLAINED OF MEALS THE COMPANY WAS PREVENTED FROM WITNESSING A FOOTBALL GAME.

This incident complained of was supposed to have been on Christmas Day, 1918, at Teodo. A game of baseball had been arranged with the sailors of the U. S. destroyer *Luce*, to be played Christmas morning. The *Luce* was ordered to sail Christmas morning, and on Christmas Eve it was announced that there would be no game. Late Christmas Eve the sailing was delayed until Christmas afternoon, and at reveille Christmas morning the men were notified that there would be a game on Christmas morning, which was played (resulting in a victory for Company F, 9 to 6). Company F was not prohibited from attending this game.

14. PAY.

Up to the time of the drive payments were regular. The troops started the drive on October 28, and the drive was considered ended about the middle of November. The First Battalion was paid November 19, and the Third Battalion November 23. The Second Battalion had left for Cattaro on November 13, and the paymaster who paid the other two battalions missed this battalion by two days. He started for Cattaro, and arrived there on December 9, and paid the Second Battalion for October. It took 17 days for the paymaster to make the trip. The November pay rolls were not figured out until later, as the signed pay rolls were not all received until December 22. The First Battalion was then paid for November on January 6, and the Second Battalion on January 12, and the Third Battalion on January 11.

The December pay was received by the First Battalion January 26, by the Third Battalion January 30. The Second Battalion was not able to get their signed December pay rolls into the hands of the paymaster until January 26, therefore it was decided to pay for both December and January together, and this was done in February.

The Second Battalion's pay for October, November, and December was one and one-half months late for each payment.

15. COMMISSIONED OFFICERS DRINKING TO EXCESS.

(a) To understand the reports about officers drinking to excess, the conditions under which this regiment served must be understood. It was used for purposes of propaganda. Practice marches were arranged for the regiment in country where it would be seen by Austrian airplanes. They were sent to various Italian cities where they were hailed as the "ultima Speranza." Officers and men were entertained and feted by the Italians, British, and French. It is the custom for southern Europeans to drink wine at all meals except breakfast. Their wine is light and pure and is drank instead of water. Wine was served at the dinners given to the regiment. No testimony whatever showed that any American officers were ever seen in an intoxicated condition at them.

(b) To return this hospitality it was decided to give one big party at Valleggio. A minstrel show was arranged and was given in a roped-off inclosure. Besides light refreshments, wine and some champagne were served. There were several hundred foreign officers present and the officers of the regiment, and from the amount of wine served there was not enough to go around and put anyone under the influence of liquor. See evidence of Lieut. Col. William Graham Everson, Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry, a minister of the Baptist Church, page 117.

Two enlisted men report that four American officers on this occasion walked down the street singing on their way home, but they did not know their names, as they belonged to a different battalion from that of the soldiers. A sentry also reported an unnamed officer as crossing his post into camp under the influence of liquor.

(c) At Fiume on New Year's Eve the dentist of the Third Battalion is alleged to have been under the influence of liquor. The testimony would not sustain charges of intoxication.

(d) From June 8, 1918, to March 31, 1919, there were only 83 cases of drunkenness in the entire regiment of 4,000 men.

(e) At Cattaro testimony discloses the fact that at times there was considerable drinking. Capt. Wallace W. Johns, Company H, Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry, appeared several times under circumstances in which the men thought he had been drinking. First Lieut. John F. Quensen, Company H, Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry, appeared once under the influence of liquor. In the mess, of which Capt. Johns was senior, on one occasion a naval officer knocked down a mess attendant and struck the sergeant of the guard. No action was taken on this beyond a verbal report made Capt. Johns to the senior naval commander at the station. On two other occasions officers appeared when men thought they had been drinking, but except in the case of the naval officer there was not sufficient evidence brought out to convict on charges of intoxication.

Capt. Johns and First Lieut. Quensen have been relieved from duty with their company.

(f) The attitude of foreign officers toward the officers of the regiment has been complimentary in the extreme. The Italian and British generals under whom the regiment has served have been loud in their praises, both of the quality of the troops and of the efficiency and

gentlemanly conduct of the officers. Our officers have been decorated and feted by the foreign officers, which would not have been done had our officers been looked upon with disgust. (See commendatory letters, pp. 93–103, Ex. VIII.)

(g) Numerous trivial complaints were made, extracts of which appear in Exhibit VII. These show by their captiousness the extent to which members of this organization are given to complaining of trivialties.

16. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Capt. James B. Ettridge, commanding officer of supply depot, American Expeditionary Forces, Italy, should have seen in September that the Italian commissary had difficulty in supplying the additional articles required for our ration. He did not avail himself of the power conferred by Army Regulations to make open market purchases in order to complete the ration. He contented himself instead with stirring up the Italians. When orders were given to supply American rations to the regiment, Maj. McSweeney was to supply all articles except potatoes and onions, Capt. Ettridge to supply potatoes. Capt. Ettridge's attitude is shown in his sending a letter suggesting that no shipment of potatoes from France be made unless on order of the commanding general, base section 8. (See p. 43 of Ex. III—L.)

This would make the commanding general act as supply officer of the regiment and would relieve Capt. Ettridge of all responsibility for any failure of supply.

(b) Capt. D. R. Poston, regimental supply officer Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry, from September, 1918, to the end of January, 1919, busied himself with the supply of matériel more than with that of rations. The ration situation was reported to him frequently and he should have known of it as supply officer, but it can not be found that he did anything to remedy the failure of the Italian supplies.

His attitude in regard to salvage was wasteful. From the piles of salvage I have seen he evidently received anything turned in, whether serviceable or not, and issued new in its place. He has been discharged from the service of the United States, leaving the regiment January 26, 1919.

(c) Col. William Wallace, commanding the Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry, did not attain the excellence of administration in his regiment of which it was capable. The regiment was well instructed but it was not held up to the minor details of sanitation of billets or messes. The men are not well set up, nor smart nor military in appearance. Its equipment was not properly taken of, especially the shoes, which were not oiled, the shoe-repair kits issued were not used, but were turned in and when the emergency arose in Dalmatia the organizations had to find tools and extemporize shoe-repair kits. He allowed serviceable clothing to be salvaged unduly. His attitude toward his men was that of sneering criticism and he has not succeeded in making of the good material at hand a regiment of good soldiers.

V.

CONCLUSIONS.

(a) For a large part of its service in Italy the Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry was fed on the Italian ration, to which additional issues were made to bring it up to the value of the American ration as issued in France. The Italian Government made all the additions in its power. The ration did not have sufficient variation and the men did not like it, especially the macaroni. The soldiers did receive sufficient food and were as well fed as any of the organizations in the advanced area in France.

(b) During the period immediately after the drive some of the soldiers' clothing was badly worn. Due to difficulties of transportation, new clothing did not arrive for one and one-half months in some instances. No one suffered from lack of clothing.

(c) No soldiers were driven to stealing food in order to subsist.

(d) No horse meat was ever issued to members of this regiment.

(e) Not more than seven or eight men had their clothing so badly worn that it could not be mended, and these were relieved of outside duty, although they had serviceable overcoats with which to hide the condition of their clothing when they went outside.

(f) Commissioned officers did not drink to excess. No testimony could be obtained which would sustain charges of drunkenness against any officer of this regiment. Allied officers have been friendly and complimentary toward them in the extreme.

(g) The Second Battalion, stationed in Dalmatia, received pay for October, November, and December one and one-half months late. Except during the month of November, soldiers received pay during each month.

(h) The food of Company F, at Cattaro, was the same as that of the other organizations there. Some macaroni and some rice issued all organizations contained worms or weevils at times, but very few men personally saw these in their food more than three or four times.

(i) Some men were thin after the exertion of the marches during the drive. They rapidly picked up and are a hardy, healthy lot.

(j) Men were not court-martialed for falling out on account of being exhausted on long marches, but six men who fell out and did not make an effort to join their company were tried for absence without leave after they were absent more than three days.

(k) Only a few men in Company F are discontented.

(l) No offer of white bread was ever refused in Company F.

(m) Company F was not prevented from witnessing a football game on Christmas day, but instead had a baseball game provided for them. No football game was ever scheduled.

(n) Although the service of the Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry was under unusual conditions of transportation and dispersion of command, if due foresight and systematic care had been exercised in the period before the drive some of the conditions would have been greatly alleviated.

(o) The conditions existing after the drive were due to difficulty of transportation, and everything possible was done to ration and equip the regiment with the exception of early procurement of potatoes.

(p) That Capt. D. R. Poston was not efficient in the administration of his office as supply officer, Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry.

(q) That Capt. James B. Ettridge, Quartermaster Corps, commanding supply depot, American Expeditionary Forces, Italy, has not shown due energy and initiative in bettering the ration conditions of the Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry, especially in the procurement of fresh vegetables.

(r) That the administration of the Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry in Italy under Col. William Wallace was not efficient, and if the regiment were to remain in service the best interests of the Government would be attained by relieving him from command and assigning a new commanding officer.

(s) That Brig. Gen. C. G. Treat, commanding base section 8, did everything possible under existing conditions to relieve the situation.

VI.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

(a) In view of the fact that the supply depot, American Expeditionary Forces, Italy, is no longer supplying troops and that the supplies now there are being disposed of, that Capt. James B. Ettridge, Quartermaster Corps, be allowed to continue to close out the depot.

(b) In view of the fact that the Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry is on its way to the United States for muster out of the service, that Col. William Wallace be allowed to continue in command until it is mustered out.

J. A. BAER.

(Two inclosures. Exhibits and testimony. Telegram directing investigation.)

—

CATTARO, *March 4, 1919.*

DEAR MAJOR: In the moment that you and the battalion under your orders are leaving Cattaro I warmly wish you good fortune. It is spontaneous with me to express to you my strongest and most cordial satisfaction that certainly you will extend to each officer, to your excellent troops, the worthy representatives of the great American people.

To all, dear Major, I wish only what a soldier can wish to a friendly and valorous soldier; and I send you also in the name of my officers and of my troops the expression of my cordial sympathy.

Receive, dear Major, the wishes of good fortune.

(Signed) Gen. CHIODI,
Commander of Italian Troops in Cattaro.

—

CATTARO, *March 4, 1919.*

To the COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS IN CATTARO:

On occasion of your departure from our town I feel it my duty to express to you and to your officers and soldiers the best and sincerest thanks for all the help you gave us during your stay among us.

Your officers and soldiers have won the esteem of the whole population by their gentlemanly and friendly behavior, for which we have only words of praise.

With the best wishes to you and to your troops on your return home, I am, sincerely, yours,

Prof. R. PERUCCIO,
Member of the National Committee for the District of Cattaro.

—

(Order No. 15.)

CATTARO, *February 28, 1919.*

COMMANDER OF ALLIED TROOPS IN MONTENEGRO AND CATTARO:

At the time when the American battalion is leaving Cattaro for home, the general, commanding the allied troops in Montenegro and Cattaro, wishes to thank them for the services they have rendered during their stay and for the part they took in reestablishing order during the troubles, of January, 1919.

The general addresses to Maj. Scanland, and to the American officers and soldiers, his best wishes for their happiness.

Gen. TAHON,
Commander of Allied Troops in Montenegro and Cattaro.
(Signed) TAHON.

—

(No. 1842.)

CATTARO, *March 3, 1919.*

OFFICER COMMANDING AMERICAN TROOPS IN CATTARO.

SIR: At the moment when the American troops are to leave the Gulf of Cattaro, I consider it my duty to express to you, your officers, your noncommissioned officers and men, my deepest consideration for all services which you have rendered to me and my regiment during your sojourn in the Gulf of Cattaro.

At the time when, for nonsufficient number of soldiers, I could not safely guard various stores and deposits in Cattaro and neighborhood, you, with your men, volunteered to come to help me, and enabled me to guard safely these stores.

Your officers and men have carried out their duty to my satisfaction.

I have no sufficient words to express my feelings to thank you for all you did.

I am, sir, yours, faithfully,

GIGOURI RISLILISII,
Licutenant Colonel commanding Second Jago-Slav Regiment.

—

FIUME, *February 9, 1919.*

MY DEAR EVERSON: I hear with much regret that your marching orders have come. During your stay in Fiume I have got to know a little of the American which has played such a decisive rôle in the war and which has been such a faithful and loyal ally. It is a privilege which I value highly to have been so intimately associated with you and the officers and men of the American contingent.

I wish to express to you and them on behalf of the British contingent the great pleasure it has been to us to have had you as our comrades here, and our sincere regret that the time has now come when we must say good-by and each go his separate way. I know that both Col. Wallace and you share with me the hope that the sentiments of mutual appreciation and affection which animate our respective contingents are the emblem of the lasting friendship of our great countries.

Let me say how much I appreciate your personal work here in the difficult situation of Fiume, and I thank you sincerely for the loyal and straightforward way in which you have always acted toward me in the spirit of true comradeship.

Good-by, my dear Colonel, and Godspeed you and yours.

Yours, very sincerely,

H. GORDON.

From Gen. Gordon, commanding British troops in Fiume.

A true copy:

CHARLES L. KRUM,
Captain, Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry, Adjutant.

—

(Memorandum.)

HEADQUARTERS 332D INFANTRY,
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, ITALY, A. P. O. 901,
February 24, 1919.

I have never seen a more enthusiastic ovation than that given the American troops upon their departure from Fiume.

The British, French, Italian, and Serbian officers and soldiers marched to the station. The civilians of all the political factions

turned out en masse. British, French, and Italian sailors vied with the soldiers. The railroad yards were packed with people, all expressing admiration for our officers and soldiers. There were three bands—one British, one Italian, and one civilian. Lieut. Gen. Brazioli and staff from the Italians, Lieut. Gen. Traine and staff from the French, Brig. Gen. Gordon and staff from the British, all remained for nearly two hours.

I was told by the Spanish consul that there had never been a finer bunch of soldiers in Fiume than the American troops. Mr. Rolland, director of the Adria Steamship Co. (an Englishman), told me, "I am proud to have some part in honoring your splendid soldiers. This is the greatest gathering I have seen in Fiume during my 30 years' residence here."

I am sure our soldiers have made a splendid record and that we have the friendship of all the allied officers and soldiers, together with the admiration of all the civilians.

WILLIAM G. EVERSON,
Lieutenant Colonel Three hundred and thirty-third Infantry.

—

(Urgent, No. 4381.)

HEADQUARTERS INTERALLIED FORCES OF OCCUPATION,
Fiume, February 8, 1919.

To Lieut. Col. EVERSON,
Commanding American Troops in Fiume:

The departure of the battalion is a cause of sincere regret. I, and with me the entire Italian presidio of Fiume, were very happy because of the presence of these bold soldiers in arms who had proudly divided the fatigue and the honors of the last great victory.

I beg you, Colonel, to express to all your officers and soldiers my hearty good-bye. Tell them that they go back to the great and strong America, having nobly accomplished their mission. They leave in our heart an indelible gratitude and admiration.

(Signed) BRAZIOLI,
Lieutenant General, Commanding Troops of Occupation.

—

HEADQUARTERS INTERALLIED "M. P."
Fiume, February 10, 1919.

To Lieut. Col. EVERSON,
American Battalion in Fiume:

In the moment in which the fine and valorous American troops leave this town, allow me, Colonel, to give my best thanks for the valid and conscientious cooperation that I had from the detachment of American soldiers in the delicate and difficult service of military police in Fiume.

With real regret I see the departure of these soldiers, and to them I present my best salute and those of the Italian Carabinieri.

Yours, truly,

(Signed) ABBA,
Major of Carabinieri.

—

(Bulletin No. 1.)

HEADQUARTERS BASE SECTION NO. 8, S. O. S.,
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
A. P. O. 901–E, Italy, January 30, 1919.

The following correspondence exchanged between the Italian Ministry of War, Rome, and the commanding general American troops in Italy, eulogistic of the services of American troops while on duty in Italy, is published for the information of all concerned:

* * * * * * *

"ROME, *January 24, 1919.*

"The Minister of War to Gen. Treat, Chief American Military Mission to Italy, Zone of War.

"MY DEAR GENERAL: The supreme command will have already advised your mission that both the Government and this ministry—although viewing with sorrow the prospective departure from Italy of the magnificent American regiment up to now on our front—have readily agreed to your proposal that steps be taken for the repatriation of the regiment itself.

"Nevertheless, I desire to add the expression of my admiration for such well-deserving troops, who, in a noble and generous show of enthusiasm, rushed to the side of our soldiers in the solemn hour when the destinies of the country and humanity were being accomplished.

"May it be your pleasure to extend to the officers and enlisted men of the regiment which is being repatriated the cordial and grateful greetings which the whole Italian Army addressed to them through me—an army which is happy and proud of having fought and conquered, having at its side such a noble and illustrious representation of the powerful American Army.

"May it be your pleasure to repeat to them that this necessary separation will not destroy the bonds of fraternal comradeship which the soldiers of America and Italy learned to form between themselves on the battle fields in the glory of a great victory.

"May this mutual understanding and these common intentions, which to-day unite them during the war, find them to-morrow and forever fraternally bound together in the no less glorious conquests of work, progress, and civilization.

"With these wishes and this confidence, I repeat my expressions of highest consideration.

"Sincerely, yours,

"(Signed) Gen. E. CAVIGLIA."

—

"HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN MILITARY MISSION TO ITALY,
"January 28, 1919.

"S. E. Lieut. Gen. E. CAVIGLIA,
"Ministro della Guerra, Rome, Italy.

"DEAR SIR: Your letter of January 24, 1919, relative to the repatriation of American troops serving in Italy has been received. The instructions of the commando supreme referred to therein will be complied with as soon as transmitted to me.

"Every American officer and soldier who has had the privilege and honor of serving in Italy will take home with him an indelible recollection of the considerate and generous treatment accorded him on every hand.

"History is sure to recognize the trials and difficulties under which Italy has labored and the far-reaching influence of her glorious victory.

"America's heart and soul was dedicated to the end that righteousness and justice should prevail on the earth, and if by their presence American troops in Italy have added to the moral and physical strength of the Italian Army, it is a source of great satisfaction.

"Your generous letter of commendation will be communicated to our troops.

"Sincerely, yours,

"CHARLES G. TREAT,
"Brigadier General, U. S. A."

* * * * * * *

2. This bulletin will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formation after its receipt.

By command of Brig. Gen. Treat.

SAMUEL G. JONES,
Colonel of Cavalry, U. S. A., Chief of Staff.

—

(Memorandum for Col. Joseph A. Baer, 332d Infantry, Italy.)

MARCH 28, 1919.

1. I have recently been informed that the Second Battalion of the Three hundred and thirty-second Infantry has been under criticism. For your information I wish to state that I was with this battalion off and on for nearly a month, while on detached duty in Dalmatia and Montenegro. During this time I lived with some of its officers and had considerable association with the men. I was greatly impressed with the general caliber of its rank and file.

2. I inspected this battalion, and my opinion is that its officers are an able and efficient group of men. Its morale was excellent—good discipline and everything running smoothly.

3. Splendid work was being carried out in numerous lines, in repair shops, reconstructing cable railroad lines, rebuilding automobiles, etc., showing marked versatility among the personnel.

4. The entire battalion was held in the highest esteem by the people of Montenegro and Cattaro Bay, and by the officers and men of the Allied troops with whom they worked or were associated.

5. The rumor of the splendid record of this battalion had reached me before my arrival, and I was so impressed with the way in which its work had been done, and the high record for American honesty, efficiency, good judgment, and sobriety, which it has undoubtedly left there, that I feel this battalion should receive special commendation for the splendid record which it has made in Cattaro Bay and Montenegro.

(Signed) CHAS. W. FURLONG,
Major, G. S., U. S. A.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM H. HILL,

OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 30, 1919.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, the animated discussion of the cold-storage bill and the success with which the gentlemen of the Committee on Agriculture have met the criticisms of the measure have impressed me that they have given the problem very thorough consideration. It seems to me that they are offering a measure which fairly and fully meets the requirements of control in interstate commerce of foods that are susceptible to preservation by cold storage. But I do not believe that this bill when enacted will, or that any other measure designed to control the interstate traffic in cold-storage foods could, appreciably lower the cost of food to the consumer. Causes both physical and psychological underlie the present-day conditions due to which the dollar has steadily grown less valuable in exchange for those things which the people must have. Hoarding of food in cold-storage warehouses is but a trifling element in the world-wide condition which has followed the orgy of destruction of wealth through which we have passed.

I say this with no thought of defending the profiteer who uses the cold-storage warehouse as an instrument to enable him to take advantage of the food necessities of the people, and to exact from them tribute beyond a conscionable and legitimate profit. The Congress has provided, I believe, adequate laws for dealing with the profiteers, and if the administrative branch of the Government does not drag violators into the courts and put the fear of the law into their hearts, then it is for the people to put into power an administration which will enforce the laws.

In New York State, my home State, because of the great concentration there of population, we are more deeply interested in cold storage than any other State. I believe that more food is held in storage there than in any other State. Public necessity requires that the men who have to do with the distribution of food take advantage of this means of equalizing the supply to the market through seasons of production and nonproduction. Scattered throughout New York State are cold-storage warehouses to which are brought food supplies from all parts of the country—fruits from California, apples from Oregon, poultry and eggs from Iowa. The warehouses are owned and operated by local business men who rent storage space to the owners of food supplies, and contract to maintain a certain degree of temperature in the space rented for the period during which the

foods are held there. The responsibility of the warehouseman is limited to maintaining storage space in sanitary condition at the degree of temperature specified by the owners of the commodities stored. The owner of the food may be a private individual who has in his back yard an apple tree which produces a few bushels of apples for his family use during the winter, and which he protects from deterioration by placing them in the cold-storage warehouse. Or he may be a wholesale egg merchant whose agents scour the Middle West during those seasons when the industrious and beneficent hen is most active, collecting the fruit of her involuntary labors and shipping them by the carload to cold-storage warehouses convenient to the great centers of population in the East, there to await the requirements of the market.

There is such a warehouse in the largest city in the district which sent me here, at Binghamton, N. Y. And it is my observation that this is a very useful institution, both locally and to the great cities which are half a day's freight shipment distant. The thrifty housewife who buys eggs in the public market during the season of plenty finds space here to store the eggs and thus to protect the family purse from the high prices of the winter season. I know of other housewives who join together in the battle against the general high cost of living by raising a neighborhood pig. They put into cold storage the meat when the pig is slaughtered, and at intervals during the months following they go to the warehouse for the Sunday roast. Thus, when utilized by old-fashioned thrift, the cold-storage warehouse affords a very practical solution of the problem we all are wrestling with of making both ends meet.

Through this warehouse passes a constant stream of food products on its way to the markets in New York. Supplies are brought here from other cold-storage warehouses more distant from the market, and shipments are made from this warehouse direct into the city of New York, crossing the boundaries of three States en route, as the demands from the city call for supplies from this reservoir of food.

The cold-storage warehouse is an institution of the greatest practical usefulness. It is essential in the process of the orderly and economical distribution of food supplies. The business should be developed and encouraged. In my locality the business is under the direction of capable, progressive, honest business men. They are entitled to the protection that this measure will give to the industry. They should have the benefit which will accrue to the industry from the supervision which the bill provides and which will prevent misuse of cold storage, which is becoming increasingly important in food distribution.

Comparison of Observations Made on Visits to Japan, China, and Shantung—Matured, Waiting, and Eagerly Expecting Further Development, More Than One-Quarter of Globe's Inhabitants Constitute the Far Eastern Question—Course of the World May Be Vitally Changed in Less Time Than Visits Cover by Events Occurring There.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ERNEST R. ACKERMAN,

OF NEW JERSEY,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, September 27, 1919.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege and pleasure to visit China and Japan on three different occasions, and I appreciate the opportunity afforded me by the House to lay before it some observations made on those visits. They were made during the last 20 years at about a decade apart, thus enabling me to notice the rapidity with which the customs and ideas of the Occident are being adopted by those residing in the Orient.

Upon the occasion of my first visit to Japan, when over a dozen cities were included in my itinerary, I found that it was truly oriental in every sense of the imagination. The jinrikisha, or "man-power" carriage, was much in evidence. In fact, it was practically the only means of land transportation outside of the railways.

The dress of the natives, the curiosity the people displayed when Americans stopped at their shops, and the quaint, naive ways of the people were particularly noticeable.

When I returned in 1905 street cars were in operation in many of the large cities, and even a few automobiles had begun to make their appearance.

In 1914, revisiting many cities and adding new ones to my list, although the old picturesqueness still remained I noticed that electric trams ran everywhere and the increase of automobiles was very marked. Excursions were being made by them to many points radiating from the big cities of Yokohama, Kioto, Tokyo, and Kobe, and there was much agitation that the streets be widened and paved in order to permit of the smoother passage of these vehicles.

In 1895 the dress of the Japanese women conformed to the lines which undoubtedly had been pursued by them for many years, the old quaint and attractive customs being adhered to religiously. By 1914 it was quite apparent that the growing acquaintance with the fashions of London and Paris had resulted in changes in the dress of the ladies, and the prevailing modes as adopted by the ladies in England and France could already be noted in large numbers, although the colors were rather more vivid and orientally inclined than those to be seen in the capitals of Europe.

Trains de luxe, having dining cars patterned after the European or American models, were to be noted on the occasion of long journeys, and every inducement was being offered by means of the Travel Society, a national society for the promotion of sight-seeing, for travel in Japan and to induce Japanese to see not only their own country but to extend their visits far beyond the boundaries of the home country.

While earthquakes are still almost a daily occurrence, so much so that newspapers joke about the "real estate market being unsettled," yet the fear of these earth tremors has not prevented substantial buildings, exceeding two stories in height, from being erected in many of the large cities, thus changing in some instances most markedly the ancient character of the Japanese sky line.

The progressiveness of Japan has had its influence upon its big neighbor, China. It is but a 36-hour sail from Nagasaki, the great Japanese coaling port, to the mouth of that mighty river upon which Shanghai is located, the Yangtze. Large seagoing steamers of 20,000 tons can not anchor off the Bund of Shanghai itself, but at Woosung, a suburb, a launch is boarded which lands you at the city of Shanghai, 6 miles distant. However, vessels of lesser tonnage and smaller draft steam up to the city and discharge cargo at the wharves.

Outside the ancient walled city of Shanghai a very large metropolitan center exists. Separate concessions have been given to the Germans, English, Japanese, French, Russians, and Americans. Separate post offices, operating under the direct supervision of their respective countries, were set up in each one of these concessions, and after the Chinese had perfected a postal system of their own they also performed similar services for those who would patronize the city.

The train de luxe which runs twice a week from Shanghai through Nanking and Tientsin to Peking, leaves, or did leave, in the early part of the afternoon. From the Astor House, in Shanghai, 10 minutes' ride by carriage or jinrikisha, or 5 minutes by automobile, brings you to the eastern station, from which the train departs.

While the capital which furnished the means to construct the roadbed and the rolling stock was furnished by Englishmen, yet, as far as I was able to observe, the employees, the engineers, the brakemen, and the attachés in the dining and passenger cars were all Chinese. A better roadbed I never traveled over, and while the cars were of the English corridor type, having small compartments in which four people could be seated, but which for first-class travelers were generally limited to two, they were most comfortably upholstered. Chinese attendants, speaking perfect English, at the proper hour presented you with a menu and saw that a table was brought into each compartment, where the food was served; and although I have had the experience of traveling on almost all the principal railways of the United States, besides practically all of the trunk lines in Europe, Russia, Egypt, and nearly all in India, it is no exaggeration to say that the meal on the trip between Shanghai and Nanking was one of the best that I have ever enjoyed. That was also the opinion of the ladies who were in our party on that occasion.

From Shanghai you go through Soochow and Chinkiang to Nanking, a distance of 193 miles, which is accomplished in a little less than 7 hours. From Nanking large palatial river steamers are available to take you to Hankow, up the Yangtze, a distance of about 400 miles.

Nanking is reached about 7 o'clock in the evening. The train, after stopping at the town station, proceeds to the ferry side, where you transfer to a ferryboat to cross the Yangtze, whose mighty waters in impressive volume are flowing on their way to the sea. After a water trip of half or three-quarters of an hour you land in Pukow, and the sleeping car is available for your 36-hour ride to Tientsin. Through Shantung this portion of the road was owned by the Germans.

The railroad tracks in the terminal yards are numerous, and there was ample room for extension of the then growing business for many years to come. Large classes of commodities of all kinds were piled up in the "godowns," or warehouses, for transmission to points in the interior. The cars from here on are not quite equal to those on the line between Shanghai and Nanking, but they are of a type similar to those that have been used for many years on lines in Germany, say, between Hamburg and Berlin or Dresden and Munich. The fault was not so much with the character of the cars or their general usefulness as it was with the lack of attention that the cars seemed to receive; they were dusty and dirty. The Chinese were much more cleanly, as far as their care of the cars was concerned, as compared with the amount of care evidenced on the part of those trusted with the custody of the cars as you enter them at the Pukow station. Evidences of inattention were numerous, and while the fact that there had been a heavy drought in the immediate vicinity might have contributed to the reason for their being so dusty, yet if painstaking care had been used by the car cleaners they could have been put in more presentable and comfortable shape for the passengers. German cars, German locomotives, German employees of every kind, were here in evidence, although as far as the laborers along the tracks were concerned a number of Chinese were seen mixed in with those who had evidently been born in the fatherland.

The train ran smoothly during the night, and in the morning we were about one-third of the distance to Tientsin and near the port of Hsu Chow Fu, where a branch line runs to Ching Chow, a junction point on the main line between Hankow and Peking. From Chinkiang the Grand Canal of China, which serves as a great artery of commerce, runs in a northwesterly direction, emptying into the Yellow Sea at Tong-ku on the Gulf of Chi-li.

During the day we went through large fields of corn, which appeared in a splendid state of cultivation. We also saw numerous fields of wheat everywhere. The coolies were busy looking after their crops, and the whole geographical appearance of this section for hours and hours reminded us very much of traveling through Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, or Minnesota at the time of their respective harvests.

The meals served on the German part of the line were not quite equal to those served on the lines between Shanghai and Nanking, but they were palatable in spite of the fact that a majority of the passengers had not been accustomed to the heavy fare served in the Far East.

Twenty hours after leaving Pukow you reach Tsinan, where a branch line of 245 miles runs to Kiaochow or to the port of Tsingtau. Tsinan is on the Yellow River and a night's ride from Tientsin. In the early morning the train reaches Tientsin, having traveled in a northerly direction through 500 miles of the Province of Shantung.

Outside Tientsin a change of cars is made for Peking, which is 87 miles distant. The through train from the Trans-Siberian Line comes down from Harbin, Changchung, Mukden, and Shan-hai-kwan and joins the road at Tientsin, and as the sleeper is shunted from the Trans-Siberian train at Tientsin, travelers must content themselves with an ordinary first-class Chinese car, which, however, is not at all uncomfortable, for the ride of less than three hours from Tientsin to Peking.

From the encyclopædias we learn that the Province of Shantung has 56,000 square miles of territory, or is approximately about the same size as the State of Illinois, while the population consists of 36,000,000 people. In Shantung also are located the birthplaces of the sages Confucius and Mencius, whose memories are highly revered by 400,000,000 of Chinese. Could anything be imagined to excite a people to a greater degree of resentment toward a proposition, or to a greater feeling of animosity, than taking away from them, even temporarily, first, the place from which their distinguished religious teachers emanated, or, second, limiting their sovereignty over an exceedingly rich and fertile agricultural territory?

It has been rumored that the Japanese are not entirely satisfied with the net result of the peace conference as far as they are concerned. China, they claim, invoked the aid of the great powers in times past to make Japan relinquish the rights to the Liaotung Peninsula after the Chino-Japanese war, and succeeded in so doing. China also, it is alleged, sided with Russia at one time and with Germany at another, in order to bring pressure on Japan so that Japan was robbed of the fruits of victory during a certain occasion, but that was when she was under a monarchial form of government. Since she has been a Republic no acts of this kind are properly chargeable to her. Japan says she is surprised that anyone doubts her honesty in her statement that she will return the Province to China in the near future, and from newspaper accounts she certainly is moving toward that end, but from an acquaintance with the Japanese people, and especially with those of the higher business classes, I feel sure the pleasant relations between Japan and the United States will be diminished if too much pressure is put to bear on her to give up prematurely the Province of Shantung, which she considered, with reason, a legitimate compensation for the military aid which she has incurred in behalf of the Allies and associated powers.

Since Japan was made to renounce monetary compensation from Russia in the Russo-Japanese war, she has been very sore, especially toward America. I know this is so beyond question, for when conversing with reflective, thinking Japanese they tap their heads and say in picturesque language, "You have hurt us here," meaning that their pride has been hurt; that they were not recognized as being worthy of the reward that their arms had obtained for them, albeit that they are friendly disposed, and would have liked to have retained their regard for America.

The railroads in the Far East are, of course, in their infancy, but the possibilities for their rapid extension are tremendous. In fact, the entire country is gridironed with projected lines, for which large tonnage is predicted. Great extensions are contemplated, and by reason of the fact that vessels of great draft can load at the quay at Pukow, on the Yangtze, the Germans had provided liberally for a large system of docks and quays in order to meet the traffic of the future, which they anticipated obtaining.

As an instance of the vision displayed by the Japanese, we can point to Mukden in Manchuria, which has been laid out as if to take care of the demands of commerce a hundred years from now.

If Shantung is economically dominated by the Japanese, it seems to me that they will possess what might almost be termed the heart of China in so far as the facilities for competing with the rest of China are concerned, and this will additionally contribute toward making them still more formidable competitors of the Chinese Nation, thus sowing the seeds for possible future misunderstandings which might serve as pretexts for less friendly relations.

The city of Peking is progressing by leaps and bounds. By cutting off their queues the Chinese have discarded the badge of servitude which the Manchus imposed upon them, and with their short black hair are hardly to be distinguished at first glance from the Japanese. One is astonished at the progress that has been made during the last 20 years in Peking. What will it be in the next 20? The streets of the city are being improved and widened, sewers are being put into service, the city is well lighted at night with electric lights, the people are well clothed, orderly, and all hard at work. In the new part of Peking very substantial houses and godowns are being constructed.

The buildings are being laid down on modern lines, street railways are being contemplated, and automobiles in the capital city of China are now quite numerous.

From Shanghai to Hongkong by sea occupies from 48 to 60 hours, according to the steamer you engage passage on. Hongkong is a small island, colony of Great Britain, the capital of which is Victoria. Mountainous in aspect, it is of strategic importance, for it lies at the mouth of the Pearl River close to the mainland of China and 60 miles from the city of Canton, with its 2,000,000 of inhabitants and not a street in the city over 10 feet in width. Twenty miles across the bay is the settlement of Macau, where early Portuguese navigators endeavored to create a rival port.

That the trade of the Orient will be a great factor in the future will be more readily understood when it is authoritatively stated that there is more tonnage going in and out of the one port of Hongkong than out of the ports of either New York, London, or Liverpool, said Hongkong tonnage amounting to 17,000,000 tons a year. In fact, it is the greatest port for shipping in the world, without exception. Do we in America realize this? Should the Japanese hold on to Shantung, with the ports of Kiaochow and Pukow, they will in time be great trade rivals, for they will make strenuous efforts to obtain for those ports the trade that now goes to Hongkong, and with the system of railways leading to the interior through Shantung they will be advantageously situated, perhaps more so than the British, for although the railway now runs only from Hongkong to Canton it will soon be connected up with lines running into the interior from that point.

Mr. Speaker, I have endeavored briefly to give an outline picture, imperfect though it may be, of a situation which is claiming the attention of the public to a degree, but not to the extent I think it should be, considering the far-reaching consequences involved. If, therefore, there has been made by these observations, inadequate though they are, a contribution to the occasion that may somewhat assist in reaching a fortunate and happy conclusion for the principles involved, this opportunity which the House has so graciously placed at my disposal for presenting these personal experiences may not have been spent entirely in vain.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM A. ASHBROOK,
OF OHIO,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 30, 1919.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include the following:

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
McVEY POST, No. 16,
Mansfield, Ohio, September 27, 1919.

HON. WILLIAM A. ASHBROOK,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of this post September 25 the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas press reports have been appearing from time to time, particularly in Harvey's Weekly, to the effect that insane soldiers confined in the Government hospital at St. Elizabeths are not receiving the merciful and generous care to which they are rightfully entitled: Be it

"*Resolved*, That this matter be brought to the attention of the Senators from Ohio and the Member of Congress from this district, and that they be requested to cause an investigation to be made and full publicity to be given regarding these alleged abuses;

"That if the alleged conditions be true, they cause steps to be taken to have same corrected and the agents thereof punished;

"That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the committee on resolutions at the coming State convention and that the delegates from this post be instructed to use their best efforts to secure the adoption by the State convention of resolutions in this sense."

"Whereas certain Members of the House of Representatives have introduced bills providing for the payment of bonuses to service men, ranging in amount from $100 to $1,000; and

"Whereas these Members of Congress apparently feel that they are acting in accordance with the desires of service men; and

"Whereas it appears to us that these efforts are not made in good faith, but rather in the effort to court favor and obtain votes: Be it

"*Resolved*—

"(1) That in giving our services to our country we were animated by patriotism and not by the desire for gain.

"(2) That the effect of such a policy, if adopted, being to add from $400,000,000 to $4,000,000,000 to our national debt, to still further increase taxes and the cost of living, to depress the value of Government bonds, and to seriously handicap our future prosperity, we therefore oppose such efforts as uneconomic and unwise.

"(3) That instead of bonuses given to all we urge the elimination of red tape in the administration of relief to deserving men entitled to compensation.

"(4) That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Senators from Ohio and the Member of Congress from this district, and that it also be presented to the committee on resolutions at the coming State convention, and that the delegates from this post be instructed to use their best efforts to secure the adoption by said convention of resolutions in this sense."

We will be pleased to receive an expression of opinion from you.

Very respectfully,

A. I. HARRINGTON,
Post Commander.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1919.

A. I. HARRINGTON, Esq.,
Post Commander, McVey Post,
Mansfield, Ohio.

DEAR FRIEND: Yours of the 27th received, inclosing copy of resolutions adopted by your post, for which I thank you.

So far as your resolutions relate to the treatment of soldiers at St. Elizabeths, this is the first information I have had to this effect. If the conditions are correctly reported, those in authority should be at once investigated and removed. I will endeavor to stir up some activity along this line.

I think the third "whereas" of your resolutions tells the whole story, and I am glad indeed that your post takes the position it does. I have been known as a friend of the soldier, I believe, and have worked zealously in the interest of liberal pensions for Civil War soldiers, because they are now all old and the great majority in straitened circumstances. I feel that all of the soldiers of the late war who were in any way disabled should be given the most generous and indulgent consideration, but I do feel that those soldiers who are to-day in as good health as they were when they entered the service should not expect the Government to at once begin to give liberal pensions. When the old days or disease come it will be time to then provide for them.

I assure you that I appreciate more than I can say the action taken by your post on this question.

With kind regards, I am,

Very respectfully,

———.

I also desire to have printed in the RECORD the following splendid editorial in the Mansfield (Ohio) News of September 27:

[From Mansfield News, Saturday, Sept. 27, 1919.]

SHOWING A FINE SPIRIT.

It's a fine spirit shown by McVey Post, No. 16, the local organization of the American Legion, which has adopted resolutions in opposition to measures that have been proposed in Congress for the giving of bonuses of from $100 to $1,000 to all service men in the late World War and advising, rather, the elimination of red tape in the administration of relief to deserving men entitled to compensation.

The memorial further states that the men sponsoring it gave their services to their country through patriotic and not through pecuniary motives.

Those resolutions have the right ring.

Every American with red blood in his veins—but included in that category are no profiteers and no war-time holders of bullet-proof jobs at top-notch wages who would now plunge the country into disaster through their greed for more—knows that no monetary consideration can repay the supreme sacrifice of the soldier, no financial remuneration can atone for the permanently crippled body, and that no pay, however great, is to be considered as full equivalent for service of the man who faces death that others may live.

It is entirely fitting that the wealth of the Nation should be drawn upon freely and fully to care for the dependents of slain soldiers, to give to disabled veterans whatever may be needed for their reconstruction, and to place them in position to care for themselves. Neither could too much be done for any and all men of the service, in financial way, in testimonial for their grand work.

But it exalts the opinion of everybody for the stalwart sons of America when those who may have escaped all disabling wounds and weakening disease of war time—even though they may have sacrificed personal interests and ambitions and lost business opportunities—speak out against personal pecuniary award and insist that more and better things be done for those who may have come out of the conflict with disabled bodies and handicapped by debilitating illness.

All glory and credit to such men!

They are made of the same kind of stuff as the men of 1776, the veterans of 1861–1865, and all the heroic soldiers of all of our wars who have bared their breasts in defense of national honor, preservation of the Union, and the dictates of humanity.

They set a splendid example which may well be followed by all citizens, and particularly by those who show disposition to sacrifice everything and everybody in pursuit of their selfish purpose to serve themselves alone even at the sacrifice of the interests of the entire country.

Shame upon those, whoever they may be, who would do aught to injure or destroy that splendid Americanism which is shown by the World War soldiers who are saying, "Don't give bonuses to us, but make greater and more effective the work in behalf of those less fortunate than ourselves, those who may really be in need of assistance."

Let Us Place Country Above Everything Else.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ISAAC SIEGEL,
OF NEW YORK,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, September 30, 1919.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Speaker, the House has responded to the President's request for legislation which may bring about a reduction in the cost of living by passing the so-called cold-storage bill. I have grave doubts as to whether it will have that effect. If the States adopted similar legislation, it might aid in that direction.

In the midst of plenty our people seem to be filled with the strike fever. The minority everywhere by agitation seems to be capable of bringing that condition about, but everywhere, when our people commence to think, they realize that the need of the hour is the exercise of common sense by both laborer and manufacturer.

Return of the Railroads to Private Ownership.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MARTIN B. MADDEN,
OF ILLINOIS,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, September 25, 1919.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, under authority granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the question of the return of the railroads to private ownership I wish to insert my testimony before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, September 5, on H. R. 376, which was introduced by me and intended as an amendment to the proposed railroad legislation, as follows:

"Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I compliment the committee on the patriotic work it is doing and appreciate the difficulties of the task it has before it. I am sure the country generally is watching the work of the committee with a great deal of interest. Everybody in the United States has come to recognize the patriotism of the men who sit on this great committee, their fairness, their Americanism, and their

devotion to the enormous tasks that have been imposed upon them by reason of their assignment to this duty.

"My purpose in appearing before the committee this morning is to call your attention to a bill (H. R. 376) which I introduced on May 19, 1919. The bill is an amendment to the act to regulate commerce approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and proposes further to amend the act as follows. I will read the bill into my statement.

"The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

"Mr. MADDEN. Section 1:

"That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any owner, operator, manager, trustee, receiver, or lessee of any transportation system or systems, by land or water routes within the territorial boundaries of the United States of America and engaged in or soliciting interstate commerce under a common control, management, or arrangement, or any servant, employee, or agent of such owner, manager, trustee, receiver, operator, or lessee, or any other person having connection therewith, to deny or to refuse to furnish, by any device or method whatsoever, equal and identical rights, accommodations, and privileges to any person who shall pay, or offer to pay, the uniform charge made for such equal and identical rights, accommodations, and privileges in interstate transportation, when such refusal is on account of the race, color, or previous condition of servitude of the person so applying.

"And it shall hereafter be further unlawful for any owner, operator, manager, lessee, trustee, or receiver of any system or systems of transportation within the territorial boundaries of the United States of America and engaged in or soliciting interstate commerce, or any servant, employee, or agent of such owner, operator, manager, trustee, receiver, or lessee, or any other person connected therewith, to operate upon any part of their transportation system or systems any car, vessel, train of cars, or other conveyance in and upon which any person, being transported to a final destination beyond the boundaries of any State or Territory of the United States of America, or beyond the boundaries of the District of Columbia, and paying, or offering to pay, the uniform charge made for transportation in interstate transportation, shall, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude be separated from any other passenger or be denied equal and identical rights, accommodations and privileges accorded any other passenger paying or offering to pay such uniform charge for interstate transportation, or be permitted to be assaulted, molested, or in any other way injured or oppressed by reason of the exercise of any right herein granted or protected.

"SEC. 2. That any owner, manager, lessee, operator, trustee, or receiver of any system of transportation as set forth in section 1 of this act who shall violate or connive at the violation of any of the provisions of section 1 shall, for each such violation or connivance, forfeit not less than the full sum of $5,000, to be recovered in a proper United States court, in an action on the case, to the use of each person aggrieved by such violation, together with costs and reasonable counsel fees, to be fixed by the trial justice; and all other persons guilty of such violation or participation therein shall, upon conviction in a proper United States court, be fined $1,000, or imprisoned in a Federal prison for one year, or both.

"SEC. 3. That the provisions of this act shall apply to the interstate operation of transportation systems under Federal control, with like penalties and punishments for its violation.

"SEC. 4. That all acts, parts of acts, statutes, regulations, and orders not in conformity herewith are hereby amended, altered, or repealed.

"It occurred to me, gentlemen of the committee, that while the Congress of the United States is considering the propriety of transferring the railroads back into the hands of the owners under such terms as the committee and the Congress may think proper, it would be entirely appropriate to embody a provision in the legislation which would recognize the equal rights of all American citizens. I have always maintained and I maintain now that the Government has no right to draft its citizens in defense of its flag and compel them to yield up their lives that the country may be able to live, and at the same time say to those people that their rights are inferior to those of other citizens of the United States.

"There has never been a time in all American history when the loyalty of the negro has been called into question. There has never been a struggle either for the liberty of the country or for the protection of its institutions that the people of the Negro race have not in common with the people of every other race joined in the country's defense. We have just closed the greatest war in history; 3,670,000 American citizens were drafted or volunteered for service in the Army, 200,000 in the marines, 560,000 in the Navy, and of the number who served under the colors in defense of America's liberty 367,000 were negroes; 10 per cent of all of the men in the Army.

"Mr. WEBSTER. How many did you say, Mr. MADDEN?

"Mr. MADDEN. Three hundred and sixty-seven thousand.

"The life of the negro is as important to him as the life of any other man, and when he volunteers or is conscripted, with a probability that his life may be yielded up to his country, he has a right to expect his country to be sufficiently appreciative of the sacrifice he makes to do him justice, and unless the Congress does the simple act in its legislation now pending provided for in this bill it will be one more evidence on the part of the Government that the negro need not apply, except in case of need.

"I was over in France. I visited every battle field. I went into every dugout. I saw the wonderful sacrifices made by our men over there, and while I was at Romagne, in the neighborhood of the battle of Argonne-Meuse, in the valley of the Aisne, close to Montfaucon, I saw the most wonderful devotion ever displayed by any people displayed by the negro soldiers. We had 26,000 men killed in that neighborhood. They were buried where they fell in their uniforms, thrown into open trenches, side by side, without any attempt being made to cover them up, except in the uniform they wore, buried under about 2 feet of earth. The War Department at the close of the war decided to establish a national cemetery at Romagne, in which it is proposed to bury all the men who fell in that neighborhood. A cemetery in which about 26,000 of our men had been temporarily buried as they fell in battle was situated at a place called Cunel, about 6 miles away from Romagne. I was there on the day that they began to take up the bodies from the Cunel cemetery after they had been buried three or four months, and I remained to watch the process of removing the bodies. It was a terrible task. The bodies had become putrid, and the stench was almost unbearable, but the negro soldiers who were charged with the task of removing these bodies went forward to the performance of their task with loving hearts and gentle hands, dug the earth from over the remains of the dead soldiers, went into the graves in which they lay, lifted them out tenderly, and placed them on stretchers.

"Four big men had all they could do to carry one of these bodies, which had become much heavier than when placed in the grave on account of the water penetrating the clothing and the putridity of the body itself. They took them up, laid them on a stretcher, threw a piece of tarpaulin over the face, carried them down about 1,000 feet to the roadside, and placed them in pine boxes for burial in the National Cemetery. I have heard about valor, bravery, patriotism, and devotion, but no greater valor or more devoted patriotism was ever displayed by any men than the men who performed this loving task, and they were negroes. They were not removing the bodies of their own men; they were removing the bodies of American soldiers, regardless of their color. It was a terrible job, but they went at it as tenderly as a mother would provide for the care of her new-born babe.

"Will anyone say that men who performed this sort of public duty in the face of the appalling conditions are not entitled to ride on an American train between two American States without having to change cars when they reach the border line of another State? There are 10,000,000 of these people in this country. No one has ever been able to question their loyalty to the Government. They have stood loyal and devoted always. They are entitled to every consideration of the laws that is accorded to every other people. We make no distinction in the travel of the Japanese. If a man of Japanese birth boards a train anywhere in the United States he can ride anywhere else in the United States without being transferred from one car to another at a State border line. If a Chinaman, to whom we refuse to accord citizenship—and in this case the Japanese as well—goes on a train anywhere in the United States he can ride anywhere else in the United States without being compelled to change cars at the border line of a State. If 10,000,000 people, loyal always, devoted, ready to sacrifice their lives whenever need be, shall not be given the consideration for which we have always contended, then it may be truly said that we are not a nation in the sense that we all like to apply it.

"Why should we have segregation and discrimination? Why should not a citizen of the United States, when people who are not eligible to citizenship are permitted to do it, be permitted to participate in the simple privilege of travel? We have no such discrimination in the Northern States. If a man of any other race can go on any train and ride through as many States as he pleases in any coach that he has the money to pay for, provided he is a gentleman and behaves himself, no matter what his color may be, I contend that the 10,000,000 people who have always proved themselves worthy to be drafted into the country's service to defend its rights are entitled to be defended in their rights by the country they have helped to preserve.

"I think that this committee can do no more patriotic service to the people of America, they can do nothing that will bring greater honor to them, than to so draft the law which they are now considering as to prevent forever in the future any discriminatory action in the right of travel as between Americans, for, after all, if we have in America any Americans the Negroes are the Americans. They have been here longer than most of the other races. It is true they did not come here of their own volition, but that is all the more reason why now they should be treated with every consideration.

"They have men among them who have won fame in literature, in art, in letters; they have mechanics, bankers, merchants, lawyers, doctors, farmers, agriculturists—they are engaged in every activity that the other people of America are

engaged in and successfully engaged in it. There is less illiteracy among them than in many sections among the white people of the country. They have made the most marvelous advance of any people in all time under all circumstances, and we who are in the majority in this country can afford to be just, for, after all, the exercise of power, unless it is justly exercised, is a menace to those who are affected by it. They are entitled to the protection of every law of the land. They are entitled to every consideration of justice.

"The mere fact that a great many of these people are humble and inconspicuous is no reason why they should not be given the consideration to which they are entitled. Everybody must realize that they are entitled to every consideration that any citizen of the United States is entitled to. No man in the land should be either above or below the law. This should be a nation of laws and not of men. Every man in the land should be subject to every penalty of the law and all the protection of the law. He should be entitled to the protection of the Government under the law. It will not do to say that a man can be made subject to the rigor of the Government in time of the Government's greatest danger, it will not do to say that a man shall be compelled to offer his life in the country's defense, and at the same time say that he is unworthy of consideration in other respects.

"Mr. RAYBURN. Is he not given due consideration in other respects?

"Mr. MADDEN. He is not given due consideration in other respects. He should have the right that anybody else has under every law of the land. Every law of the land should apply equally to every man.

"Mr. RAYBURN. What law does not apply equally?

"Mr. MADDEN. The law of travel does not, for one.

"Mr. RAYBURN. You think not. Where is that?

"Mr. MADDEN. That is everywhere in the South.

"Mr. RAYBURN. They all have the right to ride on the trains.

"Mr. MADDEN. They have the right to ride on the trains, but they are compelled when they get to the border line of another State to retire from the car in which they are riding and to enter such car as may be placed at their disposal.

"Mr. RAYBURN. You are not complaining about their not having the right to ride on the trains, but are complaining about not having the whites and negroes ride in the same car?

"Mr. MADDEN. There ought not to be any special accommodations for any one class that is not furnished all classes. There ought not to be any segregation as between people in a given car.

"Mr. RAYBURN. You want to force the negroes to ride in the cars with the white people when the negroes themselves would rather ride in separate cars than to be mixed up with the white people?

"Mr. MADDEN. I deny that the negroes themselves would rather be in separate cars.

"Mr. RAYBURN. I deny that you understand the negro.

"Mr. MADDEN. Of course, that is the contention of the gentleman, that nobody understands the negro except the people who live in a certain section of the United States. My contention is not for the negro as such, but it is for Americans as Americans. I maintain that every citizen of the United States ought to have equal rights under the law.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. You understand, Mr. MADDEN, that the white man is prohibited from riding in the negro coach?

"Mr. MADDEN. He does that as a matter of choice, of course. I do not think the gentleman would deny that.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. You understand that the law prohibits the white man from riding in the negro coach?

"Mr. MADDEN. I understand that. That is in order to prohibit the negro from riding in the coach where the white man is, of course.

"Mr. DEWALT. May I ask you a question, Mr. MADDEN?

"Mr. MADDEN. Certainly.

"Mr. DEWALT. We have in the regulation of traffic two authorities, one the Federal authority and the other the State authority, which is exclusive with reference to intrastate commerce, that is, travel within the State.

"Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir.

"Mr. DEWALT. We have also the situation that the United States Government has no police power except that which was granted to it by the States, and all other police powers not granted to the Federal Government are reserved by the States. With those two items let us come to a conclusion if we can. In the first place, if it is true that intrastate traffic is subject to regulation of the respective States, and if it be true that the Federal Government has no police power except the powers granted to it by the States, and that all other police powers not having been granted are reserved to the States themselves, how can you consistently say that it lies within the power of the Federal Government to nullify those two propositions?

"Mr. MADDEN. Well, I might ask the gentleman a question.

"Mr. DEWALT. Perhaps you had better answer my question first.

"Mr. MADDEN. I would like to ask the gentleman a question as a lawyer, and then perhaps he can answer his own question.

"Mr. DEWALT. All right.

"Mr. MADDEN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania contend that a passenger entering a coach in Pennsylvania for transportation to Birmingham, Ala., should be compelled by any law of any State to retire from the car in which he began his journey, assuming that that car was going all the way through to Birmingham?

"Mr. DEWALT. No; but I contend this, Mr. MADDEN, that whilst it is true that a passenger who buys his ticket, such passenger being a negro, in Philadelphia for Birmingham, Ala., is really an interstate passenger, and the company that carries him is engaged in interstate traffic, and that the Federal authorities would have the right to say that the companies thus engaged in carrying that passenger are subject to such regulation as the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Federal Congress might provide, nevertheless I do say, as a lawyer, that the State authority, to wit, the State of Alabama, to which the passenger was destined, would have the right under the police powers of the State to say that when he got to the edge of Alabama he could be requested and compelled to vacate the car in which he then was and take a car provided for him according to the regulations of that State.

"Mr. MADDEN. I know; but the gentleman will not contend, as a good lawyer—and I know he is a good lawyer—that it is within the power of the State to say to the Federal Government that the Federal Government has no power to regulate travel in interstate commerce.

"Mr. DEWALT. No; I do not go as far as that.

"Mr. MADDEN. I maintain that when the Government of the United States, speaking now of the authority of Congress under the commerce clause of the Constitution, says that travel shall be equal, without discrimination, without separate facilities, that it is not within the power of any State in the land to say to the contrary when the passenger is traveling between one State and another. In intrastate travel I concede the right of the State to say what the conditions of travel shall be, but immediately the passenger gets beyond the boundaries of the State on a passage that involves the transportation beyond the boundaries of that State, and enters another State, I maintain that it is within the power, and only within the power, of the Government of the United States to say what the conditions of travel shall be, and that no State in the Union has the right to interfere.

"Mr. SIMS. If a colored man is traveling and within a coach where he receives just as good service and just exactly the same service as the white people, but it is in a coach set apart for colored people to ride in, and he wants to leave that coach and go into the coach where the white people are riding, is he not in effect discriminating against his own race by his action of wanting to travel by preference with the white people, when they both have the same service and accommodations?

"Mr. MADDEN. If we go on the assumption that the bill proposes to go on, there would not be any separate coaches, and the condition the gentleman from Tennessee describes would not exist.

"Mr. SIMS. Would it not seem that people of the same race would want to travel together? When a white man wants to leave a white coach to go into a colored coach he expresses a preference for colored company, and when a colored man wants to leave the colored coach and go into the white coach, does he not by his action show discrimination against his own race?

"Mr. MADDEN. But why do you raise the color question?

"Mr. SIMS. You are raising it.

"Mr. MADDEN. The only reason the bill raises it is that discrimination already exists against the colored race when it does not exist against the Chinaman or against the Japanese.

"Mr. SIMS. There are some things that we would like to change, but can not, in the very nature of things——

"Mr. MADDEN. But we have the power to change it.

"Mr. SIMS. In Chicago does a first-class hotel take colored people indiscriminately and put them on the same floors with white people?

"Mr. MADDEN. I do not run a hotel in Chicago, and I do not know what they do.

"Mr. SIMS. Oh, I know, but you are a man of information, Mr. MADDEN.

"Mr. MADDEN. I know this much, that in the State of Illinois, in the State of Indiana, in the State of Michigan, in the State of Wisconsin, in the State of Pennsylvania, in the State of New

York, in the State of Massachusetts, in the State of Connecticut, in the State of Vermont, and other States, if a man travels on an interstate ticket from any one of those States, or through all of those States, he can not be disturbed in the position he occupies in a coach which he entered until he reaches his destination.

"Mr. SIMS. I think Congress has power——

"Mr. MADDEN. There is no doubt about that.

"Mr. SIMS. I think Congress has the power to do the very thing you want, but I am speaking about the action of the colored people in avoiding their own kind and discriminating against their own color. If they prefer to travel with other people than their own race, then they are discriminating against themselves. You speak of the white people discriminating, but in that case the colored people do it themselves.

"Mr. MADDEN. We do not have any trouble about that. We do not find any difficulty in getting along under that situation. I have been traveling back and forth over the various States of the North for years and years and years. I have occasionally found a black man in a sleeping car and a black woman in a sleeping car, and I find that they get along very well with the people of other races. I find there is nobody objecting to them being there, and there is no discrimination in having a separate coach for them.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Do you not know that that condition exists in the South to-day with regard to buying a Pullman ticket from points in the South to points in the North?

"Mr. MADDEN. I do not know that it does, but if I knew it obtained universally I would not be here contending for what I am contending for.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. If you do not know that that is the condition, then you do not know why you introduced this bill.

"Mr. MADDEN. Oh, yes; I know why I introduced this bill; at least I think I do.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. As a matter of fact, the last time I came up from New Orleans I was told that there was a colored man in the sleeper ahead of me all the way from New Orleans to Washington and beyond.

"Mr. MADDEN. I am glad to hear that. I am quite sure that the governor would get along very well with anybody anywhere.

"The CHAIRMAN. This same matter was brought up in 1902, in the Fifty-sixth Congress, by a bill introduced by Congressman Morrell, of Pennsylvania. One of the witnesses who appeared before this committee in the support of that bill was George White, a Member of Congress from the State of North Carolina.

"Mr. MADDEN. I recall that, Mr. Chairman.

"The CHAIRMAN. White was a colored man.

"Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

"The CHAIRMAN. He was the last negro Representative that ever sat in the House. He testified that he was down in the State of Georgia at one time and wished to take a trip to come to Washington, and that he was not permitted under the laws of Georgia to buy a Pullman ticket; that they would not sell Pullman tickets to the Negro race in the State of Georgia. So he had to sit up at night until 3 o'clock in the morning, until they crossed the North Carolina line, before he could get a Pullman berth. That was in 1902. I do not know whether the statute of Georgia with reference to selling Pullman tickets has been changed since that, but that was the law at that time.

"Mr. MADDEN. That is a condition that should not exist. Here was a man who was elected to the Congress of the United States, with equal rights to pass the laws for all the people of the United States, and the authorities of a single State were able to say to him, to humiliate him and say that he could not come to Washington in a Pullman in order to discharge his duties; that he could not come to Washington in the manner in which he should have been permitted to come.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisana. Do you think that your bill, if Congress should pass it, could interfere with purely intrastate traffic?

"Mr. MADDEN. No; I do not make any such contention.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Your contention has to do with the man who buys an interstate ticket?

"Mr. MADDEN. Surely.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. And that is as far as your bill would go?

"Mr. MADDEN. Surely. I do not pretend to say that Congress can control the police powers of a State within its own borders.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Suppose a man buys a ticket in one State and crosses the border line into another State. Does he not become amenable to the police regulations of that State with regard to segregation, health, quarantine, etc.

"Mr. MADDEN. I do not think the State should have the right to refuse to sell him a ticket for the accommodations that they are offering to their other passengers if the destination of a proposed purchaser of a ticket is beyond the State line in which he has attempted to buy it.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. But as soon as he crosses the border of a State, does not any passenger, white or black, or any other color, come at once under the jurisdiction of the police regulations of the State which he enters?

"Mr. MADDEN. I assume if he violated any law within the State he would be subjected to punishment by the State authorities; but if he was behaving himself as a gentleman should, and violating no law, then it would not be within the right of the State—it might be within the power of the State, but it would not be within the right of the State—to treat that man as if he were a criminal.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Suppose he is violating some police regulation, irrespective of color. Isn't he subject to the police regulation of the State and amenable to the laws of that State?

"Mr. MADDEN. I maintain it is not within the power of the State to make police regulations that are in contravention of the law of the land. If the Government of the United States has power to pass law, it has equal power to enforce the law and to protect its citizens under that law wherever they may be——

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. I grant that. We are talking about the law.

"Mr. MADDEN. I am talking about the law.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Isn't everybody obliged to obey the police regulations of the State in which he resides?

"Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. And if it is the law——

"Mr. MADDEN. The State can have no law that will set aside the Federal law. The gentleman assumes the State has such power.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. No; I do not assume anything. I have asked you whether he would be subject to the laws and would have to obey the laws irrespective of color, previous condition of servitude, or anything else. Isn't everybody obliged to obey the law?

"Mr. MADDEN. Yes; I think he would be obliged to obey the law, of course, if the law was not in conflict with the law that gives him the right to travel.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Then he would have to obey the law. I do not say act; I say law. If it is the law of the land, doesn't it bear equally upon all?

"Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. And that is what you are contending for?

"Mr. MADDEN. Surely; but the law of a State in contravention of the law of the land is a different proposition.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. That is where we get into a very serious constitutional question as to whether the law of the land stops at the boundary of the States. That is not for you and me to decide. That is a question for the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Mr. MADDEN. We will not make any progress in such a discussion as this. I came here to present the reasons why this legislation should be enacted.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Do I understand you to favor the abolition of what is commonly known as segregation of the races in separate coaches?

"Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. You are in favor of that?

"Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Do you favor all other segregation of the races which have grown up either by custom or by law?

"Mr. MADDEN. I favor equal opportunity for every citizen of the United States under every law of the land.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. That is not answering my question, Mr. MADDEN.

"Mr. MADDEN. Why not?

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. I asked you if you were in favor or are you against segregation of the races that has grown up in this country through custom, habit, and law?

"Mr. MADDEN. Yes; I am against it.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. You are against all of it?

"Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. You do not believe that the negro has any rights at all that the white man must respect?

"Mr. MADDEN. I think every right accorded to one citizen under the law of the land should be accorded to every other citizen.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. In my State we have a very heavy negro population, and we set aside separate coaches for the negroes to ride in. We keep the white people out of those coaches under our law.

"Mr. MADDEN. Yes; I know that.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Would you be opposed to that or in favor of it?

"Mr. MADDEN. Of course I am opposed to it or I would not be for this bill.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. You said that we people down South did not seem to know much about the negro. We rather think we do.

"Mr. MADDEN. I did not say that. You have said that.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. You answered Mr. RAYBURN just now to that effect?

"Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Down where we live we believe, and we think we know something about the Negro race, that they prefer separate accommodations.

"Mr. MADDEN. Of course I do not know what they prefer down there, but I do not think any man will prefer to be distinctively set apart and only used when his Government needs him as gun fodder and never given any privileges which he has the right to exercise as a citizen.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Our negroes down South know that they are not welcome in the white man's coach, and they do not want to go in there.

"Mr. MADDEN. That is their business, of course.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Any more than the white man knows that he is not welcome in the negro coach, and he does not want to go in there.

"Mr. MADDEN. I do not know as to that.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. You admit that the overwhelming majority of the negroes live in the South?

"Mr. MADDEN. Yes; I admit that.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. You admit there is nothing in the law of the land, either State or National, which makes them live in the South?

"Mr. MADDEN. No; and a good many of them are moving away.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. And a good many of them are coming back all the time.

"Mr. MADDEN. A good many are making efforts to bring them back after they have moved away, but without success.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. They are moving away and coming back. And in spite of the fact that they are moving away, the overwhelming majority of the Negro race to-day lives in the South.

"Mr. MADDEN. Of course; everybody admits that.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. And they live there under the laws and conditions that exist.

"Mr. MADDEN. Oh, yes; but they can not get away.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Why can't they get away?

"Mr. MADDEN. Those that can get away are getting away.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. There is not a negro to-day in the South who can't get away if he wants to get away.

"Mr. MADDEN. He can get away if he has means.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. They have the means. And, if they have not the means, there are plenty of people in other States who will furnish them transportation to get away.

"Mr. MADDEN. I don't know about that.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. You ought to know about it.

"Mr. MADDEN. I don't know about it.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. If you are employing labor, you ought to know about it.

"Mr. MADDEN. We do not have any trouble about labor. We do not import labor, and we do not pretend to go out and subsidize labor. We take the labor that comes along.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. As a matter of fact, if you keep up with current affairs, and I know that you do, you know there has been for years an effort to get the negro to move from the South to the North.

"Mr. MADDEN. During the war, of course, conditions were such industrially that we had to make war supplies. A number of men were taken out of industry in the North, and that required them to come from other sections where they were not engaged in making war supplies, and where they could not make them; and I suppose there was an effort made to bring a great many negroes from the South to the North.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. You speak about the war, but don't you remember the great exodus of the late seventies?

"Mr. MADDEN. Every once in a while people move from the South to the North. They are moving from the South toward the North as fast as they can, because industrial conditions are much better and they are treated more like men.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Notwithstanding the exodus that began in the late seventies, and that has been going on ever since until a few months ago, still the overwhelming majority of the negroes live in the South.

"Mr. MADDEN. Still, I do not know what that has got to do with the bill. Even if they live in the South, they ought to be treated like the people who live in the North.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. They are.

"Mr. MADDEN. I am glad to hear you say that, but I doubt it.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. They are treated a great deal better in my section of the country than they were recently treated in Chicago, where you live.

"Mr. MADDEN. Of course, the Chicago situation was one of those unfortunate things that nobody could account for. It has happened here, there, and everywhere. Nobody knows what brings it about; nobody can tell. I deplore it.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. They are treated better in my section of the country than they were in East St. Louis, another city in your State.

"Mr. MADDEN. There was another case that can not be explained.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. They are treated better in my community than they were treated in Springfield a few years ago, the capital of your State.

"Mr. MADDEN. Those things have nothing whatever to do with the merits of the bill that I am proposing.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. They have everything to do with it, in my opinion.

"Mr. MADDEN. No; not anything to do with it.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. In other words, you bring in a bill here which, in effect, would force the negro into social equality with the whites, something that the very best thought of the negro race does not want.

"Mr. MADDEN. I am bringing a bill here to give the negro, as a citizen of the United States, the same privileges under the Government under which he lives as are given citizens of other races.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. No; you do not. You bring in a bill to force the negro to ride in the white man's coach, and force the white man to ride in the negro's coach, irrespective of the wishes and desires of either race.

"Mr. MADDEN. That condition already exists everywhere in the United States except in a few States.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. It exists everywhere in the United States except where the overwhelming majority of the Negro race lives.

"Mr. MADDEN. I want to see the laws of the United States uniform in their treatment of all citizens of the United States.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. I beg your pardon. You did not want to see them so applied very recently.

"Mr. MADDEN. I do.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. But you did not. You absolutely opposed prohibition, which we made uniform throughout the United States.

"Mr. MADDEN. I was opposed to it, but I want the laws made uniform throughout the United States.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Yes; you wanted them uniformly wet, because you voted wet.

"Mr. MADDEN. I voted wet.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Then you wanted them to be uniformly wet.

"Mr. MADDEN. I voted wet.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. And you wanted to force us in my country to be wet.

"Mr. MADDEN. You wanted the people in our country to be dry.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Yes; and we have forced you to be dry.

"Mr. MADDEN. Yes; and that being true, right from the logic of your own reasoning, you can not take away the rights of these people; you can not deny the rights of these people——

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. We forced both white and black to be dry.

"Mr. MADDEN. Then you can not deny the rights of these people to equal treatment in travel.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. We are not denying them any rights.

"Mr. MADDEN. You deny them the equal right of travel. The very statement you have made commits you to the justice of the proposition presented in this bill.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. You were not in favor of uniform laws on the prohibition question.

"Mr. MADDEN. Yes; I am in favor of uniform laws.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. But you absolutely opposed that proposition.

"Mr. MADDEN. You are mistaken about that. I deny the right of the gentleman to make that statement. I have my views as to what the uniform laws should be, and the gentleman has his views as to what the uniform laws should be. Now, the mere fact that the gentleman was on one side of the case and I was on the other is no evidence that either one of us was opposed to uniformity of law.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. I understand that you are in favor of uniform wet laws throughout the country.

"Mr. MADDEN. That has nothing to do with this case. I do not think the gentleman has any right to interrogate me along this line.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. I have the right not only to interrogate you on this bill, but I have the right, and it is my duty, to find out your viewpoint on all these questions, so as to make up my mind as to the underlying motive of the bill.

"Mr. MADDEN. The underlying motive of the bill is just what I have said it is. I have expressed my view, and I do not think anybody will have much doubt as to what the gentleman's views are.

"Mr. SANDERS of Louisiana. Not the slightest in the world.

"Mr. RAYBURN. Do you believe in absolute equality between the races as far as travel is concerned?

"Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir.

"Mr. RAYBURN. Do you believe in absolute social equality in everything, social and otherwise, between the whites and the blacks?

"Mr. MADDEN. I believe the races can settle the question of their own social affairs, and that they will settle their own social affairs to their own satisfaction. This is not a social function. This is a public function performed by the common carriers of the United States, and as common carriers the question of social rating does not enter into their functions.

"Mr. RAYBURN. Well, it is the very meat of what you have been talking about. You are forcing them to ride in the same coach, whether they want to or not.

"Mr. MADDEN. They do it now everywhere except in a few States.

"Mr. RAYBURN. I understand, and I know the sections of the country where they do not ride in the same coach. But you are forcing them on equality, social and otherwise. Do you believe in social equality between the races in all things?

"Mr. MADDEN. I think the gentleman understands what my position is.

"Mr. RAYBURN. I have never heard the gentleman state.

"Mr. MADDEN. The gentleman has just heard me state it. That is a question now that does not enter into this contention.

"Mr. RAYBURN. The gentleman refuses to answer the question?

"Mr. MADDEN. I have answered it. Mr. Chairman, there are three or four people here who will take up but a very short time before the committee. I would like to remain, but it is necessary for me to take a train to New York.

"The CHAIRMAN. We would like very much to have this matter concluded this morning, because there are other out-of-town witnesses who will appear this afternoon.

"Mr. MADDEN. I desire to thank the committee very much for its courteous hearing and trust that when the railroad legislation now under consideration is formulated it will contain the provision embraced in the bill I have been discussing.

"As the proponent of this legislation and member of that party which, through the exercise of the collective wisdom of the Nation, has become the dominant power in our legislative branch, the splendid example of that party as a minority group in submerging party interests in nationalism may well find an equally splendid parallel from the minority group in postwar legislation. We abandoned our traditional policy of international isolation as a war measure in order that we might present with our gallant allies closed ranks to a common enemy of freedom. As a result America has become a world power with all the responsibilities and dangers which such a position entails. We gave the best blood and treasure of our Nation, black blood and white, to confer upon the peoples of Europe freedom from the ruthless, crushing, soul-deadening blight of "kultur." I take it that it will require no great sacrifice for us to lay down our prejudices in order that the peoples of our own country shall be made politically free. We have vanquished the enemy in the field of force; we have yet to vanquish him in the more subtle field of government. He is at our throats with his insidious, pernicious doctrines. He is ready to seize upon those phases of our national life which most logically offer points of attack, opening dangerous salients and trusting thereby to weaken with one stroke our position in international politics and destroy our internal political cohesiveness.

"Our most adequate weapon of defense is our Americanism; an Americanism which knows no man politically by the color of his skin or the race of his forbears; an Americanism which puts the ideals of his country above his personal prejudices; an Americanism which does not corrupt the pure stream of our national life by the enactment of social theories, in which every man is admittedly a law unto himself, into public statutes."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES R. EVANS,
OF NEVADA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, October 1, 1919.

Mr. EVANS of Nevada. Mr. Chairman, House bill 9521 is supported by men who hire fine writers and keen lawyers, the expense of which is charged to advertising, and is justified by what they would term good business, which seems the inspiration of this measure that it will promote trade. The American public upon whom is designed shall consume the food are lulled into the delusion that Congress has taken steps to protect them against deleterious and decaying fruits and vegetables, while the sole object is to build up trade.

We have had periods of time in our national life when laws sanctioned and protected what were termed necessary evils; a few of those evils have just been found unnecessary and relegated to history. It will be safe to call cold-storage food a necessary evil; but, gentlemen, where whisky has slain hundreds, cold-storage food will lay thousands in a place that is ever green.

Why can not we plan good health instead of good business; substitute simple living for strife of traffic? Who can find in this bill where anyone has sought to breathe humanity into its provisions? It is time that we consider measures for protection of physical and mental vigor, instead of stubbornness of purpose to propose enactments stimulating intensity of trade. There is no further time to admonish against the danger to health always lurking in aged food, but if my words will cause some persons to exercise the care of caution and convince them that this bill is not meant to protect but to promote, my words will not have been in vain.

Cold-Storage Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. CHARLES LINTHICUM,
OF MARYLAND,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 3, 1919.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, I am heartily in favor of the passage of this bill to prevent hoarding, deterioration of and deception with respect to cold-storage foods, and to regulate their shipments in commerce. There is no question which confronts the world to-day which more closely touches the people in respect to their comfort and convenience than the question of the high cost of food products.

We have endeavored by previous legislation to prevent profiteering and the hoarding of those things so essential to life. Provision has been made for the punishment of those guilty of such acts. To-day we consider an act which I believe will tend largely toward the better distribution of food products by preventing their hoarding in cold-storage warehouses. We will at the same time benefit the health of our people by preventing these goods from remaining in cold storage for an unlimited time, and thereby becoming unwholesome, unhealthy, and injurious to the human system. The bill will enable persons to ascertain when the particular article was placed in cold storage and thereby better judge as to whether it is wholesome food.

We must not forget, however, that we can not legislate cheap food during these times. We can by proper legislation, such as we have been passing, control the distribution of food and make it more equable throughout the country. We can punish profiteers and hoarders of food and thereby eliminate that willful class of our citizens. We can prevent the hoarding of food in cold storage for too long a period, to its injury and loss. There are other elements which enter into the high cost of food which we can not legislate out of existence. We must realize that several millions of our people have been taken from the producing class during the last few years to fight for their country and to produce those things necessary to win the war. We know that many people formerly producing food products felt it their duty to enter the large cities of our country and to give their time, attention, and labor to the production of those things necessary to carry on the war to a successful conclusion. Since

the signing of the armistice the soldiers have been demobilized as fast as it is possible. Many of those who entered the cities for work have returned to their homes in the country, but there is a vast number of our people who, though discharged from the Army, have not as yet had time to enter again upon their previous work of producing. Many of those who entered the large cities have found the life congenial, have made new friends, and are remaining in those places, thereby becoming consumers and not producers.

The great question of supply and demand must eventually solve the question of high cost of living. I believe that as soon as our country settles down again and can produce as it did prior to the war we shall find food products tumbling in price. We must not, however, look for food products at prewar prices, not because the production will not be large but because the purchasing value of the dollar has been cut in two and the dollar only purchases to-day what 50 cents purchased prior to the war. This is not alone the condition in our country, but throughout the world. Governments are prosecuting hoarders and profiteers for their wrongful acts in holding up the cost of food beyond a reasonable profit. In France, England, and Germany, which it has been my pleasure to visit in search of information as to conditions that I might use as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I found prices exceedingly high. I say "prices" were high; perhaps, however, it would be more accurate to say money was low. In France the franc had dropped from its original value of 19 cents to 12 cents; in Germany the mark had dropped from its value of 25 cents to about 5 cents; and in England the shilling from its original value of 24 cents to 21 cents. I am estimating these values in American money, and when you realize that the American dollar has depreciated in purchasing value to half its original worth, we can at once see the real value of money and why prices appear so high.

There is another element which enters largely into the cost of food products, clothing, and so forth. Just so long as our laboring people—the workers and producers, the corner stone of all industry—are discontented and strikes prevail, just so long must we expect high prices. The unsettled conditions of a vast proportion of our population naturally affect the producing in its every branch. The agitation by certain statesmen against the ratification of the peace treaty is largely responsible for the unsettled condition of our population. When once we can dispose of the peace treaty and allow the minds of our people to revert to peaceful pursuits, then shall our producers go to work with an energy and a zeal to produce more food products, more clothing, blankets, and all those things which go to make up the necessaries and comforts of life. There must be a cooperation on the part of our people to reduce the cost of living. I am told by the slaughterhouse people of my city that a quantity of meat not of the very best cuts goes to waste because the people do not want the cheap cuts any longer. We must find a way to profitably use this part of the slaughtered meat so that it will be not only cheaper food but that it will be just as palatable and nutritious as the finer and more expensive cuts. The experienced cooks of the land must solve this question.

I have always believed that the practice of England of keeping some essential food product cheap went a long way toward reducing the cost of all other food products. If we could in some manner by governmental purchases or otherwise make the cost of bread lower other food products would necessarily become cheaper, because our people would purchase more bread than they would the other products if it were cheaper and just as wholesome. England kept her bread at a reasonable price, and all other food products clustered around in price, so that the cost of living did not soar.

I am a strong believer in the education of our girls in housekeeping and in teaching them more about how to conduct a home and purchase the food than to teach them Latin and Greek—dead languages which they will never need—or some other subject equally as useless to them. Under present changed conditions it will be found that it is just as essential that the girls should have an education in how to conduct a home, how to prepare the food, how to make purchases, how to keep accounts, as it is that the boys should be taught trades and professions. The women do the vast amount of purchasing for the homes of our land, $9,000,000,000 being spent by them each year in providing the home and the comforts thereof. To do this they should be educated along the line which will best fit them to perform it most economically and well. I am glad that many of our schools—and public schools in particular—are devoting considerable time to teaching home economics. They do not, however, go far enough. They do not teach sufficiently the various degrees of nutrition of different foods. The girls are not sufficiently taught home bookkeeping and the purchasing of foods. They should be more largely taught how to prepare food for home consumption than they are at this time. If they are fortunate enough not to be compelled to do it, they will be prepared to superintend it. When the young man marries, he should have the same guaranty that his wife knows how to conduct the home as she demands that he should know how to conduct his business and provide money upon which to live. The women have always helped us solve our problems, and I am sure they will do it in this.

If we will but cooperate in the reduction of the cost of living and reduction of waste from various sources, we will have gone a long way toward reducing high prices so far as they concern us. I am glad our people are awake to the danger of high cost of living, the most serious question before the country, the solution of which will dispel strikes and all disquietude throughout the land. We have a great country, wonderfully productive, the admiration of the world. There is an abundance for all. By wise legislation and cooperation we shall again reach the contentment and abundance which prevailed before the World War.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GUY E. CAMPBELL,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, October 4, 1919.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, in connection with current discussions of industrial unrest and the rights of labor, and the widespread controversy over the question of whether or not police officers or other public officials whose sworn duty it is to uphold the law should affiliate with any federation or association which approves the strike as one of its tenets, I desire to call the attention of the House to a unique organization formed in the city of Pittsburgh, which, to my mind, successfully answers that question so far as police officers are concerned.

I refer to the Fraternal Order of Police, which had its origin in Pittsburgh, Pa., on May 14, 1915. It is an organization strictly of police officers which since that time has spread to 20 other cities and now has a membership including a preponderant majority of the police of Pittsburgh, Scranton, Erie, Altoona, Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Harrisburg, York, Lancaster, the Beaver Valley, Easton, Chester, Bethlehem, Hazelton, New Castle, and Greensburg, Pa.; Detroit, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Youngstown, Ohio; and Jamestown, N. Y.

This organization, the Fraternal Order of Police, is not inimical to the public interest, does not indorse police strikes, and has the approval, active indorsement, and friendship of the present and former mayors of the city of Pittsburgh and numerous other public officials in the cities where it is represented. In order that Members of Congress may be fully informed of its history, purposes, and achievements, I present herewith a brief statement prepared by the officers of the order, as follows:

The Fraternal Order of Police was organized at Pittsburgh, Pa., May 14, 1915, its object being to better existing conditions of policemen, to create harmony and social welfare among all its members, to weld together a feeling of friendship whereby each one will render assistance to a brother in time of sickness or distress, to be fair and truthful in all their dealings with their fellow men, to teach and practice that which is honorable and just, to bear in mind that intelligence, industry, and moral worth is the true standard of greatness, to promote the facilities for mutual interchange of thought whereby the ideas, information, and experience of each becomes common to all, resulting in a higher development of our intellectual, moral, and social faculties that enables us to share in the gains and honors of advancing civilization, to hold sacred the trust and confidence placed in them by those whose lives and property it is their duty to safeguard, to instill efficiency and discipline into the minds of the men in whose hands lies the happiness and welfare of a nation.

There are many organizations in existence to-day who through the above teachings have cemented together a feeling of friendship and brotherly love which reaches out into all corners of this land of liberty made possible by unity, a feeling which prompts them to extend the hand of friendship and jealously guard the happiness and welfare of each other.

The Fraternal Order of Police is a national organization, and it is this feeling that they hope to instill into the minds of those men comprising the various police divisions of this Nation, to draw them together in unity whereby the interest of one will become the interest of all to install lodges in the various municipalities of this country by which the policemen while traveling in other cities may visit their lodges and receive the mark of friendship as in other fraternities, to eliminate the feeling of prejudice which ofttimes exists between police of neighboring towns through which the criminal many times escape, defeating the ends of [illegible]

The Fraternal Order of Police in its present youthful state has done much to improve the working conditions of the policeman; it has promoted efficiency and discipline and wonderfully increased the feeling

of harmony and sociability among all those with its jurisdiction; it has succeeded in passing through the State Legislature of Pennsylvania, as well as through municipal councils, laws which greatly improve their working conditions as well as rendering their service more valuable to the public. We are not affiliated with any other organization and have no grievance committees.

That ends the statement of the character of this organization as set forth by its own members.

Copies of the foregoing presentation have been placed in the hands of Maj. Raymond W. Pullman, superintendent of police for the District of Columbia, and distributed to police and public officials in many of the large cities of the United States. It was issued primarily in response to an invitation from the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies, at the time of the Boston police strike, calling on the police of Pittsburgh to define their affiliations. Their statement has proven satisfactory to all of these bodies and unquestionably will be approved by any fair-minded citizen or official who reads it.

Illustrating the loyalty and good citizenship of the Fraternal Order of Police as expressed through the action of its officers, I quote a letter addressed under date of September 20, 1919, to all officers and members of subordinate lodges of the order by the president and treasurer of the grand lodge:

SEPTEMBER 20, 1919.

To the officers and members of subordinate lodges of the Fraternal Order of Police.

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS: The executive officers of the grand lodge advise that the members of our order use every means within their power to uphold and enforce the laws of the Nation, State, and municipality at this time of unrest in our country, as we are obligated by our oath as police officers to enforce the laws impartially under all circumstances.

We do not feel as though it is necessary to remind you of your duty, but owing to existing conditions we feel it is our duty as your duly elected officers to call the above to your attention.

We all know the eyes of the Nation are on the police officer at this time and his actions and works will be noted the world over.

Let us make an impression that will be lasting and a credit to our organization for all time.

Fraternally, yours,

W. J. MILTON, *Grand President.*
P. E. DIXON, *Grand Treasurer.*

When a Senate committee was investigating the Boston police strike it was testified by labor leaders that if the police of that and other cities did not join the American Federation of Labor there "would be no place for them to go but to the I. W. W." I do not indorse that sentiment nor concur with that view. I have only the kindliest feelings for the American Federation of Labor and men who, like President Samuel Gompers and Secretary Frank Morrison, have by their caution, conservatism, and common sense, coupled with their splendid public service during the war, earned both the confidence and lasting gratitude of the country at large. But on the question of police affiliation I desire to cite the Fraternal Order of Police, a "going concern" with a larger police membership than any other organization of its kind, not affiliated with any labor organization, and thereby not subject to criticism from those who object to such affiliation by public officers, as clearly providing a haven for police officers seeking an expression for their ambition to fraternize for the good of the individual and the community. That is the place for them to go. I am convinced that no municipal official scrutinizing the objects and purposes of the Fraternal Order of Police could find cause for objecting to the affiliation of the police of any city with it.

Emphasizing the approval of Pittsburgh officials I quote the following letters addressed to the officers and members of the Fratenal Order of Police by Mayor E. V. Babcock and former Mayor Joseph G. Armstrong, the latter of whom has been called the "father of the organization":

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
September 25, 1919.

MY DEAR SIR: Let me congratulate you and Secretary Dixon for your commendable step in issuing your letter of September 23, 1919, copy of which was sent me relative to the patriotic position held by your organization. The sentiments therein expressed tally closely with those which you outlined to me during our recent conversation regarding the attitude your organization takes as a fraternal body, whose members are pledged to do their duty in the enforcement of law.

Be assured, Mr. President, that you and your organization have the full confidence of the mayor of the city of Pittsburgh.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. V. BABCOCK, *Mayor.*

Mr. LOUIS LEIBOLD,
President Fraternal Order of Police, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 24, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the Fraternal Order of Police, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: I wish to congratulate you upon the manner in which you have associated yourselves together for the purpose of placing the police officer in the position which he is entitled to hold in life. The boys who wear the civic uniform were more or less looked down upon by the public for many years, because their work was not understood or appreciated. Your organization, its fraternal meetings and proceedings, especially your considerate and charitable treatment of those who have needed a helping hand in their performance of duty, have been a great factor in bringing your bureau in this city to its present high standing.

It should be a matter of pride with your members, as it should also be with the public, that Pittsburgh's police compare favorably with those of any city in this country. I believe this condition has been largely brought about by cooperation and good fellowship between officers and men, and a better understanding with the public resulting from the efforts and activities of your association. In addition to increasing public confidence in the force, promoting fraternity and good feeling among your members, inspiring all to more zealous and earnest work, your organization has been able to exercise a strong influence with the legislature in obtaining the necessary and merited recognition for your police pension fund. This is desirable for the reason that local authorities often fail to grasp the importance of reasonably providing for the men in your ranks performing dangerous and disagreeable duties. The same may be said in reference to numerous other advantages you have secured through the council and mayor of the city in recognition of the usefulness of your organization.

While I was impressed at the inception of your association, with its purposes and objects and its prospect of doing much good, I am now, when nearing the end of my official term, thoroughly convinced of its utility to the members and the public, and that it promotes efficiency and good work in all directions. This being the case, your organization will be in a position to obtain just recognition of your claims from time to time from those in authority.

As the mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, I wish to extend my heartiest congratulations for what you have already done, and my best wishes for the growth and prosperity of your association to the point where it meets my expectations; that is, that the police force would deserve and obtain the same respect as is granted to our Army and Navy officers, and for the same reason, that their lives are devoted to the safety and protection of the people.

Respectfully, yours, JOSEPH G. ARMSTRONG, *Mayor.*

America's Legions.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BENJAMIN K. FOCHT,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, October 6, 1919.

Mr. FOCHT. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I insert the following extracts from a newspaper account of an address to the Nation's soldiers delivered by myself at Marysville, Pa., September 27, 1919:

On last Saturday the citizens of Marysville and surrounding townships gave a monster patriotic reception to the soldiers of all our wars. In fact, the exercises extended over Saturday and Sunday the 27th and 28th. The event was similar to those held in almost every town and community in the country, and reflected in the arrangements and united patriotic interest of the people the nationalism of the masses who constitute the bulwark of the Republic.

Congressman BENJAMIN K. FOCHT was invited to speak on the occasion, and came from Washington for that purpose. His remarks are, in part, as follows:

"We rejoice over the fact that on this occasion we celebrate victory and not defeat. Some of the flower of the young manhood of Marysville was left to sleep under the sods of France, and to them we send a message of love and deathless adoration, but there is no gloom here, for the sacrifice was made for a noble, holy cause. And so we to-day rejoice and do not sorrow, we exult and acclaim the triumph of right before which tears and shadows must vanish.

"This day we are overwhelmed with things we are proud of and thankful for.

"We find America still favored as no other land and to be more than ever the land of destiny.

"This occasion may never have its counterpart, for one of the prime objects of crossing the s[illegible] to fight and win battles, was to end war as the arbiter of men's quarrels and the differences between nations.

"Therefore the welcome accorded you soldiers to-day and the honors which are justly and proudly yours, can never again fall to other men, for by achievements of unparalleled glory you have stricken dead for all time the consuming monster war.

"Soldiers stand apart from other men, and must be honored and held distinctive, for they took the chance of the supreme sacrifice. You young men taught the world a new lesson in warfare, an entirely new thrill in armed conflict.

"At the battle of Wargram Marshal Ney stood at a point of observation watching the French youth charge the Austrians and Russians, and as they did so they sang and cheered and for them there could be no resistance. In ecstacy Marshal Ney exclaimed, 'See them charge, see them charge, it's in their blood.' Of course it was in their blood, just as it was in the blood of the Civil War veterans, 1,000,000 of whom enlisted at 21, and 640,000 from 16 to 21, and 1,000 at 10 years of age.

"And it was in the American blood from the Marne to Chateau-Thiery and the Argonne. The Yankee-Doodle spirit was there, and when the word came, like the quick, sharp snap of a rifle, the boys were over the top and met their foes face to face and their wounds always toward the enemy.

"No less than during the Civil War and the Spanish-American War did Perry County do her share. Then she gave in full force of the heroism of her sons, greater indeed than was offered by any county of equal size in America. There is therefore particular and abundant fitness in this celebration in Marysville, this outpouring of the people, this honor bestowed upon her worthy sons.

"In a pagan era Alexander always looked well to the comfort of his Macedonian troops, and when sick or wounded he sent them home with orders that they be specially honored and given the best seats at public places. Napoleon, when a prisoner on the barren rock of St. Helena, wrote in his will that the French soldiers be liberally pensioned, and

although he had not a dollar himself to give his will was obeyed by the French people.

"Now we, a Christian people, in justice as well as in gratitude, will see no soldier or dependent suffer, for by congressional enactment we will be liberal and preferably give too much than not enough.

"What a wonderful country to live in, to talk about, and when necessary fight for. It almost staggers belief to contemplate our achievements. Think of the nations of the world, bringing here every kind of religious belief and racial hatreds, different in dress, custom, and speech, and yet quickly becoming assimilated and amalgamated to achieve that one object most cherished to the soul, that crystallization of the struggle of the ages—human freedom!

"Our forefathers beat back the savage and conquered the wilderness, and in doing this there was a reaction which forged a new type of men, and that is the type that inherited its valor from the men of '76, 1812, 1847, 1861, and 1898 and went to Europe and amazed the world by performing deeds that will be eternally enshrined.

"In this country we have settled more complicated and complex questions of internal economy during our less than 150 years of existence than have been settled in Europe during 2,000 years of boasted civilization.

"It is startling but true that at no time before this country was set up were any rules able to give the people any such thing as freedom of speech, religious liberty, freedom of the press, civil liberty, security of vested rights, public schools, and the franchise. But just as soon as the Revolutionary War was won and our Constitution was adopted these new elements automatically started to function.

"Where the European kings and conquerors, statesmen, and philosophers failed the great common sense of the American people has triumphed and been vindicated before God and man. We have a standard government operated by a people who don't love their country on the installment plan—a little now and then and here and there—but with eyes afire every American loves his country all over and all the time with a burning, passionate patriotism.

"But to create a government like this and perpetuate it was no easy task. We have passed through four great crises. To achieve independence took years of weary war; to forge out a constitution took many more years; and to save the Nation and uphold and defend the Constitution took a bloody war extending over four years. This last task was to let the world forever know that our rights must be respected on land and sea, and to extend freedom and guarantee future peace. We have seen nearly every nation of consequence, excepting Russia, try to dismember us, but their scheming and conniving was always fruitless.

"That the Governments of Europe are failures is self-evident from the fact that for 1,000 years they have been at war 50 per cent of the time, and racial hatreds are as bitter as when the Master came to preach peace and good will.

"Realizing the feeling of European monarchies toward our Republic, there came a day that was the one proudest and most satisfactory in all my life. In our historical research we had read and made note of the brutality of foreign powers and of their designs upon us as a nation, but as your Member of Congress there came an hour when every trial and every sacrifice to make this country was vindicated and justified. That hour was when on the floor of Congress I saw the proud head of the British Empire bowed low in beseeching help from America to save from wreck and ruin their island kingdom. And others were there also, even now a king is on his way here to ask help. But for me, I would help all kings off their thrones and the masses of Europe yet known as subjects to become citizens and their own rulers, and the owners of the land they till, with the noblemen put to work, and justice and equality substituted for class and privilege.

"This appeal to America for help which was quickly given and with a free and lavish hand, is a complete acknowledgement of the breakdown in European methods of government, and a vindication of our forefathers in what they did to create such a beneficent system, as well as glorification and exaltation for the men who preserved the Republic and their sons who carried our banners in triumph beyond the seas.

"I would not feel that I had quite discharged my duty to-day if, as your Representative in Congress, I did not give you my conclusions respecting the question which at present transcends all other questions of interest to the American people.

"In this county and elsewhere in the State my father, as a preacher of the gospel during the Civil War faced bitter opposition in upholding the cause of the Union and the abolition of slavery. But he was sincere and so earnest that he went with the emergency men to the mountains to assist in intercepting Gen. Lee when he invaded Pennsylvania, and whose forces were not far from this town. This expedition caused his death when I was 1 year old. He plead for his country one and insperable. To-day I would not be worthy of him nor true to you if I did not bring to you some message from Washington on the subject of the league of nations. My conclusions have been reached by reading every line on the subject I could find, by listening to most of the speeches delivered in the Senate, and conversing with hundreds of soldiers, newspaper men, and Congressmen who have been on the other side.

"Therefore, ringing true to my inherent and inherited predilections, supplemented by the direct information I have gathered in Washington, I stand for America first as against any complicated contrivance called a superstate or league of nations as brought to this country for ratification.

"Probably America's most brilliant living Democrat is United States Senator JAMES REED, of Missouri, whose speech I heard on Monday and which will forever live as a burning expression of true Americanism and an answer to every exponent of the plan which would rob us of our sovereignty and independence.

"It is needless to say that every sane man wants peace and deplores and deprecates war as uncivilized, though to preserve our American birthright we will engage in it if necessary, although by this time the war nations and the booted and spurred braggarts of the world, barring none, must know what an impossible task it would be for a united world to attack us here and attempt to dim the blaze of a single star in that field of blue.

"This advertised fear of other nations or more war is nothing short of counterfeit propaganda. Every last nation in Europe is flat on its back financially and the people are sick of war. Certainly after the trouncing we gave Germany no trouble will come from there, while surely after saving England and France from destruction they are not going to war upon us. What America did in Europe in jig time is notice to all aspiring nations around the belted globe that we have the fighting goods along with charity, benevolence, and good will; and, believing in the nation's destiny, let us do our part first, but then also trust in Great Jehovah, for we believe that should tyrants or autocrats ever attack this great-hearted, Christian Nation, that power which sends the thunder and lightning across the heavens will write in letters of living flame their eternal doom and destruction.

"In conclusion, let us feel the certain assurance that our institutions are erected upon indestructible foundations, that we have high ideals in front of us and deep-seated and abiding faith within us. Our love for those who suffered and those who died that freedom might be far-flung to the world's oppressed will never cease to glow as the love that was tested by trial and welded by fire.

"It has been my official province to endeavor to be of service to thousands of soldiers and their dependants during the war just ended and to come in contact with many of the brave boys who went with enthusiasm to the front. As indicating the spirit of the American youth, when I visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard in company with Lieut. Joseph Arnold, of Waynesboro, I was confronted with a flash of Yankee purpose. He is a gallant young naval officer and it was my privilege to appoint him to the Annapolis Naval Academy. He took me over the great dreadnaught, the *Wyoming*, and when he pointed out his station of action far down in the hold of the great sea fighter, I inquired how in the world he would get up and out of that place in case they got the worst of a fight, and his thrilling American reply was, 'Sir, we do not figure on getting out, we either beat and capture the enemy or go down, sir!' That has the Paul Jones jingle to it, and the reflected spirit of Perry, Farragut, Dewey, and Hobson.

"The first sad news of war's tragedy I had to verify was the loss of that brilliant young lieutenant, Earle Childs, of Lewistown. Appointing him a few years ago to Annapolis we met him several times just before the war, and he was so much of animation and the ardor that inspires confidence and scatters hope and cheer, that a fate at the bottom of a fathomless sea was farthest from our thoughts. But he did his part nobly and fearlessly, and while hearts bled at the irreparable loss, there is the solace and comfort in the reflection that his life was given in liberty's cause and for the Nation's honor.

"With the spirit of helpfulness and broad Christian humanity which largely actuates and inspires the medical fraternity in the daily practice of their profession, the first physician to seek my assistance to enter the service was the first to perish at the front in the battle line in far-off France. Dr. James M. McKibbin, of Fulton County, buoyant and enthusiastic, conversed with me the last time on the steps of the War Department, and just naturally enough much he said was of his home and loved ones. Many others from the towns and valleys of the counties I represent shared the same fate for their country, and for them all we to-day vie in paying tribute to their matchless bravery and priceless offering.

"We gathered here to-day to exalt the deeds of the living and speak reverently of the dead, but how are we to translate into something practical our interpretation of what a soldier's self-denial or a soldier's death is presumed to have been made and given for? What we are doing, in demonstration and praise, inspires applause from every man and woman of tender human impulse and emotion. The soldiers of Marysville sacrificed much and some died that we might be a better and stronger people, and that year by year the world may grow safer with wide abounding brotherhood. Lincoln said, 'We can afford to die, but we can not afford to lose,' and 'these men must not have died in vain,' and again, 'We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last, best hope of earth.' Therefore that we may be sure we have gained and not lost in this war, let us succor the weak and unfortunate, let us have an outstretched hand in helpfulness, and this in remembrance of what our soldiers did for us, and which must be our expression of appreciation.

"Let us win our victories in peace as in war, as the Greek sprinter sought the goal, not only to reach it with torch held aloft but held aloft and still burning.

"May our lighted torch ever typify and symbolize charity and justice and equality, and upon and over all may Christianity ever stand. Let us win for these attributes, then indeed will that purest emblem ever unfurled in the march of the centuries, the Stars and Stripes, lead the way to freedom, peace, and happiness throughout all the uncharted years to come."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FREDERICK N. ZIHLMAN.

OF MARYLAND,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, October 2, 1919.

Mr. ZIHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, the question of labor and its relation to the great industrial problems of the present era of reconstruction, of readjustment, and of America's participation in the marts of the world, her utilizing to the fullest the opportunity which knocks at her door to-day, is one of the most vital which has ever confronted the American people during the past two and one-half years.

More progress has been made along the lines of collective bargaining, of cooperation, of mediation, and conciliation than in any similar period in the history of the Government.

This was, of course, due in a large part to our participation in the war, the necessity of increased production, and the construction of camps, cantonments, shipyards, and factories.

The lesson of England's mistakes loomed before us, a danger signal as to what we should and should not do.

The British Empire attempted to determine her labor and industrial policy without taking into account in any way the men who were the recognized leaders among the laboring people of England. As a result there was dissension and dissatisfaction, resulting in decreasing production and bitter animosity as well.

So that the first step taken by the Council of National Defense in the early days of the war, in issuing a statement that existing standards should not be lowered, that no advantage should be taken of the abnormal and unprecedented conditions prevailing to establish new standards which existed prior to our entrance in the war and which they were unable to change in normal times, and the giving to labor of representation in the new order of things which had been brought about to stimulate production, laid a foundation which should have been beneficial in all our future dealings with this great problem.

The President stated this very clearly at Buffalo in November, 1917, when he said:

> The Government has declared its purpose to see to it that the conditions of labor are not rendered more onerous by the war, but also we shall see to it that the instrumentalities by which the conditions of labor are improved are not blocked or checked.
> Nobody has a right to stop the processes of labor until all the methods of conciliation and settlement have been exhausted. * * *
> The fundamental lesson of the whole situation is that we must not only take common counsel but that we must yield and obey common counsel.

Let us determine whether organized labor kept the faith during the weary months of war and all its attendant uncertainties.

I contend that labor showed itself just as willing to forego temporary advantage as the employers were willing to forego temporary and abnormal profits.

It will not answer to point to large increases received in wages by some classes of employees, in some instances working long hours and in dangerous and unhealthful surroundings.

As well point to the income-tax returns of a few manufacturers whose profits increased almost beyond belief, and who manned the front line of the chairs in Washington hotel lobbies during the war, as typifying the attitude and returns of all manufacturers.

Generally speaking, labor was patriotic, was loyal, fought a good fight for their country and its institutions.

Probably one branch of industry in which opportunity was greatest during the war was that of mining, and more than 30,000 of the members of the mine workers' organization were in the service of their country, to say nothing of the thousands of miners who were not members of organized labor.

Much has been said about the high wages paid in the shipyards, but little has been heard of the men who worked in the zero weather of 1917 and 1918, without shelter, with crowded and unhealthful lodging and boarding houses, of the necessity of maintaining a home elsewhere for their family, and who did their part in meeting the Nation's need of ships and more ships.

I could take the organized workers of America, trade by trade and calling by calling, and show that, notwithstanding the increase in wages, they are to-day in a more uncertain and more critical economic condition than they were before our entrance into the world struggle.

And the employers also showed, in the majority of instances, their patriotism, their Americanism, their loyalty, and their willingness to submerge personal advantage and profit for the common cause.

They served on boards of conciliation and arbitration. Their sons carried arms side by side with the sons of their employees, their plants were offered to the Government, they gave their own ripe experience without pay, and the Nation was aroused and militant, each vying with the other to contribute their utmost to the early winning of the war.

We had hoped that because the employer and employee had during the war a common interest, and many times a common sorrow, because of the added fact that their boys were fighting for their country ofttimes in the same company, and were thus able to serve one another, bringing the capitalist and the laborer in closer contact, that it would be a return to the days when employee was no longer known by a number—a return to those days when they lived on the same street, their children going to the same school, and the employer knew his employees by name, and their interests were in common and were not subject to the manipulations of a board of directors concerned only with the stock market.

However, instead of this spirit of helpful cooperation which we had hoped for, we find large numbers of workers advocating Government ownership of public utilities, and in some instances all the machinery of production; and, on the other hand, we find the employer in many instances proclaiming the divine right of property, and that he has an inalienable and vested right to run his own business in his own way and without taking into consideration the needs or conditions under which his employees live.

Each day since the armistice was signed they have drawn farther apart; each day widens the gap which we had hoped was closed forever, notwithstanding that both are dependent and interdependent upon the other, and that the markets of the world are open before them to a larger degree than ever before, with domestic competition almost eliminated for a time at least from the source which has chiefly menaced our standards and shown itself to be a factor in American markets in former peaceful times; we find both capital and labor approaching our industrial problems as though the chief aim and purpose was not to start to increase and stimulate production in order to seize the opportunities ready and at our doors, but as though their chief aim was to destroy the other.

As one who has had practical experience, covering a period of many years, I want to submit briefly my views as to the duty of both labor and capital at this time, a subject which I feel sure will receive the most careful consideration at the conference now being held in the city of Washington.

The need for patriotism and loyalty to the Government is as great now as it was during the war.

That he who casts aside all semblance of the spirit of sacrifice because of the signing of the armistice is untrue to those who made the great sacrifice during the war; that if organized labor, or any other organization or institution, attempts to force upon this country a system of governmental control, that day such organization ceases to be a cogent factor in our national life.

If organized labor disregards its agreements and contracts which have been solemnly entered into by its representatives it can not exist in our modern industrial life.

Labor must purge itself of all radicals and extremists who would tear down the present structure of government and set up a new order in its stead; and it must build upon the foundation of a constructive and broad-minded policy, administered by honest and fair-dealing men whose Americanism is above reproach and who will meet the problems confronting them on a business basis and with modern ideas.

Labor must continue to agitate, but for education and enlightenment, not for a soviet system founded upon the rule of force.

Labor must make loyalty to our institutions and our system of government, with such changes as are necessary to meet changing conditions, and these changes to be made by such means and manner as is provided by the laws of the land, a part of their teachings and tenets and one of their qualifications for membership.

On the other hand, capital has no inherent nor vested right in labor; they are colaborers and copartners in the industrial struggle.

It has been established through years of litigation and sacrifice that labor has the right to organize just as capital has, and which right is exercised by almost every industry and profession in America.

Labor has a right to a hearing and to counseling with their employers.

There should be no question about this after two and one-half years of war, in which the Government laid down the duty of arbitration to both employer and employee, and when an ex-President of the United States, who had held very strong views upon this subject when a judge on the bench, was willing to give of his service to the Nation during the war in order to contribute to industrial peace.

The day has passed when one man, sitting as the head of an industrial corporation, can by the grace of a board of directors say that they will not counsel and will not discuss with their employees the conditions under which they work and live.

I contend that during the critical times through which the country is now passing that he who deliberately precipitates an industrial conflict rather than counsel with the men who man his factories and furnaces is equally to blame with those who preach a doctrine of industrial revolution and who hope to bring about chaos, in the hope that thereby they will be elevated to positions of power and responsibility.

I hope, therefore, that out of the round-table conference called by the President and now meeting in Washington that there will come an agreement between employer and employee which will make it possible for them to adjust such differences as may arise, having in mind that the advancement of the country's interests are paramount, and that by elevating the humblest of our citizens we help to build up this Nation and enable it to continue its march down the highway of time, the envy of every other nation on the globe to-day.

I trust also that this conference will consider and bring to the attention of the legislative bodies of State and Nation the questions of sanitation, of unhealthful and dangerous surroundings in shop, mill, and mine, which are of paramount importance to the country and its upbuilding.

In this connection it is interesting to note that many of the States are enacting laws which will protect the human resources of the Nation and build up our industries on a sound and humane basis.

It is to be regretted that in my own State of Maryland the Democratic platform this year is absolutely silent on this great and grave question, and that the men attending their convention evinced no interest in the problems of labor. The Republican Party in Maryland put into its platform this year the following pledge:

We pledge the Republican Party to a more efficient enforcement of all laws passed for the protection of labor; to safeguard the industrial and human resources of the State by remedial legislation in behalf of our men *and women*, to the end that we may obtain the fullest efficiency and production consistent with their welfare, safety, and health.

Believing that sanitation and healthful surroundings are essential to the welfare of labor, and that the fullest production can not be obtained in unsanitary, unhealthful, and dangerous surroundings, we pledge our party to the enactment of such additional legislation as is needed to provide for the safeguarding of life, health, and limb in shop, factory, and mine; we pledge ourselves to such amendment to the compensation law as will provide proper protection to those injured in the course of their employment.

The men who make this pledge are men of responsibility and honor, and will aid in the enactment of such legislation as will provide for the enforcement of existing laws and the passage of additional legislation.

The humanitarian spirit of this day insures the cooperation of men in public life, and it is to be hoped that the industrial conference will outline a program upon which all broad-minded and public-spirited citizens can agree, which will insure its enactment into State and Federal laws.

A nation is no better nor worse than the people who make up its citizenship. This is a fundamental truth which has been handed down to us through the years, and out of the caldron of this Great War should come a new spirit, founded upon equal rights and justice to all men.

The Metropolitan Police Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BURTON L. FRENCH,

OF IDAHO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, October 13, 1919.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, if I were a member of any trade or craft whose members were organized into a union that looked to the betterment of their conditions, I would join the union, and if there were no union, I would proceed to organize one. I am in sympathy with labor unions and I recognize that so long as capital may organize itself in industry, men whose capital consists of their strength and skill and proficiency in a given trade must have the same right of organizing themselves.

It is for the most part through definite labor organizations that the intolerable conditions of 50 and 75 years ago that surrounded labor have been eliminated largely, and that the conditions that surround labor to-day have been attained.

So much for that.

The bill that we are considering provides for fixing the compensation of the members of the police force of Washington on a better basis than has existed heretofore. I am in favor of it.

The bill, in section 2, provides that no member of the police force shall be or become a member of any organization or any organization affiliated with another organization that holds, claims, or exercises the right to strike. I am in favor of that section of the bill.

There is absolutely no analogy between the members of the police force or the members of a fire department and a trade group. There is absolutely nothing to compromise or to arbitrate between the employees of the Federal Government or the State or a municipality and the organization to which they have sworn allegiance and are responsible to. I have no more respect for the members of a police organization or fire department who would go on a strike than I have for the soldiers of our country who before the enemy would go on a strike, and if members of such organizations can not themselves see it in this light then it becomes to the extent that Congress has jurisdiction its duty to provide by law that men who entertain such notions as the right of policemen or members of the fire department to strike shall not be members of an organization that exercises or claims to exercise a right to strike.

In Boston some days ago the policemen of that city went on a strike and before another adequate police force could be installed I believe that five human lives had paid for the folly of the strikers. The papers on the first day following the strike reported that the loss of property by theft and destruction aggregated $300,000, and I understand that property stolen and destroyed the next day was greater still.

Gentlemen, if we are to have orderly government, there can be no such thing as recognizing the right to strike upon the part of the Army or the Navy, or the right to strike upon the part of the members of the police and fire departments, or, so far as that is concerned, upon the part of any employees of the Government.

The other day we considered the bill fixing a duty upon dyestuffs. In the bill, as it was reported from the committee, it was provided that certain powers touching importation should be delegated to a group of men representing the manufacturers of dyestuffs in the United States. I was one of the Members who opposed that provision in the bill. I did so for two reasons: First, I believed that it was unconstitutional in that we could not delegate legislative authority; and, second, I did not believe the Government should delegate any of its authority to any group of manufacturers, no matter how high-minded they may be.

This last would be wrong for two reasons: First, it would be difficult for men having personal interest to be fair to themselves and to the public, no matter how much they might want to be; and, second, no matter how fair they might be, the public would never accept their conduct as being in good faith. We struck from the bill the provision and instead of a group of persons interested in the dye business we substituted the Tariff Commission—a Government institution. I believe we did right.

To-day we are face to face with another proposition: Shall the members of the police organization have the right to strike against their Government or be affiliated with any organization apart from the Government, exercising the right to strike in civil industry? There can be but one answer. Such a course can not be tolerated for one moment.

First, it is inconceivable in an orderly government that any employees should place themselves above government by striking on their own account or by engaging in a strike at the behest of any outside group.

Second, admitting that they would never strike, membership in such organization would be wrong, because, first:

It would be difficult for the members of the force to do their duty when their associates from trade crafts were involved in a strike; and, second:

Even if the members of the police force did their duty fearlessly and absolutely, the public would never be convinced of the fact, and with two bad results—private individuals would endeavor to take the enforcement of the law into their own hands, and lawless elements would go the limit of their daring, both feeling that the police force had broken down.

Now, let us notice the language of section 2. It is provided that no member of the police force of the District of Columbia shall become a member of any organization or of any organization affiliated with another organization which holds, claims, or exercises the right to demand of any of its members obedience to an order to strike.

This paragraph is not aimed at any organization or at any group. It comprehends any and all groups that might hold to the right to strike. There are some who have said that the parent organization might deny that it has the right to demand that its membership strike, and that if it did there would be nothing to prevent the District police force from being members of a union that would be members of this parent organization, albeit that other units affiliated with the parent organization might have the right to strike in their own power. Gentlemen, this can not be, and no fair interpretation of the language as I see it would permit of that construction. The first words of the paragraph say that no member of the police force shall be or become a member of any organization which holds or exercises the right to demand of any of its membership obedience to an order to strike. Then under that language any police union could not strike or could not hold to the theory that it had the right to strike. But the following language says that no member of the police force shall become a member of an organization that is affiliated with another organization which holds, claims, or exercises the right to strike. Now, that language is all embracing. It means that the police union of the city of Washington could not be affiliated with any other organization that itself holds, claims, or exercises the right to demand that its members strike or that itself has among its units any organization that holds, claims, or exercises the right to demand of its

membership obedience to an order to strike. All such units are affiliated and must be so regarded.

There is no other reasonable construction to this language, and for that reason amendments that have been proposed should be voted down and the language of the bill should be incorporated into law.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWIN B. BROOKS,
OF ILLINOIS,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, October 6, 1919.

Mr. BROOKS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, under the Constitution the President, in time of peace or war, is the head of all the departments of the Government, including the departments of the War and Navy, in that executive departments are subject to the President, who is operating now with Army and naval forces in Europe. It is generally understood in foreign countries that we have been permitted by our Executive to administer affairs in Armenia and protect that country against the Turk. The Secretary of War has, according to press reports, estimated that it will require 150,000 American troops to protect Armenia. Senator NEW, about the middle of September, in the Senate stated that the Military Committee had knowledge at that time that two regiments were being recruited for foreign service. He did not know where. I have a letter from Thomas Rinaker, of Carlinville, saying that Lieut. Steward was there on a visit, just before leaving with his company as part of two regiments ordered to Silesia, leaving early in October. Silesia is referred to in article 88, page 47, of the treaty. A plebiscite is to be taken in that country. In plain English, this is a vote of the people. It is a part of the self-determination referred to by our President. It is provided in article 88, both by the Polish and German Governments, that they will not interfere with this election, the purpose of which is to find whether the people want to belong to Poland or to Germany. It seems necessary to have two regiments of United States soldiers to preserve peace at the polls, or on the boundaries, or to have handy some place, in case the Poles and the Germans do not get along amicably. I commend this to our Democratic brethren in the cotton belt, who are worked up every once in a while by the fear of having troops at the polls.

The landing of naval forces on the Italian frontier dispute is another instance of interference. Just why we should be made the umpire between the new Slav State and Italy is difficult to understand. England and France are interested in the affair, but seem to wish us to settle all the troubles and let Europe have the benefits. We not only have loaned $10,000,000,000 to the Allies, donated hundreds of millions to Red Cross and other charitable work, appropriated $100,000,000 of foodstuffs distributed by Mr. Hoover last summer, sent 2,000,000 to help defeat the German, but we are to be the cat's paw and umpire for all the troubles between the several European and Asiatic countries. We will be about as popular as a baseball umpire with the losing side when the game is over. These quarrels are made in Europe. They ought to be settled in Europe. There is no good reason why the young men of our country should be drafted into the broils of the Old World.

It will not be long until China will rebel against the Shantung outrage. Japan is now conducting herself there as if she intended to stay until the crack of doom. She is building heavy fortifications, strengthening every military point, exercising governmental power, policing and ruling the country. When China rises against foreign aggression our young men will again be drafted to fight with Japan against the Chinese Republic, to war under the colors of an absolute despotism. The Mikado is supposed to be descended directly from the Japanese gods. His person and family are sacred, and his word is to be obeyed as a decree from Jehovah. This will help make the world safe for democracy when we fight under Japanese colors to hold the plunder we are asked to give her under the German treaty.

Others of our soldiers are in Siberia guarding box cars, protecting its railroads, and doing police service. How long this will continue depends upon the supreme council sitting at Paris, which in turn means as long as England and Japan order it done. This is the first tangible result of the operation of the league of nations. If it burns this way in the green wood, what will it do when it is dry and the fire well started?

When our soldiers, sailors, and marines were called into the service it was understood and proclaimed far and near that they should be permitted to return to their homes and private affairs promptly upon the conclusion of war. The armistice was signed on the 11th day of last November. Nevertheless, on the 24th of last September the armed forces of the United States were landed on the Dalmatian coast against a friendly nation, without any authority whatever from the Congress of the United States to wage war against Italy. Our soldiers have been used in Siberia and elsewhere in Russia without any constitutional warrant, making war upon the people of a nation with which we have not been at war.

Let it be distinctly remembered that the Congress of the United States, the sole constitutional authority to declare war, has declared war only against the German Imperial Government and the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary. With every other nation on the face of the earth we have remained at peace, so far as a legal declaration of war is concerned. Without regard, however, to the explicit terms of the National Constitution, the armed forces of the United States have been repeatedly used to wage war against the people of friendly nations. It is also proposed that we should enter into an agreement by means of which we would join Britain, France, Italy, and other countries in preserving the territorial integrity and political independence of the remaining Germany of the earth—Japan—in her hostile action toward the dismemberment of the territory of China, a friendly nation which we induced to go into the war on the side of the Allies. We are urged to pledge the lives of our best young men and pour out our billions of treasure to uphold Japan in that wicked course.

Are we to be involved in war with Italy, in war with Russia, in war with the Balkan States without any declaration by the Congress of the United States? How much further will such actions go to engulf the people of this Nation in still greater sacrifice of the lives of its young men and its treasure?

Without absolute proof, ocular proof, if you please, that such things have been done, how can we believe that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy and the President of the United States would commit such acts without full authority to do so?

To what limit may such entanglements go in a quarrel with all the nations of the world? If these examples point the way and reveal to us what we are expected to do, no shifting of responsibility can deny the ocular proof that stands before us now as to the tremendous danger of the hour. We are told in one moment that the league of nations will preserve peace, while the very people who have drawn the league of nations are crowding us toward the verge of war. What would be our inheritance in that organization if such leadership is to represent us in the league of nations? Are we to be involved in war without our national consent through constitutional channels? If so, how far are we from the pitfalls of anarchy and Bolshevism now? We look toward the future with bated breath, and with intense anxiety we ask the question, What next?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIS J. HULINGS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, October 13, 1919.

Mr. HULINGS. Mr. Speaker, I have but a few words to say concerning this bill.

I have always believed in the labor unions and collective bargaining and the right of men to quit employment for any reason sufficient to them.

This right is incontestable, and alongside of one man's right to strike is the other man's right to work if he chooses.

Every man's brain and his brawn are his own, and no man has any right by threats, intimidation, and violence to interfere with him in the lawful exercise of his powers.

But, Mr. Speaker, there are some occupations and employments that in the very nature of the case require a surrender of the right to strike by the man who undertakes such employment. The soldier obviously surrenders his right to strike, and it is unnecessary to cite other examples.

The policeman, pertinently described by the gentleman from Illinois as "a civil soldier," is an officer of the law; he is the arm of the government by which he is employed. In times of disturbance or riot his duty is to enforce the law. All his personal sympathies must be suppressed; but without fear or favor he must enforce the law, with allegiance to or sympathy

for no other power or organization than the government whose public servant he is.

His natural right to strike, like the soldier's, is surrendered to promote the peace and security and welfare of the public.

Clearly, then, the policeman should not have the right to "strike."

And for the very same reasons he should not ally himself with any organization which in the exercise of its right to strike would be likely to command his sympathy, even though he himself should not strike.

Holding these views, I favor the bill as reported by the committee.

Theodore Roosevelt.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, October 13, 1919.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. Mr. Speaker, a campaign is now on to raise a fund wherewith to build a memorial to the late Theodore Roosevelt.

Shortly after his death memorial services were held in his honor by the Y. M. C. A. in the Liberty Hut in this city and I was invited to make an address upon that occasion.

I asked consent yesterday to extend my remarks in order to print that address in the RECORD, my purpose being to have it put in pamphlet form for use in this campaign in Mississippi.

The address follows:

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS AT THE Y. M. C. A. LIBERTY HUT, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON THE OCCASION OF THE MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD IN HONOR OF THE LATE THEODORE ROOSEVELT JANUARY 12, 1919.

Ladies and gentlemen, I shall say nothing of Theodore Roosevelt dead that I have not said of him living. He was one of the foremost men of all the world—one of the choice and master spirits of his age. In common with his kind, which is all too rare, he won and held not only the love of his friends, but the ill will of his enemies, and he was provided abundantly with both. His friends loved him for what he was and sometimes in spite of what he did. "To err is human," and they loved him for his human qualities. His enemies disliked him not alone for what he did, but sometimes for the mere manner of his doing it. In my opinion he was the most forceful personality in all the earth during his stay upon it, and that force was always a force for righteousness.

He was a great writer. No man can read his "Winning of the West" without gaining a most wholesome regard for the moral quality of the young author. He was a ranchman in the days when the "wild and woolly west" was a turbulent fact. He lived and walked and had his daily being with the cowpunchers—he shared their hard lives, "busted" their broncbos, heard their ribald songs, and conquered their unfaltering friendship, sometimes with hard knuckles—and yet the "Hunting Tales of a Ranchman," written at the time, are neither stained by vulgar word nor tainted by coarse suggestion. The proprieties of this occasion will not permit me to relate some of the stories and tragic incidents of his life on the plains—stories which I have from first hand—and yet, were they told, they would all be set down to his credit. They were but the early outcroppings, the strenuous—perhaps I may be permitted to say the tumultuous—manifestations of the spirit which possessed him, that spirit which was the guiding star, the box and compass of his virile and dynamic life; a thoroughgoing and never-wavering detestation of evil practices.

He was a great phrase maker. Somebody has said that he was a phrase "taker." Be that as it may, the material inquiry is not: Where did the phrase come from, but, rather: Where did it point? That alone gives the insight we seek. "Fight fair; hit the line hard," was one of them, and even his critics will agree that he lived up at least to the last clause—whether the line was of cattle thieves or malefactors of great wealth.

In his proclamation a few days ago President Wilson said: "As President, he awoke the Nation to the dangers of private control which lurked in our financial and industrial systems. It was by thus arresting the attention and stimulating the purpose of the country that he opened the way for subsequent necessary and beneficial reforms." He was hitting the line hard then.

"The way to parry is to hit," he said, and according to the President's proclamation, which I have just quoted, it has been vouchsafed to few men to hit so effectively for political righteousness.

He quoted with approval the old adage, "Speak gently and carry a big stick—you will go far." After that he was caricatured sometimes as the "scriptural lion," going up and down the earth seeking whom he might devour; sometimes as the "Rough Rider," booted and spurred, threatening to annihilate the earth. And yet he, alone, of all Americans was awarded the Nobel peace prize as having actually done more than any other man in all the world to establish peace on this turbulent earth. Nevertheless, we are told that he was pugnacious. But where and how did he manifest that quality? Fighting cattle thieves as a Montana ranchman, fighting vice and political corruption and evil mongers as police commissioner of New York, fighting Spaniards on the battle fields of Cuba.

Andrew Jackson said he would have peace if he had to fight for it. Theodore Roosevelt among the first, I repeat, if indeed not the most potent force for righteousness of his generation, shaped his philosophy by that square. I do not believe that he fought merely from love of that turbulent enterprise, but rather because, as he viewed the particular situation which confronted him, it indicated to him that the world was out of joint. It must be admitted, I confess, that there is little evidence that he shared Hamlet's regret that he was born to set it right. But he did not win his spurs fighting windmills; his foes were not phantom men in buckram—they were live, pulsating, virile institutions which denied the philosophy of the square deal and challenged social justice to the ordeal.

He occupied the most exalted station that can be won in the world, yet no man kept more steadfastly to the simple life. He preached no rule of conduct which he was unwilling to adopt. He did not point others the straight and stony way and take the primrose path himself. He ordered the Army officers to ride 90 miles in three days and when the hue and cry against this order was raised throughout the country he left the White House one morning in the snow and rode 100 miles in one day.

He urged our entrance into the World War from the day the *Lusitania* was sunk and in his characteristic style berated those of us who clung in vain to the shadow of peace. When war came he made but two requests of his Government—that he be sent as a soldier to the battle fields, and later, when his four sons had been commissioned, he asked the War Department to send them to the front.

In what we thought was the very prime of life he was taken. Strong, robust, virile, strenuous—we could not bring ourselves to think of him in terms of physical feebleness—but he is gone, and the Young Men's Christian Association does well upon this holy day to pay this tribute of respect to his memory, for "take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again." Brave, aggressive, pugnacious, if you will, he was none the less a sturdy illustration of Bayard Tayor's verse, "The bravest are the tenderest," for despite his strenuous and aggressive personality—

> His life was gentle, and the elements
> So mix'd in him that Nature might stand up
> And say to all the world, "This was a man!"

To Recognize the Beauty of Zion Canyon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES R. EVANS,

OF NEVADA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, October 7, 1919.

Mr. EVANS of Nevada. Mr. Speaker, we feel that now our Government should proceed to preserve one of the unique show places of this favored land, entirely different from any exhibit which our Nation has placed in reserve to be enjoyed by generations yet to come, who may be wiser, but no more loyal to dear old United States of America than this Congress, because upon both sides of this House is evidence from esteemed Members that all legislation must measure up to our high standard, and ring true. Until recently this portion of rugged mountain, rock, and canyon, owing to no road, was denied to the tourist, but lately transportation is furnished by the most progressive citizens of any country. The citizens of Utah, who have by faith, hope, industry, and natural resources, restored to civilization a storehouse of wealth, as a reward for unusual hazard

and labor of pioneering, nature has placed within her boundaries and contiguous to that magic and permanently growing city of Salt Lake, with her railroad terminals, immense financial institutions, and unsurpassed climate, a natural park which we desire to establish for more complete preservation as a national institution. No present appropriation is desired.

Embracing, as it does, 76,000 acres, within which are many gorges and canyons of indescribable beauty, colorings of rock in hues of red, brown, white, and black, in layer upon layer of variegated shades, waterfalls, and ancient cliff dwellings, causing visitors to proclaim it the greatest of all natural phenomena, that its grandeur may be kept, we now dedicate this beautiful spot to all America. There is nothing in written thought nor spoken word fitting the beauty of colorings to these canyons, from the gray of dawn, fading into rosy sunrise, passing into dazzling midday to the lilac shade of evening's quick repose. That favored spot comes as a generous gift from true pioneers, who dared the elements, and even death, for what to them is truth, and description of the West would be complete with a tribute of respect to those brave men who loved liberty more than life.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES R. EVANS,
OF NEVADA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, October 16, 1919.

Mr. EVANS of Nevada. Mr. Speaker, this measure excels in opportunity for spread-eagle oratory. Education has the finest definition of any word in our language. Whoever desires an education to the extent that he is willing to wait table or do honest work to obtain it will gain more value in education than a thousand who do not seek. What right has this Government to enforce education upon a cripple who during health resisted education? This is an extension of government by bureaus. Inspectors, collectors, and governmental appointees travel through Nevada in droves. The growth and influence of bureaus please the residents here, while the Nation grows suspicious that too much authority issues from Washington. Men sent here too often grow more interested in the city's increased population than in the welfare of their Government.

The District of Columbia was provided to serve the Nation. Nevada and many other States were furnishing relief even before this legislation was conceived. Relief for the returned soldier must have your first consideration. It is not becoming that you use in charity the Treasury which he gave so much to save.

Self-reliance won the war. Self-reliance will win in peace.

Rehabilitation of Persons Disabled in Industry.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. C. WILLIAM RAMSEYER,
OF IOWA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, October 14, 1919.

Mr. RAMSEYER. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill to assist in the rehabilitation of persons disabled in industrial pursuits, including agriculture, trade, commerce, manufacturing, mining, transportation, and all mechanic arts. If enacted into law it will accomplish a most worthy purpose and will help an unfortunate class of persons who have been heretofore neglected in this country.

This bill, for some unaccountable reason, has aroused a great deal of opposition in this House. It is unconstitutional, according to the contention of the opponents. Other legislation to aid the States financially in carrying out some worthy purpose has been enacted too frequently in the past without being declared invalid by the courts, so that the issue of constitutionality should not alarm the proponents of the bill. Suffice it to say that the opponents have not cited a single precedent in support of their contention.

Another objection to the bill is that it encroaches on the rights and duties of the States. They say, "This bill seeks to do something that should be done, but the States should do it without aid from the National Government." The fact is the States have not undertaken this work, a work we all agree should be done; and by this bill we propose that the States shall do this work with the encouragement and part aid from the National Government. We here propose to the States to do for unfortunate persons on a small scale what the National Government has done for years on a large scale, independently and also in cooperation with the States, to take care of and improve cattle, cereals, forests, to kill insects, and to eradicate disease in both animal and plant life. Then why this opposition to rehabilitate human beings in industry? Are not unfortunate and diseased human beings entitled to as much consideration from this legislative body as unfortunate and diseased dumb animals?

The chief argument against this bill comes from men like the distinguished ex-Speaker [Mr. CLARK], who base their opposition on the ground of "economy." I believe in economy and have practiced it as a Member of this House as faithfully and consistently as any Member of Congress. It is high time this Congress were practicing more economy. But it is strange that the greatest efforts by Members for "economy" usually come over some small item of appropriation—over a few thousand dollars. When the sums go up in the millions or billions you do not hear so much opposition.

This bill is for persons disabled in industrial pursuits, including agriculture, manufacturing, mining, and so forth, and for the first year the appropriation can not exceed $500,000, the second year $750,000, and thereafter not to exceed $1,000,000 per annum. And for this some gentlemen threaten to defeat the bill, because if passed it will bankrupt the Federal Treasury.

During the past four years I have seen millions voted to be squandered for so-called river and harbor improvement, money appropriated to be squandered for no use to objects animate or inanimate. Some gentlemen who oppose this bill on the alleged ground of "economy" swallowed the rivers and harbors propositions without batting an eye.

Last winter gentlemen of this House voted to validate certain invalid contracts of the War Department, with full knowledge that it would drain the Federal Treasury several billion dollars. Verily, verily, these gentlemen are straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel.

Last March a year ago we passed the railroad-control bill and guaranteed the income of the owners of railroad stocks at a rate that was indefensible and preposterous. Under that bill, which became law, the per cent of net income to the capital stock of railroads was guaranteed for many roads over 10 per cent, for 13 roads over 27 per cent, and for 1 road as high as 647.22 per cent. This same bill appropriated $500,000,000 out of moneys in the Treasury for the purpose of paying the expenses of Federal control and the compensation guaranteed to the stockholders. This bill has taken out of the Federal Treasury to date $1,250,000,000, with the result we have had the highest freight and passenger rates and the poorest service under this law that we have had at any time during the last 50 years. Yet when this bill first passed the House there were only six Members who had the courage to vote against it.

Now, let me give our "economists" some other figures to think about. I notice on the vote last Tuesday there were a number of Members from agricultural districts who voted to strike out the enacting clause, which, if carried, would have killed the bill. Therefore, for their benefit, I call attention to the appropriations in the last Agricultural appropriation bill. I do this not to criticize those appropriations, because I represent an agricultural district and have always enthusiastically supported all bills and appropriations for the advancement and benefit of agriculture. But I do so to show them, if that be possible, their inconsistency, in the name of economy, for opposing a bill under which the appropriations can never exceed $1,000,000 per annum, which has to do with the restoration of disabled persons, and in the same Congress voting many millions for the benefit of animal and plant life.

Now, I refer to a few items of the last Agricultural appropriation bill. Here are some of the items:

Weather Bureau	$1,880,210
Bureau of Animal Industry	5,783,231

Under this is an item of $1,000,000 to eradicate the foot-and-mouth disease; an item of $641,045 to fight hog cholera; an item of $741,980 to eradicate cattle tick. I do not find fault with these items. They are there with my approval. But I do want to ask my friends who represent agricultural districts, as I do, whether they are consistent in voting annually millions for cat-

tle and hogs and refuse to authorize an appropriation not to exceed $1,000,000 annually to help restore industrial cripples so they may become economically self-supporting and not left objects of charity and almshouses.

Bureau of Plant Industry	$3,379,638
Forest Service	5,966,869
Bureau of Chemistry	1,391,571
Bureau of Soils	1,371,360
Bureau of Biological Survey	742,170
States Relation Service	4,905,820
Bureau of Public Roads	594,320
Bureau of Markets	2,811,365

Last year, without opposition, we appropriated $1,000,000 on the same basis we do in this bill—that is, for every dollar paid to any State the State shall appropriate a like amount for the prevention, control, and treatment of venereal diseases. That was to aid persons who had contracted unmentionable diseases by their own misconduct and sins. The bill before us is to aid persons who, while serving in industries necessary for the maintenance and good order of organized society, become injured, and in many cases, unless aided, will become a charge on society.

I shall not appeal to your sympathy for the unfortunate industrial cripples. I appeal to your business sense, and ask you whether it is not good business to restore to industry those unfortunates who have been "knocked out" of industry by accidents, for which in most instances they were in no wise responsible. Every time you help a person to be self-supporting you add to the economic gain and good order of the community.

Oh, yes, but you say we must save. That proposition I grant you. We will have plenty of opportunity to save. This Congress has already saved the taxpayers of this country nearly $1,000,000,000 by cutting down appropriation bills passed by this House during the closing days of the last Congress. And there will be many opportunities during this Congress to save the taxpayers money. There are now before the Military Affairs Committee of this Congress by the War Department, supported by the Secretary of War, propositions for a Military Establishment that will cost $1,000,000,000 annually. We can save half that amount and still have the largest military defense in the world. If we only save $100,000,000 of that amount, we would have enough money to rehabilitate all the industrial cripples in the United States for the next 100 years.

Every year we rightly appropriate millions to save and protect property. By passing this bill Congress will give recognition to the importance and value of human life. Human life is more important than property. Property is only useful in so far as it contributes and ministers to human life and happiness. This is one of the best bills that have been before Congress in many days, and I hope it will become a law.

The Saulsbury Law.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES R. EVANS,
OF NEVADA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, October 13, 1919.

Mr. EVANS of Nevada. Mr. Speaker, the Saulsbury law was conceived with good intent. There is a place paved with good intentions, where this law should go. It is a failure because it has failed to do the things for which it was intended. It was passed as a war measure. The war is over. If it was not over, a victorious American Army would now be in pursuit of a fleeing foe. The war is over, because our soldiers have all been demobilized and discharged. Why are not the war workers demobilized? The Saulsbury law has not prevented, but promoted, profiteering, enabling in average cases for two persons to have rented a house upon prewar basis at $30 per month, occupying a portion of that house, and subrenting the remainder to three persons at $100 per month, and in most cases their victims are war workers. Thus 40 per cent of your population lives without other visible means. Forty per cent are actually profiteering from the remaining 60 per cent. Repeal the Saulsbury law unconditionally. Washington, owing to its many natural advantages of living and association, with its favorable tax regulations, should and would be the easiest city in which to live, instead of being the toughest, in America, and all owing to the Saulsbury law. Money will seek investment here in building if given a protected title.

Your city's future is dependent upon your citizens' integrity. Prominent Washington men are patriotic and public spirited, as are the leading men of other cities. They are as willing to invest in and beautify their chosen home city as any can be because they are American citizens.

Laws proposed similar in purpose to the Saulsbury law would be regarded in other cities as an absurdity, impossible, confiscatory. Some of your most progressive laws were first adopted by Western States; your natural advantages here to encourage building are offset by a question of ownership and direction; seeking to improve the Saulsbury intention is a wide step in the direction of bureaus, government by inspection, and interference tending to minimize individual effort.

New Congressmen at Washington are proud of the National Capital with its broad and flowered avenues leading to this world center; with its parks, foliage, and artistic architecture. The Member from Nevada favors to loyal citizens full right of ownership to encourage the growth of Washington.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM E. MASON,
OF ILLINOIS.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 17, 1919.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, in replying to the ill-considered editorials written by gentlemen who are uninformed and who attempt to make light of my resolution making an appropriation for a minister to the Republic of Ireland—some of them saying that the proposition is unheard of and that it is unfriendly to our allies in this war and that it is without precedent—I desire to say that it is not unfriendly to our allies, but that it is in conformity with the terms of the peace suggested by President Wilson, accepted by all of the world, including Great Britain, and is fully sustained by precedent.

I am for the Republic of Ireland because it was promised to her during the war. I am for the Republic of Ireland because it is the only way we can make peace in the world. I am for the Republic of Ireland because it is right.

Upon the question of precedent I begin with the attempt of four nations to form a league of peace—the Holy Alliance between Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Great Britain. It shows how history repeats itself. It also shows that Great Britain withdrew from it, for imperial and commercial reasons.

At that time four monarchies, proposing to represent Christian nations, solemly declared that in their political relations with every other government the precepts of justice, charity, and peace ought to have "direct influence upon the councils of princes." They assembled at Laybach in the spring of 1821 and sent out the following message to all their ministers at foreign courts:

> That useful and necessary changes in legislation and in the administration of States ought only to emanate from the free will and intelligent and well-weighed conviction of those whom God has rendered responsible for power. All that deviates from this line necessarily leads to disorder, commotions, and evils far more insufferable than those which they pretend to remedy.

It will be noted that these four kings were appointed by God to run the world, whereas under the present league to enforce peace they are confessedly self-appointed.

I wish every man and woman in the United States could read the speech of Daniel Webster—how he stood by the proposition announced by Col. Roosevelt—or rather how Col. Roosevelt stood by the position announced by Webster—that every nation should be permitted to decide for itself whether its case is a justiciable one and whether they desire to submit to arbitrators, in the selection of which they have no voice.

At the time the Republic of Greece was struggling for existence, and the so-called Christian nations appointed by God to see to it that no territorial integrity was to be impaired except with their divine consent, these four charter members of the league of nations to enforce peace, while they sympathized with the people of Greece, yet so abhorred the doctrine of self-government that they turned their backs upon the struggling Republic and permitted the Turk to commit the foulest and most brutal massacres of women and children ever recorded in the history of the world.

Mr. Webster's resolution in 1823 provided for a minister or agent from America to the Republic of Greece. They were in disorder and revolution. They had had no promise from the United States approved by its associates that the little peoples

of the earth should have self-determination. They had no substantial army or navy; they had no President at that time and no lawmaking power organized as Ireland has now. Yet the resolution of Webster and the conduct of the United States gave such encouragement—for that resolution was the first official expression favorable to the independence of Greece, the first official utterance by any of the Governments of Christendom—that it awakened the conscience of the world, and after the Battle of Navarino a portion of Greece was liberated from the Turkish yoke.

In 1819 Henry Clay being anxious that our Government should recognize the independence of Buenos Aires, and the President of the United States being opposed to it, the former offered a resolution to make an appropriation to send a minister to Buenos Aires, using practically the same language I have employed in my resolution to send a minister to Ireland. Mr. Clay showed that there was a government under the united provinces of Rio de la Plata. It was not as established or well organized as the present organization of the republic of Ireland. He said:

Are we not bound, then, upon our own principles to acknowledge this new republic? If we do not, who will? Are we to expect that kings will set us the example of acknowledging the only Republic on earth except our own?

Mr. Clay then, upon the question as to whether the legislative branch was taking the power away from the executive branch of the Government, stated as follows:

On this subject he felt the greatest solicitation, for no man more than himself respected the preservation of the independence of the several departments of government in the constitutional orbits which were prescribed to them. It was his favorite maxim that each, acting within its proper sphere, should move with its constitutional independence and under its constitutional responsibility, without influence from any other. He was perfectly aware that the Constitution of the United States, and he admitted the proposition in its broadest sense, confided to the Executive the reception and the deputation of ministers, but in relation to the latter operation of Congress had concurrent will in the power of providing for the payment of their salaries.

And further:

The instrument nowhere said or implied that the Executive act of sending a minister to a foreign country should precede the legislative act which shall provide for the payment of his salary. And, in point of fact, our statutory code was full of examples of legislative action, both in relation to the deputation of agents abroad and to the subject matter of treaties.

Perhaps the act of sending a minister abroad and the act providing for the allowance of his salary ought to be simultaneous, but if in the order of precedence there were more reason on the one side than on the other, he thought it was in favor of the priority of the legislative act as the safer depository of power. When a minister is sent abroad, although the legislature may be disposed to think his mission useless, although if previously consulted, they would have said they would not consent to pay such a minister, the duty is delicate and painful to refuse to pay the salary promised to him whom the Executive has even unnecessarily sent abroad.

Mr. Clay illustrated his ideas by the existing missions to the Netherlands. He had no hesitation in saying that if we had not ministers of the first grade there, and if the legislature were asked prior to sending them whether it would consent to pay ministers of that grade, that he would not and he believed Congress would not consent to pay them.

If it be urged that by avowing our willingness in a legislative act to pay a minister not yet sent, and whom the President may think it improper to send abroad, we operate upon the President by all the force of our opinion.

Again:

It may be retorted that when we are called upon to pay any minister sent under similar circumstances we are operated on by all the force of the President's opinion. The true theory of our Government at least supposes that each of the two departments, acting on its proper constitutional responsibility, will decide according to its best judgment under all the circumstances of the case. If we make the previous appropriation, we act upon our constitutional responsibility and the President afterwards will proceed upon his. And so if he makes the previous appointment we have a right, after a minister is sent abroad and we are called upon to pay him—and we ought to deliberate upon the propriety of his mission—we may and ought to grant or withhold his salary. If this power of deliberation is conceded subsequent to the deputation of the minister, it must exist prior to that deputation.

Whenever we deliberate we deliberate under our constitutional responsibility. Pass the amendment he proposed and it would be passed under that responsibility. Then the President when he deliberated on the propriety of the mission would act under his constitutional responsibility. Each branch of government moving in its proper sphere would act with as much freedom from the influence of the other as was practically attainable.

There was great reason, Mr. Clay contended, from the peculiar character of the American Government in there being a perfect understanding between the legislative and executive branches in relation to the acknowledgment of a new power. Everywhere else the power of declaring war resided with the Executive. Here it was deposited with the legislature. If, contrary to his opinion, there were even a risk that the acknowledgment of a new state might lead to war, it was advisable that the step should not be taken without a previous knowledge of the will of the war-making branch. He was disposed to give to the President all the confidence which he must derive from the equivocal expression of our will.

This expression, he knew, might be given in the form of an abstract resolution declaratory of that will, but he preferred at this time proposing an act of practical legislation. And if he had been so fortunate as to communicate to the committee in anything like that degree of strength in which he entertained them—the conviction that the cause of the patriots was just; that the character of the war as waged by Spain should induce us to wish them success; that we had a great interest in that success; that this interest as well as our neutral attitude required us to acknowledge any established government in Spanish America; that the united Provinces of the River Platte was such a government; that we might safely acknowledge its independence.

But I have another precedent, more forcible. Andrew Jackson was President in 1836, 17 years after the Webster and Clay incident which I have mentioned. He refused to recognize the independence of the Republic of Texas, and he sent a message to Congress giving his reasons and insisting that it was the business of the President and that Congress had nothing to do with it and had no right to interfere. He used this language:

Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign powers, shall recognize the independence of the new Government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved beyond cavil or dispute the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty and to uphold the Government constituted by them.

Immediately thereafter the Senate passed a resolution recognizing the independence of the Republic of Texas. That resolution was passed by the Senate, and the House of Representatives immediately made an appropriation for a diplomatic agent from the United States to the Republic of Texas, using practically the same language that Clay and Webster had used, and the same language which I had the pleasure of using in seeking recognition for Cuba, and substantially the same language as I have employed for the recognition of the Republic of Ireland:

If at any time before the President acted the question of the existence of the Republic of Texas had been raised, the Supreme Court would have recognized that Republic by reason of the action of Congress. (See 6 Wheaton.)

"Old Hickory" was moved to change his mind, and inside of 10 weeks one of his last official acts was to send an American minister to the Republic of Texas and to receive a minister from the Republic of Texas to the Republic of the United States. So it is clear that I am not acting without precedent, and I am not acting without reasonable hope of success, for the House of Representatives a few weeks ago passed a resolution by an overwhelming two-thirds majority expressing the hope that the peace commission would favorably consider the aspirations of the Irish people.

I think I have shown that the recognition of a new State is a governmental function, requiring action by the Executive and both branches of Congress; that in the consideration of treaties the House of Representatives must be finally consulted. If this branch of the Legislature disapproves of any treaty, we can defeat it by refusing appropriations. With that in mind, I have offered a resolution expressing the opinion of this House that we should separate the treaty of peace between the United States and Germany from the so-called league of nations, for the reason that I believe that the immediate consummation of peace between the United States and her enemies is the paramount issue, and that the league of nations, which is a treaty between the United States and our allies, and is not germane to, or any part of, the treaty of peace between the United States and her allies and Germany and her allies.

If I were a McCutcheon I would draw the picture so plain that even the wayfaring man could understand it. I would draw a picture of the President presenting to the Senate of the United States a treaty of peace between Germany and the United States, saying, "Gentlemen, here is also a treaty between the United States, France, Japan, Great Britain, and Italy as to what our children will do with them." I would have the Senate say to him, "Mr. President, our boys are 'over there.' We want them to come home. You have 15,000 of our boys in Russia. There are 4,000 women in Illinois who have sons or husbands in Russia fighting to settle foreign political disputes and to help in the collection of the principal and interest on Russian bonds. The war-making power, sir, is in Congress. Congress has never declared war against Russia. We want our boys home. They can not come home, apparently, until this treaty of peace is signed, and your proposition involves a thousand debatable questions as to what our conduct will be with each other after we have peace with Germany. The Senate is divided. A long debate on these questions means that you will hold our boys in Russia until another winter and our boys in France and Germany for years. We respect your opinion, sir, as to what we should do with Japan, Italy, and Great Britain, but you have no right to put a diplomatic rider on the treaty of peace." I would have the President then say, "You are willful and I am in power. You will either ratify the treaty I have made, which governs your conduct in the future, to please me, or I will keep this state of war pending until the next election." I would then

have the Senate say, "Under the Constitution, which is the supreme law, we shall exercise our constitutional rights; we will confirm the treaty of peace with Germany and immediately take up with you and with all the nations of the world any treaty you wish to submit which is to hasten the time when there shall be universal peace. Mr. President, what have the thousands of questions between China and Japan, Italy and Austria, between Great Britain and France, between the United States and Japan—what have all these conflicting questions to do with the treaty of peace with Germany? Why divert the minds of the people from the treaty of peace and make its ratification depend upon your having your own way, regardless of the wishes of the people of the United States as represented in the Senate? There are enough serious questions in the treaty of peace to occupy the minds of the Members of the Senate and the people. Germany stole Shantung from China; Japan took it away in war from Germany. You now in this treaty of peace transfer the stolen goods from China to Japan and add a lot more of territory to it, taking it away from one of our friends, China, a peaceful people. You take by force 40,000,000 from a Republic and transfer them to the kaiser of the Far East—the Mikado of Japan. We would ratify the treaty of peace for the sake of peace; but you ask us, sir, that when the 'streak of yellow turns to red' and the Chinaman demands back the territory that has been plundered and stolen from him, you ask us to guarantee that we will send American boys to Japan to defend the larceny and maintain the territorial integrity of Japan. It was bad enough to ratify this robbery of China, but it is another question whether we shall guarantee that, in case China should be strong enough to demand back her own, we are to furnish American blood to maintain the territorial integrity of Japan. You ask us, sir, before we make peace with Germany, that we guarantee to furnish American blood and treasure to defend all our associates, who are kings, including Great Britain, Italy, and Japan, against a revolution where the people seek self-government. Oh, we know that you say that section 10 only provides that we guarantee the territorial integrity against outward aggression. But that is not true. It is so stated in your literature, but it is false. By article 10 you bind the American people to furnish men and money to defend their territorial integrity even against a 'threatened' invasion; or, if there is any 'danger' of outside pressure—if the Republic of South Africa should attempt again to live—how easy it would be for this council, a majority controlled by Great Britain, to say that there is danger, and call for help from France and the United States. If England should begin the slaughter of those who are to-day leading in the Irish Republic, how easy it would be for this court of the world, where England, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa have four-fifths of the votes, to declare that there is 'danger'; that Bulgaria or Turkey were going to help Ireland, and therefore the United States must again conscript her youth and sail away to prevent a republican flag from floating over the Emerald Isle."

I know the diplomacy of Great Britain; for a quarter of a century I have studied it. She is always willing to arbitrate if she has a majority of the judges in advance.

In 1897, when I first went to the Senate, I was pledged to vote for what I supposed was an arbitration treaty by Hay and Pauncefote providing that in case of differences which involved even the Monroe doctrine America should select one judge, England one judge, and in case they disagreed upon a third man then King Oscar of Sweden should be the third—a great and good man, but a monarch; and there were to be two monarchs to one republican to settle the differences between a monarchy and a republic. Wise diplomats! And we were so enamored with Pauncefote and British influence that we came within two votes of getting the Senate of the United States to put ourselves and all our sacred American ideals into a court of their choosing. I had had experience in politics in primary elections with two judges against me, and the effort by Great Britain was so cheap and so apparent that it has been one of the pleasures of my life to know that I assisted in the defeat of that treaty.

You say I am prejudiced against Great Britain. I am not. The English people are right, but the English Government is nearly always wrong. When we were struggling to maintain our own country and save the Union and wipe out slavery the English Government did everything they could to help destroy the Union; but the English people were with us. Lincoln said that it was the working people of Great Britain that saved us. He called attention once to the fact that the weavers, who were starving in England because their looms were empty for want of American cotton, assembled in mass meeting and declared that they would rather starve than to have their Government assist in perpetuating human slavery.

Oh, I know they say that Ireland seeking her independence is the same as the Southern States which rebelled against the Union. But the States which sought to go out in rebellion had made a sacred covenant in the Constitution to make a perpetual union. From the adoption of the Constitution until 1861 they had the protection of the American flag; their governments were supported by taxes levied uniformly over all our people. They made that solemn constitutional agreement voluntarily. But Ireland, since the days the British yoke was placed upon that little isle by force, has never ceased to resent it, and the English government in Ireland has always been retained by coercion and fraud.

But referring again to the league of nations and my desire to have you help me to separate the 10,000 debatable questions from the treaty of peace, so that our boys can come home and these heavy taxes be stopped that are now levied upon our people. If I had time I could point out to you a thousand questions where the American people will differ upon that league of nations.

Do you believe that the United States in the supreme council should have but one vote and England and her colonies six? Do you believe we should force any nation in the world to submit questions that that nation believes are questions of sovereignty or national honor? Are we to let the league or that council decide for us when or where American troops shall fight? Are we to become a nurse for Turkey and assume her responsibilities there? Are we to attempt to guard polygamy by moral suasion, or shall we send some distinguished gentleman from the United States to teach them the sacredness of the human family? Are we to let that council decide whether in case of a row between China and Japan which side we shall take, if any? Must we attempt to transfer the war-making power of the United States from the Congress of the United States to the overlords of the world? Must we agree to all of these things before the President of the United States will consent to a treaty of peace with Germany?

There was under Washington, thank God, an American policy! It has been followed from the days of Washington down to the present time; that was, to keep out of foreign wars, but to render any assistance that we could by way of public influence to a sister Republic to establish itself. Are we to abandon that policy before the President will let us make terms of peace and bring our boys back home? Oh, but my critic says of me that I favored the league of nations. I did. I spoke for it in the House of Representatives. But it was before the President moved the seat of government to Paris.

I believe in his 14 points. I believe that the doctrine of self-determination which he declared and which was accepted by all would mean peace. He came back with a basket upon his arm, which I supposed held the dove of peace. I opened the basket and I saw comfortably seated within the King of Italy, that great commoner the King of England, and that prince of democrats the Mikado of Japan. The King of Italy said, "I do not care for your 14 points. I want this and that which was agreed to by the secret treaty before America came into the war." And that great lover of democracy, the Mikado, said, "I want territory from our allies. I want to govern the people of Shantung without their consent." And the British lion smoothly and softly purred and said, "Give me the colonies of South Africa. Let my colonies have colonies. And we are going to let Uncle Sam be a wet nurse for Turkey."

I have no feeling against my President. He is the President of my country, and as such I would give my life to protect his. But I say it with all respect, he has been overreached in the field of diplomacy. He demanded open diplomacy, and his American constituents are in absolute ignorance as to what has transpired over there. No two correspondents agree. The terms and demands have not yet been submitted to the American people; and when he consented to break his first great rule of open covenants openly arrived at he put himself in the hands of the shrewdest diplomats and conspirators of the world.

Instead of making a treaty of peace he has opened negotiations for endless war. Why should a Republic like ours enter into a solemn agreement like the unholy alliance, that no change in any Government should be made without our consent; that the birth of new Republics is barred forever on the face of the earth; and that the divine right of kings and emperors and mikados is to be as fixed as the everlasting hills? Why leave it so that we should furnish blood and treasure to maintain the territorial integrity of monarchies? Why do you hate the man in India, South Africa, or China, or the Philippine Islands, or Ireland who wants self-government? Lincoln said, "No man is good enough to govern another without his consent." Who are you who denies this doctrine? I am an American of eight generations—excuse the personal—and I would rather die with

my back to the wall facing a firing squad, I would rather end my life at the end of a rope, than to have any other nation in the world appoint governors or make laws for my own United States. Why should I hate another human being who has the same love of God, of country, and of home that I have?

But they say that this idea of an Irish Republic is a dream. That is what they said when our forefathers signed the Declaration of Independence. But it was a good dream, and it came true. That is what they said when they sneered at my resolution for the Cubans. But it was a good dream, and it came true. There are good dreams and bad dreams. The Kaiser dreamed of world dominion. It was a bad dream, and it did not come true. A barefooted young man from Illinois saw them sell mothers from their children in New Orleans, and he dreamed a dream. It was a good dream, and it came true. Good dreams come from the better angels of our natures. For 700 years the Irish people, in the storm and stress of oppression, have dreamed of liberty. It is a good dream, and as sure as God reigns it shall come true.

I did not at this time intend to reply to the criticisms and cheap flings made upon the Irish race, but late events in great legislative bodies seem to make it necessary. I am American of English blood, so far as I know. Hence not a drop of Irish blood is in my veins. My ancestors fought their English brethren in 1776 and 1812, but I bear no enmity toward the English people on that account. I was christened in the Church of England, and I hold no brief from any church, any race, or any country except the United States of America. As an American I resent the insults which alleged statesmen heap upon the Irish race to magnify the superiority of the English, in order to make it seem right that Great Britain should have six votes to our one in a court that may make peace or war for our country. Europe and not England is the mother of this country. Under our flag is the "melting pot" that makes us all Americans, and any man who assails any race that makes so large a part of the United States assails and belittles his own country.

Most of that race belong to a party and a church of neither of which am I a member. I have lived and associated with them nearly half a century, and common honesty compels me to say no truer Americans live than those people. They fought with my brothers for the Union and beside my son on the western front. Not one of them ever tried to amend our laws with a bomb, and no Irishman was ever found marching under the red flag.

To any honest student who wishes to know the truth as to the support given the United States by Ireland and have a knowledge of Irish affairs I recommend the reading of the addresses before the Senate committee, August 30, 1919, by Justice Cohalan, Frank P. Walsh, W. Bourke Cockran, Gov. Dunn, Gov. McDowell, and others. Read O'Brien's "Hidden Phase of American History." Read John Scanlon's "Why Ireland is Poor," and "The Irish Nationality," by Green. Read "Ireland," by Katherine Hughes, "The Irish Issue," by Dr. Maloney, and Francis Hocket's "Ireland."

Insisting on the power of Congress to act in international affairs, and in the same line of thought, I have introduced a resolution declaring that the United States is at peace with the world. That resolution rests in the archives of the committee, and I am met strongly with the proposition, not that we do not desire immediate peace but with the statement that Congress has no power to declare peace.

The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress has the sole power to declare war. I insist that the reasonable construction is that the power to declare war includes the power to declare peace, but if there is any doubt about it, then under the repeated decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States the Constitution must be construed in the light of those great instruments of law which preceded it—the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation.

Mr. Justice Fuller, in McPherson *v.* Blacker (146 U. S., p. 27), decides this proposition and quotes from the Articles of Confederation and the Journal of the Constitutional Convention.

The following was furnished me through the kindness of Mr. W. H. McClenon, of the legislative reference of the Library of Congress:

Supreme Court decisions citing antecedent documents, etc., in interpretation of the Constitution.

In Cohens *v.* Virginia (6 Wheat., 264, 416–421) the Supreme Court (per Marshall, Chief Justice) discussed the establishment of courts under the Articles of Confederation and the probable attitude of the framers of the Constitution as "considerations to which courts have always allowed great weight in the exposition of laws."

In Rhode Island *v.* Massachusetts (12 Pet., 657, 723) the court (per Baldwin, justice) stated: "In the construction of the Constitution we must look to the history of the times and examine the state of things existing when it was framed and adopted (12 Wheat., 354; 6 Wheat., 416; 4 Peters, 431, 432) to ascertain the old law, the mischief, and the remedy."

In McPherson *v.* Blacker (146 U. S., 1, 27–28) the court (per Fuller, Chief Justice) stated that "where there is ambiguity or doubt, or where two views may well be entertained, contemporaneous and subsequent practical construction are entitled to the greatest weight," and discussed similar provisions in the Articles of Confederation and the Journal of the Constitutional Convention.

In Pollock *v.* Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. (157 U. S., 429, 558–568) the court (per Fuller, Chief Justice) discussed the history leading up to the adoption of the Constitution, the Articles of Confederation, and the debates on the adoption of the Constitution as a basis for determining a doubtful constitutional question.

In United States *v.* Wong Kim Ark (169 U. S., 649) the court again stated that the Constitution must be construed in the light of the history of the law previously existing, but did not refer to any antecedent document in that connection.

So that if there is any doubt, which I do not admit, as to the power of Congress to declare peace, this doubt is entirely relieved by reading the Articles of Confederation:

THE CONSTITUTION. 1784.	THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION. 1778.
Congress shall have power to declare war.	The Congress of the United States "shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war."

This would seem to settle the question as to the power of Congress to declare peace. I think we should act now. The last gun was fired by our enemy a year ago. A treaty has been negotiated without the advice of the Senate. It has been submitted and not yet consented to by the Senate. The war in which our boys are dying was not declared by Congress. A thousand questions involving the comfort and happiness of our people now demand our attention. Taxation is almost beyond endurance and must be worse before better. Thousands of our troops are abroad, adding to our burdens of taxation and to the distress of our people. Thousands of our mothers, wives, and children are heartsick and praying for peace. They are not so much interested in elections in Silesia or the railroads of Siberia. They cry to us "Bring our boys home, the living and the dead." We have the power; I pray we may have the courage to answer their prayer.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OSCAR E. KELLER,

OF MINNESOTA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 17, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 9782) to regulate further the entry of aliens into the United States.

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, I am going to vote for this bill because I think it is wise to curb immigration, especially of certain classes of immigrants. I believe we should be more strict with those we do allow to come into the country. A law should be enacted providing that all immigrants agree to make application for citizenship within a year after their entrance into the country. It would then become our duty to educate these immigrants as to their duties under that citizenship; teach them to become real, loyal American citizens; and also to establish such living and working conditions as to promote their welfare and provide for that happiness and contentment and liberty which inspired them to emigrate to this country.

We have, of course, many problems before us, but no concrete move has been made to formulate the big, comprehensive reconstruction program we so urgently need. The first move after the armistice was signed should have been an endeavor to stabilize conditions at home, but no definite action has ever been taken with this end in view. A feeble effort has been made, it is true, to strike at the high cost of living, but the results have been negligible.

The "high-cost-of-living" phrase is becoming more obsolete every day, in my estimation, for it has gotten to the point where it is the "high cost of existence" to the common people. A few months ago the President delivered a speech in Congress on the question of reducing the cost of living and suggested certain laws to be passed to curb the profiteer, who was considered the source of all the trouble. The profiteer, it is true, was, to a certain extent, responsible for the high cost of living, but the entire responsibility can not be traced to him. The destruction of property and putting to waste of farm lands during the war and the fact that millions of men were taken out of productive channels created a world shortage of food and other necessities of life—especially food and particularly fats—and it will take at least five years, in my opinion, to get back to normal condi-

tions. So that no matter how much we save or how much we increase our production, we will have this condition for some time to come.

I have watched the action of the Government in trying to curb the profiteer, and I find that because of its efforts there has been at least a temporary lull in the constantly increasing prices. However, the plan of forcing food out of cold storage might help conditions somewhat for a few weeks, but a reaction is bound to occur next winter. The purpose of cold storage is to take our surplus in the productive months and preserve it for the nonproductive months, so that by forcing this stock onto the market now will create a condition next winter, as I have pointed out in previous remarks, that will be very bad, a condition which will be decidedly more serious than if we had left the food in cold storage. These are concrete facts that can not be denied.

So that I feel the effort of the Government to reduce the high cost of living can not be successful until more radical steps are taken. I want to cite one instance to show why the cost of the necessities of life is on the incline. The prices foreigners are paying for commodities are considerably higher than what they are here; in other words, the buyers are bidding higher all the time for the products of this country. For example, a United States manufacturer had practically made a bargain to buy some leather at a figure of 95 cents, and immediately a French buyer offered $1.15 per pound. Naturally the leather went to the French buyer. This shows plainly the conditions we have to meet. The American people are willing to sacrifice and save that Europe may be fed and clothed, but this sacrifice is not to be the source of untold millions for the profiteer at the expense of both our people and those of war-torn Europe. The packers several months ago published editorials and also advertisements in the papers asking the people to eat more beef, and the only reason for that suggestion is to save fats, especially pork, to be sent across to foreign countries. Now, that is a fine idea, for us to save and eat foods which they do not eat across the water so there will be more fats, which they want; but the American people are not going to do that so the packers and other profiteers and food handlers make millions, as has been the result in the past. The producers do not get these enormous profits for their products. The men who deal in foodstuffs for foreign markets and the agent for the foreign buyer are making these fortunes. To substantiate this statement, there appeared in the October 4 edition of the Literary Digest an article stating the bankers were opposed to the plan of an embargo on all but our surplus. It is just that class of men who would be opposed to such a plan because it would affect their business. Now, I admit the plan of an embargo would place a hardship on a few people, but in my estimation it would stabilize the condition of unrest in this country. No matter what we do or what plan is suggested, some business man or interest will be hurt, but we must look to help the majority of the people and the country as well.

I have a bill in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce now to put an embargo on food for five years, and also to fix the price, which must be done to protect the producer in this country after an embargo is placed on exports. A great deal of time and energy are being wasted in thinking that this big question will solve itself. I realize natural panics or unusual conditions right themselves by their own accord, but unnatural conditions created by war do not, so that we must take proper action to help the condition, and the only solution of the present crisis is an embargo. You may say it is an experiment; but all laws are experiments, regardless of what laws you pass.

It is the duty of Congress to take up this matter immediately and establish the machinery to carry out this program, which action should have been taken a year ago.

The argument that the bankers make in regard to the curbing of business to foreign countries is unsound, because we are going to sell our surplus; but we are going to curb them from making big profits, both on the American people and also on the foreign people. The plan is to ship out all surplus food, not at the end of the year, but continually, as we figure out what we can sell to foreign countries.

There is at present a very acute sugar shortage throughout the country, and it is anticipated that the price of this commodity will increase 50 per cent toward the end of this year, when Government control is relinquished. According to reliable figures, our exports of sugar have increased fortyfold in the last four years, or during the period of the war. It is, therefore, very evident that an embargo on the export of sugar, except our surplus, is very essential; in fact, is absolutely necessary. In order to protect both the merchant and the public, it will be necessary to fix the price, guaranteeing the merchant a fair profit for his product and protecting the public against the profiteer. Fixing the price without an embargo will only serve to drive our supply into the foreign markets. We must have both, the embargo and the price fixing.

What is true of sugar is also true of other foodstuffs, although possibly the situation is not quite as acute. Statistics show that of the total exports from this country in 1914 foodstuffs represented 17.3 per cent. This percentage steadily mounts upward, 1917 showing it to be 19.8 per cent; 1918, 26.5 per cent; and 1919, 36.6 per cent, while the imports of foodstuffs into this country for the same years were in the following proportions to our total imports: 1913, 22.4 per cent; 1914, 24.3 per cent; 1918, 23.7 per cent; 1919, 25.5 per cent, showing them to have been rather stationary. The constantly increasing cost of foodstuffs and the growing shortage in the necessities of life is easily traceable to the increasing exports of our supplies to foreign countries, and the only remedy is an embargo. The old adage that "charity begins at home" is growing more convincing every day. It is up to us to take care of our own wants first, then shipping our surplus to the foreign countries.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS L. BLANTON,

OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 17, 1919.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I would have voted for this bill had it not been for the colloquy between the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] and the gentleman from Ohio, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Education [Mr. FESS], clearly demonstrating the fact that a poor cripple in destitute circumstances would receive no help or benefit whatever from this bill. For in his opening argument the gentleman from Ohio indicated that under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the board a cripple would have to pay his own way in obtaining this training, whereupon the gentleman from Michigan asked the following question—page 6656, column 2:

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Suppose he did not have money enough to go to school?

Mr. FESS. He would be unfortunate, that is all.

Now, such a construction absolutely destroys and thwarts the announced purpose and intent of the bill as stated in its preamble in lines 7 and 8, on page 1, wherein it states that the cripples for whom it is to provide rehabilitation are those—

who are without sufficient means to provide for their own rehabilitation and their return to civil employment.

The crippled person with plenty of money and property does not need to be rehabilitated by his State or Government, as he is able to rehabilitate himself. It is the poor cripple without means who most of all sadly needs this rehabilitation, yet in the Committee of the Whole the Carss amendment was adopted striking out the words—

who are without sufficient means to provide for their own rehabilitation.

So that a crippled millionaire could receive this training at public expense, while a poor cripple without means could not receive it, and only when I demanded a separate vote on this amendment in the House was it defeated.

Under the rules of the House only one motion to recommit is admissible, and the ranking member of the committee is first recognized, and where the previous question is ordered no substitute motion is allowable.

In order to protect the rights and interests of the poor cripple without means, and to make this act applicable to any person whether engaged in work or not at the time of the accident, I prepared and offered the following motion to recommit:

Mr. Speaker, I move to recommit this bill to the Committee on Education, with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

"On page 4, line 1, beginning with the word 'that,' strike out all of the balance of the paragraph and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"'The vocational rehabilitation provided for herein shall be given under the supervision and control of the State board, and all courses shall be available, under such rules and regulations as the Federal board shall prescribe, to all persons who are citizens of the United States and are financially unable to provide their own rehabilitation, disabled in their own or in industrial pursuits, including agriculture, trade, commerce, manufacturing, mining, transportation, all mechanic arts, and to civil employees of the United States disabled while in the performance of their duty: *Provided*, That persons who have received compensation for injuries and other disabled persons who are able to pay for same may be given rehabilitation training upon paying reasonable tuition therefor.'"

You will note that in the above motion prepared by me it is provided that in order to receive the benefit of this training

the injured person must be a citizen of the United States. No such provision is in the bill itself. It is generally rumored that at the earliest date possible there will be an attempt to unload European cripples upon the United States. Germany will seek in every way possible to send many of her cripples to the United States, and under the provisions of this bill they would be entitled to this training the same as an American citizen. Therefore the benefits of this bill should be limited to citizens of the United States.

But under the rules of the House the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SEARS], who outranks me on the committee, urged his privilege to be first recognized, qualifying under the rule, and immediately thereafter the chairman of the committee moved the previous question, preventing consideration of my motion as a substitute, and I could not therefore get a vote of the House on same.

If my motion to recommit had been adopted, I would have supported this bill, but because of the defects in same set out above I could not support the measure.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY I. EMERSON,
OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, October 18, 1919.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, the rehabilitation bill that we have just passed has had a rocky road, and it is interesting to note how hard it is to get bills passed by this House. I am informed that of the 20,000 bills introduced at each term of Congress only about 200 ever become a law. Most of the people back home believe that every bill that is introduced by a Member sooner or later is voted upon by the House, but such is not the case. As Members of the House know, after a bill is introduced it is referred to a committee, and unless that committee reports the bill out that is the end of that bill. However, after the bill is reported out it then does not have easy sailing, as opposition to this bill shows. Most bills bear the name of the chairman of the committee to which they are referred, and it is very hard for a Member of the House not the chairman of a committee to secure the passage of a bill he may introduce.

One thing that displeased me very much was the fact that during the debate on this bill certain leading Republican Members of this House said some very unpleasant things about each other. This, of course, was pleasing to the Democrats. Not long ago I was attacked by one of the leading Members of this House, but I did not mind that, for I am a rather new Member; but if the leaders on the Republican side in this House fight among themselves, what are we neophytes to do?

I am very much interested in education and feel it is the duty of the National Government to encourage education every time we get a chance. We should not only educate the foreigner's children, but we must take the foreigner as soon as he lands on our shores and begin to educate him. Some of these foreigners make some of our best citizens; they fill positions of responsibility and trust. But there are other foreigners who do not become Americanized so easily and who bring to our shores their anarchistic ideas of government.

We welcome to our shores aliens who make citizens as good as our own colleague, the Hon. JOHN G. COOPER. He came here from England, became a citizen of this country, and has worked his way from engineer to the position of being one of the leaders of this House, and if the constitutional provisions did not prevent it I would suggest that the Republican Party next year could choose no better man to be their candidate for Vice President than our distinguished colleague, Hon. JOHN G. COOPER, from my State.

His progress shows what education and hard labor will do even for a man born in a foreign land.

I congratulate Mr. FESS that his bill has passed this House. He has been a hard worker in the cause of education all his life and he is entitled to the credit of putting this bill through this House.

I trust that this bill will be followed by other bills of a like character, and that Congress may go on record in no uncertain terms in favor of education, especially for the toiling masses.

The working people of this country are just as much entitled to education as those more fortunate, and I want to see the time when no child will have to pay for his own schoolbooks, as is done now in some parts of this country, but that education will be the easiest thing to get in this country and will be within the reach of all.

I believe in educating the alien as soon as he arrives, and if he can not, after a certain amount of education, understand our institutions, I would send him back home; and every alien who claimed exemption from military service because he was an alien should be started back at once.

Vocational Rehabilitation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ANTHONY J. GRIFFIN.
OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 17, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 4438) to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industrial pursuits, including agriculture, trade, commerce, manufacturing, mining, transportation, and all the mechanic arts.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, this measure has the merit of seeming to be plausible. Its expressed purpose is admirable. It purports to be for the benefit of those crippled in industrial and other pursuits. This is a worthy object, which has my hearty and sincere sympathy and support. I believe that the Government should provide for the rehabilitation of those injured and crippled in civil occupation. I believe it to be a proper function of government to conserve man power and increase the productivity and usefulness of every member of society. That is as much the obligation and function of government as is the education of our youth, the preservation of the public health, and the protection of life and limb.

But when we concede these functions to government we must keep in mind that we have not only a Federal Government, holding together the several States, but also State governments, county governments, and municipal governments. What may be proper for one class of government to legislate upon and control might be wholly improper for any of the other classes of government to assume to regulate. Thus, while we recognize the necessity of traffic rules upon the streets of our cities, we, nevertheless, stoutly maintain that such rules are exclusively within the jurisdiction of the governing body of the particular city or municipality. We would not think of asking the State legislature to meddle with such matters, and if it were presumptuous enough to usurp the task there would immediately arise, and properly, too, a vigorous protest against such an invasion of the principle of home rule.

So, also, there are questions upon which it is proper for the State legislatures to act, but upon which it would be highly improper for the National Congress to act. The bill before us, in my deliberate opinion, comes within this category. I consider it an invasion of the prerogatives of our several States. I am aware that its supporters claim that it is not in the proscribed category of legislation with which our National Congress should not meddle.

The dividing line between that which is properly the subject of Federal legislation and that which is properly the subject of State legislation is vague, broad, and wavering. Many of our past sins in the way of legislation have been due to the indefiniteness of this line of demarcation. How may we determine and fix its direction and breadth so that Federal and State sovereignty may be mutually respected without overlapping in their functions? It is the same problem which confronted our predecessors in the past and perennially embarrasses us in the present.

From out the haze of doubt and uncertainty arising from judicial construction and past legislative experience there looms before us this beacon light to guide us, namely, the principle that whenever the individual States can act on their own initiative without financial help or Federal supervision, then Federal legislation is not necessary. From this it follows that Congress should not attempt to legislate or assume jurisdiction simply because a State may need the help or can use the help. Neither should Congress arrogate to itself this function simply because the proposed measure is praiseworthy or beneficial. Police, fire, and health protection is vitally necessary and salutary. Yet, what would be said if the National Government attempted through Congress to put the police, fire, and health departments of the several States under Federal supervision and control? The people would rise up in arms against a proposal so utterly subversive of the principles of our Government. Yet this measure, honeyed and sugar-coated as it is, and baited with the

promise of Federal financial aid to the respective States, is just as subversive of the safeguards of our Government. In fact, it is even more dangerous on that account, because it attempts to bribe our support and allegiance by the promise of financial aid. In the last analysis it is nothing more nor less than a raid on the Treasury, made respectable by high-sounding names and the pretense emblazoned on its banners: "Help the poor, the blind, and the halt." As I said, the purpose is good and the raiding banners bear a commendable motto, but the cavalcade should direct its march upon the State capitols and not upon Washington.

It has been argued here that because Congress makes appropriations for the elimination of disease from cattle that we ought to supply limbs for crippled men. This is not a fair comparison. Cattle disease is contagious and may spread from State to State, jeopardizing the health of millions. Lameness, limblessness, and blindness are not "catching." The justification is the possibility of contagion.

It has also been argued that the Smith-Sears Act, passed in June, 1918, providing for the vocational education of soldiers and sailors disabled in their country's service is a precedent for the passage of the measure before us. Not at all. The Federal Government took these boys from civil life—hale, hearty, and strong—and if they have been crippled in the defense of their country it is the duty of the Federal Government to restore them as far as possible to health and usefulness.

This is no time to enlarge the sphere of congressional functions. This is no time to enlarge and extend Federal activities. This is no time to saddle upon our Treasury further expenditures and put upon the backs of the people further taxes. We are already overburdened with departments, bureaus, and officials. We ought to be thinking of getting rid of what we have rather than to increase their number and expense.

But aside from these issues, which are sufficient in themselves to persuade us against the wisdom of such a departure in Federal legislation, the measure before us is wholly unnecessary.

The several States are competent and I have no doubt are willing to take up such legislation. The workman's compensation bureaus in the various States already make provision for the financial recompense of those injured in industry. In the case of those crippled they make a financial settlement. Whether the financial settlement is large enough to enable the crippled to supply themselves with limbs or otherwise rehabilitate themselves or educate themselves for other pursuits is another question. But if the financial settlements are inadequate for that purpose, all that is needed is an amendment to the workman's compensation act which will correct the defect. The splendid educational institutions and facilities of the respective States can very easily be extended so as to provide for vocational rehabilitation. They do not need Federal encouragement to go into that work, and in order to carry it on they surely do not need financial assistance, with its obnoxious incidental Federal supervision. Federal aid and Federal supervision go hand in hand. Both are inherently offensive and subversive of self-respect, whether the recipient is an individual or a sovereign State. I hope that there is no State in this Union that will be willing to surrender its sovereign right of control over purely State matters in return for so mean and paltry a mess of pottage.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM C. LANKFORD,
OF GEORGIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 17, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 4438) to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industrial pursuits, including agriculture, trade, commerce, manufacturing, mining, transportation, and all the mechanic arts.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, I came to the consideration of this measure with my mind perfectly impartial and without any prejudice or bias either for or against it.

The purpose of the bill is to authorize the United States Government to pay one-half the expense which any State may be put to in helping educate cripples, so as to enable the cripple not to be a beggar but be a self-supporting individual.

I am anxious for us here in Congress to economize and save all we can, but I can not find it in my heart to economize at the expense of the cripples of our land.

Mr. Speaker, I like this bill as passed by the Senate much better than in its present condition here in the House.

The Senate bill provides for the help and rehabilitation of all disabled persons. This has been changed by vote here so as to help only those crippled while actually at work on the farm or in the railroad shops and in certain other industries.

I do not like this reduction. On yesterday I offered an amendment to help all cripples whose occupation is farming, working in shops, or in the other named industries, regardless of whether the cripple is injured while actually at work or at some other time.

Why should a man who loses an arm while actually working at a machine shop get help, while a man who works just as much at the same shop but who loses an arm or leg while not working in the shop but while he is rescuing a child from a burning building, goes without help? The question answers itself. I am sorry my amendment lost. I am glad my amendment came so near being accepted. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD shows that if the friends of the amendment could have mustered nine more votes it would have passed.

Even though this measure is now too limited, I am for it. If we pass this measure in its present form a conference will be necessary between House conferees and Senate conferees, and I am very hopeful that the Senate conferees will get the position of the Senate accepted, or at least get the provision of my amendment agreed to.

I like the bill, "what there is of it," but there is not enough of it.

Let us pass the bill and help save the unfortunate cripple from the scrap heap of humanity.

Let us not say of the unfortunate person who has lost an arm or a leg or is otherwise disabled:

Rattle his bones over the stones!
He's only a pauper, whom nobody owns!

Rehabilitation of Persons Disabled in Industry.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. C. ELLIS MOORE,
OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 17, 1919.

Mr. MOORE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, a serious accident is often a calamity in the life of any individual, especially as it affects the family and the ability of a wage earner to make a living. We are told that there are to-day in the United States more than a quarter of a million men, more or less disabled while engaged in industrial pursuits, thus making it impossible for these persons to do the work heretofore followed by them. We could pause and speculate upon the sorrow in the home and also the loss to productive industry with so large a number of persons who are taken from productive channels in the mill, the mine, the factory, on the farm and in the various industrial pursuits throughout our prosperous country. Rather, let us turn our attention to rehabilitating them.

I take it that everyone is interested in any proposition that contributes to the contentment, enjoyment, and productive pursuits of our people. I feel that the proposed legislation is one of the very best measures that has been brought to the attention of this Congress. It is humanitarian and yet at the same time economic. If a great country, such as ours, can reach out its strong arm and assist a quarter of a million of our wage earners in rehabilitating themselves so that they will not need to depend upon public charity but may engage in some other useful industry for which they have been fitted it is a scheme for benevolent and useful legislation well worthy of the consideration of everyone charged with the public interest and welfare. I therefore commend the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Education [Dr. FESS] and the other members of his committee for their good judgment in favorably reporting this bill and bringing it up for consideration. According to the provisions of this bill, the first year $500,000 will be available, the second year $750,000, and the third year, and each year thereafter, $1,000,000, which sums shall be used to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons who have been disabled in our various industrial pursuits. These sums are given upon the condition that the different States in the Union shall contribute like sums in order that these individual persons who have been disabled in industrial pursuits may learn some trade or occupation that they can follow in their disabled condi-

tion, thus returning them to civil employment and a useful industry. Certainly this is a benevolent and wise measure that will bring to many families contentment and support and is very desirable in these times when our Government is suggesting that all our people shall try and contribute the maximum amount of production of all necessities of life. If we can provide the means by which more than a quarter of a million persons can be trained for some useful employment we will have rendered a timely contribution to the individual's happiness and that of his family and at the same time provide a means for a livelihood where charity might have been necessary.

It has been urged, in the spirit of economy, that this legislation should not be enacted. I certainly concur in the opinion that we should practice economy and not spend the people's money except where it is for the good of the public. It should be our ambition to curb public expenditure and so control it that for each dollar expended we would receive a dollar's worth in return. It does seem to me, however, that this great Nation of ours would not want to place property rights before humanitarian interests. This Nation wisely looks after the property of its people and expends millions of dollars each year in trying to conserve and develop the products of the farm by fighting pests and diseases that affect these products. Certainly no one should object if at the same time we show our interest in the unfortunates and thus place the person at least on as high a plane of consideration as his property.

This Congress enacted legislation, and very properly, appropriating millions of dollars for rehabilitation of the soldiers who were injured in the service. There are more than a quarter of a million of our disabled soldiers, we are told by the War Department, and I am sure that an appreciative people will be glad to give millions more, if necessary, to provide our disabled soldier boys with proper training, such as they may choose, in order that they may return to civil life and be fitted for industrial pursuits.

Perhaps we have not stopped to think that we have more disabled persons in this country who have been injured in industrial pursuits than soldiers who were disabled in the great World War, but such is the case. Most of these men have been injured through no fault of their own, except that some accident has overtaken them. An interested Government will see that these unfortunate persons are given sufficient opportunity for vocational training to enable them to return to some profitable, useful, and satisfactory employment.

I am convinced that this most excellent measure should receive the unanimous support of this House, for any reasonable legislation that will substitute joy for sorrow, industry for idleness, ability for disability, productiveness for lack of the same is both humanitarian and sound economically and should be undertaken by us as a step in the right direction to keep up the highest standard of efficiency among our people.

Rehabilitation Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN S. BENHAM,

OF INDIANA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, October 16, 1919.

Mr. BENHAM. Mr. Speaker, no Member of this House is more profoundly impressed with the necessity of practicing the most rigid economy in the expenditure of public moneys than myself. During the past two and one-half years we have been the most reckless spendthrifts that the world has ever known. I shall aim at all times to strive for public savingness, both in the time I shall consume in the House and by my vote. When I am convinced that my message is worth at the rate of $3,000 per hour I shall try to make myself heard, and when I feel that by appropriating one dollar out of the National Treasury we can save two in the cost of the maintenance of almshouses and insane hospitals, I shall, I hope at all times, vote for that appropriation; and believing now, as I do, that the enacting of this bill into law will open the door of hope to thousands of worthy but indigent cripples of our country, and that in many hundreds of these cases they will not only again become self-reliant and self-supporting industrial workers, but will become as well a source of inspiration to their fellows. I shall support the bill.

SPEECH

OF

HON. CHAS. POPE CALDWELL,

OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, August 18, 1919.

The House had under consideration House resolution 217, directing the Federal Trade Commission to inquire into the proposed increase in price of shoes, sugar, clothing, and coffee.

Mr. CALDWELL. Mr. Speaker, it occurs to me that the question of whether or not Congress should legislate at this time for the purpose of giving the Executive the power to reduce the high cost of living is one that is purely a question of economy. We have been taught from the time we began to reason upon the question of prices that prices were controlled by the law of supply and demand. We have been told that so many times that we have come to believe it, and it has become axiomatic. As a matter of fact, however, there are under the present developments of commercialism in America at least two other elements than the law of supply and demand, and those elements are just as important as supply and demand. One of them is control and the other is the purchasing power of the customer. No matter what the supply is, if it is controlled then the small demand that there might be relatively is sufficient to get as high a price as the customer can pay. We are doing all that we can to stimulate production.

We can not do anything in a legislative way to increase the supply more than we have done. The purchasing power of the customer, our own American people, is created by reason of the fact that the gold of the world is here, and all the world is coming here to do business with a profit to us, that we have increased our merchant marine so that instead of paying out the enormous freight rate we did before, freight charges are now coming into our own coffers, and in many ways we have become the richest Nation in the world.

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALDWELL. Yes.

Mr. McFADDEN. Will the gentleman explain to us what we have done as a Congress to increase production?

Mr. CALDWELL. Yes; I can tell a lot of things that we have done as a Congress. One of the things we were more interested in, so far as the matter of the cost of living is concerned, so far as production is concerned, was to get enough bread to eat, and this Congress passed a law stimulating the farmers to sow the whole country with wheat so that we might have food for our people and for the rest of the world. The farmers complied with our request and have operated under the law that this Congress passed, and they have sowed the fields with wheat and yet the price stays up.

Mr. REAVIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALDWELL. Yes.

Mr. REAVIS. Will the gentleman tell us how it would stimulate the production of wheat to fix the price of $2 when right across the line in Canada, where the price is not fixed, wheat is selling for $3.50?

Mr. CALDWELL. I was not talking about what would happen now. I was talking about what we did then. The gentleman asked me what we had done to stimulate the production in this country. Let me go on. We can not do anything to take the money away from the American people so that they can not buy. It would not be expected of Congress to pass a law that the money that has been issued by the Treasury is no longer fiat, and that we could not spend it in our country, and in that way reduce the per capita wealth of our Nation. What then is it that we must do? We must strike at the control, and how are we to do that?

When this country was organized, it was organized by an English-speaking people who had come here because of the hardships of the Government under which they had lived. One of the things that they complained of more than all others was the fact that the land of the country was controlled by a few people and they had to work for the price that the landlord would give and were more or less attached to the soil. Therefore every State in this Union in its organization provided by its constitution that we should no longer have entailed estates, because we did not intend that the wealth of America should be controlled.

But since that time we have found under the commercial activities of the American business man that it is not the land of the country that controls the prices of the necessities of life, but it is the banking facilities, the commercial enterprises, the gigantic organizations that get control of these various things

that go to make up the necessities of life—the money power of the country.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALDWELL. In just a minute I will. Now, then, if that is so, why not have this Congress get in here and do for personal property what the men who organized this country did for real estate when they organized it? Why should not we say that you shall no longer have a continued control, that no longer shall there be a corporation that is handed down from clique to clique that will hoard its surplus earnings and expand so as to take in not only the enterprises they had started out in but all other kindred enterprises over which it might have any kind of control?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KING. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman have five minutes.

Mr. CALDWELL. Will the gentleman yield me five minutes more? I have been interrupted.

Mr. MONDELL. I yield the gentleman five minutes more, and I trust the gentleman will discuss the matter before the House.

Mr. CALDWELL. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Does not the gentleman think if Congress would limit the amount of money that banks can loan to combinations that corner foodstuffs that it would help some?

Mr. CALDWELL. It might, and I think, further, that if Congress would provide that no corporation engaged in business controlling the necessities of life could engage in interstate commerce longer than a certain period of years so as to prevent a continued control, and, as Mr. KING says, let it die and administer the estate, and provide a limitation on the surplus it could accumulate we would not be troubled with the high cost of living any more, and we would be protected from the kind of financiering and control that we are now suffering from.

Now, in reference to this resolution, I have always felt and I feel now that an honest man does not mind being watched and a crook needs it. If this resolution could by any manner of means reach out and take in men, find them guilty of a crime, who have been extorting from the American public, then this resolution is a good one. But if it does not do that we expend a mere bagatelle, and I therefore am in favor of the resolution.

Mr. EMERSON. The gentleman is also in favor of my amendment to include clothing and food?

Mr. CALDWELL. Yes, sir.

Rehabilitation of Persons Disabled in Industry.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES J. THOMPSON,

OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, October 18, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 4438) to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industrial pursuits, including agriculture, trade, commerce, manufacturing, mining, transportation, and all the mechanic arts.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, this Congress is supposed to be a constructive and reconstructive body. The Sixty-fifth Congress took orders. This, the Sixty-sixth Congress, does not. To-day I am pleased to note the debate on this bill. There are two sides to every question, and I recognize and respect the able arguments of Members who, in their wisdom, oppose this great constructive measure which bears the name of my distinguished and able colleague, the Hon. SIMEON D. FESS, of the seventeenth Ohio district. On some points I agree with the opponents of the bill, yet I am moved to support it, the arguments of the opposition to the contrary notwithstanding. This is a great Nation and a broad country composed of empires within empires. My own great State of Ohio, which I have the privilege and pleasure to represent in part, is said to be greater now in wealth, industry, and population than the entire British Empire was in the days of Queen Elizabeth. The fifth Ohio district, which I represent, is as large, approximately, as the combined States of Delaware and Rhode Island. It contains more than 20,000 rich, fertile, productive farms, beautiful inland towns and cities, and very many prosperous and varied industries.

My people gave up much of what they possessed to contend successfully for the right to live as we all want to live, as Americans. Billions upon billions of precious dollars have been expended that America might work out her own destiny, and we should not now be niggardly in the consideration of the human side of reconstructive problems this Congress can not avoid facing.

Dr. Little, a former commissioner of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, made the following pertinent observation, which may well apply to this bill:

> One of the most pitiful things in my observation of American life is the way in which we have wasted the young manhood of our country and neglected to salvage the results of our industries. For the last 20 years it has been my work, in three large American cities, to have something to do with the problems of dependency, and therefore to deal with the question and the problem of the victim of industry and how we can help him; and it is one of the most difficult problems that citizens or groups of citizens undertake to solve, and the principal reasons that we have made no progress was because there was no broad or comprehensive scheme developed by any municipality, county, or State or by the National Government to deal with the problem; and we are creating a large class of dependent people who not only are dependent themselves but who affect their families and the groups of life that they touch; they are increasing the ranks of that unknown number of floating, casual workers and the mendicants in the streets of our cities, whereas a considerable percentage of them might be educated or reeducated and trained and made productive units of society.

This bill is built up around the design and purpose to encourage the States to uniformity and more broadly take care of the problems set forth in the foregoing. I live in a manufacturing city and can realize, from observation, that throughout the land, each year, possibly by thousands, young, able-bodied workingmen lose limbs, feet, toes, arms, fingers, and eyes. They are thus disqualified, many of them, from following their usual occupation. Do they not, therefore, present both a great opportunity and a tremendous human appeal for vocational rehabilitation? The Fess bill considers the human equation. It provides for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industrial pursuits, including agriculture, trade, commerce, manufacturing, mining, transportation, and all the mechanic arts, of those who are without sufficient means to provide for their own rehabilitation and their return to civil employment.

"Few people realize," said John Mitchell, in his testimony at the committee hearings on this bill, "the frightful toll of injuries imposed by industry upon the working people. Each year there are more than 2,000,000 industrial accidents, resulting in loss of time, and more than 700,000 where inability to work extends through a period of at least four weeks. There are annually in industry more than 22,500 fatalities."

United States Surg. Gen. Rupert Blue has well said, "Human life and human efficiency are the two most precious things on earth," yet the total economic loss from industrial accidents in one State alone, namely, Massachusetts, was estimated conservatively to be $15,000,000 per year.

Dudley M. Holman, addressing a conference at Boston of the committee on social welfare, said that "We are killing and maiming more people in industry annually than were called to the colors in the first three drafts." "Every worker," said he, "is an economic asset whose value increases or decreases in proportion to his productivity. He becomes a liability when he is rendered unable to work from any cause, whether that cause is accident or preventable trade disease. This unnecessary social waste is a large contributing factor in the increased cost of living. Through our failure to grapple with this problem a large army of producers become an army of consumers, and money which should go into dividends and profits, increased wages and salaries, is expended for these unfortunates, who have been tolerated too long. There is serious doubt if we can meet the requirements thrown upon us by this World War if we do not at once begin to stop this waste."

This Congress, which in the first 30 days of its existence saved the country $1,500,000,000 in the passage of the eight appropriation bills which failed of passage in the Sixty-fifth Congress, can well afford to pass this bill as an economic, constructive, and splendid piece of legislation. The $500,000 provided to carry this bill into operation is a mere bagatelle compared to the millions that will be carried in the increase to civil and other war veterans by this Congress. Money is spent liberally by the Agricultural Department to stamp out pests of various names and appellations. Surely this Congress can afford to legislate for the industrial millions of America and recognize the tremendous social and economical value to the Nation by investing money in the conservation of humanity—human life, human health, and human happiness and contentment.

I shall support this bill, and congratulate its authors and its champion, Dr. FESS, upon the tremendous good it will inevitably and ultimately accomplish throughout the Union.

Infantry School of Arms.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROSCOE C. McCULLOCH,
OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, October 21, 1919.

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include the following letter from a major in the Army containing valuable information, as I view it, in regard to war-risk insurance:

INFANTRY SCHOOL OF ARMS.
CAMP BENNING, GA., *August 29, 1919.*

Hon. ROSCOE C. McCULLOCH,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have examined the amendments you propose to the war-risk insurance act, and believe they will come nearer meeting the condition now confronting the bureau, Congress, and the soldier than anything so far proposed.

By an examination of the history of the passage and purpose of the war-risk insurance act, and following through its various changes by amendments from an emergency act to protect our commerce on the sea to a casualty and life insurance proposition, it can readily be seen why after a couple of years' experience many changes could and should be made that would be very beneficial.

The original act as approved September 2, 1914, was an emergency merchant marine proposition intended to encourage and protect commerce and only covered ships and cargoes. The proposal to include the lives of the officers and sailors was rejected by its sponsor in the Senate, but was amended June 12, 1917, to include the officers and crew. So that after two years experience it was found that the lives of the crew were at least of equal importance to the freight.

The law was further amended October 6, 1917, to include all persons in the naval and military service of the United States and providing for casualty, automatic, and term life insurance. The law has been amended thirteen times and is now before the House for its fourteenth time and attention. As it has been so much improved by former amendments, it is certainly to be hoped that it will further be very materially bettered by adopting the amendments which you propose.

The compensation proposed in the amendments to article 3 is the most liberal and generous ever offered by any government in the world and surely meets the expectations and desires of the American people.

The automatic insurance provided in article 4 is a generous law, and its provisions cover many cases of special merit that could not, to my mind, be reached so well in any other way than as provided by this section.

Article 4 contains the main insurance features of the law. Under this law the bureau issued $39,633,000,000 insurance—more than the five largest insurance companies in the world. This insurance was optional to all those eligible, but all were urged and practically required to take it. Its provisions were not explained or understood then and but little better understood to-day. But few, if any, understood that the premiums automatically were increased yearly; that at time of discharge they would be offered various forms of policy, the premiums on which but few could pay. That this would happen at a time of all times when it would be impossible for millions of these men to comply with the requirements of the bureau they did not foresee. The result is that more than 3,000,000 men have dropped their insurance. More than thirty billions of insurance has lapsed. It would seem this is a sufficient reason for Congress to inquire why.

The fact is the insurance is not attractive and is regarded by most of the men as worthless in the form offered. When required to change from a fraternal to an old-line form of policy and plan of insurance he could not meet the premiums. The greater his need for protection of himself and dependents the less his ability to carry it. Those who can carry it are the more fortunate and with the least need of it. In my judgment it is the duty of Congress to make this insurance both attractive and possible for the soldier in the most humble circumstances. When his service was faithful, and he offered his all, even his life, his country should not only deal justly with him but generously as well.

It is entirely useless to say to him, "Keep your insurance; it is a good thing for you; you should hang onto it," and knowing at the same time that it is impossible for him to do so under the terms offered and the conditions confronting him.

If the war-risk insurance was offered him in continued fraternal form, with a fixed rate, which he would be assured would not be increased or changed; that when he reached the age of 64 years, his earning capacity gone, that this great Republic would no longer exact premiums; and, last but not least, that his policy would be paid and his deserving beneficiaries would receive it in a reasonable time and in such manner that it would be worth his efforts to save it, I have no doubt he would continue his insurance. Unless and until this is done this insurance feature of the law is doomed to failure. Congress should meet the situation now. It is an urgent necessity calling loudly for immediate action, and all should know that sooner or later it must be met, as it directly affects millions of American homes, which is the final arbiter of all questions in this Republic.

As your amendments cover the four distinct and vital provisions that in my judgment are necessary to make this insurance either attractive or possible to the great majority of our soldiers, viz, two years' exemption from payment of premiums, which would give the soldier opportunity to get settled in employment, business, or profession; second, the payment of his policy in a reasonable time and manner and a relief to his dependents; third, fixing an established rate of premiums which can not be changed at the whim of the bureau or anyone else; fourth, relieving the soldier of further payment of premiums when he reaches 64 years of age, to which the veterans of previous wars that we see every day is an all-sufficient answer.

Therefore I earnestly hope for their favorable consideration.

Sincerely, yours,

A. B. CRITCHFIELD,
Major, United States Army.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MOSES P. KINKAID,
OF NEBRASKA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, October 20, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 9783) to provide a national budget system and an independent audit of Government accounts, and for other purposes.

Mr. KINKAID. Mr. Speaker, under the general leave just granted to Members to extend their remarks, I am prompted to avail myself of this privilege only for the purpose of expressing my regret at not being permitted to vote for the measure. To explain: A few minutes after I had voted against the motion to recommit the bill, having previously voted in the committee to maintain the bill in general, I was called to my office on a matter of official importance, requiring attention for only a few minutes, and had expected to get back in time to vote on the final passage of the bill, and should have done so except that I mistook the first ring of the bells for the call on the final passage to be the second ring on the motion to recommit, with the result that when I reached the floor of the House to vote on the final passage my name had been passed not more than a quarter of a minute.

Of course, I had intended to vote for the bill, having been an advocate of a budget plan for many years. I regret not being permitted to record my vote under the rules, notwithstanding my presence on the floor for probably 20 minutes before the roll call was completed after the letter "K" had been passed.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. L. S. ECHOLS,
OF WEST VIRGINIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 17, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 4438) to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industrial pursuits, including agriculture, trade, commercial, manufacturing, mining, transportation, and all the mechanic arts.

Mr. ECHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I feel that I ought to apologize to the older Members of this House for taking a few minutes of time; however, since it has apparently become our duty to regulate, socialize, and internationalize the affairs of the world I may be pardoned for taking a very inconspicuous part in such regulation, socialization, and internationalization—or rather raising my voice in opposition thereto. We new Members of this Congress have received a great deal of advice by older Members on both sides of the aisle concerning how we should act and vote. We fully appreciate that advice. I do not assume to speak for the new Members, but I hazard the guess here and now that most of us on this side of the aisle are ready and anxious to vote against wasteful expenditure of public money when we feel that our votes will count for anything more than mere protests.

I have gathered from the discussions that have gone forward here that governmental departments have gone on spending money without warrant of law and then coming to Congress and asking for appropriations to complete the work that was undertaken without authorization. I can understand why such practice might be indulged in to a limited extent in time of war, but I am utterly unable to understand why it should be tolerated in time of peace. The time to stop a wrong is when we find out the wrong exists. The time to prohibit departments from unlawfully expending money is now, and the way is by refusing to make appropriations.

The debates on this bill have disclosed that the Federal Board for Vocational Education has made anything but a success in its efforts to take care of the wounded soldiers and properly use the appropriations it now has entrusted to its care, and now Congress is attempting to place at its disposal a large additional sum of money and increase its powers. Judging from what has already developed in this discussion, there will be about as many employees added to the Government pay roll as there will be cripples who receive aid under this measure if it becomes law. As I view it, there has been no sound argument presented here justifying the passage of this bill at this time. We are told that it is a humanitarian measure and that it will cure Bolshevism. We tried to run the world on humani-

tarianism and idealism. It did not work. It will not work. This measure may be humanitarian, but nobody believes it will even tend to cure or reduce Bolshevism. Even if it is humanitarian, that is not sufficient to justify its passage. Hundreds of bills could be introduced that might attract our tender sympathies.

I have sat here for hours and listened to debates by men of long experience in legislative matters about reducing the high cost of living. Within the past few weeks, at least, six departments or bureaus have asked the Congress for appropriations to be expended in an effort, as they claim, to reduce the high cost of living. The Department of Justice asked for $2,400,000, and that sum was appropriated; the Federal Trade Commission asked for $500,000, and $150,000 was appropriated; the Department of Agriculture asked for $505,000, and $50,000 was appropriated; the Bureau of Census asked for $200,000; the Department of Commerce asked for $485,000; and the Department of Labor asked for $375,000. These appropriations, asked for upon the ground that they would reduce the high cost of living, aggregate $4,465,000, and not a single one of the departments or bureaus asking for them has brought any general or specific information to this House to show that the use of any of this money will, in the least, reduce the high cost of living; and now comes the Department of Labor asking for an appropriation of $200,000 to be expended in holding an international labor conference. This conference will be the next step toward a transfer of our domestic affairs to Europe under the league of nations, and, therefore, another step toward socialism and internationalization. Let me here parenthetically suggest that it will be a sorry day for the American laborer when he lets the control of his affairs pass from out his own hands into the hands of the communists of the Old World.

Some of the Members on the minority side of the House have been very much surprised and aggrieved because all these appropriations were not granted. If some department should come to Congress and ask for an appropriation to construct a cold-storage plant in hades or to regulate the affairs of paradise, and state that it is for the purpose of reducing the high cost of living or aiding some cripple, I am inclined to the opinion that it would be looked upon with some favor, providing such appropriation could be made the excuse for placing a few more employees on the Federal pay roll. It occurs to me that with the Government running three and a half billion dollars short for the year it is time to stop appropriations of money upon the mere ground that they are desirable and might possibly in some remote way reduce the high cost of living or help some cripple whom the Government is under no obligation whatever to take care of. I am ready and willing to lend my support to any bill that has for its purpose the vocational training of those who were crippled in the service of the Government during the Great War. I make a clear distinction as to the duty of the Government in taking care of those who were injured in its employ and those who may be injured in industrial pursuits.

Because I felt that my judgment should not be set up against the judgment of the older Members of Congress, I have voted for appropriations that I really felt were not justifiable, but I confess that the time has come when conscience compels me to vote against the recommendations of committees asking for these appropriations. I do not enter upon the question of whether or not this legislation is desirable. It is not necessary at this time. This is no time to embark upon any new field of legislation that will be a perpetual drain upon the Treasury, it matters not how much it may appeal to our sympathies, unless that legislation is absolutely necessary to the general welfare of the country. No such necessity has or can be shown in support of this bill. This bill is only the forerunner of one which will cost not only tens of thousands of dollars annually, but tens of millions of dollars annually. It is not so much the initial cost of this bill, but the principle involved and the ultimate annual cost it will require.

Oh, I admit that I become somewhat confused when I undertake to comprehend the figures in dollars asked for by these departments to conduct the Government's affairs, and I become more confused when I hear some of the older Members of the House advise us why these sums of money are necessary in time of peace; and it is enough to drive a "youngster" mad to listen to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY] tell the younger Members how we should vote upon a tariff bill.

Last year these departments were constantly asking for appropriations on the ground that they were necessary to win the war. We saw the waste of not only thousands of dollars but millions of dollars appropriated for that purpose, and now we have other excuses, and nearly every department and bureau is asking for appropriations to help reduce the high cost of living or to aid the cripples or to help put down Bolshevism. My judgment is that the greater part of the money appropriated for these purposes is money thrown away. The people of the country did their utmost last November to take from this administration its power to waste money. I have now been here long enough to confirm my judgment, arrived at long ago, that there is no hope of reducing expenditures by merely calling attention to waste. It will have to be done by the reduction of appropriations. Now is a good time to begin.

The Federal Government is going far afield when it undertakes to establish the precedent of taking care of those who are so unfortunate as to become crippled in industrial pursuits. My State (West Virginia) now has in its treasury $6,524,000 to be paid to those whom this bill is intended to protect. If this bill becomes a law, it will be an excuse for those States having workmen's compensation laws to repeal or amend them. It is manifestly unfair for the industries of my State, also for the industries of other States having workmen's compensation laws, to be taxed for the purpose of taking care of those injured in the industrial pursuits of those States that have not passed such laws. As I view it, this is a question that the States should deal with and not the Federal Government. I am no advocate of State rights, but I am an advocate of the States performing the duties they should perform and not shifting those duties to the Federal Government.

Neither the business nor the education of the country can be successfully conducted by boards, bureaus, administrators, and director generals here in the city of Washington. In practically every instance where such efforts have been made they have resulted in confusion in the conduct of business and in injury to the general public. Every time Congress passes a bill making appropriations for the creation of one of these unnecessary bureaus or adds a dozen, a hundred, or a thousand unnecessary employees to the Government service it lends its encouragement to those who depend upon the Government for their support and not upon their individual efforts. It is time for the Congress to say to the people of the country that they must not look to the Government for their support. The War Risk Insurance Bureau now has 16,000 employees on the pay roll, and if we are to believe the evidence that emanates from that bureau only chaos prevails there. The trouble with this country to-day is high taxation and lack of production. High taxation can not be reduced by unnecessary appropriations; production can not be increased by taking the people out of their ordinary pursuits and placing them on the Federal pay roll. Why not Congress say to the people of the country that we know what the trouble is, instead of trying to remedy it by the enactment of laws, the creation of bureaus, and the appropriation of money that in no way can help the situation? We will reach the time when we must say so, and why not do it now?

The head of one of these bureaus, Mr. Hoover, some two years ago made the prediction that there would be an abundance of foodstuffs, and therefore the cost of living would decline. The business people of the country knew at the time, and so advised the administration, that there would be no oversupply of food, and therefore no decline in the cost of living. Then came Mr. Garfield, at the head of the Fuel Administration, advising the people of the country that there would be an oversupply of coal and to stop buying coal at the high prices and that the cost of coal would soon decline. He got the whole country in trouble by talking about a thing that he knew nothing about. Not only was there not an oversupply of coal, but within a few weeks after he made his prediction and gave his advice we were in the midst of the greatest fuel shortage that ever afflicted the country. A few months ago the administration again gave out similar advice respecting the fuel situation, and now, before winter is upon us, the country finds itself a hundred million tons short in the production of coal, with strikes everywhere and more being threatened. The business people of the country now believe the only salvation from a coal shortage is a mild winter, and not even the national administration, with the abnormal intellectualism of the Chief Executive, can tell the country just what kind of weather we are going to have. The head of the Railroad Administration recently went before a Senate committee and, in effect, advised the country that the coal producers could produce 40 per cent more coal than is necessary to run its business, and therefore he would only furnish cars in sufficient number to supply the coal for our own domestic use. It does seem to be rather a sad situation when the business interests of the country are held up by a car shortage that is under the control of one man situated here in the city of Washington. I hope the day will soon come when the business and labor of the country can be released from shackles and chains that bind them in the hands of communists, administrators, bureaus, and boards that

know nothing, or but little, about the affairs they are trying to conduct.

This bill, if enacted into law, will add a little more to the burdens, difficulties, and confusion of the country and further obstruct the Federal Board for Vocational Education in its efforts to properly administer the soldiers' vocational education law and thereby deprive the soldiers of the benefits of a law passed for their special benefit.

Rehabilitation of Persons Disabled in Industry.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ISRAEL M. FOSTER,
OF OHIO.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 17, 1919.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, this is a most commendable bill, introduced and championed by my good friend and colleague, Mr. FESS of Ohio. It provides for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industrial pursuits, which pursuits include mining, agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, and all the mechanic arts, who are without sufficient means to provide for their own rehabilitation and for their return to civil employment. It further contemplates that the Federal and State governments shall jointly assume and carry forward this humane work. Just as the soldiers' rehabilitation act applies to the promotion of vocational training for crippled soldiers so this bill extends vocational training to all persons crippled in the industries. Surely there can be no question about the tenth Ohio congressional district favoring the passage of such a measure.

Complaint has been voiced by former Speaker CLARK and others that this proposed rehabilitation is too costly. A hurried calculation shows that for the first year it will cost the people of the tenth Ohio congressional district but $900—that being one-half of 1 cent for each citizen residing in the district. In return for that investment all of those crippled in our mines, factories, or on our farms are to be cared for. Not one of these classes embraced within the 180,000 loyal Americans residing within our district but would willingly pay $900 rather than deprive the unfortunates of our district of this vocational rehabilitation. A recent Congress appropriated $2,250,000 to stamp out the foot-and-mouth disease among our cattle, and another recent Congress appropriated $400,000 to remove the pink boll worm from the State of Texas. Some of the same gentlemen who favored these appropriations are now found balking on an appropriation of $500,000 to be used in conjunction with State appropriations for the rehabilitation of our physical unfortunates and to restore them to civil employment. The author of this bill assures us that there are annually at least 700,000 persons crippled to the extent of four weeks' loss of time and 22,500 totally disabled.

The tenth Ohio congressional district, famous for its mines, farms, and factories, doubtless contributes her share of these unfortunates. My colleague from Minnesota [Mr. NEWTON] informs us that our wounded battle casualties in the American Expeditionary Forces were 230,000, of which 100,000 are rated as severe, while our industrial losses per year are 2,000,000 casualties, of which 800,000 involve disabilities of one month's duration, and of this number 75,000 each year involve loss of hand, arm, leg, finger, or eyesight. As we pause long enough to consider what these figures mean, this false cry of "too costly" vanishes. In this connection I trust it will not be considered out of order to remind our Democratic brothers that the Republican majority during the present session made a saving of approximately $1,500,000,000 on the appropriation bills which were considered during the first seven weeks of this session. These appropriation bills failed of passage in the last Democratic Congress, and the savings thereon during the first seven weeks of the present session averaged $30,000,000 for each hour the House of Representatives was in session during those first seven weeks.

Opponents of this meritorious measure insist that it is "unconstitutional" and that it infringes their conception of "State rights." I do not care to discuss it from either of these angles, as I am satisfied the citizens of the tenth Ohio congressional district will not be disturbed by either of those contentions.

It is a pleasure for me to support this bill when I realize that it will furnish a maximum of protection and rehabilitation at a minimum of cost to thousands of loyal American citizens residing in the tenth Ohio congressional district. For the benefit of those who are in doubt as to the exact field covered by this bill, I quote the statement of Mr. FESS relative thereto which was made yesterday on the floor of the House and which was as follows:

I believe that it is the function of the Government to rehabilitate and rebuild the poor fellow who has lost any limb, who has come to be not only a wreck and a burden to himself, but a subject of charity on the public and under a hopeless despair, so far as he himself is concerned, a charge not only to himself, but on the people. It is a wise provision to train him so that he can be self-supporting and make out of himself something where before he was merely a subject of charity. And that is the purpose of this bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM L. CARSS,
OF MINNESOTA.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, October 16, 1919.

Mr. CARSS. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, my object in proposing to strike out the words on page 1, lines 7 and 8, "who are without sufficient means to provide for their own rehabilitation" is to call to the attention of the committee the fact that a man or woman who has been injured or crippled in industry, but who may have by diligence and thrift accumulated a little money, or who may belong to some organization that provides disability funds, would not under this law in its present form be able to participate in the benefits that this law provides. I am in favor of this bill. It is not a matter of sympathy; it is purely a measure in the interest of economy, for I believe the passage of this law will tend to increase production, which is one of the greatest needs of the present time. If we increase production we will be able to decrease the cost of living, which is responsible for much of the industrial unrest of to-day.

If by this legislation we are enabled to take a producer who, by reason of injury, has become a liability to society and, by rehabilitation, restore him or her to industry, thus transforming a liability into an asset, I believe it would be a judicious expenditure of the public funds to provide the necessary means to bring about the desired result. Great progress has recently been made in rehabilitating cripples. Many cases that were formerly considered hopeless have, by improved methods, been restored to useful and gainful occupations, and in many cases cripples have been able to enter some new trade or profession, where they are now earning more than they were earning in the industry or trade in which they were engaged when they received their injury. I intend to vote for the passage of this bill and hope that it will become a law. I also hope that the language on page 1, lines 7 and 8, will be stricken out, so that all the workers—not alone the destitute workers—may receive the benefits provided in the law.

League of Nations.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BENJAMIN K. FOCHT,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, October 23, 1919.

Mr. FOCHT. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I insert herewith the following letter appearing in the Williamsport, Pa., Sun of October 21, 1919:

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

EDITOR THE SUN: It appears absurd and ridiculous in the highest degree that the admirers of the league of nations should be unable to distinguish between a geographical coalition and an instrument designed and destined for the betterment of humanity. The ardent supporters of this document would do well to pause in their pyrotechnic flight to pythagorean glory and consider a few logical facts. This instrument, in its present state, seems to the writer, would, rather than prevent war, have a tendency to aggravate and promote war. When Mr. Wilson went to Europe he went with the avowed purpose of open covenants openly arrived at; when he arrived he found the European diplomats had formed a political union and declared a closed shop. Mr. Wilson at once joined the union, came home with all their criminal treaties under his vest and

a pocket full of confidential letters, expecting Congress and the American people to fall upon his neck and proclaim him the world's greatest emancipator.

In his impetuosity and too egotistical desire to become a world president he has lost all interest and kindly consideration for his native land and is fighting to transfer the interest of America to the consideration of European diplomats. He seeks to tear down that which Washington fought to build up. Never was the American Nation confronted with such a vicious political blunder as this heptahexahedral monster called the plague of nations that Wilson and his polyglot politicians from Paris are trying to force the American people to recognize. Many have been the comparisons of Mr. Wilson to Washington, Lincoln, and Roosevelt. The writer knows of no other man that our President parallels than the late Thomas Carlyle. Carlyle and Mr. Wilson agree in this, they both see something wrong in the actual state and constitution of society, but when they come to propound remedies for what they find to be amiss they are like voices crying in the wilderness. There is, however, a difference between Wilson and Carlyle. Carlyle's idea of the deliverance of the things from the confusion in which they exist was the committal of the management of them to able men Has Mr. Wilson committed his pet hobby to such master statesmen as REED, LODGE, KNOX, and JOHNSON? The answer is very simple and may be summed up in the following: When Cæsar crossed the Rubicon he said, "Hail, Romans, I am Cæsar." When Napoleon and his armies stood in the shadows of the Pyramids he said, "Soldiers, 20 centuries look down upon you." This was his way of declaring his arrogant and Napoleonic self to the world. Mr. Wilson's exotic trip and then his evolutionary whirl around the United States in his vacillating and rhetorical flourish in trying to tell the people that they must give their consent to the proposition, that the league of nations is the best thing to advance world peace, this was his modest way of declaring, "I am Woodrow Wilson."

Had Abraham Lincoln appeared on the scene in Paris, and been permitted to view these criminal documents, he would have said, "Let us do right, though the heavens fall; let us wipe off the slate all former criminal treaties from all nations, and let the world see that we really do stand for right against might." Why was Shantung not restored to China? Why was Fiume not conceded to Italy? Why was England given six votes and America only one? Why have the Turks been allowed to resume their atrocities on Armenia? These are mighty questions, broad in their scope, questions which Lincoln, Washington, and Roosevelt could and would have answered satisfactorily to all concerned.

Mr. Wilson is unable to give a logical answer to any one of them. He has repeatedly been asked to define the points of articles 10, 11, and 15; he points to the fact that article 10 is not binding, simply complimentary, and then, in the same breath, states that if article 10 was stricken from the league the very heart is taken from it. Articles 11 and 15 are just inane talk. Mr. Wilson's explanations remind the writer of an overzealous preacher he once knew. Said minister had a beautiful little church in the course of construction, and was very anxious to have it dedicated on a certain date, but lacked a few hundred dollars to release it from its indebtedness; he being very anxious to bring about this result, went to see a farmer, a very ardent supporter of said church, to induce him to sign a note for the desired amount. The farmer, who had been a very liberal subscriber, told the divine he felt that he had given his share. The minister said if he would simply sign the note he would never be called upon to pay it. In view of the circumstances the farmer signed the note, the church was dedicated on schedule, amidst great rejoicing and much thankfulness toward the preacher. Shortly after the dedication services were over the farmer was visited by a delegation from said church and requested to make payment on the note, it being made plain to him that he would be expected to fulfill the obligation. Of course, the farmer had no other alternative but to sell a few hundred bushels of wheat and settle. Much has been said of the sacrifice America has made in the late war; little is being said of the sacrifice she will be called upon to make if the league of nations covenant provisions are carried out without reservations or amendments. If America wishes to police all Europe, if she wishes to finance and keep a standing army in foreign fields, if we wish to be an arbiter to every petty European squabble, if we would like foreign powers to dictate to us how we should handle our social problems, namely, immigration, labor, and internal affairs, then by all means steam roller this plague through the Senate at once. If not, let America wastebasket this transient dream and Mr. Wilson and the Senate stop the mud-slinging contest, get into the harness, utilize this paid-for time in putting the wheels of progress into motion.

W. N. MORRISON,
Jersey Shore.

Rehabilitation Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. S. D. FESS,
OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, October 16, 1919.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, the passage of this bill is assured by a good majority. This Congress will not allow any specious argument to defeat this progressive and constructive measure. If our Democratic friends wish to follow their CHAMP CLARKS, CLAUDE KITCHINS, JOHN GARNERS, and the rest of the Democratic headliners, in their opposition to this legislation, they are privileged to do so. These men are not in control of this body and will not be able to defeat us, even though every Democrat in the House joins the opposition, which is not credible. The Republicans control this Congress, and while they will employ their power to abate the fearful extravagance of the administration and reduce appropriations wherever it can safely be done, they will not hesitate to make the necessary appropriations to do what becomes vital to the Nation's interests. It will not refuse the call of humanity in order to heed the call of local self-interest secured by the pork-barrel method of appropriation.

This Congress can well afford to reduce expenditures in dozens of items induced by the war and which still persist in many agencies. Nearly a year after the armistice we still find the war machine, so far as the clerical force goes, running at full speed, with its thousands of clerks in one another's way. If necessary, we can cut a half million off of the Navy's $15,000,000 item placed there by the Senate. The demand for economy in a refusal to rebuild the wrecked human body, and at the same time allow millions to go to various questionable projects, some for the Army, some for the Navy, some for rivers and harbors, some for public buildings and the like, is a false policy which can not stand the light of this century. We have voted millions for eradication of pests in stock and farm products. Only this year we voted $1,000,000 to care for tuberculosis in cattle. We voted large sums to eradicate the boll weevil, the pink worm, the cattle tick, and, at one time some years ago, $20,000,000 to fight hog cholera. This charge was against the Federal Treasury without requiring a dollar from the States. The very men who are to-day haranguing the Congress against this work of human rehabilitation, with perhaps two exceptions—the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT]—were most solicitous on behalf of these appropriations. The gentleman who has taken more time on this debate than any Member of the House, and who assaults it as vicious, is the one Republican on the Appropriations Committee who came to the floor of the House to urge $100,000,000 to feed the foreigner in Europe after the war was over. He had no compunction to employ the Government's sanction on behalf of a foreign request, but he frets when the Government proposes to help the American cripple. These statesmen declare that this measure is bad in principle, inexpedient at this time of needed economy, when we could save in numerous ways, wrong as a policy of government, and destined to work havoc upon the Nation. These same Members but a year ago were demanding Federal money not in cooperation with the State, as in the case of the rehabilitation act, but as an outright gift from the Government for the purpose of fighting disease in hogs and cattle, in cotton and corn, without a dollar laid down by the State in whose benefit it was to be administered. It has become a common observation that a certain type of Congressman places a higher value upon stock than upon man. The former easily becomes a matter of their deepest solicitude, the latter has no claim upon them. While they concede the health of a hog is of national concern, they will not concede that the upbuilding of a man or woman is any business of the Nation.

Economizing must begin by cutting off useless waste and stop the wicked extravagance of Government agencies built up by the war demands, but which still persist. The demand for economy must not prevent a constructive piece of legislation in response to the demand of humanity. That is not economy. The removal of a human wreck by rebuilding into a self-supporting citizen is an economic advantage in itself, and is reason enough, if no other, for this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, the history of the rehabilitation movement is brief. When we were considering the war-risk insurance act, which dealt with three major divisions—compensation, allotments, and insurance—I urged from the floor of the House that it include a fourth division, viz, the rehabilitation of the disabled or crippled soldier. I called the attention of Congress to the wonderful achievements along this line by Dr. Amar, of France. I also noted the success of the mayor of Lyons along this line. It was detailed how the private efforts of the entente countries were soon supplemented by official and governmental action, until it had reached an organized service for rehabilitation of the wounded service man. The failure to include in our legislation this feature of rehabilitation led to an effort to recommit the bill with instructions to report it back with a provision for rehabilitation. This step was withdrawn upon the promise that a separate bill would be presented later to care for these unfortunate soldiers. A committee was chosen to study the problem. A delegation was sent to Canada to report on the work there. In due time hearings were had before the joint Committees of Education in Senate and House. There was a remarkable unanimity of judgment as to the Nation's duty. No opposition whatever appeared. However, there was a distinctive effort on the part of a wide range of interests to include in the soldiers' rehabilitation act the industrial cripple. Among others which appeared to urge this inclusion were rep-

resentations of the National Manufacturers' Association, American Federation of Labor, chambers of commerce, State compensation commissions, Federal Employees' Commission, association for labor legislation, safety associations, departments of education, and other interests. Many Members of the present Congress in written statements favored the inclusion, including some Members who now appear in opposition to this measure.

I opposed including the industrial cripple in the soldiers' bill, first, because it would produce delay which could not be tolerated, as time was of the essence in this legislation; secondly, the soldier bill was entirely Federal, with which the State had nothing to do. While the rehabilitation of the industrial cripple would be primarily conducted by the State, the first would be administered entirely by the Federal Board of Vocational Education, while the latter would be administered by the State upon the approval of the Federal board. Then, again, the soldier bill would stand aloof from the Smith-Hughes Act, while the industrial cripple would be supplemental to that act. It was definitely decided not to include in the soldier rehabilitation act this State function, but that the industrial-cripple legislation would be made a separate consideration in due time.

The soldiers' act became law in 1918 and $2,000,000 was appropriated the first year. This year, 1919, we appropriated $14,000,000 and will be called upon soon to add $20,000,000 more for the present year. It is estimated that $34,000,000 will be needed next year, when the work will be substantially completed. Up to date the average time given to reeducate the soldier is 9¾ months.

James P. Monroe, the vice chairman of the Federal board, states that the total number of disabilities, according to the War Department figures, is about 304,000, divided between wounds and disease in the proportion of approximately 2 to 1. But of the wounds only about 80,000 were anything more than "slight," and of the diseases the greater part were temporary and from them most of the patients have recovered or soon will get well. His statement continues:

"The experience of Great Britain, France, and Canada shows that of the total number of men disabled by wounds and disease in the Great War not over 6 per cent require training in order to become again effective in civil occupations. On this basis instead of there being 250,000 Americans needing training under the rehabilitation law, as claimed in certain quarters, there would be less than 19,000. Our provisions for support during training being, however, somewhat more attractive than those of other nations and our soldiers being younger and, we hope, more eager for education, we may expect that perhaps twice as many will seek training in this country as has been the case with our allies. This is borne out by the facts, and it now seems probable that somewhere between 35,000 and 50,000 disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines will eventually apply for and be found entitled, under the liberal 'prosoldier' way in which the board is interpreting the law, to training under the rehabilitation act.

"The Federal board is forbidden to give training unless a man has been honorably discharged, has a disability incurred in or aggravated by military service, is in need of vocational rehabilitation to overcome his handicap, and is capable of benefiting by such training.

"Of those 50,000 disabled men who may ultimately be found entitled to training, 25,000 have already been taken care of by the Federal board, their cases being all settled and the necessary arrangements for their education made. Nearly 13,000 of them are to-day being educated in hundreds of schools, colleges, and industrial and agricultural enterprises all over the United States, and others are being put into training at the rate of over 1,200 a week. Those among the 25,000 who are not yet in training either are 'visiting' with their people, have been tempted by some immediate good job, have had a physical relapse, or are waiting until the school or other place to which they are assigned for training has made final arrangements to receive them. Every one of those 25,000, however, is to-day receiving, or as soon as he decides to take his training will receive, from the Federal board $80 a month if he has no dependents and $100 a month, with the added family allowances up to a total of $150 a month, if he has dependents. Moreover, if a disabled man who declines training now decides to take it later the door is always open for him, and if one who has been trained does not make good in his chosen line he can be trained again by the board in some more promising industry.

"As to the remaining half of that possible training total of 50,000, over 20,000 men are still in hospitals under military control. As, presumably, this group is the most seriously disabled, the board may eventually have the privilege of educating perhaps half of its members. But under the law it can not begin that education until these men are discharged. Meanwhile, through its vocational advisers in the hospitals, the board has assured, or will assure, every man who is entitled to training that he will be taken in hand by our agents and looked after financially, if he so desires, as well as educationally, from the moment that he steps out of the hospital door.

"Another large proportion of the possible 50,000 boys needing eventually to be trained have tuberculosis, and it would be murder to begin to train them while that disease is still in the active stage. They must have a long course of sanitorium treatment; but while they are convalescing the board is keeping in touch with them, and as fast as a tuberculosis case is pronounced arrested the board begins, if he so wishes, that boy's training, but gives it to him, through the cooperation of the Public Health Service, under medical supervision in order to avoid, as far as possible, the danger of relapse.

"Still another large percentage of the possible maximum of 50,000 training cases is made up of men discharged from the camps before June 27, 1918, the date of the passage of the rehabilitation law, or dicharged between July 1 and December 11, 1918, during which period the Federal board for military reasons was excluded from the camps and hospitals and was unable therefore to establish contact with the men for whose vocational welfare it is now held responsible. To many of the first group the law did not apply until it was amended in July of this year, and thousands of the second group went out into civil life with no knowledge whatever of the rehabilitation law. These tens of thousands of more or less disabled men are now scattered to every corner of the United States and must be picked up and 'surveyed,' one by one, by the agents of the Federal board.

"Believing the disabled soldiers and sailors should be trained and placed as far as possible within their own home territory, the board established in the very beginning of its work 14 district offices in strategic centers. It has since been dividing those districts into smaller units so that, within a short time, it will have offices in at least 60 of the leading cities of the United States. This is the more necessary on the placement side because of the curtailing of the employment service of the Department of Labor with which the original law enjoined the Federal board to cooperate. Every means, including the 'movies,' has been used to notify disabled men of their rights under the rehabilitation law, over 5,000,000 pieces of literature to that effect have been distributed, and, by sending agents to France and securing there the help of the American Red Cross, over 50,000 men in overseas hospitals were personally interviewed and told of their rights under the act.

"The board has found occupations for thousands of men with disabilities so slight as to require not training but a job. It has had thus far only a few training 'graduates' to place, which should be cause for commendation. The board is giving genuine, practical training to these men, and the average length of that training is about 10 months. As very few disabled men could be put into training until early in the current year, and as many boys are booked for a two-year, three-year, or even four-year course, the number of 'graduates' is as yet only about 200, and practically every one of those is satisfactorily accounted for.

"Canada has had for more than four years a commission on soldiers' civil reestablishment, charged with duties similar to those of the Federal Board for Vocational Education and provided with ample authority and funds. In the nine months' period since the Federal board was admitted to our military hospitals and was able therefore to begin its work, it has arranged training for several thousands more than have been similarly taken care of in Canada, and by November 1 the American organization will have in training more men than the Canadian one has put into training in the last four years. By the late spring of 1920 the board will almost certainly have 30,000 and possibly 35,000 in training. This means that, adding those who by that time will have 'graduated,' excluding the great body of the tuberculous, most of whom will even then not be ready, and, excepting the many men who it is hoped will later seek training, the Federal board before next July will have practically disposed of its task, so far as relates to the getting of the possible maximum of 50,000 disabled boys into training. There will still remain, of course, the work of follow-up and placement.

"The board's force is largely made up of women clerks and stenographers, but of the men employed fully half have seen war service, and of those at least half have themselves suffered a disability.

"In a number of cases during the spring and early summer there were delays, due to the unworkability of the rehabilita-

tion law as originally framed. Until recently amended, the law forbade the Federal board to put any disabled boy in training until he should be declared compensable by the War Risk Insurance Bureau. Despite every effort on the part of both bureau and board to hasten matters, it proved impossible to make this law, involving dual responsibility, work, and cases awaiting training piled up, until there were over 6,000 for whom all training arrangements had been made but with whom nothing could be done until their compensability status should be finally determined. Those boys, except in isolated cases, did not suffer privation, for where the American Red Cross could not look after them the Federal board caused money to be loaned to them from a fund generously provided by the Elks or established them temporarily in receiving stations for preliminary observation and incidentally for support.

"In May the War Risk Insurance Bureau and the Federal board jointly appealed to the Congress for an amendment to the rehabilitation law which would put an end to these unavoidable delays. Final action on this amendment was not taken until the middle of July; and since then the Federal board has had authority to decide the disabled soldier's case and to put him, if he comes within the terms of the law, immediately into training. Under this amended law the board now has full responsibility for the man's support and that of his dependents during the entire period of training. The subsistence, tuition, supplies, travel, medical care, and so forth, for each and every disabled man in training averages nearly $1,500 a year. Since there are almost certain to be 30,000 or even 35,000 men in training by next May, it follows that the Congress must appropriate, if it does not want this work which it has authorized to be delayed, not only the $16,000,000 already provided, but $20,000,000 more simply to carry the boys through to June 30, 1920. This supplemental sum the board has asked for. If it is granted and if there is appropriated for the year beginning July 1, 1920, a further sum of about $35,000,000, there can be and there will be carried forward promptly and effectively this important piece of human reconstruction which the United States has so generously and wisely undertaken."

Mr. Chairman, as an example of the character of the work, I append a statement of district No. 7, in which my congressional district falls. It shows the progress from September 10 to October 13.

Men in placement training District No. 7.

	Increase.	Total.
To Sept. 9	.....	8,051
Sept. 10	32	8,083
Sept. 11	108	8,191
Sept. 12	179	8,370
Sept. 13	108	8,478
Sept. 15	263	8,741
Sept. 16	81	8,822
Sept. 18	237	9,059
Sept. 19	131	9,190
Sept. 20	124	9,314
Week Sept. 13 to 20	935	.....
Sept. 22	155	9,469
Sept. 23	173	9,642
Sept. 24	194	9,836
Sept. 25	152	9,988
Sept. 26	157	10,145
Sept. 27	130	10,275
Week Sept. 20 to 27	961	.....
Sept. 29	189	10,464
Sept. 30	169	10,633
Oct. 1	172	10,805
Oct. 2	202	11,007
Oct. 3	196	11,203
Oct. 4	224	11,427
Week Sept. 27 to Oct. 4	1,152	.....
Oct. 6	148	11,575
Oct. 7	346	11,921
Oct. 8	166	12,087
Oct. 9	197	12,284
Oct. 10	133	12,417
Oct. 11	322	12,739
Week Oct. 4 to 11	1,312	.....
Total to Oct. 11	.....	12,739
For month Sept. 10 to Oct. 11	4,688	.....

Men in placement training, District No. 7, Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 9, 1919.

No.	Name.	Industry.	Location.
7-4341..	Benham, John H	Starting, lighting, and ignition.	Anderson, Ind.
7-16867.	Clements, Sylvester Joseph.	....do	Do.
7-12275.	Day, Elihaw A	....do	Do.
7-5947..	Jones, Alton Emmet	....do	Do.
7-5062..	Landess, Raymond	....do	Do.
7-2785..	Polka, John M	....do	Do.
7-4988..	Schneider, Leo Hency	....do	Do.
7-6701..	Stanton, John Joseph	....do	Do.
7-4255..	Volk, Walter C	....do	Do.
7-10639.	Homan, Otto Bruce	Complaint adjuster	Akron, Ohio.
7-13759.	Goldbach, John Henry	Salesman, flour	Do.
7-17610.	Hendrick, Thomas F	Tire repairing and vulcanizing.	Do.
7-5247..	Felty, Fred	Optical bench work	Ashland, Ky.
7-2076..	Kintz, Wilfred Joseph	Apprenticeship carpentry	Canton, Ohio.
7-6238..	Mullins, Charles D	Alumino typing	Cincinnati, Ohio.
7-15257.	Menzie, Bernard P	Armature winding	Do.
7 1356..	Harrison, John E	Artificial limb manufacturing	Do.
7-1272..	McColpin, Charles E	....do	Do.
7-18045.	Cull, Currie C	Automatic piano repairing	Do.
7-18132.	Neubauer, William C	....do	Do.
7-2441..	Schomberg, William F	Auto mechanic	Do.
7-18743.	Sullivan, Walter Emerson.	Clerical work	Do.
7-2572..	Busch, Carl	Clock manufacturing	Do.
7-18462.	Dempsey, John	....do	Do.
7-18562.	Harris, Virgil T	....do	Do.
7-11377.	Livingston, Richard	....do	Do.
7-5247..	Mason, Frances Mason	....do	Do.
7-15055.	Sacas, Harry	....do	Do.
7-7142..	Baldridge, Patrick	Crane operating	Do.
7-12362.	Murphy, Glenn Roy	Dry cleaning	Do.
7-11664.	Morgan, Archie Alfred	Electric motor repairing	Do.
7-1566..	Ober, Leo P	Electrical repair	Do.
7-10222.	Cox, Frank L	Electric testing	Oakley, Cincinnati, Ohio.
7-12662.	Gregg, Clenton C	Electric work	Cincinnati, Ohio.
7-229...	Dempsy, J. Jackson	Granite cutting	Do.
7-9010..	Just, Louis C	Inspection—meat	Do.
7-2047..	Myers, Charles	Inspection—railway cars	Do.
7-5807..	Buchanon, Barron S	General jewelry course	Do.
7-17589.	Goodall, Herbert John	Jewelry engraving	Do.
7-17179.	Barnett, Charles	Jewelry manufacturing	Do.
7-14590.	Hall, Ray	....do	Do.
7-18044.	Sander, Raymond Richard.	....do	Do.
7-3052..	Siefried, Albert Alfred	....do	Do.
7-3845..	Stacy, William	....do	Do.
7-654...	Straubert, George	Lens grinding	Do.
7-11581.	Gardner, Morrie	Mechanical dentistry	Do.
7-1035..	Mahon, James R	Newspaper advertising	Do.
7-8525..	Elsasser, John Bernard	Oxyacetylene welding	Do.
7-5503..	Fetick, Andrew	Oxyacetylene welding and cutting.	Do.
7-12098.	Schearing, Fred John	....do	Do.
7-3010..	Holaday, Otis Thornhill.	Salesmanship	Do.
7-4299..	Osborne, Everett B	....do	Do.
7-17647.	Killough, Owen	Salesmanship, furniture	Do.
7-13353.	O'Donnell, Phillip L	Salesmanship, shoe	Do.
7-4839..	Stuck, Albert	Shoe cutting	Do.
7-3628..	Cook, Robert Henry	Sign painting	Do.
7-3352..	Krentz, Arthur Henry	Silverware, hand burnishing	Do.
7-12078.	Anthony, John	Starting, lighting, and ignition.	Do.
7-680...	Burchill, Charles	....do	Do.
7-1448..	Huntington, Frank R	....do	Do.
7-1521..	Smith, John Ralph	....do	Do.
7-17109.	Tracy, James L	Artificial limb manufacturing.	Cleveland, Ohio.
7-5455..	Garbaczyk, Paul	Bench machinist	Do.
7-14416.	Baker, Charles D	Mechanical dentistry	Do.
7-12847.	Bender, William	Multigraph operating	Do.
7-12131.	Turner, Huber Edward	Salesmanship, machinery	Do.
7-5642..	Broughton, Fred C	Sign painting	Do.
7-4264..	Nolan, Lawrence Patrick.	Stationary engineering	Do.
7-6199..	Bashue, Samuel	Tailoring	Do.
7-2587..	Dollacki, Louis	Tool shop practice	Do.
7-246...	Grugle, Howard Clarence.	Watchmaking	Do.
7-1410..	Neill, Chester M	Watchmaking and repairing	Do.
7-4835..	Womeldorf, Harry Clyde.	Electrical work	Columbus, Ohio.
7-8494..	Conway, William	Jewelry manufacturing	Do.
7-7732..	Cox, Charles Ro	....do	Do.
7-4189..	Henkle, Joseph	....do	Do.
7-14363.	Hirn, William	....do	Do.
7-8309..	Webster, William Carlton.	Salesmanship, tire	Do.
7-11866.	Strehacker, Arthur W	Shoe repairing	Do.
7-2605..	Fry, Andrew M	Starting, lighting, and ignition	Do.
7-4404..	Cox, Arthur Raymond	Stationary engineering	Conneaut, Ohio.
7-13341.	Williams, Ralph O	Machinist	Corbin, Ky.
7-5595..	Cox, Sherman E	Automatic screw machine operating.	Dayton, Ohio.
7-5896..	Ecker, Frank T	Electrical work	Do.
7-16795.	Marshall, Ira Oscar	Industrial electrical maintenance.	Do.

Men in placement training, District No. 7, Cincinnati, Ohio, etc.—Contd.

No.	Name.	Industry.	Location.
7-138...	Merriman, Ralph M....	Electrical construction and maintenance.	Dayton, Ohio.
7-2455..	Fox, William.....	Ignition.....	Do.
7-3174..	Hart, Walter O.....	Starting, lighting, and ignition.	Do.
7-13921.	Ketcham, Frank.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-1964..	Lemmons, Basil A.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-2356..	Naftzger, John W.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-2920..	Reicheldorfer, Wm.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-4481..	Rhoades, Cary T.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-1184..	Chappie, Raymond....	Mechanical drawing.....	Do.
7-6704..	Fowler, Joseph K.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-6831..	Simmons, Charles R...	.....do.....	Do.
7-1762..	Roessler, Charles.....	Mechanical engineering.....	Do.
7-2719..	Dorster, Fred.....	Railroad accounting.....	Do.
7-8468..	Corcoran, Harry Francis	Toolmaking.....	Do.
7-3590..	Covey, George.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-6478..	Fischer, John Anthony.	.....do.....	Do.
7-267...	Flook, Howard M.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-10123.	Gangwolf, Louis.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-6555..	Snyder, Earl B.....	Tool designing.....	Do.
7-16368.	Williamson, Francis E.	Gas tank constructing.....	Elwood, Ohio.
7-4227..	Loutner, Thomas O....	Morse telegraphy.....	Evansville, Ind.
7-38....	Bolin, Henry C.....	Armature winding.....	Do.
7-6713..	Melcher, Edw. Joseph..	Machinist.....	Hamilton, Ohio.
7-2505..	Ethridge, William Ray.	Machine shop practice.....	Do.
7-11050.	Hamlet, William A....	Acetylene welding.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
7-1896..	Beatty, Harry T.....	Animal husbandry.....	Do.
7-13417.	Carson, William.....	Cigar making.....	Do.
7-12202.	Mitchell, George.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-980...	Songer, Delver Ralph..	Electrical bench work.....	Do.
7-13092.	Jackson, Raymond C..	Photography.....	Do.
7-3363..	Crooke, Earl E.....	Salesmanship, auto.....	Do.
7-1372..	Hare, B. Archie.....	Salesmanship, thrashing machines and implements.	Do.
7-8848..	McClary, William H....	Salesmanship, auto.....	Do.
7-2448..	Owen, Hughes A.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-614...	Thomas, J. Mark.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-5892..	Fields, Arthur Oliver..	Stationary engineering.....	Do.
7-13050.	Church, John S.....	Tire repairing and vulcanizing.	Do.
7-9116..	Mellen, Al.....	Wood pattern making.....	Do.
7-9271..	Strohmeier, Henry George.	Electrical work.....	Louisville, Ky.
7-12095.	Schaefer, Courtney H..	Interior wiring.....	Do.
7-1441..	Krecker, Harry J.....	Linotype operating.....	Do.
7-11288.	Jacobs, Thomas Edgar.	Machinist, shop practice....	Do.
7-3618..	Cullen, Martin.....	Stationary engineering.....	Do.
7-2625..	Hill, Fred.....	Tailoring.....	Do.
7-6422..	Baldwin, James L.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-18282.	Rodman, Earl E.....	Telegraphy.....	Marion, Ind.
7-2080..	Collum, Grover M.....	Gem machinist.....	Marion, Ohio.
7-1897..	Pombles, Nelson.....	Automatic screw machine operator.	Middletown, Ohio.
7-4969..	Kohnen, Charles J.....	Machinist.....	Minster, Ohio.
7-2952..	Pellman, James Samuel	Saw setting, filing, and beating.	New Albany, Ind.
7-6482..	Lavanier, Carl.....	Electrical work.....	Norwood, Ohio.
7-4196..	Ostosky, Henry.....	Electric testing.....	Do.
7-14770.	Tinger, Martin.....	Electric work, armature winding, or light repair work.	Do.
7-3673..	Graves, Gabriel Robert.	Salesmanship.....	Do.
7-1065..	Bennett, Peter M.....	Road building and highway construction.	Pikesville, Ky.
7-8350..	Wiggins, Charles Wesley	Moving-picture operator.....	Portsmouth, Ohio.
7-7422..	Schmidt, John Joseph..	Tailoring.....	Do.
7-9261..	Herschel, Summers W.	Watchmaking.....	South Bend, Ind.
7-5279..	Kinkade, Clyde.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-519...	Leary, Judson J.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-3244..	Macon, Nicholas.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-8246..	Noble, Raymond.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-9261..	Summers, Herschel William..	.....do.....	Do.
7-9526..	Culley, Carl.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-12546.	Ciuriany, John.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-13095.	Iams, Harley Franklin.	Electrical work.....	Springfield, Ohio.
7-8163..	Martin, William McKinley.	Electrician.....	Do.
7-8775..	Beck, Frederick Ralph.	Auto ignition.....	Toledo, Ohio.
7-8117..	McMahon, Edward W.	Automatic-machine operator	Do.
7-2197..	Mazany, Stanley.....	Automobile trimming.....	Do.
7-16759.	Czermiak, Thomas S...	Fountain-pen turning.....	Do.
7-14607.	Miller, Cleon C.....	Jewelry business.....	Do.
7-9064..	Szymanski, Anthony Walker.	Machine-shop practice.....	Do.
7-794...	Raitz, Arthur George..	Mechanical drawing.....	Do.
7-10990.	Dolbey, Henry M.....	Optical bench work.....	Do.
7-6233..	Egbert, James Thurman.	Oxyacetylene welding.....	Do.
7-1668..	West, Saint Roy.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-4439..	Harris, Lloyd T.....	Tool making.....	Do.
7-8877..	Dunderman, John Laurence.	.....do.....	Do.
7-14139.	Mosser, Rudolph.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-12268.	Davidson, Hugh.....	Lense grinding.....	Vincennes, Ind.
7-12269.	Dishman, Claude.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-2931..	Fisher, Frank.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-351...	George, Gilbert Nicholas.	.....do.....	Do.
7-2847..	Hines, Clyde E.....	.....do.....	Do.
7-3330..	Sanders, Ernest J.....	Stationary engineering.....	Do.
7-7069..	Rice, Guy.....	Plumbing.....	Warren, Ohio.
7-1376..	Jones, Ottis Talmage...	Salesmanship.....	Washington, Ind.

Men in placement training, District No. 7, Cincinnati, Ohio, etc.—Contd.

No.	Name.	Industry.	Location.
7-3130..	Casto, Orvie Odell.....	Glass cutting.....	Williamstown, W. Va. (lives in Marietta, Ohio).
7-7131..	Cesene, Fidele.....	Electric-crane operator.....	Youngstown, Ohoi.
7-13396.	Piatkowski, Theodore..	Oxyacetylene welding.....	Do.
7-10472.	Skiipia, Salvatore.....	.....do.....	Do.

Mr. Chairman, pursuant to the promise made by both Senate and House Committees on Education, the bill for the rehabilitation of the industrial cripple was introduced in both branches of Congress. Elaborate hearings were conducted. Not a note of opposition from any quarter appeared. There was one witness who questioned the advisability of placing the administration under the Federal board, but contended that he was in favor of the proposed legislation. The Senate discussed the measure quite fully and passed it without a record vote.

The House committee considered it and unanimously reported it to the House. Here it meets with the usual opposition that is ever leveled against any and all educational measures by a type of statesmen who seem constitutionally incapacitated to support any measure which bears the mark of educational improvement. Here alone in this House, of all places, it appears that education is a reproach in the judgment of a certain type of leadership. Because some men have reached high rank from whatever cause without special training for the rank, every effort on the part of Congress to open the door of opportunity for training meets with the utmost disgust, if not contempt, of these rare cases of signal careers. These accidents of birth or fortunate combination of circumstances prate about self-reliance and self-help and denounce all effort of improvement through training as paternalism. They seem to overlook the fact that all education is paternal, and to be consistent they must oppose all education. Their special attack is the much-despised college professor, whose chief offense seems to be his devotion to ideals not offered for sale over the bargain counter. He is disgusting because he is so foolish that he is willing to devote years to research and training that he may be equipped both in knowledge and discipline of mind that he can impress the youth of the country with ideals and qualities of citizenship, which do not sell in the markets of the world. Quite naturally this statesman readily votes to rehabilitate the stock on the farm, but will refuse to extend aid to rebuild the unfortunate man who was caught in a corn shredder or an industrial plant.

Mr. Chairman, if not to-day, the time will come when there will be some attention paid even by this type of statesmen to the better elements of our national life. Even the man who to-day shies at a measure because it is brand-new, as was so frequently charged against this measure as a conclusive reason for its rejection, will be compelled to recognize the value of man at least equal to brute, and will concede him the object of remedial legislation. The enemy of a measure is ever fertile in his reasons for opposition. It is paternalism or socialism or communism. It is brand-new and without the marks of once having been indorsed. It is not consistent with our economic program. It is wrong to begin it now. It can not be administered by the existent board.

All and every argument is but a different form of general opposition to a humane measure, progressive as well as sane and constructive, which invariably fails to win any favor from a class of negation who believe that the height of statesmanship is in preventing an additional step by holding our people on the dead level of what has been the rule in the past. That is not and can not be the rule of this Congress. This step may be new. It is not the only one we will take. The opposition is as old as the step is new. The two are always present where an advanced step is proposed to be taken; there will always be the objection because it is new. This will not deter the friends of needed legislation in their efforts to complete a constructive program.

Vocational education was before the Congress as an abstract proposition for 15 years. In 1917 we extended vocational training, through Federal and State cooperation, to our citizenry of pupil age, to be conducted in the public schools, both day and night schools. In 1918 we extended vocational training to all enlisted men who were disabled in the service. This bill extends vocational training and rehabilitation to the crippled in industry, on the farm, and so forth. There is still another pro-

posal awaiting action of this Government, namely, to extend vocational education to all enlisted men who desire it, which is in addition to that provided for the wounded soldier. Whatever else the Government may do, it will not hesitate to take the steps to insure a higher plane of citizenry upon which our national welfare must rest. This is a just basis for the proposed legislation, whose passage is assured.

Industrial Rehabilitation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN MacCRATE,
OF NEW YORK,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Saturday, October 18, 1919.

Mr. MacCRATE. Mr. Speaker, the district which I represent in Congress is one of the greatest industrial centers of the country. In it are located as great a variety of occupations as will be found in any territory of similar size. In an area of scarcely 6 square miles 250,000 people dwell. Hardly another district in the country contains more people who will come within the provisions of this proposed law. On two sides of that district are streams on whose shores stand factories and shops and yards typifying all that modern mechanical ingenuity has contributed to civilization. On one of those streams, less than 2 miles long, whose surface is seldom ruffled by a wave, annually is carried more tonnage than sails on the Mississippi as she flows for a thousand miles to the sea.

My constituents are self-reliant and seek no charity from municipal, State, or the Federal Government. They do not ask that any branch of Government shall feed or clothe them. They desire only equal opportunity with the rest of their fellows to get employment with a just return. If I believed that this bill would pauperize them, I would not vote for it, and in doing so I should represent the real sentiments of my constituency. They have not sent me here to ask the Nation to care for them. They oppose and resent the enactment of laws based on the belief that they or the rest of our citizenship are incompetent to control their lives and are the wards of the Nation.

But this bill is not a paternalistic measure. It does not take from the thrifty, energetic, and industrious and give to sluggard and the lazy. By its specific provisions, only those who are injured while they toil in the shop or on the farm or in commerce or trade are to be benefited. Thousands of men and women annually fall in the battle of civil life. Mechanical and scientific skill and knowledge have multiplied the comforts of life, but with the increase of comfort has come an increase of casualties. In ways unknown but a generation ago, the manhood and womanhood of the world are deprived of sight, of speech, of arm, or of leg, even of life itself. Daily a thousand of our men and women pay in pain the price that civilization demands for comfort. In the past when these thousands have stood sightless or speechless or helpless and asked what they might do, they have been pointed to the "road that leads over the hills to the poorhouse." Surely civilization, with all its skill and culture, can provide a substitute for the poorhouse, the universal symbol of paternalism.

By this bill this Government assures the injured in industry and commerce and agriculture that they will not be thrown upon the scrap heap. They will no longer be compelled with cup in hand or from door to door to seek coppers from the community for their support. Instead, they will be offered the means of again entering active life and earning a livelihood with honor. Can it be that a nation which has lavishly expended millions for the building of roads and waterways; for the eradication of disease among cattle and hogs; for the removal of blights in wheat fields and cornfields; for the protection of trees and shrubbery, has no power to spend $1,000,000 to help restore manhood and womanhood to useful occupations? In this Congress we have voted protection to new industries; we have appropriated millions to destroy insects and improve cattle. No one can criticize Congress for these appropriations, but while we are justified in protecting by tariff our industries and, by appropriations, the crops and cattle of the country, we can not be free from blame if we refuse to help our manhood and womanhood who are wrecked by the machinery of commerce, industry, or agriculture.

I regret that the amendments I offered to permit the States to plan their own system of rehabilitation have been defeated, for it has been suggested that this is but another installment paid by the Federal Government for final control of our educational systems. I will not permit my vote on this bill to be used in the future as a bludgeon to batter me into support of a bill federalizing the educational systems of the entire Nation. This bill is urged and justified only because a need has not been met by the States. It is pressed but as a means of encouragement for State action. No such argument, however, can be used for the adoption of any plan proposed to centralize educational control in Washington. With the first settlers on this continent came the schoolmaster, and with the first clearing of the forest a place was provided for the education of childhood. Throughout our colonial history and throughout the formative period of our national life until to-day appropriations for education have gone forward. We have our public schools and our private schools. Hundreds of millions of dollars annually are spent by municipal and State governments and by churches of all denominations and by private individuals to give the youth of the land free educational opportunities. Our fathers and mothers have submitted uncomplainingly to taxation and have generously contributed to every style of school affording mental and moral development for their offspring. The time will never come when the people of this Nation will permit the control of the intellect of childhood to be centered in a bureau at Washington under the guise of a plan to "encourage the States."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES H. SINCLAIR,
OF NORTH DAKOTA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, October 22, 1919.

Mr. SINCLAIR. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD upon the subject of transportation I desire to quote some extracts from an address delivered by the Hon. Robert W. Woolley, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, at Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, October 18, 1919. This subject is of such vital interest to the people of the country at this time that an intelligent discussion of it should be welcome. A proper solution of the transportation problem will go far toward solving the question of the high cost of living and do much toward allaying the industrial unrest that is now in our country. Mr. Woolley said in part as follows:

Transportation, raw material, and labor are the three principal factors in the cost of an article to the consumer. Often transportation is the greatest item of cost. For instance, in a number of iron and steel products and in some of the products of lumber it plays a very considerable part in the cost where the raw material moved under what is known as the commodity rate. Consider that between 75 and 80 per cent of all the freight traffic of the railroads is carried as commodity traffic and you can appreciate what this means.

Mr. Theodore Cuyler, chairman of the railroad executives, testifying before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate last winter, sounded an alarm, though he may not have meant to do so, when he stated that upon the return of the railroads to their owners it will be necessary for the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant a further increase in freight rates. This statement has been repeated by other railroad executives and has been much elaborated upon by propagandists advocating the discontinuance of Federal control. What the measure of this increase may be I am sure I do not know. It seems to be generally agreed that it will have to be at least 25 per cent; some have placed it as high as 50 per cent.

In a speech delivered at St. Louis in June last Director General Hines stated that an advance of $300,000,000 in freight rates would be reflected in the cost of the finished article to the consumer to the extent of $1,500,000,000. Investigations made in normal times amply justify such a prediction. For instance, when an increase of 10 cents per ton was granted on anthracite coal in 1902 the price of a ton of anthracite to the consumer advanced 50 cents, and it never came down. An increase of 25 per cent in freight rates would mean approximately $875,000,000 additional which the people would have to pay to the railroads, and, using Mr. Hines's ratio, $4,375,000,000 additional which the ultimate consumer would have to pay for what he uses, eats, or wears, because when he buys a finished article he pays an accumulation of increases. The private-control propagandists have been desperately trying to lull the public into a belief that the manufacturer, the jobber, or the retailer, possibly all three, would absorb this rate increase and the consumer not be allowed to feel it. I don't think in a final showdown the American people will stand for such an insult to their intelligence.

We are fighting the high cost of living. Congress is now enacting legislation strengthening the arm of the President and the Attorney General. We are trying to bring about industrial peace. Those who have caught a vision from the war and the economic revolution that has followed in its wake are pleading with us as a nation to produce more, to save more, and to spend less, in order not only that we may improve our present condition, but that we may be prepared to play a wonderful part in the future.

Does Congress propose to turn back the railroads to their owners at this perilous time and thereby make new high-price levels, instead of lower-price levels, inevitable, or does it propose to enact legislation requiring the holding of these roads for a fixed reasonable period following the proclaiming of peace and thereby aid the vitally important work of checking the profiteer and getting us back to normal? That is the problem in a nutshell. There is no blinking or evading it.

Furthermore, during the recent war we built, at a cost of approximately $5,000,000,000, a great merchant marine, and we are expending more millions of dollars in the same undertaking. At a time when the whole world is upside down, when the great powers of Europe are wrestling with how to regain their feet commercially and financially, with their labor conditions chaotic, with treasuries empty, with credit paralyzed, with exchanges topsy-turvy, and the balance of trade tremendously against them, are we to do all that we can to keep down costs and win permanently the foreign trade which now lies invitingly before us, or are we, through new high-price levels, so to advance costs in this country that once Europe is on her feet she can undersell us in every competitive market of the world?

Are the Stars and Stripes in the future, as in the days of the clipper ships, to be the most familiar of all flags in the ports of the seven seas, or are we to be confronted with the necessity of either tying up our merchant ships at American docks and piers, there to rust and decay, or of selling them to other nations? We are at the crossroads. Return the railroads and increase freight rates and, I fear, no measure before the House or the Senate to-day can save us. For nearly a year now, in statements to Congress and in addresses before conventions and commercial clubs, I have been contending that the present freight rates are ample; that the operating revenue of the railroads in the period of shrinking or vanishing traffic following the signing of the armistice was no test of their sufficiency and that as we approach a general resumption of industrial activity the soundness of my contention would become evident. In other words, though hostilities ceased with the signing of the armistice, economic disturbances due to the war did not cease by any means. I do not have to explain what I mean to an audience like this.

That there should have been an operating deficit tremendous in proportions following the cessation of hostilities was inevitable. As a war-making measure there had been stored in all big centers and in many smaller ones large reserves of coal in order that the fearful experience of the winter of 1918 might not be repeated. Building operations other than those conducted by the Government on a mammoth scale had practically ceased. Private enterprise had either put its shoulder to the wheel in the winning of the war or it had stepped aside. With the signing of the armistice building by the Government stopped, capital was timid as to the resumption of private construction work, and those who had purchased coal at peak prices decided to use their reserves before buying more. When you consider that the products of the mines, chiefly coal and ores, and road and building material constitute fully 70 per cent of all the freight traffic of the railroads, it is easy to understand that the Savior of man Himself, with the Archangel Gabriel as his chief assistant, could not have earned the standard return without increasing freight rates and consequently making higher and higher the cost of living, unless He had performed a miracle.

I hope you will pardon me for taking pride in the fact that my prediction as to the early disappearance of the monthly operating deficit has come true. Since July 1 the railroads have earned the standard return and a few millions besides. Congress should treat the total amount of the operating deficit incurred from the beginning of Federal control to July 1, 1919, as a war cost and appropriate for it out of the Public Treasury, just as only one year ago it was appropriating billions for munitions with which to vanquish the Hun. Let the Government retain the railroads during the period of reconstruction and hold freight rates where they are. By pooling receipts of all the roads it does, with the present operating ratio of 85 per cent, what would be impossible for most roads under private control. Let it help, not hinder, the President in his fight on the high cost of living.

But that is not all. The President and the director general have dealt successfully with labor. As I say this, I realize what is running through the minds of some of you. You are thinking of the substantial increases in wages granted railroad workers in June, 1918, by Director General McAdoo and of another modest increase granted by Director General Hines a few weeks ago. Denouncing the Government for doing what capital did in the steel plants, the munition plants, the shipyards, and in many other industries has been a favorite sport with those who refuse to deal with this problem fairly, who find it convenient to forget what the presidents of the great railroads of the eastern United States said they needed money for, how many rate increases they might need for the same purpose, when they testified in the Fifteen Per Cent case before the Interstate Commerce Commission in November, 1917.

How easy it is for those who seem to be afraid that the Government will not remit the railroads once more to the mercies of great banking houses for capital with which to finance additions and betterments to forget the picture of labor conditions on the railroads in the autumn of 1917, painted by Mr. Samuel Rhea—how skilled labor was leaving to take up unskilled employment at much better wages in the shipyards, munition plants, and steel plants; how it was necessary to use three men where formerly two men would do; how the shortage in official classification territory especially was becoming alarming. But joyfully do they point to the fact that on the date of the signing of the armistice there were approximately 145,000 more men employed on the railroads than there were at the time the railroads were taken over by the Government. I have asked this question once before. Suppose Director General McAdoo had not so augmented his force that he could get approximately 100 per cent efficiency, no matter what the emergency, and a crisis had found him unprepared, would those who now talk of waste and prodigality have come forward with peans of praise for the niggardly policy he had pursued? The ratio of labor cost to the entire operating cost in 1917 was 61.36, in 1918 it was 65.54, and I am informed by the Railroad Administration that for the first seven months of 1919 it is estimated to have been 64 per cent. I wonder how this showing compares with that made in some of our other big industries.

If the present unified control is done away with and each road now under Federal control is turned back to its owners on January 1, what is to be the policy of those owners toward labor? Have the executives of the corporations who have been sitting on the side lines criticizing for two years caught a vision out of all that has happened, and are they ready to deal with the labor problem sanely and fairly—and by that I do not at all mean abject surrender to labor's every demand—or do they propose to pursue the mailed-fist policy and run the risk of seriously crippling the transportation systems of the country in the hour of its greatest economic need?

Several days ago one of the foremost traffic attorneys of the country told me an interesting story. He was shouting a few months ago to give the railroads back; to-day he says the service the shippers are receiving is so much better than they ever got under private control that he now wants the Government to hold the roads. He came to Washington to see what could be done about the recent coal-car shortage in Kentucky. "I called on Mr. Hastings, assistant traffic director," he said, "and immediately he got on the wire with Atlanta. He directed the Southern Railroad to turn over 500 coal cars to the Louisville & Nashville. When I get back to Kentucky the relief will be under way. Under private control we would have stewed in our own grease before such a thing could have happened."

A few weeks ago Clifford Thorne, who represents many of the big independent oil companies and other considerable shippers in actions before the Interstate Commerce Commission, told the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that now is no time to be turning back the railroads; that they should be held for two years following the proclaiming of peace. Mr. Thorne was one of the bitterest critics of the Railroad Administration during the war and one of the first to demand—almost viciously—that they be given back to their owners at the earliest possible moment.

When I was in Chicago a few weeks ago a prominent commission merchant who handles perishable stuff from California in a big way told me that the shippers of such freight had never received such service under private control as they are getting under Federal control. When you consider that we have never had Federal control in its real sense, that we have only had what amounts to a receivership, and a loose-jointed one at that, that the morale of the director general's organization has for many months been admittedly low, due to uncertainty as to what is going to happen, don't you think the testimony of such men tells a story worth considering in these critical times?

When Is a Budget Not a Budget?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES A. FREAR,

OF WISCONSIN,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, October 20, 1919.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, with a blare of trumpets we have unanimously passed House bill 9783, which its sponsors call "a bill to provide a national budget system." It sounded like a fierce reform, but it is as harmless and inoffensive as a totem pole. Handed to Congress by outside agencies, we swallowed this sugar-pill bill, which in no way reaches Congress or appropriation bills recommended by committees.

The bill has just passed by a vote of 285 ayes to 3 nays, according to the Speaker's announcement. Instead of a national budget system the bill simply provides an administration hobble skirt on estimates, and the hobble will be as generous in size as administration modistes choose to make it.

Its principal function is to acquaint the President with the several fashions in financial drapery possessed by his official family, but it bears no more relation to a real budget system than an umbrella bears to a flying machine. Estimates for Congress will continue to be measured by the conscience and cloth possessed by the different departmental chiefs. A comptroller general provided in the bill and appointed by the President will be expected to approve all fashions offered by the maker of comptrollers and governmental fashions. That in brief is the so-called national budget system adopted by the House.

After the administration hobble is received by Congress a dozen committee functionaries will take different portions of the gown and chuck into it as many different breadths, buttons, tucks, and furbelows as may be found desirable by these different committees. Instead of selecting one congressional committee to put the lid on expenditures and fixing responsibility on that one committee and on Congress, we are preserving the Agricultural, Post Office, Military, Naval, River and Harbor, and a half dozen other financial dressmakers, who will continue to do the trimming as of yore.

In other words, congressional arbiters of financial fashions will decide whether the new budget frock is to be restricted to economical lines or whether it will assume the proportions of a plentiful hoop-skirt creation generously cut along lines of recent war appropriations. We are told that a strait-jacket undervest for Congress will be urged next session, changing the House rules, but it was deemed wise to put it over, presumably so that it will not conflict with the league of nations. Two large problems may well occupy different sessions, but Fitzgerald, Sherley, budget reformers, and other high legislative authorities declare Congress will never be persuaded to combine its many appropriation committees into one or to materially relinquish its present powers, so as to center all responsibility in one committee.

Those Members who by reason of seniority have risen to chairmanships or near chairmanships in the different appro-

priation committees will fight with backs against the wall for the finery and honors that go with such positions. As I said in an extended discussion of the budget on June 24, no Hottentot king or dusky senator in the far-off cannibal islands was ever more proud of his huge earrings, which ordinarily compose the major part of his full-dress garb, than are some honored members of appropriation committees who have finally reached chairmanships on these powerful committees. Generally popular and more or less able, these chairmen for years watched for the shoes of their predecessors, whose political or physical demise brought the same solace that comes to a poor relation left beneficiary under the will. Finally entrenched in power, they possess ordinary human attributes and can not willingly be expected to relinquish seniority rights reached only after years of patient waiting.

Arguments about the failure of budgets in other countries, the precious prerogatives of Congress and threatened danger to the Constitution, and glorious privileges of representatives in a free government are all endangered by again reverting to a single appropriation committee—so we are told by defenders of the present system. With highest consideration for these distinguished gentlemen personally and politically, no one familiar with the real situation is seriously alarmed over their dire predictions.

Notwithstanding every enlightened country in the world has adopted a single budget committee and that our Congress in effect possessed a single appropriation committee until Speaker Randall's time; that all political parties, answering to a popular demand, have pledged the enactment of a real budget system; that President Wilson, ex-President Taft, a high budget authority, and Uncle JOE CANNON, whose homely logic and wonderful experience are invaluable to his colleagues on this floor—notwithstanding all these recognized expressions of a large and rapidly growing sentiment throughout the country for a real national budget in Congress to put hobbles where they will hobble, yet we dodge the proposition now and put it over until next session.

Congress tells the Executive and his official family what they are expected to do, Constitution or no Constitution, when this so-called budget bill passes to-day. The people who pay the bills may well ask where the national budget system comes in when we only provide for better administration estimates and yet leave the bars down for widest congressional action when making appropriations.

We should meet the proposition squarely, adopt a single budget committee, put a curb on wasteful appropriations wherever they exist, and keep pledges made to the people, or we will be called to account for failing to control our own actions when we so readily attempt to regulate all others, from the President down to the humblest citizen. A single budget committee will not prevent appropriations or continued taxes, but it is our duty to place every barrier against waste, and that will be aided by a real budget system.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. C. BASCOM SLEMP,

OF VIRGINIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, October 22, 1919.

Mr. SLEMP. Mr. Speaker, it is fitting at this time to make a brief statement as to the records of the Government and of the Sixty-sixth Congress in relation to revenues and expenditures for this fiscal year.

The Republican Party was given control of both branches of Congress in 1918—though it can scarcely be said there is a majority on either side in the United States Senate—negatively as a protest against the Democratic management and affirmatively because they had confidence in the leadership of the Republican Party. The special session is drawing to a close. All necessary appropriation bills and deficiency bills are passed. A bill for vocational rehabilitation both for the soldiers and for those injured in industries has passed the House and telegraph and telephones have been returned to their owners. To-day we pass by unanimous vote the budget bill. The railroad bill will pass the House before we adjourn and the Sixty-sixth Congress can soon begin to take stock of itself. Soldiers' vocational rehabilitation, the budget, and the railroads are the three great domestic questions requiring constructive policies that fell upon the Sixty-sixth Congress to solve. The rehabilitation of the soldier maimed or injured in service is as little as a grateful country can do in recompense. It offers an opportunity to earn one's living, promotes self-respect, and encourages self-development. The budget bill is the first step in curtailing the expenditures of the Government which have increased so enormously in recent years. It has the indorsement of every leading economist, writer, or executive who has given thought to the subject. The railroad bill is yet to be considered. While the budget bill will enable more careful expenditures in the future, let us consider briefly how we have met the responsibilities of the present hour. We are going back to our constituents soon. What report have we to make of our dealings with their money? How much money do we expect to draw from the Treasury this year and what will we have to show for it. How much are our revenues this year? Are we spending more money than is coming into the Treasury? These are questions they will expect us to answer.

Let us see if our situation in this respect can be made clear. We began the fiscal year 1919–20 owing a large amount of bonds of various lengths of maturity. We had also outstanding Treasury certificates of indebtedness. Our national indebtedness, so far as bonds are concerned, will remain unchanged, neither increased nor decreased. Assuming that we should have a working cash balance in the Treasury of $300,000,000, we began the fiscal year 1919–20 owing, in addition to these bonds, certificates of indebtedness in the Treasury of $2,683,000,000. Can we meet all of the demands of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1919–20 without increasing the amount of outstanding certificates of indebtedness or without increasing taxes or selling additional bonds? I say in all probability we can and should. There are some contingencies that one can not foresee; strikes may curtail coal production as they have already curtailed steel production, thus adversely affecting railroad earnings and adding to our deficit from that source. The cost of any Government work, too, or purchase of any kind can not be foretold with absolute accuracy. Discounting such contingencies only very slightly, the account would stand:

Government revenues—fiscal year 1919–20	$6,835,000,000
Government expenditures—fiscal year 1919–20	7,099,967,160
Apparent excess of expenditures, if true, represented by increase of Treasury certificates	264,967,160

Itemized statement of expected revenues—fiscal year 1919–20.

REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES—ESTIMATED ACTUAL RECEIPTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1920.

Income and excess profits tax	$3,750,000,000
Estate tax	110,000,000
Transportation	250,000,000
Telegraph and telephone	20,000,000
Insurance	15,000,000
Admission and dues	60,000,000
Excise taxes	280,000,000
Beverages, etc., nonalcoholic	40,000,000
Nonbeverage alcohol	30,000,000
Stamp taxes	32,000,000
Tobacco	260,000,000
Special taxes	88,000,000
Miscellaneous	5,000,000
Total internal revenue	4,940,000,000
Customs	260,000,000
Sale of public lands	3,000,000
Miscellaneous, including interest on loans to Allies	600,000,000
Total ordinary receipts	5,803,000,000
Victory loan installment	1,032,000,000
Total	6,835,000,000

Itemized statement of expenditures, fiscal year 1919–20, exclusive of Army and Navy.

Agriculture	$33,899,761.00
Diplomatic and Consular	9,843,661.67
District of Columbia	15,364,421.00
Fortification	11,214,291.00
Indian	11,131,397.03
Legislative	97,963,831.77
Military Academy	2,277,932.20
Pension	215,030,000.00
River and harbor	33,378,364.00
Post Office, deducting road fund, 1921, and postal revenues, leaving 1920 road fund	131,000,000.00
Sundry civil (including Shipping Board)	607,100,200.95
Total	1,168,263,867.62
Total Army and Navy	2,901,703,292.78
Total all departments	4,069,967,160.40
To which must be added the following:	
Interest on public debt	1,000,000,000.00
Railroads	750,000,000.00
Previous deficiencies	74,325,929.40
Government employees	25,000,000.00
Permanent appropriation	$85,266,880.00
First deficiency, 1920	30,000,000.00
Food relief in Europe	100,000,000.00
Loans to allies, fiscal year 1920	500,000,000.00
Wheat fund drawn from the Treasury to date	350,000,000.00
Postal increase	40,000,000.00
War Risk (pending)	75,000,000.00
Grand total	7,099,967,160.00

But there should be deducted from this expenditure the wheat fund of $350,000,000 and $100,000,000 on Grain Corporation, or a reduction in expenditures of $450,000,000, as these amounts will be returned to the Treasury this year, so that the account will stand as follows:

Government revenues, 1919–20	$6,835,000,000
Government expenditures, 1919–20	6,649,967,160
Apparent excess of revenues	185,032,840

In other words, we should spend about the same, perhaps a little less, as the amount we receive in revenues. I may add that we get bonds for the loans to the Allies, and securities for advances to railroads.

There is not included in Government revenues interest on foreign loans, or any return in cash from the railroads, and there is estimated to be withdrawn from the Treasury $500,000,000 additional as loans to the Allies, from any one of which sources we might secure some return in cash during the fiscal year.

Now, one word as to the railroads. They owe the Government about $600,000,000. We may be called on to appropriate more money for their use. I do not know. Whether we get any of this $600,000,000 back this year or whether we have to appropriate additional sums of money for the railroads depends entirely, in my judgment, on the character of railroad legislation we enact. If we pass legislation of a nature to insure the stability and permanency of railroad securities as investments, as it is manifestly the part of wisdom to do, then we would not only not be compelled to appropriate more money for the railroads, but the railroads can do their own financing and can return to the Government a large part, at least, of the $600,000,000 they now owe the Government.

It may be said, also, that while we have appropriated this year almost $400,000,000 for the Shipping Board, and may have to appropriate a small amount additional, yet the Government shipyards are turning out ships every day which are readily salable. Though most of the sales are on the deferred-payment plan, yet sufficient money will come in from that source to minimize the demands in cash on the Treasury.

Still we have the Treasury certificates of indebtedness problem to deal with, as we had in the beginning of the year, and which we inherited from the preceding year. We began the year owing $2,683,000,000 of these certificates. Apparently we will still owe most of this. What shall we do with them? One of three things: (a) Pay them out of taxes, (b) refund them in bonds, or (c) have the Treasury carry them.

To pay them all now requires increased taxes. No one, I think, favors that. To refund them requires an auspicious time for selling bonds. I would prefer that being done, but the Secretary of the Treasury, who has the authority to refund them, has not exercised that authority; or the Treasury can carry them either until general refunding takes place or until we can pay them out of taxes. I should think that if taxes are maintained for another year at the present rate a large amount of these certificates could be discharged during the fiscal year 1921 and without the issuance of additional bonds, or we can reduce taxes. Manifestly there are nearly three billions being spent this year which we will not have to spend next year.

It should be remembered that foreign nations owe our Government about $10,000,000,000, the interest on which will amount to $500,000,000, which should come to us annually, and to that extent relieve the burden on the American people.

I am giving the credit for this fine showing to the membership and leadership of the Sixty-sixth Congress, because the executive and administrative branches of the Government asked Congress to appropriate $1,250,000,000 more than Congress did appropriate. Had that been done there would have been a deficit to that extent for this fiscal year. I am glad Congress was courageous enough not to do it; and yet the country and even the departments still live.

If the Sixty-sixth Congress in the coming long session shall deal with the departments on a peace and not on a war basis, as I have no doubt they will, and adopt and make effective the budget system, involving the most careful scrutiny of all estimates, all our expenditures will be greatly curtailed. This Congress will then earn the gratitude of the Nation at large and confirm the wisdom of the American electorate in placing the Republican Party again in control of the affairs of the Nation.

Note explanatory of Army and Navy amounts.

The total appropriations for Army and Navy, fiscal year 1919–20, as follows:

Army	$772,324,877.50
Navy	616,096,838.88
Total	1,388,421,716.38

It is estimated that $398,718,426.60 of this sum will not be expended during this fiscal year, but will be carried over to 1921. This will be more than offset, however, by carrying over from 1919 for the Army and Navy of previous appropriations the sum of $1,312,000,000; or there will be a net amount of $1,513,281,576.40 to be added to the Army and Navy appropriations for 1919–20 to show the total draft on the Treasury for the Army and Navy, fiscal year 1920:

Total Regular Army and Navy	$1,388,421,716.38
Net amount carried over for Army and Navy, previous appropriations	1,513,281,576.40
Total	2,901,703,292.78

Increased Pay for Postal Employees.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN I. NOLAN.

OF CALIFORNIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 24, 1919.

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the pending conference report on the resolution to increase the compensation of postal employees, I desire to submit some data to Members of the House touching upon the efforts of the post-office clerks to improve their working conditions and to make the Postal Service a more efficient public utility.

LEGISLATIVE OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF POST-OFFICE CLERKS.

With a desire to keep the Postal Service at the highest possible point of efficiency by attracting to it the most capable, industrious working men and women obtainable, the National Federation of Post Office Clerks has outlined a number of industrial reforms which, when put into effect, will correct many of the grievances now voiced by the employees and improve the service generally.

For the information and guidance of Members of Congress this list of objectives is enumerated herewith:

Higher permanent basic wage standards. Existing postal wage standards are far too low to hold or to attract the required man power to insure an efficient service. Additional compensation must be immediately granted to enable employees to meet abnormal living costs.

A punitive rate of time and a half for work in excess of eight hours; all such overtime work to be confined strictly to actual emergencies, and the question of what constitutes an emergency to be decided by a standing committee of employees and supervisory officials.

Double time for Sunday and holiday work, and all such service confined to an irreducible minimum.

Unnecessary night work eliminated by establishing a time differential—or a wage differential as an expedient—for work performed after 6 p. m. and prior to 6 a. m. The time differential to be 15 minutes in every hour—or a 45-minute hour; the wage differential to be not less than 20 per cent.

Throughout the year Saturday half holidays—or the equivalent in compensatory time off each week on other days—establishing a 44-hour-a-week schedule.

Thirty days' sick leave annually with full pay, and indefinite leave on half pay for longer periods of such incapacitation.

Annual vacation period extending to 30 days and pro rated on basis of two and a half days monthly, computed from day of regular appointment.

Stools for distributors and other employees doing like work, and rest periods of at least five minutes each hour for all employees engaged in work requiring close mental application.

Reasonable limitation upon period of substitute service, with credit given for such service in determining entrance-salary grade upon regular appointment.

Reasonable periods, determined by employees' welfare committees and supervisory officials, for study of distribution schemes. All such scheme study to be considered office work.

A standardized, workable efficiency rating system to determine an employee's fitness which is not entirely a demerit system. An employee, under an efficiency-rating plan worthy of the same, should have an opportunity to offset lapses and delinquencies by subsequent meritorious service.

Due recognition of seniority of service in determining fitness for promotions into supervisory grades and higher official positions and in the assignment to preferential positions.

Improved working environment, with special attention to post-office occupational problems—lighting, sanitation, industrial hygiene, and reduction of health hazards by thorough cleansing of filthy mail equipment.

Retirement for aged postal workers under the most liberal conditions obtainable, with due regard to the fact that recognition by Congress of the principles of retirement is the first requisite and the present immediate goal.

A court of appeals, upon which the employees shall have representation, with authority to review and set aside, if found unjust, rulings and decisions of administrative officials in demotion and dismissal cases.

Recognition of postal organizations, nationally and locally, by the Post Office Department, with opportunity for national union officers to assist in shaping general labor policy. Local unions to elect welfare committees authorized to aid postal officials in proper administration of protective laws. Concisely, introduction of industrial democracy into the Postal Service.

Memorial addressed to the Postmaster General by the executive committee of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, asking for favorable administrative action in the correction of existing abuses in the Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 17, 1918.*

Hon. A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

SIR: We address you in a spirit of cooperation and because of our deep interest in improving the Nation's postal facilities to ask that you authorize an investigation of certain service conditions, which directly affect the welfare of the clerical force and therefore the service efficiency.

These conditions, hereinafter specified, can be corrected by administrative action on your part without recourse to legislative action by the Congress. We request that you appoint a committee, similar in its makeup to the one you appointed to investigate working conditions in the telephone systems and upon which the employees have representation, to visit the larger post offices and gather facts from the employees in relation to these and kindred questions:

First. The underlying cause for the excessive and costly labor "turnover"—the large number of experienced men leaving the service and the difficulty of training new men to fill these gaps in a vital industry.

Second. Unnecessary night work. Seventy per cent, it is estimated, of post-office mail distribution is performed at night. The distributors doing this work receive neither a wage or time differential. This condition is a prolific cause for resignation from the clerical force and is productive of much dissatisfaction and unrest.

Third. Unnecessary and excessive overtime. The postal eight-hour law contemplates that the daily working schedules of the clerks shall not exceed eight hours, excepting only in emergencies. In many of the larger post offices, however, the eight-hour schedule is ignored, and men are daily forced to work excessively long hours when no emergency such as the law contemplates exists. Overtime service is confined almost entirely to distributors, who must, because of the nature of their work, study distribution schemes after office hours. Experience has proven—and any investigation you make of this problem will convince you also of this fact—that the imposition of overtime upon distributors does not, over any considerable period, speed up the handling of the mails. We are firmly convinced from our own study of the subject that the department is making a costly administrative mistake in permitting local supervisory officials full authority to impose overtime service upon distributors. A closer adherence to the letter and spirit of the eight-hour law, by confining overtime to actual emergencies only, would greatly expedite the handling of the mails; it would insure the men the needed rest; it would permit of the necessary study periods; it would minimize errors in distribution that have now reached such proportions in the service as to result in a great economic loss and serious inconvenience to the public. A firm insistence by the department that its distribution force be given the benefit of the eight-hour day would result, we believe, in a greatly improved service, fewer costly errors in distribution, fewer resignations, and a better morale generally throughout the working force.

We heartily concur in the declaration of President Wilson on this subject: "We believe in the eight-hour law because a man does better work within eight hours than he does within a more extended time, and the whole theory of it, a theory which is sustained now by abundant experience, is that his efficiency is increased, his spirit in his work is improved, and the whole moral and physical vigor of the man is added to."

Fourth. Home-scheme study: Expert distributors are perhaps the most essential workers in the post offices. They must study distribution schemes at home. Their value to the service depends largely upon the amount of time they devote to this study. Time off should be granted for scheme study, regulated according to the needs of each particular case. The practice in vogue in many offices of imposing unnecessary scheme requirements, forcing clerks to qualify on a distribution they never work, is not calculated to improve service efficiency and should be discontinued.

Fifth. Status of substitutes: Many postmasters adopted the practice of assigning a substitute to perform clerical duties for an indefinite period, compelling him to qualify on scheme examination and to otherwise meet all the requirements of a regular clerk, without, however, giving him the benefit of fixed hours of employment, a weekly rest day, annual vacation, and yearly salary increase. The practice is unjust to substitutes and makes more difficult the recruiting of the service to its full force.

Sixth. Sanitation: The insanitary, unhealthful, crowded conditions of many post-office workrooms is a menace to the employees directly affected and to the public as well. This is true also of the filthy, dusty mail pouches in use in the service. These should be cleansed frequently, as a protection against the spread of disease.

Seventh. Efficiency rating system: The absence of any standard system to determine, with approximate accuracy at least, the fitness of employees to retain their positions and to be eligible for promotions is another source of irritation. Most of the systems in operation are entirely "demerit" systems. We feel there should be some credit for meritorious service and also less opportunity for favoritism on the part of supervisory employees. This entire subject matter, vital as it is to the individual employee, is worthy of the deepest study, and we are prepared to offer helpful suggestions in putting into effect a rating system that will better meet the service needs than the present chaotic plan.

The foregoing comprise the principal, although by no means all, the service grievances of the clerical force that can be corrected in part or in whole by administrative action. We have not mentioned the wage question or the retirement question, realizing, as we do, that these are matters for action by the Congress. But the administration of the eight-hour law, the reduction of night work, scheme study, and the other questions touched upon in this letter are matters that can be adjusted without the interposition of Congress.

We feel certain that this investigation committee which you are asked to create can obtain a wealth of information from the employees on these and other service problems that can be made the basis of administrative reforms of lasting benefit to the public, the service, and the employees.

Respectfully submitted.

Gilbert E. Hyatt, president; John J. Welsh, first vice president (post-office clerk), Memphis, Tenn.; John S. McGee, second vice president (post-office clerk), Chicago, Ill.; Walter G. Hancock, fourth vice president (post-office clerk), San Francisco, Calif.; Patrick E. Higgins, fifth vice president (post-office clerk), New York, N. Y.; Thos. F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer.

AROUSING PUBLIC OPINION.

To better acquaint their employers—the American people—with existing conditions in the Postal Service, the postal employees have resorted to a campaign of newspaper advertising, of which the following is typical:

WHY JEOPARDIZE POSTAL SERVICE?—A TIMELY APPEAL TO THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives, Sixty-sixth Congress, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: The Postal Service is on trial. For some time it has ceased to function as efficiently as you, the authorized representatives of the Nation, and the general public are justified to expect.

The Postal Service is on trial because it no longer can comply with the needs and demands of the public. Our mail service is in jeopardy because, as one of the main arteries of commercial life, it fails to serve its purpose—the prompt transmission of the mails. Every enterprise, whether big or small, to-day suffers on account of the deplorable inadequacy of the Postal Service.

POSTAL SERVICE NEAR BREAKDOWN.

The Postal Service in Chicago, for instance, is on the verge of a breakdown. In its ill-ventilated premises a totally inadequate force of clerks copes in vain with a constant, heavy influx of mail far beyond the working capacity of this limited number of employees. Although they toil an average of two hours overtime per day, many sacks of unworked mail are mute but eloquent evidence of the daily unfinished task when the overworked and underpaid night clerk meets the equally abused day clerk during the early hours of the day.

The important communications of big mailers, whether letters, circulars, or parcel post, the means through which they attract and interest an extensive patronage, have no assurance whatever of the service they need to expedite their various transactions.

WHY MAIL IS DELAYED.

Why is mail delayed? Because the force of employees, their pay, and the general facilities are totally inadequate.

Because pay of post-office clerks is so ridiculously small, by no means commensurate with the cost of living, nor with the decidedly higher wages of most unskilled workers, an adequate force can not be retained in the service.

Approximately 3,000 clerks have entered the Postal Service in Chicago, and also have resigned from it since January 1, 1919. To the 3,600 clerks employed in Chicago's main post office and stations throughout the city local officials in vain endeavored to add about 600 clerks. The deplorable outcome of this attempt brought, as stated above, about 3,000 entrants and a similar number of resignations from the service that in every respect is uninviting to the applicant who wants a living wage and fair working conditions. This condition is general throughout the country.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Cause and effect of the badly neglected Postal Service may be summarized as follows:

CAUSE.

Inadequate pay (less than most unskilled workers receive).

Excessive night work.

Constant overtime, causing fatigue and consequent mental sluggishness and physical inability to perform assigned duties with that vim and vigor essential to absolutely satisfactory results. (Daily overtime is a deliberate violation of the eight-hour law, which provides for overtime merely in emergency cases.)

Insanitary working premises, congestion, and poor light.

EFFECT.

A totally inadequate force.

A crippled service.

A resultant lower grade of efficiency, seriously impeding the prompt transmission of the mails.

LIVING WAGE WILL ASSURE COMPETENT MAIL SERVICE.

A living wage unquestionably will assure a competent mail service. The figures of Government experts and other competent authorities prove that a living wage for a family of four is far beyond the maximum of $1,500 per year for post-office clerks.

Still the post-office clerk receives but the means of a bare existence. The unavoidable result of a sadly depleted force of employees, owing to inadequate pay, is an unreliable mail service.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF IMPERATIVE.

Immediate relief is imperative. The enactment of remedial legislation for the next fiscal year will not pay the accumulating bills of underpaid post-office clerks during the current year. The post-office clerk can not live now on what he will receive in the future.

A JUSTIFIABLE APPEAL IN THE HOUR OF NEED.

Mr. Senator and Mr. Congressman, if you are considering the pressing need of more adequate compensation in this hour of need, do not defeat the very object of such legislation by not providing amply to make wages of postal employees commensurate with the abnormal cost of living and with the exacting duties of a distributor—an enervating task at a high rate of speed, based upon the necessary knowledge of thousands of facts.

To you, gentlemen of the Congress, post-office clerks must appeal for redress of grievances, cognizant of their constitutional right to secure a living wage and tolerable working conditions. Without such fair concessions many capable and experienced employees will find it impossible to remain in the service.

Adequate pay will assure an efficient Postal Service, which in turn will more than offset the expense of a sorely needed wage increase.

Very respectfully,

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF POST OFFICE CLERKS.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARL HAYDEN,

OF ARIZONA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 24, 1919.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, Congressman SCOTT FERRIS, representing the Sixth Oklahoma District, has served in Congress for seven terms, more than 12 years. I have had service with him on the Committee on Indian Affairs and on the Committee on the Public Lands, of which he was chairman for seven years. I have had service with him on conference committees and kept in close touch with his work and achievements as a Member of Congress. It pleases me, under the authority given me, to print in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, where it may be preserved, a brief résumé of the legislation enacted in which he has played an important part and of his general activities in connection with good legislation for both his State and the Nation.

DEMOCRACY'S ACHIEVEMENT IN GENERAL LEGISLATION IN WHICH SCOTT FERRIS TOOK A PROMINENT PART.

1. The Federal reserve law: Affording America a new currency system, weeding out the miserable makeshift currency law that had grown old, antiquated, and lacking in efficiency; avoiding panics and expanding the volume of currency; enabled the Government to finance the World War and all business institutions still intact.

2. The income-tax law: Requiring the swollen fortunes of the rich to bear their fair share of the burdens of government.

3. Election of Senators by direct vote: Prior to this provision Senatorships were decided by legislatures; now by the sovereign voters.

4. Abrogation of bossism in Congress: Providing for the election of committees instead of the appointment thereof, a reform demanded by every section of the country.

5. Publicity of campaign expenses: Affording the poor man a chance to aspire for office by not giving the rich a monopoly on the same; a curbing of outrageous contributions by special interests.

6. Corrupt-practices act: Providing against the unlawful use of money in elections; to prevent vote buying; to prevent corrupt election methods, so elections will be clean, honest, open, and free from crooked dealing.

7. Federal Trade Commission law: To weed out trusts, combines, and dishonest business men everywhere; a stimulus to honest business; a curb bit in the mouth of dishonest business.

8. Marine insurance law: Insuring an open sea, an open market. Providing for marine insurance to shippers of American products. The resumption of shipping to markets of the world. Affording the six and a half million farmers an open and an honest market for their crops. Affording 20,000,000 wage earners permanent employment at a living wage. (Note.—Cotton was selling for 5½ cents a pound due to closed seas occasioned by withdrawal of insurance companies. The enactment of the Government marine-insurance law aided in restoring price of cotton, wheat, and other products.)

9. Ship purchase act: Enabling Americans to control their own shipping and make certain their markets. Establishing a merchant marine, ships to carry our commerce. Enabling the farmer to have a steady and dependable market for his wheat and his cotton; enabling the business man to prosper and improve, to keep the arteries of commerce open and going; to enable ships to navigate the sea and carry products of mine, field, and forest to the markets of the world. This legislation important in peace times but doubly important in war times both to business men and farmers.

10. Clayton antitrust law: To prosecute the trusts and combinations and those engaged in vicious business methods that oppress the poor; to encourage honest business—honest business will not object; dishonest business will get justice and no more.

11. Philippine independence bill: Giving the Filipinos a modified form of independence and giving them a wider scope of local self-government. This will hasten the day of complete independence, which is desirable both to the United States and to the Philippines.

12. National prohibition: Congress, by a two-thirds vote in both branches, has passed it; three-fourths of the States have ratified it; it is the law of the land.

DEMOCRACY'S ACHIEVEMENT FOR AMERICA'S SIX AND ONE-HALF MILLION FARMERS, IN WHICH SCOTT FERRIS TOOK AN ACTIVE AND IMPORTANT PART.

1. Rural credits law: Cheaper interest—longer tenure—what the farmers desired. Passed the House May 15, 1916; signed by President Wilson July 17, 1916; SCOTT FERRIS voted for it, spoke for it, and otherwise helped secure this legislation. SCOTT FERRIS is now working for an amendment to dispense with farm-loan associations so loans can be made direct, dispensing with red tape, and rendering loans more easy and simple of acquirement. While the law is not patronized by all, the low rate of interest and long tenure of payment has lowered interest rates in all farm-loan companies, thereby benefiting the farmer.

2. Law to prevent gambling in farm products: SCOTT FERRIS had advocated such a law since his advent into Congress at the beginning of the Sixtieth Congress in the fall of 1907. This law needs tightening up, so that farmers may be sure of an open and honest market—free from gamblers who neither sow nor reap—a market free of graft.

3. Minimum of $2 per bushel for wheat: SCOTT FERRIS supported farmers' $2.50 wheat amendment; spoke for it; stood by it at every stage; appealed to President. Appealed to committee to pass legislation which guaranteed to the farmers a price of $2.50 per bushel for wheat. Upon failure of this, supported guaranteed price of $2.40 per bushel for wheat. (Note: See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pp. 5319, 8796–8797, and 9105, 65th Cong., 2d sess.)

4. Wheat-price guaranty: SCOTT FERRIS voted for H. R. 15796, appropriating $1,000,000,000 to enable the President to carry out the price guaranties made to the farmers for their wheat crops of 1918 and 1919. (Note: See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pages 4051–52, Sixty-fifth Congress, third session.) SCOTT FERRIS voted for, spoke for, and actively supported this appropriation which rendered a certainty the guaranteed price of $2.26 per bushel for wheat.

5. Warehouse bill: Enabling farmer to hold his crops properly insured for favorable market conditions.

6. Grain-grades bill: Classifying and grading grain, thereby securing better conditions and better prices.

7. Lever agricultural-extension bill: Carrying education to the farmer's son. Improving agricultural conditions.

8. Good-roads law: Federal aid for improvements to highways of the country. For the benefit of all.

9. Ferris 640-acre homestead law: Increasing area that homesteader may secure. Aids in opening the West.

10. Three-year homestead law: Cutting down residence from five to three years, thereby aiding the homesteader.

11. Second homestead entry for soldiers: Giving soldiers an additional opportunity to secure a home.

12. Preference right to soldier entrymen: Aiding soldiers to have a second chance to secure a home.

13. Credit given for time of service in Army as residence on homestead: Aids homesteaders in acquirement of home by reducing residence on land.

14. Federal appropriations for agricultural and mechanical colleges where farm boys and girls can learn trades; putting agriculture on a business basis; making agriculture a science; reducing cost of production.

15. Construction of fertilizer plants to improve the impoverished and run-down soils: Here Government steps in to stamp out monopoly in fertilizer, thereby rendering aid to farmers.

16. Increased appropriations for agriculture, thus recognizing agriculture as one of the leading industries.

17. Bureau of Markets: To enable farmer to have an open and honest market; to avoid waste; to provide better market facilities; to aid farmers in every way.

18. Bureau of Good Roads: To keep alive road improvement everywhere; to study improved methods of road construction.

19. Repeal daylight-saving law: SCOTT FERRIS introduced a bill first day of session. It was repealed on the 20th day of August, 1919.

DEMOCRACY'S ACHIEVEMENTS FOR AMERICA'S 20,000,000 TOILERS IN WHICH SCOTT FERRIS TOOK AN ACTIVE AND ENERGETIC PART.

1. Establishment of the Department of Labor: Providing for a Cabinet member to represent the wage earners of the country.

2. Eight-hour day on public works: In the interest of every man who toils.

3. Children's Bureau: Protecting orphanage of land: Demanded by civilization.

4. Child-labor law: Protection of youth of land: Demanded by mothers of America.

5. Safety of railway employees: Only justice to both employers and dependent ones.

6. Bureau of Labor Safety: Scientific methods of protecting those engaged in hazardous employment.

7. Workmen's compensation law: To make certain compensation to dependent ones.

8. Seamen's law: Requiring decent living facilities and proper protection of life.

9. Anti-injunction law: Labor's demand.

10. Increased wage scales on Government work.

The establishment in the Department of Labor of an Adjustment Service, including (a) Division of Conciliation, (b) United States Employment Service, (c) Bureau of Labor Statistics, (d) Bureau of Inmigration, (e) Bureau of Naturalization, (f) Information and Educational Service, (g) Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation, (h) War Labor Policies Board, (i) Adjusting of Labor Disputes.

All in the interest of labor; all enacted for its benefit; all received the faithful and loyal support of SCOTT FERRIS.

AMERICA'S NATURAL RESOURCES KEPT FREE FROM GRAFT.

During seven years SCOTT FERRIS held chairmanship of the Public Lands Committee of the House; aided in stamping out graft in connection with the 700,000,000 acres of public land, the 165,000,000 acres of forest reserves, the 70,000,000 acres of coal land, the 6,000,000 acres of oil land, and the 3,000,000 acres of phosphate land, the 60,000,000 horsepower of hydroelectric energy, and the 31 national monuments and national parks. This property belongs to all the people—all should be interested in its preservation, development, and proper use. The handling of this great estate was both intricate and difficult. Not a breath of scandal, not an acre given away to railroads or frittered away by lax legislation.

Prior to the administration of Secretary Franklin K. Lane America suffered a constant smudge of scandal regarding the public domain.

AMERICA'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT AND EFFICIENCY DURING THE STRESS OF WAR.

1. Raised an Army of 4,000,000 men—the mightiest and most efficient Army of all history.

2. Bridged the Atlantic with American ships and put 2,000,000 men safely across the sea amidst the greatest adversity known to history.

3. Established the greatest Medical Department and reduced the loss of life by disease to a minimum.

4. Established the greatest hospital service.

5. Established the greatest aeroplane service and established the greatest Navy in the world, save and except England alone.

6. Had an Army of the bravest men, the best clothed, the best fed, and the best paid of any army of the 26 nations engaged in the conflict.

7. Loaned $11,000,000,000 to the Allies to aid in the conduct of the war.

8. No panic; no failing, crumbling institutions; money plentiful; business men prosperous; the Treasury safe and sound; American institutions growing and expanding; no scourge among us.

9. The establishment of a war-time espionage law—a law to punish the wily spy, the agitator, the I. W. W., who, while the boys were dying at the front and were being submarined as they crossed the sea, were disseminating insidious propaganda of the murderous Hun.

10. Increased pay of the private soldier both in war and peace times from $15 to $30 a month. There was not a dissenting vote by either Republican or Democrat when this increase was added as an amendment to the draft law. SCOTT FERRIS was present and voted for the law.

RECONSTRUCTION LEGISLATION, BOTH PENDING AND PASSED, INCIDENT TO CLOSING THE WORLD'S GREATEST WAR.

First. Vocational education for the wounded soldiers, so they may learn trades and become independent, self-sustaining citizens. Approximately $22,000,000 has already been appropriated; more to follow. These wounded soldiers shall be protected; they shall be educated; they shall not want.

Second. Pending legislation putting within reach of America's soldiers an opportunity to own and reside in a home they can call their own. (Note.—SCOTT FERRIS is in favor of extending the Mondell bill to town homes as well as farm homes; also to allow segregated homes as distinguished from soldiers' colony homes; also to let soldiers designate locality and particular homes desired; also to afford an equal chance to men of every State without requiring soldier to abandon his home State to avail himself of the law.)

Third. Preference in the civil service and Government employment of all kinds for the soldiers. Will be assistance to soldiers who desire to enter Government service. It gives them a preference in all Government appointments. It is a law.

Fourth. Preference rights extended to all soldiers in acquiring of public lands and homes upon the public domain.

Fifth. Appropriate cash bonuses to the soldiers commensurate with their needs to reestablish them in society and put them as well off as they were before they entered the service. This should be done. It is only justice. Their service has upset all their plans. It is only a just recognition of service faithfully performed.

Sixth. Sweeping away of emergency war-time legislation. Total exemption of farmers from all profiteering laws, as they are not hoarders—not dealers—merely producers and selling in an open market.

Seventh. Repeal of the espionage laws and censorship laws of all kinds, simultaneously with the closing of the war—this was necessary during the war, but indefensible in peace times. All patriotic Congressmen and Senators were willing to pass stringent laws to help win the war; all should now join in their repeal.

Eighth. To dispense with all unnecessary boards and Federal control, and allow honest business, labor, society, and the farmers to be free from Federal interference, Federal regulation, and allow the law of supply and demand honestly administered to again assert itself and control. If abuses spring up, let them be prosecuted in the courts as other infractions of law. In war times drastic laws were required. In peace the least governed is the best governed.

Ninth. To prosecute and put behind bars gamblers in the necessities of life, and hoarders and extortionists of all sorts and kinds. Hoarders, gamblers, profiteers, and extortionists should no longer be tolerated. They extort from the producer and consumer. They breed Bolshevists, anarchists, and law violators.

Tenth. For the enactment of legislation to reduce the high cost of living and the abnormal and unconscionable profits due to practiced extortion on both producer and consumer; hoarding and profiteering to be prosecuted for breaches of the law.

Eleventh. Restoration and reinstatement on easy terms, without penalty of lapsed war-risk insurance policies.

Twelfth. Payment of soldiers' insurance in lump sums, as distinguished from monthly installments, at the option of the insured.

Thirteenth. Establishment of educational advantages in all camps, cantonments, forts, and arsenals, thereby rendering service in Army and Navy sufficiently attractive to insure an adequate peace-time Army, without any compulsory military training in peace times. (Note.—SCOTT FERRIS is against conscription in times of peace.)

Fourteenth. Free education to all disabled soldiers, without red tape or entrance conditions of any sort; make admission easy and attractive.

Fifteenth. Deportation of alien slackers, as desired by the American Legion.

The Alien and American Citizenship.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. SUMMERS,

OF WASHINGTON,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, October 15, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 9782) to regulate further the entry of aliens into the United States.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of this bill and shall vote for it because it safeguards America, her institutions, and her citizenship.

In foreign lands I have observed that America means "dollars," it means "gold," it means "high wages," but, Mr. Speaker, the time has come when America must mean more than the acquisition of "gold" to any man or woman who approaches our shores.

The alien who would come our way must come either for a temporary residence or else he must come with an open heart and mind, ready and willing not alone to gather in American dollars, but ready to learn of our institutions, our customs and traditions, and ready to blend with our citizenship in upholding

the most liberal Government, the purest flag, and the highest ideals that the world has ever known.

In our generosity we have opened wide the door, and while admitting millions who have become real Americans, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, we have also admitted other millions who have never learned to love our institutions, who never have and who never will become American citizens.

These are the tools that are readily grasped by the agitator, the I. W. W., the anarchist, and the revolutionist in carrying out their unholy designs against our national standards.

Nevertheless the good common sense and patriotism of the masses in America can be relied upon. The great heart of America is sound and alien radicalism engenders no fears.

But, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, while we scrutinize our immigrant we must also turn the searchlight upon ourselves. We must develop and carry forward a common-sense program that will reach both young and old, both alien and American. Our industrial laws must be eminently just and reasonable. We must go more than halfway in instilling a new patriotism, the patriotism of our Puritan fathers.

Our schools and colleges mold and determine our citizenship. Their influence reaches to the heart of every home. They should stress Americanism every day in the year. Our national heroes, our statesmen, and our traditions should be the theme of song and story upon the lips of every child.

I believe in boys and girls and men and women, and that our schools should teach them a reverence and respect for God and flag and country, that we may reap an abundant harvest of law-abiding, patriotic citizens.

They should teach alien and American that in America laws must be obeyed and that wrongs can be righted in an orderly and legal way, but that the agitator and the red-handed revolutionist in this country will fail miserably in his attempts and will bring the wrath of a peace-loving but mighty Nation upon his head.

Teach them to understand and to live William Tyler Page's patriotic gem, "The American's Creed":

I believe in the United States of America as a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a Republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

Budget Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. VARE,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 24, 1919.

Mr. VARE. Mr. Speaker, there are two essential features in the budget bill which command the attention and support of those who are looking toward the formation of some system by which a more efficient and logical method may be employed for the appropriation and expenditure of Government funds.

The first of these is the centralization of authority and responsibility for the submission of the budget in the hands of the President. At the present time the estimates are made up in the main by the chief clerks of the various departments, in consultation with the Secretaries and the various bureau chiefs. These are submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who in turn submits them to the congressional appropriation committees, without revision.

It is quite natural that the Secretary of the Treasury, as a Cabinet officer, would hesitate to revise estimates of another Cabinet officer, who would have direct knowledge of his particular department and the bureaus of which it is composed.

With the creation of the bureau of the budget in the office of the President with a sufficient expert force, the President should have first-hand knowledge of the requirements of each department. The new law will very properly place full jurisdiction over estimates in the hands of the President without the division of authority we now find under the estimate system. It is a step in the right direction for economy and efficiency.

The second outstanding feature is the creation of an accounting department, which shall be established separate and apart from and independent of any department having authority to spend the moneys of the Treasury. It will have certain powers of investigation and the right to criticize or reject expenditures.

While the head of this department is to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, he may be removed by joint resolution of the House and Senate. This should keep the office independent for action and serve as a check on extravagance. It is in line with good business methods.

In the city of Philadelphia for the last 40 years all expenditures of the municipal government have been audited by the city controller, whose office is separate and apart from the office of the mayor and the various directors of departments. His powers are similar to those given the auditor by this bill.

He is elected by the people, however. He appoints his own office force. The present incumbent, Hon. John M. Walton, has held the position for approximately a quarter of a century, and is popularly known as the watchdog of the city treasury.

In addition to the passage of this bill, it has been suggested that the present rules of the House be so changed that one general budget committee shall be named to limit the amount of appropriations for each department to sums within the estimated revenue. There seems to be a diversity of opinion on the proposed change of the rules.

Surely some system should be devised whereby there could be a check placed on the vast sums of money that have and are being appropriated. I am hopeful that this can be brought about by the appointment of a central committee without depreciating the importance of existing committees.

Budget legislation has been discussed by the various leaders of the House since I first became a Member in May, 1912, and I am very much pleased to have seen the House pass the bill by almost a unanimous vote.

To Provide a National Budget System and an Independent Audit of Government Accounts, and for Other Purposes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK CROWTHER,

OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, October 21, 1919.

Mr. CROWTHER. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to receive the indorsement of the voters of my district, the thirtieth New York, at the last congressional election, running on a platform of which the three principal planks were "unconditional surrender," "sound protective tariff," and "a national budget system."

"Unconditional surrender" is now a matter of history entirely due to the magnificent showing made by our boys, American soldiers, sailors, and marines, who threw the fear of God into the Huns and made them realize that their race was run.

Regarding "protective tariff," there is a disposition not to take up this important subject, except as a matter of general revision, perhaps not until the regular session. Numerous tariff measures have, however, been passed in the House, opposed in a narrow, partisan spirit by the Democrats, and unjustly so, for these measures are for the protection of industries that were developed in this country at the request of the Government and were a mighty factor in winning the war. I refer to zinc, magnesite, tungsten, chemical glass, and so forth, and, though not a war necessity, a bill for the protection of the pearl-button industry against our dangerous competitor, Japan.

The third plank, "a national budget system," is before us for discussion, and, naturally, I am in favor of its passage and final enactment into law.

Prior to 1912 very little had ever been written on the subject of "a national budget," and it looked as though we should go on forever voting appropriations in a haphazard sort of way and lump-sum appropriations in time of emergency, as we did in the late war. Thoughtful citizens were impressed by the statement of Senator Aldrich a few years ago that "if only Federal business were run in a businesslike way $300,000,000 a year might be saved to this Government."

This bill provides a bureau of the budget composed of a director and an assistant director, to be appointed by the President, who, with the other officials named in this bill, will assist the President in the preparation of the budget, he in turn submitting it to the Congress after careful scrutiny as to the necessity of alterations. This is an eminently fair and wise provision, for the President can not fairly be held responsible for proper centrally reviewed estimates unless given a budget staff for investigation of needs, analyses, and comparison of estimates and the formulation of a tentative program.

The easier it is for Congress and the public to understand the why and wherefore of executive estimates the more time they can give to intelligent discussion of proposals and the less time that need be wasted in doing what official clerks should do, thus losing sight of needs. Congress has been the subject of keen criticism for a great many years for its extravagance and wasteful methods of handling the people's money. Even though through pork-barrel legislation they have merited this criticism, there is no doubt whatever but what Congress has been made the scapegoat for gross errors in estimating and spending by executive departments.

Provision for an independent audit of Government accounts by the creation of an "accountancy department" is a salient feature of this bill. This department is to be in charge of a comptroller general and an assistant comptroller general, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. This provision establishes the integrity of these appointments during changing administrations and removes any suggestion of political influence.

In a word, the budget bill is a clean-cut, well-defined business proposition. It will carry with it a message of confidence to the people of this great United States, and it also directs to their attention that it is the fulfillment of a pledge made by the Republican Party.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES B. TIMBERLAKE,

OF COLORADO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, October 30, 1919.

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, having for four years been a member of the Public Lands Committee, I have aided in the preparation of two bills of the character of the bill under discussion before the House at this time.

Coming as I do from a public-land State and having had an intimate connection with public-land matters by an experience of 17 years as receiver of the United States Land Office in that State, I felt that I knew something of the need for changes in the public-land laws and corrections of the regulations as to administration of the laws already written which would give to these States a more liberal construction of these laws that would enable more perfect development of our natural resources, so badly needed for the growth and development of our new country.

I also felt that I knew the sentiment of our people on these questions, which, I will say, was and is that these natural resources should be especially developed, and the few remaining public-land States should not be deprived of the benefits which through their development would accrue to the States by the theory of the latter-day conservationists that the General Government should retain entire control of these resources and hold them in trust for future generations, which would retard the growth of these States and impose upon them hardships not imposed on other States whose every resource was developed and used by the States for their benefit.

Colorado, like many other public-land States since this policy has been advocated, has seen large areas of her lands withdrawn from entry or development and thereby kept off the tax roll, leaving a small portion of the States to bear the added burden of taxation necessary for the support of the States, the building of roads, development of their schools, and so forth.

In the case of Colorado there have been thus withdrawn from any prospect of getting on the tax roll more than 21,000,000 acres. These contain some of our richest lands, whose development would have relieved the balance of the property of the State from the high taxes under which we suffer to-day. These are coal lands of about 6,000,000 acres, forest reserves of about 15,000,000 acres, and water power capable of development that would have aided greatly in adding to our manufacturing growth.

Our people feel that these resources should be the property of the States and be developed by them. The sentiment of the Congress has opposed this idea. Our only hope, therefore, has been to secure the most liberal terms possible from the Congress, and so we have supported the legislation proposed in the bills heretofore passed by this House, and upon this theory only support this bill.

We feel, however, that this section of the bill should be retained, for it is vital to the interests of these States that at least 45 per cent of the amounts received from royalties from the development of these resources should go direct to the States, and that the amendment of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS], the former chairman of the Public Lands Committee, should be defeated and the substitute of the chairman of the committee should prevail, although in my judgment the original provision in the bill should have been retained.

To have these royalties go first into the reclamation fund and to be later returned to the States would mean, in my judgment, that the States would be kept out of its benefits for 20 years, and perhaps for all time, as our fear is that it would be entirely exhausted in the administration of this enterprise, as in the case of the forest reserves, which we were promised a few years ago would ultimately be a source of revenue to the Government. The large amount of appropriation called for each year for their maintenance has completely dispelled this idea, however.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS L. RUBEY,

OF MISSOURI,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 24, 1919,

On the conference report on the resolution (H. J. Res. 151) to provide additional compensation for employees of the Postal Service.

Mr. RUBEY. Mr. Speaker, I shall support the conference report. It does not go far enough, it is not satisfactory to the Members of the House, it will not be satisfactory to the postal employees. It is not subject to amendment, and under the circumstances it is the best we can do. The chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and every member of the committee who has spoken has assured the House that this is intended only to give temporary relief during the present fiscal year. The last Congress authorized the appointment of a joint commission composed of five Members of the United States Senate and five Members of the House of Representatives to investigate the whole subject of postal salaries and place them upon a just and equitable basis. That commission has been appointed; they are now at work. Under the terms of the joint commission it is required to report the result of its investigation and finding to Congress in December. The Congress therefore should be able to pass a just and fair measure at its regular session this coming winter.

The increases provided in the proposed act are set forth very concisely in the conference report, which is as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 151) to provide additional compensation for employees of the Postal Service and making appropriations therefor, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

* * * * * * *

"That because of the unusual conditions which now exist, the compensation provided for in the act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920,' approved February 28, 1919, the following classes of employees shall be increased as follows for such fiscal year only:

"(a) Postmasters at offices of the third class; assistant postmasters and clerks, including clerks at division headquarters of post-office inspectors, special clerks, finance clerks, bookkeepers, printers, mechanics, skilled laborers, watchmen, messengers, laborers, and other employees of offices of the first and second class; letter carriers in the City Delivery Service; employees in Government-owned automobile service; supervisory officials, inspectors, railway postal clerks, including substitutes, superintendents, requisition fillers, packers, and laborers; the agent in charge, clerks, and messengers at the United States stamped envelope agency, Dayton, Ohio; and employees of the mail equipment shop who receive compensation at the rate per annum of—

"(1) Not less than $1,000 nor more than $1,200, to be increased $200.

"(2) More than $1,200 and not more than $1,600, to be increased $150.

"(3) More than $1,600 and not more than $2,000, to be increased $125.

"(4) More than $2,000 and not more than $2,500, to be increased $100.

"*Provided*, That no third-class postmaster shall receive more than $2,000 per annum.

"(b) Carriers in the village delivery service and other employees paid from lump-sum appropriations receiving compensation at the rate of less than $1,000 per annum to be increased 20 per cent of their present compensation.

"(c) Rural letter carriers on daily routes and rural letter carriers on two triweekly routes whose routes are—

"(1) Eleven miles or less in length, to be increased $75.

"(2) Over 11 miles and under 20 miles in length, to be increased $100.

"(3) Twenty miles and under 24 miles in length, to be increased $150.

"(4) Twenty-four miles or over in length, to be increased $200.

"(d) Rural letter carriers on triweekly routes of—

"(1) Eleven miles or less in length, to be increased $37.50.
"(2) Over 11 miles and under 20 miles in length, to be increased $50.
"(3) Twenty miles and under 24 miles in length, to be increased $75.
"(4) Twenty-four miles or over in length, to be increased $100.
"(c) Postmasters at offices of the fourth class to be increased by an amount equal to 15 per cent of their present compensation.
"(f) Substitute, temporary, and auxiliary clerks at first and second class post offices, and substitute, temporary, and auxiliary letter carriers in the City Delivery Service shall receive after the passage of this act, for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, in lieu of their present compensation, a compensation of 60 cents per hour for each hour of service performed.
"SEC. 2. That the above-mentioned increases in compensation shall apply to officers and employees in the Postal Service at the time of the passage of this act, and be effective as of July 1, 1919, or as of such subsequent date when such officers or employees entered the Postal Service: *Provided*, That as to substitute, temporary, and auxiliary employees, and employees paid from lump-sum appropriations, the increases shall be effective from and after the date of the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That none of the increases provided herein shall be applicable to officers and employees who have received an increase in their compensation of more than $300 per annum during the current fiscal year.
"SEC. 3. That no post office shall be advanced to the next higher class as a result of the increases in compensation of postmasters herein provided.
"SEC. 4. That in order to provide for the increased compensation herein authorized, so much as is necessary is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supplement the amounts appropriated for the various classes of employees herein mentioned, in the act entitled 'An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920,' approved February 28, 1919."

It will be remembered that in the Post Office appropriation bill passed February 28, 1919, the last Congress provided for some increases. I quote the provision of that act as it relates to rural carriers, as follows:

That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, the compensation of each rural letter carrier for serving a rural route of 24 miles, six days in the week, shall be $1,500; on routes 22 miles and less than 24 miles, $1,440; on routes 20 miles and less than 22 miles, $1,350; on routes 18 miles and less than 20 miles, $1,200; on routes 16 miles and less than 18 miles, $1,050; on routes 14 miles and less than 16 miles, $900; on routes 12 miles and less than 14 miles, $840; on routes 10 miles and less than 12 miles, $780; on routes 8 miles and less than 10 miles, $720; on routes 6 miles and less than 8 miles, $660; on routes 4 miles and less than 6 miles, $600. A rural letter carrier serving one triweekly route shall be paid on the basis for a route one-half the length of the route served by him, and a carrier serving two triweekly routes shall be paid on the basis for a route one-half of the combined length of the two routes.

That same act made the following provision for fourth-class postmasters:

That during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, postmasters of the fourth class shall receive the same compensation as now provided by law, except that they shall receive 100 per cent of the cancellations of the first $100 or less per quarter: *Provided*, That if the compensation does not exceed $75 for any one quarter, fourth-class postmasters shall be allowed an increase of 20 per cent of the compensation allowed under existing law.

The high cost of living affects the rural route carrier more than any other postal employee, for the reason that he has to care not only for himself and family but he must also feed his teams and keep up his equipment. The prices he has to pay for corn, oats, hay, and feed of every kind are higher than ever before. To this must be added increased cost on the necessary repairs to his equipment. If he uses an automobile, he must pay three times as much for his gasoline, and correspondingly high for tires and other repairs. The rural carrier, after paying these necessary expenses, will not have enough left, even with the increase we are now giving him, to maintain himself and family in comfort.

The fourth-class postmasters are acknowledged by all to be the poorest paid employees of the Government. The maximum salary is $1,000 per annum, but only a very few receive that amount, while a very large number receive only a few hundred dollars. There are a great many postmasters who receive less than $100 a year. There are to-day in the service, in round numbers, 10,000 first, second, and third class postmasters, taken all together, while there are 43,000 fourth-class postmasters. These postmasters serve in the smaller towns and villages in the country communities. They must furnish their own fixtures and a place in which to conduct the business. The very nature of their service demands that they be at their offices many hours each day in order that the people may be accommodated. The compensation paid at these smaller offices is so small that it is getting to be very difficult for the department to secure anyone to fill them. In fact, hardly a week passes but some office in my district has to be discontinued because no one can be found to take it. Where offices are thus discontinued the people are greatly inconvenienced and compelled to go long distances to get their mail.

The money used in defraying the expenses of the Post Office Department comes from those who use the mails. More than 90 per cent of all the receipts come from the sale of postage stamps. For several years the system has been practically self-supporting. That being the case, it is up to Congress to determine how that money can be spent to the best advantage. Conditions have greatly changed since the postal salaries were fixed a number of years ago, and Congress finds itself face to face with the problems of making such necessary increases as will give to the employee a just and reasonable compensation for his labor and, if possible, enable him to lay up something for the future.

There is no department of the Government that comes in such close contact with all the people as the Post Office Department. I have endeavored in every way possible, during my service as a Member of Congress, to strengthen that service among my own people. I have secured the establishment of many rural routes, have asked for the creation of new post offices in communities where needed, and have secured many additional star routes. I have felt that by increasing the mail facilities of his district a Congressman could be of actual service to his constituents.

THE BEGINNINGS OF OUR POSTAL SYSTEM.

During the colonial days England established in a limited way a postal system among the Colonies. Post offices were created and the mail was carried by post from one principal city to another. As early as 1737 Benjamin Franklin was made postmaster at Philadelphia and had supervision over some of the other offices in the Colonies. When the Revolution came Franklin was dismissed because of his affiliation with the American cause. Soon thereafter the Continental Congress, on July 26, 1775, established a postal system and placed it in charge of Mr. Franklin. Our own system in America therefore dates from July 26, 1775.

The Postal System is therefore one of the oldest institutions of our Government. Our forefathers when they framed the Constitution recognized the importance of this becoming a great governmental function, and very wisely gave to Congress control over it when they wrote into that instrument the provision, "Congress shall have power to establish post offices and post roads." Congress very promptly made provision for carrying into effect this authority by creating and establishing the Post Office Department. Samuel Osgood was the first Postmaster General under the Constitution, appointed September 26, 1789. The department has grown and developed until to-day it is the one department of the Government that is brought into close touch with every citizen of the Republic. Millions of letters, cards, packages, and so forth, pass through the mails every day, and so perfect has the system become that but comparatively few of these go astray or become lost.

CITY CARRIERS.

In the early days everyone had to take his letters to the post office in his city, town, or village. The mails were transmitted from post office to post office by the Government but everybody had to go to his post office to get his mail. In time, however, the system was perfected and brought to a high point of efficiency. This was first accomplished in the large cities. Here city carriers were provided and the mail delivered daily to the very door of the citizen. City carriers were first inaugurated in the city of New York in 1864. Since that time city delivery has been established in about 2,000 cities requiring more than 35,000 carriers to do the work efficiently.

RURAL ROUTES.

For a long time the people in the country had to go many miles to get their mail. I remember well that when I was a small boy they used to send me to town, some three miles away, to get the mail. My grandfather owned a pony, noted for her gentleness as well as for her extreme old age. She went by the name of "Old Pony," and many is the time I have ridden Old Pony over what was then to me a long, lonely road, to get the mail and bring back the county papers. How different conditions are to-day. Only a few years ago, in 1896, Congress made available $40,000 to be used as an experiment in the establishment of rural routes.

The first test was made from three cities in West Virginia—Charleston, Uvilla, and Halltown. The routes were started the same day, October 1, 1896. The success of the experiment is evidenced by the fact that the last Congress appropriated nearly $70,000,000 for this purpose, and there are now more than 43,000 rural mail carriers making daily delivery to the farmhouses throughout the country, distributing letters, packages, and papers to more than 28,000,000 people.

The Rural Route Service, inaugurated as an experiment, was begun very conservatively; the salaries paid to the carriers were very meager. In 1897 the maximum amount paid to any carrier was $300 per annum. Since that time increases have been made from time to time. In 1898 the maximum salary was made $400; in 1900, $500; in 1902, $600; in 1904, $720; in 1907, $900; in 1911, $1,000; in 1912, $1,100; in 1914, $1,200; and in February, 1919, $1,500. Under the provisions of this bill the maximum salary will be $1,700.

The purpose of establishing rural delivery was to extend to those residing in the farming communities, as far as practicable, those same advantages and conveniences of mail service that had been enjoyed by those residing in the cities. Members of Congress are anxious to see this service extended from year to year. In 1916 we wrote into the law this provision:

That rural mail service shall be extended so as to serve, as nearly as practicable, the entire rural population of the United States.

STAR ROUTES.

Star routes have been in existence under one name or another ever since we have had a Postal System. The primary object of a star route is to carry the mail from one post office to another and incidentally to deliver mail to people living along the route. In 1918 there were 10,958 star routes in operation, at a cost of a little more than $8,000,000. Members of Congress have received many letters during the last two or three years, calling their attention to the increased cost of living and asking that their compensation be increased. It is impossible to get relief for star-route carriers, no matter however great their necessities may be, for the reason that these routes are let by contract. I quote the provision of the statute enacted many years ago:

All contracts for carrying the mail shall be in the name of the United States, and shall be awarded to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantee for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for due celerity, certainty, and security thereof; but the Postmaster General shall not be bound to consider the bid of any person who has willfully or negligently failed to perform a former contract.

Recognizing that star-route carriers had a just cause of complaint, because of the changed conditions which had come upon them by reason of the increased cost of food, feed, and living generally, Congress inserted in the Post Office appropriation bill in 1918 a provision which authorized the Postmaster General to investigate the conditions arising from contracts in star routes, and authorized him to adjust their compensation. Under this provision star-route carriers have been able to get some little measure of relief.

PARCEL POST SYSTEM.

A great, advanced step was taken when the parcel-post law was passed. I had the honor of being a Member of this body at that time, and I shall always be proud of the fact that I was one of those who strongly supported that measure. The system was inaugurated January 1, 1913, and to-day packages to the number of 4,000,000 are distributed daily throughout the country, and delivered not only to those who reside in the cities, but also to the farmers residing out upon the rural routes. In 1918 we authorized the Postmaster General to make experiments in the use of the parcel post in the marketing of farm products, and made an appropriation for that purpose. In the act of February, 1919, we authorized him to inaugurate the experiment of operating motor-vehicle truck routes, in order to facilitate the collection and delivery of food from the producer to the consumer, and to aid in the delivery to the producer of articles needed in production. The first of these country motor-express routes was inaugurated July 1. A few weeks ago, when Congress had under consideration the resolution relative to the sale of the food held by the War Department, we inserted a provision authorizing the War Department to use the parcel post in the sale and distribution of that food, and it is to-day being used extensively for that purpose.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

To-day millions of stamps of various kinds and denominations are in daily use and it is hard to believe that there was a time when stamps were not used and when postage was paid in actual money. The rate of postage then depended not only upon the size of the letter but also upon the distance the letter was carried. A letter in those days consisted of a single sheet of paper. The message to be conveyed was written on one side, the letter was then folded with the reading matter on the inside, sealed with sealing wax or paste, and the address written on the outside. Envelopes were not in general use. If a letter consisted of two sheets, double postage was charged, and if three sheets were used, three times the amount was charged, and so on. It was also customary in those early days to send letters through the mail without prepaying the postage. In fact, a very large part of the letters were so sent and the person receiving the letter paid the postage. The prepayment of postage was not required by law until 1855. Postage stamps were first issued by the Government in 1847. It is related that the first stamps sold by the Government were purchased by Henry Shaw, the father of Henry Shaw, jr., the noted humorist who wrote and lectured under the name of Josh Billings. It is said that Mr. Shaw happened to be in the office of the Postmaster General, Cave Johnson, when the first delivery of stamps was made by the contractor, and that Mr. Shaw asked permission to purchase one of each kind. There were just two denominations—the 5-cent stamp, which bore the portrait of Franklin, and the 10-cent stamp, which bore the portrait of Washington.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

The use of the postal money order as a means of remitting safely through the mails small sums of money came into use as early as 1864. It has had a very remarkable growth, as it is now universally used to send money from one section of the country to another. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, there were 122,004,447 money orders issued, amounting to $904,649,519.15, from which the Government received $6,138,-197.42 in revenue. The official figures for the last fiscal year are not yet available, but the estimated transactions for that year, based on increases of approximately 9.24 and 22 per cent, respectively, are as follows: Money orders issued, 132,587,000; amount of same, $1,120,500,000; revenue received, $7,487,000. There is no doubt but that we have gone beyond the billion-dollar mark in the domestic money-order business of the country.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The Postal Savings System was inaugurated in January, 1911, as a means of encouraging people of small means to save their earnings. It has been taken advantage of principally by the wage earners in the large labor centers of the country. At first the maximum amount that anyone could have on deposit in a postal savings bank was $1,000, but in 1918 Congress increased this amount to $2,500. On June 30, 1919, there was on deposit in these banks, in round numbers, $167,000,000.

RAILWAY MAIL CAR SERVICE.

There are so many features connected with the progress and development of our great Postal System that it is impossible to go into details with each one. The use of railway mail cars was first tried out in 1862, over the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad in my own State of Missouri. This experiment was a decided success. The railway mail car has become a traveling post office, and there are now in use 5,647 such cars. In these cars the clerks work day and night distributing mail while the trains are traveling sometimes at a high rate of speed. This service is a hazardous one, and Congress has by legislation sought to safeguard the clerks as much as possible. A few years ago we passed a law making provision for the use of steel cars and providing for the gradual elimination of all wooden mail cars. Every new car put into the service now must be constructed of steel, and more than half the cars now in use are either in part or entirely of steel construction.

The marvelous development of the mail car service is but another illustration of the great progress of the Postal Service along many lines. Stamped envelopes came into use in 1853, registered letters in 1885, postal cards in 1873, and the special-delivery service in 1885.

GOVERNMENT AID TO POST ROADS.

There is nothing that will benefit the rural mail service as much as the improvement of the roads over which the mail is now carried or over which the mail may be carried in the future. In the early days of the Republic Congress passed laws and appropriated money for the construction and maintenance of public highways. That policy was discontinued and more than a hundred years elapsed before Congress again assumed the great and important function of aiding the States in the construction of public roads.

Let me briefly recount the history of this legislation. The first good-roads bill to pass Congress in recent years was passed in the Sixty-second Congress. Many Members of the House introduced bills upon that important subject, but to my former colleague from Missouri, Hon. Dorsey W. Shackleford, belongs more credit than to any other Member. His untiring energy and his zeal and determination to secure legislation upon this subject was an inspiration to his colleagues. Some 35 or 40 Members who had introduced bills got together and after a number of meetings and after very careful consideration agreed upon a bill and instructed Mr. Shackleford to introduce it. That bill was sent to the Committee on Agriculture. The bill was then by that committee referred to a subcommittee, of which I had the honor of being chairman. After careful consideration by the subcommittee and some changes, we reported it back with a favorable report and the Agriculture Committee in turn reported it to the House with the recommendation that it be passed. In order to expedite its passage it was offered as an amendment to the Post Office appropriation bill. When our bill reached the Senate, however, it was stricken out of the Post Office appropriation bill, and in its place was substituted a provision for the appointment of a commission to investigate the question of Government aid to post roads, and an appropriation of $500,000 was made to enable the Secretary of Agriculture and the Postmaster General jointly to carry on some experiments in the construction of post roads. While the good-roads men of the House were disappointed by this action, yet

we were encouraged because a beginning had been made and some legislation had been secured.

In the next Congress, the Sixty-third, another good-roads bill was taken up and passed by the House. I had the distinguished honor of presiding over the House of Representatives during the several days it was under consideration.

That bill was not acted upon by the Senate, so that nothing was accomplished in the way of road legislation in that Congress.

In the Sixty-fourth Congress we began to get results, and after a vigorous fight in both House and Senate we got through the act of July 11, 1916, providing the following sums of money to be spent in cooperation with the States: Five million dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, $10,000,000 for 1918, $15,000,000 for 1919, $20,000,000 for 1920, and $25,000,000 for 1921.

The Sixty-fifth Congress amended the act of July 11, 1916, and supplemented the appropriations made therein by $50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, $75,000,000 for 1920, and $75,000,000 for 1921, all of said money to be spent in cooperation with the States.

Thus, after long years of effort, we see the Congress giving valuable aid to the States and through the States to the counties and communities in the building of public roads.

AIR MAIL SERVICE.

On May 15, 1918, I witnessed a scene I shall never forget. A vast crowd assembled on the aviation field on the banks of the historic Potomac in the city of Washington. The President was there, accompanied by the members of his Cabinet. Senators, Representatives, and people from almost every walk of life came to witness the inauguration of the use of aeroplanes for carrying the mail. Promptly at the appointed time, 10.40 a. m., the plane, filled to its capacity with mail and driven by an expert Army aviator, started on its way; first running along the ground on its wheels for a short distance, then gradually rising, it circled above the crowd and, amidst the plaudits of the vast multitude, took its course like a huge bird straight for its destination, the city of New York, 218 miles away.

A few hundred yards away was the great memorial erected to the memory of the immortal Lincoln; across the river, in full view, on the crest of the hill in Arlington Cemetery, stood the historic home of Robert E. Lee, while to the north a short distance towered the great Washington Monument. Could those three great Americans have viewed that remarkable scene in Potomac Park on that beautiful day in May, a little more than a year ago, their hearts would have been filled with pride at the progress and the development of this their beloved country.

Three air service mail routes have been established. New York and Washington, established May 15, 1918, a distance of 218 miles, time two and one-half to three hours; Cleveland to Chicago, established May 15, 1919, distance 325 miles, time three and one-half to four hours; and New York to Cleveland, established July 1, 1919, distance 410 miles, time four and one-half to five hours.

It requires eight planes to carry the mail daily over these routes, flying 1,906 miles each day, carrying an average of 2,100 pounds of first-class mail—84,000 letters, over 30,000,000 letters annually. The routes are self-supporting and the Post Office Department is actively engaged in planning additional routes. Within a very short time the air service will reach from coast to coast; it will be established between the important cities of the country, and in a few years it will extend from this country to Panama and on to South America.

POSTMASTERS, CLERKS, AND CARRIERS.

I can not close my remarks upon this subject without paying a tribute to the postmasters, clerks, carriers, and employees of the Postal System, who by their patriotic zeal and devotion to the cause of their country so materially assisted in winning the war. The post offices, located in every nook and corner of the country, became bureaus of information, and the postmasters were made use of by the War Department to furnish information to the people. If a young man wanted to join the Army, Navy, or the marines, his local postmaster furnished him with all the necessary information. The postmasters, clerks, and carriers took an active and a leading part in every war activity, and in so doing they reflected credit upon themselves and honor upon their country.

The position of postmaster has been filled by some of our most eminent men. In 1737 Benjamin Franklin was postmaster at Philadelphia, while just a century later, in 1837, the people at Salem, Ill., had as their postmaster Abraham Lincoln. May the postmasters of our day be encouraged by these illustrious examples and continue to render faithful and efficient service to their patrons. By so doing they will be in the future, as in the past, an important factor in the progress and the development of the Republic.

To Provide for the Establishment, Operation, and Maintenance of Foreign Trade Zones in Ports of Entry of the United States, to Expedite and Encourage Foreign Commerce and for Other Purposes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN I. NOLAN,

OF CALIFORNIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, October 25, 1919.

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, the Ways and Means Committee has under consideration H. R. 10156, providing for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States. The principles of this bill have been indorsed by the leading chambers of commerce, merchants' associations, and business men of the United States. The Secretary of Commerce and the expert in charge of foreign trade in the Department of Commerce, the Tariff Commission, and other governmental agencies recommend that legislation of this character be enacted.

If the United States is to take its place in the foreign commerce of the world, if we are to build up and maintain an American merchant marine, and if we are to provide employment for workingmen in work which is now done on foreign shores, we must pay attention to the recommendations of earnest and patriotic men who have studied these problems.

PERMISSIVE LEGISLATION.

The proposed legislation is permissive and does not in any manner affect the customs laws or rates of duty now in force in the United States. The foreign-trade zone is a necessary auxiliary of a protective-tariff system. Testimony presented to the committees of Congress demonstrates that the zone is essential to facilitate American commerce and industry so that we may successfully compete with foreign nations in world trade.

The foreign-trade zone will remove existing handicaps on American trade, particularly transshipment trade with foreign countries.

Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Germany, and other protective-tariff countries find the free zone or free port (which we call a foreign-trade zone) of inestimable value in handling their foreign trade. Information at hand in the Department of Commerce shows that these countries are hastening to establish additional free zones.

The Tariff Commission, upon direction of Congress, made an exhaustive study of this question and filed with the Senate and House information which unequivocally demonstrates the necessity for the establishment of foreign-trade zones in the United States. As a result of its investigation the Tariff Commission, acting under the provisions of law, recommends the installation of foreign-trade zones.

CONSTITUTIONALITY.

When the Tariff Commission began its investigation the constitutional question was raised, and since the introduction of foreign-trade-zone bills at this session the question of constitutionality has been again raised by men who have not looked up the authorities or studied the question. In this connection the following brief prepared for the Tariff Commission conclusively demonstrates that the establishment of foreign-trade zones will not invade the Constitution:

MEMORANDUM FOR TARIFF COMMISSION.

FREE PORTS.

Constitutionality has been questioned upon two points:

Article 1, section 8, clause 1—

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises * * *; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

Article 1, section 9, clause 6—

"No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another."

The first of these clauses has been construed to refer to geographic rather than to intrinsic uniformity, so that the tax is uniform when it operates throughout the United States "in the same way wherever the subject-matter is found." (Flint v. Stone-Tracy Co., 220 U. S., 107, 174; Head Money Cases, 112 U. S., 580, 594.)

The second clause is closely related to the first. In fact, the two clauses were reported to the convention as one. Mr. Chief Justice (then associate justice) White, speaking of this in a review of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, in Knowlton v. Moore (178 U. S., 41), said, at pages 105 and 106:

"Thus it came to pass that, although the provisions as to preference between ports and that regarding uniformity of duties, imposts, and excises were one in purpose, one in their adoption, they became separated only in arranging the Constitution for the purpose of style. * * * The preference clause of the Constitution and the uniformity clause were, in effect, in framing the Constitution, treated, as respected their operation, as one and the same thing, and embodied the same conception."

In another connection, page 104, he said:

"It follows from the collocation of the two clauses that the prohibition as to preferences in regulations of commerce between ports and the uniformity as to duties, imposts, and excises, though couched in different language, had absolutely the same significance."

The leading case upon the construction of clause 6, in section 9 of article 1, is Pennsylvania *v.* Wheeling & Belmont Bridge Co. (18 How., 421, 433–435), where it was held that the law authorizing a bridge over the Ohio River at Wheeling, and requiring vessels and crews of vessels navigating that river not to interfere with the elevation and construction of the bridge, was a legitimate exercise of constitutional power to regulate commerce.

In the opinion, Mr. Justice Nelson said for the court, at page 435:

"* * * it is a mistake to assume that Congress is forbidden to give a preference to a port in one State over a port in another. Such preference is given in every instance where it makes a port in one State a port of entry and refuses to make another port in another State a port of entry. No greater preference, in one sense, can be more directly given than in this way, and yet the power of Congress to give such preference has never been questioned. Nor can it be without asserting that the moment Congress makes a port in one State a port of entry it is bound, at the same time, to make all other ports in all other States ports of entry.

"The truth seems to be that what is forbidden is not discrimination between individual ports within the same or different States, but discrimination between States; and if so, in order to bring this case within the prohibition, it is necessary to show not merely discrimination between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, but discrimination between the ports of Virginia and those of Pennsylvania.

Justice Nelson further said, at page 433:

"There are many acts of Congress passed in the exercise of this power to regulate commerce, providing for a special advantage to the port or ports of one State and which very advantage may incidentally operate to the prejudice of the ports in a neighboring State, which have never been supposed to conflict with this limitation upon its power. The improvement of rivers and harbors, the erection of lighthouses, and other facilities of commerce may be referred to as examples. It will not do to say that the exercise of an admitted power of Congress conferred by the Constitution is to be withheld if it appears or can be shown that the effect and operation of the law may incidentally extend beyond the limitation of the power. Upon any such interpretation the principal object of the framers of the instrument in conferring the power would be sacrificed to the subordinate consequences resulting from its exercise."

The justice finished that thought with a sentence having a bearing upon the advisability of authorizing the establishment of free ports. He said, at page 434:

"These consequences and incidents are very proper considerations to be urged upon Congress for the purpose of dissuading that body from its exercise but afford no ground for denying the power itself or the right to exercise it."

That case has been frequently cited. Thus, in South Carolina *v.* Georgia (93 U. S., 4, 13), holding the closing of the channel on the South Carolina side of Hutchinsons Island not to be a preference to the ports of Georgia forbidden by the clause of the Constitution now under consideration, this was said of the Bridge Co. case:

"It was then said that prohibition of such a preference does not extend to acts which may directly benefit the ports of one State and only incidentally injuriously affect those of another, such as the improvement of rivers and harbors, the erection of lighthouses, and other facilities of commerce."

In another case, to wit, Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. *v.* Interstate Commerce Commission (184 Fed., 118, 123), Judge Severens said of the clause in question:

"But this does not prevent the exercise of the power of Congress by delegated authority to regulate commerce between ports of different States simply because such regulation may incidentally affect the commerce of a port in a still other State. If such an incidental consequence were admitted to be an insurmountable obstruction, the power of Congress to regulate commerce between the States would be seriously impaired."

Mr Justice Day, speaking for the Supreme Court in Armour Packing Co. *v.* United States (299 U. S., 56, 80), said:

"The fact that regulation, within the acknowledged power of Congress to enact, may affect the ports of one State more than those of another can not be construed as a violation of this constitutional provision."

And while on the constitutional question attention of Congress is called to chapter 223, 1914, Statutes of the United States at Large, wherein the Sixty-third Congress at the second session conferred upon the President authority to cancel or establish ports of entry.

NATIONAL FREE ZONE ASSOCIATION.

After the Tariff Commission had completed its investigation and published its report, chambers of commerce and other commercial organizations of the United States sent representatives to a conference at New York, July, 1919, and at this conference the National Free Zone Association was organized for the purpose of bringing to the attention of Congress the absolute necessity of enacting legislation such as is proposed in H. R. 10156. Without going into all of the details of the history of this association, it is sufficient to say that it is one of the most representative organizations in the United States.

Its directors are: Arthur McGuirk, special counsel board of commissioners of the port of New Orleans; John W. Thomas, vice president Great Lakes Trust Co., Chicago; J. J. Dwyer, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; Lucius R. Eastman, president The Hills Bros. Co., New York; William M. Garland, Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles; William O. Hempstead, O. G. Hempstead & Sons, Philadelphia; T. S. Lippy, Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club, Seattle; A. M. Lockett, The A. M. Lockett & Co. (Ltd.), New Orleans; Austin W. McLanahan, Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore; R. Goodwin Rhett, Peoples National Bank, Charleston, S. C.; Semmes Steele, Galveston (Tex.) Commercial Association; John N. Shannahan, president Chamber of Commerce Newport News, Va.; Paul T. Cherington, Boston Chamber of Commerce and secretary National Wool Manufacturers' Association; and John H. Rossiter, director of operations United States Shipping Board, vice president W. R. Grace Co., president Pacific Mail Steamship Co., president Sperry Flour Co.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE INDORSEMENTS.

Nearly all of these men and many others connected with the Philadelphia Bourse, New York Merchants' Association, Chambers of Commerce of San Francisco, Seattle, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, Detroit, St. Louis, Savannah, Tampa, Galveston, Newport News, Norfolk, Charleston, Jacksonville, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Oakland, and other leading commercial organizations have appeared before the committees of Congress and testified that their organizations indorse the establishment of foreign trade zones.

It is not my purpose to take the time of Congress in repeating the testimony and arguments presented at the committee hearings; but I earnestly ask the Members of the House to study the report of the Tariff Commission and the hearings referred to. I believe that if the Members take the time to do this they will be convinced that immediate action should be had.

The passage of the bill is asked by men who want to build up American prosperity by holding and enlarging our foreign trade.

I have introduced a revised bill which, in my judgment, meets and disposes of the criticisms, such as they were, which have been made. Of course, I do not think the bill is 100 per cent perfect, and therefore I ask the Members of the House, and particularly the members of the Ways and Means Committee, who have had large experience, to make the amendments, if necessary, which will perfect the measure. I have no doubt suggestions will be made by thinking men from all parts of the country, and I request such suggestions.

IMPORTANT TO AMERICAN LABOR.

As important as is the commercial interest in this bill, I regard the American labor interest. I have learned that thousands of workingmen are employed in foreign countries sorting, repacking, mixing foreign goods with American material for shipment to countries other than the United States. I believe this work should be done by American men and women, and it can be done by our people if foreign trade zones are established.

The legislation, as has been said, is merely permissive. No obligations are placed upon the Federal Government and no appropriations are asked for. If Congress passes a zone act, States, municipalities, harbor boards, or other public corporations will be required to provide the money and the facilities.

STIMULATE HARBOR DEVELOPMENT.

An equally important feature of this bill is that it will stimulate much-needed harbor development. Emphasis was placed upon this feature by former Representative Hulbert, now dock commissioner of New York; by J. J. Dwyer, former president of the board of harbor commissioners, San Francisco; and others. It is shown by these men that the American harbors are wholly inadequate as compared with the harbors of our foreign competitors. Studies and plans are being made at all the important American ports, and before improvements are determined upon the engineers and port authorities ask that foreign trade zone legislation be enacted, so that they may install modern and efficient facilities for handling export and transshipment business.

Following is the pending bill:

A bill to provide for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of foreign trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., When used in this act—

The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce;

The term "public corporation" means a State, a legal subdivision thereof, or a municipality, or a lawfully authorized public agency of a State or a municipality;

The term "applicant" means a public corporation applying for the right to establish, operate, and maintain a foreign trade zone;

The term "grantee" means a public corporation to which the privilege of establishing, operating, and maintaining a foreign trade zone has been granted;

The term "zone" means a "foreign trade zone" as provided in this act.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized, subject to the conditions and restrictions of this act and of the rules and regulations made thereunder, upon application as hereinafter provided, to grant to public corporations the privilege of establishing, operating, and maintaining foreign trade zones in or adjacent to ports of entry under the juris-

diction of the United States, whose location and general availability for conducting foreign commerce make them suitable for the accomplishment of the purposes of such zones. Not more than one zone shall be authorized in or adjacent to any port of entry: *Provided*, That when a port of entry is located within the confines of more than one State a zone may be authorized for each of such States, territory of which is comprised in such port of entry.

SEC. 3. Foreign and domestic merchandise of every description, except such as is prohibited by law, may without being subject to the customs laws of the United States, except as otherwise provided in this act, be brought into a zone and there stored, exhibited, broken up, repacked, assembled, distributed, sorted, refined, graded, cleaned, mixed with foreign or domestic merchandise, or otherwise manipulated, or manufactured, and be transshipped, exported, or sent into customs territory of the United States therefrom, in the original package or otherwise; but when merchandise is so sent from a zone into customs territory of the United States it shall be subject to the laws and regulations of the United States as imported merchandise: *Provided*, That when the privilege shall be requested, the collector of customs shall supervise the unloading of the merchandise in the zone, cause such merchandise, or any part thereof, to be appraised, and the duties liquidated thereon. Thereafter it may be stored, manipulated, or manufactured under the supervision and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and within three years after such unlading such merchandise may be sent into customs territory upon the payment of such liquidated duties thereon.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury shall assign to the zone the necessary customs officers and guards to protect the revenue and to provide for the admission of merchandise into customs territory.

SEC. 5. Vessels entering or leaving a zone shall be subject to the operation of all of the laws of the United States, except as otherwise provided in this act, and vessels leaving a zone and arriving in customs territory of the United States shall be subject to such regulations to protect the revenue as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 6. Each application shall state in detail—

(1) The location and qualifications of the area in which it is proposed to establish a zone, showing (a) the land and water or land or water area or land area alone if the application is for its establishment in or adjacent to an interior port; (b) the means of segregation from customs territory; (c) the fitness of the area for a zone; and (d) the possibilities of expansion of the zone area;

(2) The facilities and appurtenance which it is proposed to provide and the preliminary plans and an estimate of the cost thereof; and the existing facilities and appurtenances which it is proposed to utilize;

(3) The time within which the applicant proposes to commence and complete the construction of the zone and facilities and appurtenances;

(4) The methods proposed to finance the undertaking;

(5) Such other information as the Secretary may require.

The Secretary may upon his own initiative or upon request permit the amendment of the application. Any expansion of the area of an established zone shall be made and approved in the same manner as an original application.

SEC. 7. If the Secretary finds that the proposed plans and location are suitable for the accomplishment of the purpose of a foreign-trade zone under this act, and that the facilities and appurtenances which it is proposed to provide are sufficient, he shall make the grant. If the findings of the Secretary lead him to refuse the grant, the applicant may appeal to a board consisting of the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War, whose decision shall be final as to the grant of the application.

SEC. 8. The Secretary shall prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out this act.

SEC. 9. The Secretary shall cooperate with Federal, State, and municipal officers or agents in the enforcement in and in connection with the zone of police, taxation, sanitary, and other laws applicable thereto.

SEC. 10. For the purpose of facilitating the investigations of the Secretary and his work in the granting of the privilege, in the establishment, operation, and maintenance of a zone, the President may direct the executive departments and other establishments of the Government to cooperate with the Secretary, and for such purpose each of the several departments and establishments is authorized, upon direction of the President, to furnish to the Secretary such records, papers, and information in their possession as may be required by him, and temporarily to detail to the service of the Secretary such officers, experts, or engineers as may be necessary.

SEC. 11. If the title to or right of user of any of the property to be included in a zone is in the United States, an agreement to use such property for zone purposes may be entered into between the grantee and the proper department or officer of the United States under conditions, approved by the Secretary, as may be agreed upon.

SEC. 12. Each grantee shall provide and maintain in connection with the zone—

(a) Adequate slips, docks, wharves, warehouses, loading and unloading, and mooring facilities.

(b) Adequate transportation connections with the surrounding territory and with all parts of the United States, so arranged as to permit of proper guarding and inspection for the protection of the revenue.

(c) Adequate facilities for coal or other fuel and for light and power.

(d) Adequate water and sewer mains.

(e) Adequate quarters and facilities for the officers and employees of the United States, State, and municipality whose duties may require their presence within the zone.

(f) Adequate inclosures to segregate the zone from customs territory for protection of the revenue, together with suitable provisions for ingress and egress of persons, conveyances, vessels, and merchandise.

SEC. 13. The grantee may, with the approval of the Secretary and under reasonable and uniform regulations for like conditions and circumstances, permit private persons, firms, corporations, or associations to erect such buildings and other structures as will meet their particular requirements: *Provided*, That such permission shall not constitute a vested right as against the United States, nor interfere with the regulation of the grantee or the permittee by the United States, nor interfere with or complicate the revocation of the grant by the United States: *And provided further*, That in the event of the United States or the grantee desiring to acquire the property of the permittee no good will shall be considered as accruing from the privilege granted to the zone: *And provided further*, That such permits shall not be granted on terms that conflict with the public use of the zone as set forth in this act.

SEC. 14. Each zone shall be operated as a public utility, all rates and charges for all services or privileges within the zone shall be fair and reasonable, and the grantee shall afford to all who may apply for the use of the zone and its facilities and appurtenances uniform treatment under like conditions, subject to such treaties or commercial conventions as are now in force or may hereafter be made from time to time by the United States with foreign governments.

SEC. 15. No person shall be allowed to reside within the zone except Federal, State, or municipal officers or agents whose resident presence is deemed necessary by the Secretary.

The Secretary shall prescribe rules and regulations regarding employees and other persons entering and leaving the zone. All rules and regulations concerning the protection of the revenue shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary may at any time order the exclusion from the zone of any goods or process of treatment that in his judgment is detrimental to the public interest, health, or safety.

No retail trade shall be conducted within the zone, except under permits issued by the grantee and approved by the Secretary. Such permittees shall sell no goods except such as are brought into the zone from customs territory.

SEC. 16. The form and manner of keeping the accounts of each zone shall be prescribed by the Secretary.

Each grantee shall make to the Secretary annually, and at such other times as he may prescribe, reports containing a full statement of all the operations, receipts, and expenditures, and such other information as the Secretary may require.

The Secretary shall make a report to Congress on the first day of each regular session containing a summary of the operation and fiscal condition of each zone and transmit therewith copies of the annual report of each grantee.

SEC. 17. The grant shall not be sold, conveyed, transferred, set over, or assigned.

SEC. 18. In the event of the continued violation of any of the provisions of this act by the grantee, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Treasury, or a majority of them, may revoke the grant after four months' notice to the grantee and affording it an opportunity to be heard. The testimony taken before the Secretaries shall be reduced to writing and filed in the records of the Department of Commerce.

In the conduct of any proceedings under this section for the revocation of a grant, the Secretaries may compel the attendance of witnesses and the giving of testimony and the production of documentary evidence, and for such purpose may invoke the aid of the district courts of the United States.

An order under the provisions of this section revoking the grant, issued by the Secretaries, shall be final and conclusive unless within 90 days after its service the grantee appeals to the circuit court of appeals for the circuit in which the zone is located by filing with the clerk of said court a written petition praying that the order of the Secretaries be set aside. The clerk of the court in which such a petition is filed shall immediately cause a copy thereof to be delivered to the Secretaries, and they shall forthwith prepare, certify, and file in the court a full and accurate transcript of the record in the proceedings held before them under this section, the charges, the evidence, and the order revoking the grant. The testimony and evidence taken or submitted before the Secretaries, duly certified and filed as a part of the record, shall be considered by the court as the evidence in the case.

On such appeal the court shall review the record of proceedings before the Secretaries, and if the decision of said Secretaries shall be supported by evidence, shall only make decision on errors of law.

SEC. 19. If any provision of this act, or the application of such provision to certain circumstances be held invalid, the remainder of the act and the application of such provisions to circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 20. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby reserved.

ANALYSIS OF BILL.

Section 1 defines the meaning of certain terms used in the bill.

Section 2 authorizes the Secretary of Commerce, subject to the conditions and restrictions and rules and regulations made under the act, to grant to public corporations the privilege of establishing and operating foreign trade zones in or adjacent to ports of entry under the jurisdiction of the United States. It provides that not more than one zone shall be established at any port of entry except where a port is located within the confines of more than one State. This exception is intended to meet a condition which might arise in the larger ports where the customs district extends over the border line of one State.

Section 3 provides that merchandise of every description, except such as is prohibited by law, may enter the zone. This general assemblage of goods, foreign and domestic, is primarily for the benefit of export and transshipment trade.

However, in order that vessels may unload goods destined for customs territory of the United States, provision is made that the customs officials may be called upon to supervise unlading of goods which the consignee intends for shipment to the interior through the customs gate. Unless the consignee shall make such request, all goods entering the zone are freely handled and thereby lose their identification and are shorn of the possibility of transmission into the interior on equally favorable terms with goods entering customs territory.

Foreign goods, moreover, that the consignee may desire to delay in the zone, retaining the character of their origin, may be stored in special warehouses subject to the same guarding and identification. These goods may remain in such warehouses for a period of not more than three years. In such warehouses goods may be sorted, mixed, or blended as well as in the unrestricted part of the zone. The privilege of option as to foreign or domestic shipment is one for which the consignee should pay the costs of segregation and guarding.

Should foreign goods come into the zone for the purpose of being mixed with American goods, their identity must equally be maintained if, on shipment into customs territory, duties are to be levied solely on the foreign content.

As concerns American goods entering the zone, they may be sent back into customs territory just as under the present law regarding goods returning from a foreign country, without payment of duty, but subject to identification.

If after mixing American and foreign goods there be a desire to return the mixture into the United States, the identification maintained over the foreign content will indicate the amount of duty to be paid.

There remains one more contingency, and that is in cases where foreign or American goods have entered the zone without being subject to continuing identification, which will be the case with the larger portion of goods intended primarily for transshipment.

If such identification is not established and maintained, and such goods have lost the identification upon which duties are based in customs ports, they must necessarily be rated on a different and less favorable basis of valuation than goods dated and identified as to their foreign or domestic nature or content. There is necessarily considerable latitude left in this latter contingency to the Secretary of the Treasury, which is consonant with existing law.

Section 4 provides that the Treasury Department shall detail the necessary customs officers to the zone to protect the revenue and to provide for the admission of merchandise into customs territory. In the judgment of men experienced in the customs department, the centralization of their work will bring about an economy in administration.

Section 5 relates to vessels entering or leaving the zone and does not in any way modify or amend any of the shipping or other laws relating to the merchant marine. It is also provided in this section that vessels leaving a foreign trade zone shall be subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, which regulations will protect the revenues and prevent the shipment into customs territory of imported merchandise on which duty has not been paid.

Section 6 prescribes that the applicant shall state in detail the location and qualifications of the area in which it is proposed to establish a foreign trade zone, and also requires the applicant to make satisfactory presentation of the facilities which it is proposed to install. The applicant is also required to show the proposed method of financing the undertaking and to give the Secretary such other information as may be required. In the event that an established zone proposes to expand its area applications for such expansion must be made and approved as an original application. Under this provision the Secretary of Commerce may determine whether the commercial needs of the zone justify an extension, and also gives the department sufficient discretion to decide whether the facilities proposed are needed and sufficient.

Section 7 provides that the Secretary shall issue the grant if the application complies with all requirements. If the Secretary refuses the grant, the applicant then has an appeal to a board composed of the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War, whose decision as to the grant of the application shall be final.

Section 8 authorizes the Secretary to prescribe necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the act.

Section 9 requires the Secretary to cooperate with Federal, State, and municipal officers or agents in the enforcement of police, taxation, sanitary, and other laws applicable to the zone.

Section 10 authorizes governmental departments, upon direction of the President, to assist the Secretary of Commerce in procuring data which may be required in connection with the zone.

Section 11 provides that if any of the property to be included in a zone belongs to the United States, an agreement approved by the Secretary of Commerce as to conditions may be entered into between the grantee and the proper department or officer of the United States.

Section 12 requires the grantee to provide adequate slips, docks, wharves, warehouses, loading and unloading and other facilities; adequate transportation facilities; adequate facilities for fuel and power; adequate water supply and sewage mains; adequate housing and other facilities for officers of the law whose duties require their presence in the zone; and an adequate inclosure to separate the zone from customs territory and protect the revenue.

Section 13 authorizes private persons, firms, corporations, or associations to erect buildings and other structures to meet their particular requirements, and it is provided that if such buildings or structures are constructed by private capital no vested right shall accrue as against the United States and that no interference with the regulations of the Secretary or the grantee shall be allowed. It also provides that in the event the United States or the grantee desires to acquire the property no good will shall accrue from the privilege granted to the zone, and further that permits shall not be granted upon terms that conflict with the public use of the zone as set forth in the act. The purpose of this section is to permit steamship companies or warehousemen to finance, under proper restrictions, the construction of buildings or facilities which will expedite commerce.

Section 14 requires that each zone shall be operated as a public utility and that all rates and charges for all services and privileges shall be fair and reasonable; and it also requires grantees to afford uniform treatment under like conditions to all who may apply for the use of the zone, subject to treaties or commercial conventions between the United States and foreign Governments now or hereafter in force.

Section 15 prohibits residential population within the zone, except such Federal, State, or municipal officers whose resident presence is deemed necessary by the Secretary. The Secretary is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations regarding employees and other persons entering and leaving the zones, and all such regulations which may concern the protection of the revenue shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Further, the Secretary is authorized to exclude from the zone any goods or process of treatment that may be detrimental to the public interest, health, or safety. This provision is intended to give the Secretary authority to exclude obnoxious chemical establishments or places in which explosives might be made or stored.

It is also provided that no retail trade shall be conducted in the zone except upon permits issued by the grantee and approved by the Secretary, and no goods can be sold at retail in the zone unless they are brought in from customs territory.

Section 16 gives the Secretary authority to prescribe the manner of keeping accounts and making of reports and requires annual reports to be made to Congress.

Section 17 prohibits the sale, conveyance, transfer, or assignment of the grant.

Section 18 provides that in the event of continued violation of the provisions of this act the grant may be revoked by a board consisting of the Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War, or a majority of them. Such revocation can be made only upon notice and the grantee is given the right of appeal to the United States circuit court of appeals.

Sections 19 and 20 are the usual reservations provided by Congress in general legislation.

Mexico—A Running Sore on the Body of the Western Hemisphere.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. J. WILL TAYLOR,
OF TENNESSEE,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, October 30, 1919.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, our Mexican policy, or rather our lack of Mexican policy, is a burning shame and disgrace. The repeated outrages and atrocities committed by Mexico on American rights, both public and private, is enough to bring a blush of shame to the cheek of every true American. During the last six years we have seen hundreds of American subjects, men, women, and innocent children, brutally slain by alleged Mexican bandits; we have permitted Mexican outlaws to appropriate and destroy, with absolute impunity, American property into the multiplied millions; and still we have done nothing but protest. This last performance, the kidnaping of Consul Jenkins, is the crowning act of Mexican perfidy and audacity. Behold the spectacle! A high American official kidnaped by bandits within the very shadow of the Mexican capitol and $150,000 ransom demanded for his release. It is downright incredible. It sound like the most ludicrous and unreasonable sort of fiction.

When will our tolerance and forbearance toward this sort of high-handed and red-handed business cease to be a virtue? How long will the American people stand for the criminal indifference of those charged with the power, authority, and obligation to act?

The abduction of American citizens in Mexico by Mexican bandits has got to be of almost daily occurrence. Kidnaping American subjects for booty has got to be a Mexican habit and her principal industry. The American people are tired and disgusted with this tomfoolery, and they are not going to put up with it much longer.

If I had my way about it, Uncle Sam would immediately send a company of civil engineers into Mexico, backed by sufficient military forces, with instructions to draw a parallel line to and about 100 miles south of the Rio Grande, and we would change our southern boundary accordingly. I would annex this territory as indemnity for past depredations and as a grim reminder that we are not going to permit a continuation of these outrages. And if this reminder should not have the desired effect I would continue to move the line southward until the Mexican Government was crowded off the North American map.

The Mexican Government is a putrid, suppurating sore on the body of the Western Hemisphere, and the world is looking to Uncle Sam to perform the necessary surgery to remove the very roots of the disease. The operation must be performed with judgment and discretion, but firmly. Vacillation, equivocation, and irresolution will only encourage a repetition of past misconduct.

It is a melancholy fact that American citizenship possesses no particular value or significance in foreign lands. In many countries, owing to the extreme lack of appreciation of America and American institutions in their own protection, our subjects are forced to disguise their citizenship, discard their national identity, and represent themselves as subjects of other nations. This is a sad commentary; nevertheless it is the absolute truth.

I want to live to see the day, and I trust it is not far distant, when American subjects will be protected and respected the world over, on land and on sea. I want to see the day when an American citizen can boast, as of yore, that he is an American, in whatever land or clime he may find himself. I want to see the old "U. S. A." restored to its former prestige and glory. The time was when the "Stars and Stripes" was loved and revered at home and honored and respected abroad; when there was no greater pride or privilege than to be an American citizen. God hasten the return of that blessed day.

SPEECH

OF

HON. CHARLES D. CARTER,

OF OKLAHOMA.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, May 23, 1919.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2480) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York, in charge of this bill, has so well stated the case that I hesitate to have anything to say in the premises. The bill, as was stated by the gentleman from New York, presented for consideration is the result of the work of the last session of Congress. The estimates were given by the department in the usual way, and when the bill was made up by the committee these estimates were reduced by some $700,000, if I remember correctly. Then the bill passed through the House at about the same amount as was reported by the committee.

Then the bill went to the Senate and the Senate raised the amount appropriated by the House by some $422,000. In conference this Senate increase was reduced by $376,000, making the conference report carry $76,000 more than was carried by the bill as it passed the House. This bill presented here to-day is the exact conference report without the change of a word or a letter, having had consideration first by the House, then by the Senate, then by the conference, and afterwards the conference report having been considered and passed in the House, and it only failed in the Senate on account of the filibuster conducted by Senators FRANCE, SHERMAN, and LA FOLLETTE at that time. So there is really no new matter in the bill. There is nothing that was not given the most serious consideration by the last Congress, and therefore I hope we will be able to pass the bill without very much discussion under the five-minute rule and in a reasonably short time. Of course, the House must always consider these matters. There are many new Members here who do not know what is in the bill and will want to know, and I, with the gentleman from New York, will be very glad to give any information I can at any time with reference to any of these items contained in the bill.

Now, just a word in connection with what was stated by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNYDER]. These two gentlemen agreed that whenever legislation was sought that would release the competent Indian from the supervision of the Indian Bureau obstacles were invariably encountered. That has been true ever since I have been a Member of Congress, but before going into that I will say that the Indian has only been subject to the civilizing influence of the white man for some 200 years past. When the white man first came to this continent the Indian was pushed back and did not rub up against and amalgamate with his civilization, but finally the white man permeated the whole Western Hemisphere and came in close contact with the Indian, and as he did so the Indian became civilized. We have now a great many Indians who have been released from departmental supervision and I think a great many more ought to be released, and I shall cheerfully and heartily join with the gentleman from New York in any measure that will look to giving competent Indians more liberty. But after all, Mr. Chairman, the Indian has made wonderful progress. He has accomplished in perhaps a couple of hundred years what it took the egotistic, bragging, bluffing, blowing Anglo-Saxon 2,000 years to accomplish. [Applause.]

It is true he has been subject to the civilizing influence of the white man during that time, a thing for which he should be quite thankful and for which I think he is thankful, but the moment that a measure is presented here which has for its purpose releasing Indians from the supervision of the Government—and I say this without any reflection whatever on our present Indian Bureau, because the circumstances have always been the same ever since I have been here—that very moment we have first to contend with the inclination of the department not to relinquish jurisdiction and the inclination of this bureau, like every other department of the Government, to keep its hand on everything over which it has had supervision in the past. Just as a judge in a court dislikes to decide his jurisdiction away himself, so every department, so every individual, dislikes to surrender prerogatives. Now, there is but one body that can attend to having the Indian released. There is but one body that is competent to which the Indian can look for relief along this line, and that is the Congress of the United States. And what is the procedure?

Mr. FESS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I shall be very glad to yield to my friend from Ohio.

Mr. FESS. To put the question that the jurisdiction is persisted in because they do not want to lose it is rather degrading to the Indian Bureau, and to put it on the basis that we want to relieve the jurisdiction because we want to do more good for the Indian, and he resists that, leaves an individual like myself, who does not know, inclined to vote with the people who would be regarded as experts in having studied the Indian problem, and consequently I have been inclined to vote always with the Indian Bureau. I would like for a man like the gentleman who is on the floor and who certainly knows the problems to put the facts in a way that an indifferent man like myself, who does not know anything about the Indian question, can vote perfectly free, and I would like to shear these bureaus of some of their power, if I am not acting upon prejudice against them. I have had so much to influence me against them that I am afraid sometimes I can not act impartially toward them. If the gentleman can convince us, who are in the habit of voting for these experts because they are experts, that we are wrong I would like to join the crowd who demand the reform you have suggested.

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I will.

Mr. TILLMAN. Speaking of experts, I would like to ask the gentleman from Oklahoma who is at the head of the Indian Bureau at the present time?

Mr. CARTER. Commissioner Sells.

Mr. TILLMAN. Has he been a citizen of Oklahoma, or has he lived where there were any considerable number of Indians?

Mr. CARTER. No; I do not think so.

Mr. TILLMAN. In what State did he live prior to his selection as Commissioner of Indian Affairs?

Mr. CARTER. I think he came from Texas.

Mr. TILLMAN. Speaking of experts, the gentleman occupying the floor is an Indian, is he not?

Mr. CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILLMAN. To what tribe does the gentleman belong?

Mr. CARTER. To the Cherokee and Chickasaw Tribe.

Mr. TILLMAN. And born and reared in Oklahoma?

Mr. CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILLMAN. What per cent of the Indians of the country live in Oklahoma? There are 300,000 of these people in all America, I believe.

Mr. CARTER. About one-third of them.

Mr. TILLMAN. The gentleman served on the Committee on Indian Affairs during his incumbency in Congress, has he not?

Mr. CARTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILLMAN. Can not the gentleman qualify as an expert upon Indian problems?

Mr. CARTER. Well, I might qualify to my own satisfaction and to the satisfaction of all others who stand with me, but I might find considerable difficulty in satisfying some of the professional philanthropists and bureau officials who disagree with us.

Mr. TILLMAN. I will ask the gentleman how many men of Indian blood represent in this Congress districts in Oklahoma?

Mr. CARTER. Two.

Mr. TILLMAN. Is not one of the Senators an Indian also?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. TILLMAN. Your people down there are fairly just to the Indians, are they not, in that respect?

Mr. CARTER. We have about 120,000 Indians and about 2,000,000 people, and 3 out of 10 of their representatives are Indians and the rest are white people.

Mr. TILLMAN. Are not many of the county offices and other public positions held by Indians?

Mr. CARTER. In almost every county on the east side of the State there are Indians in the county offices.

Mr. TILLMAN. Are these Indians prosperous or poor?

Mr. CARTER. Many of the mixed-blood Indians are very prosperous, as are some of the full-blood Indians. Of course some of the uneducated full-blood Indians in Oklahoma are not prosperous. They may have an immense lot of wealth, but it does not get to them.

Mr. TILLMAN. The gentleman's opinion, then, is, I assume, that the Members who represent Oklahoma, three of whom are Indians, have the interest of the Indians at heart, and the opinion and advice of the Oklahoma delegation ought to have persuasive influence with the House in determining what should be done with the Indians themselves and the problems affecting their destiny.

Mr. CARTER. The gentleman asks me a question which I am inclined very strongly to answer in the affirmative, but which modesty prevents. Now, let me reply briefly to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS]. The gentleman being himself an expert knows that there are experts and experts, and that there are usually radical differences of opinion among these so-called experts. There are experts well grounded in efficiency and experts in name only, who know nothing whatever about the subject on which they are supposed to be experts. Sometimes the opinions and ideas of even our best versed experts are controlled more or less by selfish interests. This must be true in the very nature of things, for at best our most expert experts are nothing more nor less than human beings, and therefore might be unconsciously influenced by selfish interests. The gentleman may say that my position is influenced by the same selfish instinct. I am not gainsaying that, but I do say that being an Indian myself, having the interests of the progress and betterment of the race at heart, I have tried to my uttermost to eliminate selfishness from my view of these questions. I have tried to look at this proposition upon the broad and sole ground of helping to make the Indian self-sustaining and fully competent to care for himself.

But do not condemn the Indian Bureau throughout. No doubt they have done some very good work. Especially do I commend Secretary Lane's order for competency commissions, whereby a step is taken toward relieving the competent Indian from the shackles of Federal supervision. The difficulty is the Secretary has not provided a sufficient number of competency commissions, and those he has appointed I do not think have been active enough. If we had sufficient competency commissions that would go a long way toward solving the problem.

Mr. FERRIS. Is not the real trouble with the Indian problem the separating of the real Indian from the so-called white Indian?

Mr. CARTER. I was coming to that.

Mr. LITTLE. I would like to know if all the Osages are well to do financially?

Mr. CARTER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. SNYDER] has just stated that they have an annual income of $4,000 a year, man, woman, and child.

Mr. LITTLE. You said a moment ago that some of the Indian full bloods were not well to do.

Mr. CARTER. I do not think the gentleman caught my full statement. I said they were probably wealthy, but that their wealth did not always reach them.

Mr. LITTLE. That is what I am trying to get at. Do not the Osages get the use of that money?

Mr. CARTER. I think the Osages do, absolutely. I think they get as much money as they can spend judiciously.

Mr. LITTLE. I was confident the gentleman would know. I wanted the information.

Mr. CARTER. My friend from Oklahoma [Mr. HOWARD] can answer the question. He represents the Osage country. I think he can tell whether the Osages are getting what should come to them or not. I am not very familiar with that part of the State.

Mr. HOWARD. I will say that the bonuses and royalties are all paid out to the Osages quarterly.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. I would like to ask what is the basis of classification? That is, what proportion of Indian blood will classify a man as an Indian?

Mr. CARTER. Any quantum of Indian blood entitles a person to enrollment, and enrollment, as a rule, gives him a full share in the Indian estate. There are some enrolled with the Five Civilized Tribes as of one two hundred and fifty-sixth part Indian blood.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. That is, the Indian blood is very strong——

Mr. CARTER. Any amount of Indian blood classifies him as an Indian and entitles him to get on the rolls in full participation in the tribal estate, provided he has met other requirements.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. ANDREWS of Nebraska. If the committee is strongly convinced that the Indians are entitled to larger rights than they are now permitted to exercise, what objection, if any, would there be to the presentation of a bill that would bring that question squarely upon its merits and prevent the interference of points of order as suggested here a moment ago?

Mr. CARTER. I reply to the gentleman by saying that I introduced in the last session of Congress a bill providing, first, to give citizenship to all American Indians in the United States that were born in the United States; then providing to give them patents in fee and pay over all tribal funds and release from departmental supervision all Indians of less than one-half Indian blood.

Now, this proposition of one-half Indian blood is not an arbitrary division mark set up without reason. There are good reasons for it. Let us consider for a moment what it takes to constitute an Indian of less than half Indian blood. An Indian of half blood or more may have two ancestors with Indian blood, and therefore may have been raised as an Indian. Not one Indian out of fifty who has two ancestors with white blood in his veins was raised as an Indian at all. He was raised just as Mr. HASTINGS was raised and just as I was raised, among Indians, in an Indian community, and perhaps went through the Indian schools, but had some little opportunity of the white man's schools after he had finished the Indian schools and had the advantage of white parentage on both sides. The Indian of less than half Indian blood must necessarily have had white blood in the veins of two ancestors, of both his mother and his father, else he would be half or more than half Indian blood; so that when you take an Indian of less than half Indian blood you have a man who was raised not as an Indian at all but who was raised as a white man was raised, and who has had the advantages of a white man.

Mr. JACOWAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. With pleasure.

Mr. JACOWAY. I think the gentleman made a statement awhile ago as to which he is in error and to which I wish to call his attention. The gentleman stated that any amount of Indian blood entitled an Indian to be classed as an Indian and to be placed upon the roll. I want to ask the gentleman if he still stands for that?

Mr. CARTER. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. JACOWAY. You do not mean that, I am sure, because in the case of the Cherokees against the United States a different rule was laid down.

Mr. CARTER. The gentleman is mistaken about that.

Mr. HASTINGS. It does not require any greater percentage of Indian blood. Any percentage of Indian blood entitles you to be on the roll and gives you the same right as a full Indian, and there has never been any decision to the contrary.

Mr. JACOWAY. I beg to differ with the gentleman as to that.

Mr. HASTINGS. I have a roll over in my office now.

Mr. JACOWAY. Does a man not have to establish citizenship in the Cherokee Nation?

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes; he has to do that.

Mr. CARTER. There is no conflict in the decisions on quantum of Indian blood necessary to enrollment. In order

to be enrolled with and participate in the estate of the Five Civilized Tribes, decisions by the courts have set up three requirements. First, some degree of Indian blood, no matter how remote; second, actual bona fide residence; and, third, affiliation with the tribe.

This bill that I have been discussing proposes further that after patents have been given to Indians of less than half Indian blood members of the competency commission shall visit each reservation annually with a view to looking up those Indians of half or more than half Indian blood, going to their homes, looking into the condition of their life, talking to them across the table, and thereby ascertaining the number among that class of Indians that are competent and can be released from the supervision of the Government. My notion is that that is the safest plan to follow.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Who would form that committee?

Mr. CARTER. That committee would have to be appointed. My bill requires that one member of each of these commissions must be of Indian blood, one a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and one from the Indian Bureau officials with a civil-service status, and all to be appointed by the President.

The House, of course, could not have sufficient information to enable it to select the members of that committee. But the bill provides that this commission shall report annually to Congress. I wrote in that provision for the reason that I thought that the Congress ought to have a close supervision of the matter if we were to make the progress I thought we ought to make, so that we could be relieved of the charge that it was another Indian Bureau proposition, simply to go round and round and to get nowhere.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. FERRIS. We have some Indian competency commissions going around over the country now, have we not?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. FERRIS. Has the gentleman made an estimate of how much they have accomplished?

Mr. CARTER. I have not been able to.

Mr. FERRIS. May I inquire if they have done anything?

Mr. CARTER. Yes. They have removed some restrictions.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. What commission is that the gentleman refers to?

Mr. CARTER. The competency commission.

Mr. FERRIS. Is the information which they have furnished available anywhere?

Mr. CARTER. I have made inquiry about it, and I understand it will be ready in 10 days.

Mr. McKEOWN. So far as the character of the information is concerned, I understand restrictions have been removed from quite a number of Indians this year.

Mr. FERRIS. Would the gentleman have any objection to ascertaining the total number of Indians examined and the number declared to be competent by the commission?

Mr. CARTER. I will be very glad to secure that information and furnish it to the House.

Mr. FERRIS. If we ever solve this problem at all, I think it will be by dividing the real Indians from the white Indians.

Mr. CARTER. Our bureaus sometimes do not carry out the policies of Congress exactly as we intend, but they are the administrative officers, and no Congressman has anything to do with the carrying out or the execution of the law after it has been passed. The Congress can establish a policy, but it is left for the administrative officers of the Government to apply that policy to existing conditions. Congress proposes and the bureaus dispose.

I introduced the citizenship bill last year, and I think this, that since the Indian people have furnished to the Army of the United States from 300,000 persons about 10,000 soldiers, most of them volunteers, many of whom were slain, many of whom were wounded in the recent world's conflict; since they have purchased more Liberty bonds per capita than any other nationality, perhaps, in the United States; since they have contributed largely to the Red Cross and all the other war activities, the least that Congress could do, in my opinion, is to recognize them as full-fledged citizens of the United States. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. CARTER. I will be glad to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Does not the gentleman think it strange that we should discriminate in that we give the aliens who put on the uniform full citizenship and withhold it from the native-born American Indian?

Mr. CARTER. I certainly do. [Applause.] I think the Indian ought to be given the right of citizenship, the right to vote in every State of the Union. I think he ought to be given the right of jury service in every State of the Union. When this is done you will have placed in his hands the most potential instrument that can be given him to work out his own civilization and his own future.

I hope that at some time during this session of Congress we may be able to have this bill called up and placed upon its passage, and I really can not see that there ought to be any very serious objection to it.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I will be glad to yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. The gentleman would not favor removing restrictions from the so-called blanket Indians, would he?

Mr. CARTER. The gentleman did not hear what I said before my last few sentences. The bill about which I spoke provides for the removal of restrictions, for the delivery of a fee patent, and for the delivery of all tribal funds to every Indian of less than half-Indian blood, and provides for a competency commission to seek out all the competent Indians who are of half or more than half Indian blood, and to place them upon their own responsibility. Certainly I think there are some Indians who must have supervision, but I agree with my friend from New York that the supervision of Indians has been woefully overdone.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. In your judgment about what per cent ought to be supervised?

Mr. CARTER. That is a hard question.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. I understand that any answer the gentleman could give would be a guess.

Mr. CARTER. That is a hard question to answer, because none of the tribes, except the Five Civilized Tribes and the Chippewas in Minnesota, have rolls made or in process of being made which give the quantum of blood, so that there is no way of arriving at an estimate; but I should say we ought to remove the supervision of the department from perhaps 15 to 30 per cent of the Indians of whom we are now taking care, and as time goes on the others could be released right along by this competency commission. In that manner the matter would be worked out until we could see some time in the dim, distant future when we may end our Indian problem and discontinue our Indian appropriation bill; but just as long as our present system continues we can expect that the estimates for the Indian appropriation bill are going to increase from year to year, and that Congress will provide more money from year to year, so that instead of our expenditures for the Indians decreasing we are going to have an increase as we go along.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Will the gentleman permit a further question?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Then one fundamental difficulty in thinking about the proposition is that we have no absolute data that will give us the quantum of blood, the number of blanket Indians as contrasted with those who are civilized—I mean exhaustive, reliable data?

Mr. CARTER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. Would it not be a good idea, in connection with the census that is about to be taken, to secure data of that kind? Would such data be reliable?

Mr. CARTER. No; I think it would not be sufficiently reliable, because the census enumerator obtains his data in hasty fashion by going from house to house, without competent testimony. I think it would be better to have the data made up by the Interior Department or some department familiar with the problem, because they make up their data from competent evidence, administering an oath to the Indian to get at whether he is an Indian or not, and calling in witnesses just as they do in a court, which is not done in the taking of the census. Where so much depends upon this, I really think there ought to be a little more care taken in the making of the roll and the collection of the data.

Mr. FAIRFIELD. That is the reason I asked the question.

Mr. CARTER. I will say to the gentleman that my bill provides for the making up of this roll.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Have you determined even approximately the amount of money in this appropriation that will go for administrative purposes, and what amount goes to the Indians themselves?

Mr. CARTER. Does the gentleman mean in this bill?

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. Practically all the appropriations are for administrative purposes. The proposition of giving money directly to the Indians never was a good policy.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I am opposed to it.

Mr. CARTER. That has been abandoned except where the money belongs to the Indian. I think when the Indian has money in the Treasury of the United States, the quicker you get it into his hands the better for the Indian and the better for the Government. If he is a competent man he will make good use of it. If he is incompetent, he will perhaps blow it in and come down to the level of the rest of us. He will come down out of the sky and his feet will touch the ground; he will not be held off the ground by the Indian Service, and when his feet touch the ground he will be on a solid foundation. When he sees necessity staring him in the face he will go to work, or at least a good many of the Indians will. I would not advocate that with reference to the Indian's land, but I can see no reason why he should not have his money.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Perhaps this opposition to the measure that the gentleman refers to is because of the large amount of money that goes into the hands of the officeholders who administer this department.

Mr. CARTER. Be that as it may, I have never advocated any increase in appropriations to the administrative forces of the Government.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. No; but perhaps the opposition comes from the department.

Mr. CARTER. Oh, perhaps the gentleman is right about that. I did not understand him.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. The gentleman is undoubtedly familiar with the looting that took place on the White Earth Indian Reservation after the passage of the Clapp Act.

Mr. CARTER. I have a faint remembrance of it.

Mr. KNUTSON. The gentleman is not arguing in favor of a return to those conditions?

Mr. CARTER. Oh, no. The thing that I suggest would prevent what occurred under the Clapp Act, because my bill provides that before these restrictions are removed, and before the fee patent shall be delivered, the degree of blood of the Indian must be determined by the Interior Department in a competent way, so that he can not come into court, when he is a full-blood Indian, and swear he is only one-eighth, and thereby have the right to make a transfer. I understand that to be the point of the gentleman's question.

Mr. HASTINGS. Will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. HASTINGS. If the gentleman remembers, we put a clause in the bill, and I think it is the same in the present bill, which provides that in the future when rolls are made the degree of Indian blood shall be set out.

Mr. CARTER. On the roll?

Mr. HASTINGS. Which will meet the very suggestions that have been made.

Mr. CARTER. The difficulty with the Clapp Act was that it provided that all mixed-blood Indians might dispose of their allotments. But the Clapp Act did not provide for a determination and designation of the quantum of Indian blood of each enrolled member of the tribe. In other words, it made no definition of the term "mixed-blood Indian," which was a very necessary thing to do when so much depended on the difference between a mixed blood and a full blood. Therefore the result was that a full-blooded Indian would come into court and say, "I am a half-blood Indian," or "I am a quarter-blood Indian, and I want to sell my land." That was all the evidence that the court had, and in a great many cases the lands were sold for a pittance. Suits were brought by the Department of Justice and I think some of the land recovered, but I suppose some of it never can be recovered. It was a very unsatisfactory condition.

Now, that is the very thing we want to avoid, and by having the rolls made and having the roll, conclusive evidence of the quantum of blood contained in the Indian, that will be avoided.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I will.

Mr. KNUTSON. The gentleman is very well versed in Indian matters and he knows that there are many cases where the seven-eighths-blood Indian is much more competent to manage affairs than the quarter blood.

Mr. CARTER. Yes; that is true.

Mr. KNUTSON. I have in mind a case which occurred in the Winnebago Reservation, Nebr., six or eight years ago, where a well-known citizen acquired 80 acres of land, worth about $100 an acre. He gave the Indian an old Ford automobile and $500 in cash. The Indian took his Ford to the city, sold it, spent all of his money, and came back broke.

Mr. CARTER. To begin with, the quarter-blood Indian is not entitled to much protection from the United States, and he does not want it, because, as I stated a few minutes ago, if he is a quarter blood he had two parents—mother and father—who both had white blood. Therefore he was raised, not as an Indian in nine cases out of ten, but as a white man, and if he is found to be incompetent he is incompetent for the same reason that any white man is incompetent, and perhaps we can never do very much for him.

We had a case in my county where an Indian, a half-blood Chickasaw, made application for the removal of restrictions. He is a very bright young fellow, whom I had known all his life, and I ventured a little advice to the department on his case. I said: "This fellow has as much sense as you or I, but he is a gambler. I do not think he drinks to amount to anything. It is true he follows house painting for a business, but he runs a gambling house, and if you ever expect any results from him the quicker he disposes of his land the better, for the quicker he gets the money for it and gambles it off the quicker he will go back to work painting, and sometime, maybe, he may settle down and follow his trade. Under these conditions, the quicker you remove his restrictions and let him go the better, because the land could never do him any good." The Secretary admitted that that was a view the department had never taken, but said he was going to try the policy out on this Indian. He did, and I think the young man is now doing very well. I inquired of him the last time I was in Oklahoma City, and they said that he had settled down and had begun to work again; and a man told me that he painted his house and did a good job. He may not have as much money as he had a year ago, but he gets along very well.

Mr. UPSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. UPSHAW. As a matter of information, I happen to know of a case where one Indian who is very wealthy wants to make a contribution of several thousand dollars to build a new church. He is not allowed to give anything. By what sort of Government procedure will that man be allowed to do what he wants to do?

Mr. CARTER. That sounds so much like the letters that we Members from Oklahoma are getting every day that I am almost ready to accuse the gentleman of reading my mail. What State does this Indian live in?

Mr. UPSHAW. Oklahoma.

Mr. CARTER. I had thought as much. The thing that man will have to do will be to submit an application to what they call the field clerk, who is a kind of a local agent. Then after it is submitted to the field clerk under the present system it goes to the superintendent at Muskogee. The superintendent submits it in a report to the Secretary of the Interior. He refers it to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs refers it to the assistant commissioner, and the assistant commissioner refers it to the removal-restriction clerk, who in turn sends it back to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and then it goes back to the Secretary of the Interior. Then it is sent to the superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes, and finally back to the field clerk to advise the Indian, and by that time the result is that the Indian is either dead or the church has been built or its construction abandoned entirely. [Laughter.]

Mr. HAMILTON. A sort of circumlocution office, I guess?

Mr. CARTER. If the gentleman will permit, I will say that this is not guessed at; that is the precise procedure brought out on the examination we had of House bill 108, first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress. That was brought out by the commissioner himself, who stated on my cross-examination that this was the avenue through which the usual application must pass before it becomes final, and I think in all nine different men had to pass upon it before the Indian would finally get the matter settled.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. DYER. Will the gentleman give us some suggestion as to what he would advise?

Mr. CARTER. I just stated that competency commissions was the solution.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. If such a state of affairs has existed for so long a time; if the distinguished gentleman on the committee has known of those facts; if the other members of the Committee on Indian Affairs have known of those facts for so

long, whom shall Congress hold responsible—the Indian Department or the Committee on Indian Affairs—for not bringing in proper legislation doing away with this red tape?

Mr. CARTER. Congress has nobody on earth to hold responsible for it but itself.

Mr. BLANTON. We look primarily to the Indian Committee.

Mr. CARTER. I ask the gentleman not to make a speech while I am answering his question. Congress has nobody to hold responsible or to blame but itself. Take this specific case. That bill has been on the calendar for two years, but owing to the congested condition of legislation, because of war time, we were never able to get consideration of the bill. Outside of the Indian appropriation bill, I think we had consideration of only five or six bills respecting Indians during the war, and most of them were considered under unanimous consent. Of course, a man never could get a proposition like that through under unanimous consent.

Mr. BLANTON. This Congress will be in session day after day from now on, probably, we were last year and the year before last, and time and time again we met and adjourned without transacting any business. Surely the Committee on Indian Affairs could come in here with a piece of legislation if it wanted to.

Mr. CARTER. Did the gentleman mean to say that we adjourned many times without transacting business——

Mr. BLANTON. We had three-day adjournments time and again. The committee could have applied to the Committee on Rules with regard to the matter. The Committee on Rules was very vigilant last year in bringing in a rule on most everything.

Mr. CARTER. That reminds me of the story about the girl who when asked to marry told her would-be lover to "Go to father," and the young man in his lamentations said:

> She knew that I knew that her father was dead,
> She knew that I knew what a life he had led;
> She knew that I knew what she meant when she said—
> Go to father.

[Laughter and applause.]

The Rules Committee, as a matter of fact, had no time, with the other important duties of Congress here, to take this matter up during the war period. I am calling it to the attention of Congress now in order that during this session of Congress, and before it is over, this Congress may take some recognition of those 10,000 Indians who risked their lives for the American Government; that this Congress may do long-delayed justice by permitting those men to serve on the jury and to vote in each of the States of this Union. [Applause.]

Mr. DYER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. DYER. Would the gentleman apply that same principle to all people who were under the flag of the United States who have not full rights of citizenship?

Mr. CARTER. I would not want to apply it to some of the aliens who are here, if that is what the gentleman has in mind.

Mr. DYER. I have reference especially to the people of Porto Rico. We have given to them what is said to be citizenship in the United States. Yet they are denied the privileges to which the gentleman refers.

Mr. CARTER. I have no sympathy with denying them privileges.

Mr. DYER. And we have some people in this country who are not permitted to sit on juries who are supposed to be citizens of the United States.

Mr. KNUTSON. May I suggest to the gentleman that the position of the gentleman from Oklahoma would probably be guided largely by what party the Porto Ricans would affiliate with?

Mr. DYER. We have in this country thousands of people who are citizens of the United States who are not permitted to serve on juries.

Mr. CARTER. One reservation I would make about people of that character would be that I would not want to commit myself to voting for any measure which would give citizenship to any class of citizens who might be a menace to the country in such a crisis as that through which we have just passed.

Mr. DYER. The gentleman refers to alien enemies.

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. DYER. Oh, I agree with that most heartily.

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. RHODES. I understood the gentleman to state that a large percentage of Indians had attained that degree of efficiency, had made such progress, that they were entitled to citizenship, and that they are denied that citizenship.

Mr. CARTER. Not in our State. In the State of Oklahoma every Indian man and woman has the full rights of citizenship—suffrage, jury service, and all. What my bill seeks to do is to extend that right to all Indians in every other State.

Mr. RHODES. What I wanted to ask particularly is this: Is it, or is it not, a fact that a large number of those Indians prefer to retain their tribal relations rather than assume the burdens of citizenship?

Mr. CARTER. Oh, there are practically no tribal relations. Tribal relations is a misnomer.

Mr. RHODES. Is it a fact that those Indians actually desire citizenship?

Mr. CARTER. They will all certainly welcome it when they thoroughly understand it. We had hearings on this citizenship bill before the Committee on Indian Affairs last year. A large majority of the Indians who appeared before the committee earnestly urged the passage of the bill. It is true one or two young fellows opposed the measure, but they did so through a misunderstanding of its terms. They feared that the Indians would be taxed. Under present conditions all restricted Indian lands are nontaxable, and these two young men were afraid some provision of this bill would bring their restricted lands upon the tax rolls. Let me say now that this bill specifically provides that all inalienable or restricted lands shall remain nontaxable. There is no reason why taxation should follow citizenship. This burden should accompany the right to alienate, and it is so provided from the terms of this measure.

Mr. MACCRATE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I will.

Mr. MACCRATE. Does the gentleman's bill provide for the qualification of the members of this competency commission that they shall be Indians or white people?

Mr. CARTER. It provides that one man on each commission shall be an Indian.

Mr. MACCRATE. Under the present system what are the qualifications required for membership on the competency commissions?

Mr. CARTER. I will say to the gentleman there is no law authorizing a competency commission. That is provided out of an item that is carried in the Indian appropriation bill, a general item. There is some sort of a regulation for the appointment of competency commissions, and under that regulation they are appointed and they are paid out of this item, but there is no law which regulates their qualifications or anything else at the present time.

Mr. MACCRATE. Has he appointed Indians to do this work?

Mr. CARTER. I do not think he has appointed any Indians; that is, not in my part of the country. I will ask the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS]. Are there any Indians on the competency commission in northern Oklahoma?

Mr. HASTINGS. No.

Mr. CARTER. There are none in southern Oklahoma, but I have provided that one member of each commission must be an Indian, a man of Indian blood, and provided that one must be appointed from the Board of Indian Commissioners and that another must be appointed from civil service.

Mr. REED of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I will.

Mr. REED of New York. How about title to the land after this bill passes and they become citizens? Can they then deal with their real estate as they see fit?

Mr. CARTER. No; under the present law they could if made citizens, but my bill proposes to change that and to make alienable and taxable only the lands of those of less than one-half Indian blood.

Mr. LAYTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I will.

Mr. LAYTON. How much of the $15,000,000 appropriation in this bill is for purely administrative purposes and how much goes directly to the Indian for food, clothing, and subsistence?

Mr. CARTER. There is very little that goes to the Indian for food and clothing. Practically all of it is for administrative purposes except that part of the Indian fund which is paid out on the Indian per capita.

Mr. LAYTON. Which belongs to the Indian?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. HAMILTON. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. CARTER. I will.

Mr. HAMILTON. Why is it that the Indian appropriations are increasing when the number of Indians competent to manage their own affairs is presumably increasing?

Mr. LITTLE. That is the reason.

Mr. CARTER. That is a long and complicated story, but I will try to give a general explanation in as few words as pos-

sible. In the first place, it necessarily costs more as civilization and education progress. Therefore, as the Indian makes progress it necessarily involves additional expense to carry him on to a higher degree of civilization.

Second, more Indians are being taken in under the supervision of the bureau every year. To enlarge on this idea just briefly let us remember the fact that when the first Indian appropriation act passed Congress many years ago, as I now recall, it carried less than $10,000, to be used principally for investigation, and so forth. When the investigations were made some of these Indians were placed on reservations. It then became necessary to establish agencies on these reservations not only for civilization of the Indian but as a protection to the white settlers located nearby. Ultimately these Indians must be allotted on reservations, involving considerable expense for making up rolls, surveying of lands, filing of allotments, and so forth. After allotment the expenses continue to increase, for there must be the establishment of schools, of farm instructors, of hospitals, and other organizations for the protection of the Indian's health and civilization.

When it is remembered that this entire great Republic has been carved from the domain of the red man, and that he has been divested of title and ownership to a very large portion of his former holdings, certainly there must be no doubt of the obligation of the Federal Government to assist and help on to a self-sustaining status all Indians who are incompetent of self-support. But this policy should not be carried to the extent of bringing under the supervision of the bureau any class or tribe of Indians who have already been sufficiently civilized to support themselves in a fair and reasonable way. The progress of these matters has very naturally made large increases in appropriations necessary.

In my opinion the Federal Government has no business expending Treasury funds for the higher college education of individual Indians. When we have carried the young Indian of either sex through the common-school course, having given a general instruction in reading and writing in the English language, mathematics, geography, hygiene, and so forth; when we have given this individual substantial instruction in some kind of vocation or trade, my notion is that the obligation of the Federal Government, so far as gratuities from the Treasury are concerned, have been fully carried out.

If, however, these Indians have funds of their own with which to pursue the higher education, then our bureau might be justified in carrying them up still further by the expenditure of tribal funds.

Third, and very important, by no means are all competent Indians being released from supervision of the bureau. Little explanation is needed as to this third proposition. That is, the failure of the bureau to release Indians from supervision as soon as they become competent. Unless our Indian Bureau takes a more liberal view of this proposition, it is certainly the duty of this body to use the strong arm of Congress, to use a street expression, in "separating the sheep from the goats."

Again, in justice to our Interior Department and the Indian Bureau, let me commend the policy of establishing so-called competency commissions, the purpose of which is to place upon his own responsibility every Indian found to be competent. Again let me voice my earnest conviction that not a sufficient number of competency commissions to do this work are now on the job, and those that have been on the job have, in my humble judgment, not always taken a sufficiently liberal view of releasing the Indian; that is to say, the policy has resulted in releasing some competent Indians, but it has by no means been of large enough scope to fully accomplish the work. The very first duty should be to release from supervision every Indian found sufficiently competent to make his own way. When that is done we will not only require a less expenditure of money but we will permit those employed in the Indian Bureau to give better and closer supervision to the full-blood Indian, the incompetent Indian, who, when all is said and done, is the only real ward of the Federal Government. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. And in addition to the object named to be attained by this bill the gentleman neglected to state that the bureau has control of great sums of money——

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. And lands of large value, which makes it necessary for the bureau to hang on——

Mr. CARTER. Oh, well, that leads us into the discussion of another complicated subject, which I have already discussed and on which I think there is little disagreement between the gentleman from Washington and myself. Lands on the reservations can never be allotted to the acre. Therefore there is always some surplus land after allotments are completed. That land must be sold and proceeds placed in the general tribal fund. This, of course, requires supervision; but the money ought to be paid out per capita and distributed among the Indians, so that each will have funds to improve his allotment if he is a farmer, or enter into some other business activity if he is not an agriculturist. Let us proceed as expeditiously as possible in allotting the Indian and settling up his tribal estate. Let us capitalize his funds, give him what money is coming to him. Let him use it judiciously if he can, or spend it if he will. Let us not continue holding this competent fellow up by the arms so that his feet can not touch the ground. Even if he spends his money and is released from supervision, he will then get his feet on the ground, have a substantial basis from which to start, and, in my opinion, will make his own way. [Applause.]

Mr. EMERSON. There are some Indians who have property that can take care of it?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. EMERSON. And some squander it?

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. EMERSON. How does he compare with the white man who has inherited money from a father who has died?

Mr. CARTER. I think such a comparison might be made without detriment to the Indian. Among those Indians who are educated and civilized there would perhaps be a smaller percentage who would squander their property than among the white men, because they have had better opportunity for education.

Mr. UPSHAW. Is there anything in this bill that will change that governmental circumlocution you talked about a while ago, by which an Indian could spend his money and become a free man?

Mr. CARTER. I am very glad the gentleman brought that up. There is an amendment to this very bill, proposed by my friend from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS] and myself, which gives to the Muskogee office final jurisdiction in the settlement of all these matters among the Five Civilized Tribes, except that an appeal may be taken within 60 days on any case. That would cut off some of the red tape and the necessity of going around the elbow to get to the mouth. But I really have some trepidation about it. I apprehend that some of our friends will not be satisfied and a point of order will be made against it. However, I hope not. It is good, substantial legislation, looking to progress, advancement, expedition, and economy, and gives ample protection to the Indians. It will inure to the improvement of the work and the service and cut off a lot of unnecessary labor and red tape. I hope the House will adopt it.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time. [Applause.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 31, 1919.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include addresses in the room of the Speaker, Thursday, October 30, 1919, upon the occasion of the presentation to Maj. Gen. H. P. McCain of a silver pitcher and tray by the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The addresses are as follows:

ADDRESSES DELIVERED IN THE ROOM OF THE SPEAKER, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1919, UPON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION TO MAJ. GEN. H. P. MCCAIN OF A SILVER PITCHER AND TRAY BY THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following inscription was engraved on the silver tray:

"Presented to Major General H. P. McCain by his admirers in the Senate and House of Representatives of the Sixty-fifth Congress as an evidence of their high regard for him as a soldier and in appreciation of his great efficiency and uniform courtesy while he was the Adjutant General of the Army."

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Ladies and gentlemen, I have been asked by Mr. HUMPHREYS, of Mississippi, who has been the manager of ceremonies, to call this meeting to order and to introduce the speakers, which I am very glad to do. Speaker GILLETT sent me word to state that he would have been here himself to attend to the matter, but that he had been invited to a dinner with the King of the Belgians. Inasmuch as that is perhaps the last invitation he would ever get to dine with a king, of course he accepted and is absent [laughter]—and, by the way, I might say that the King is a very democratic man.

I think there is not a Member of the House and perhaps of the Senate, although I am not authorized to speak for the Senate at all, who does not feel under obligations to Gen. McCain and who does not entertain the most friendly feeling toward him. [Applause.] I will give it as my opinion publicly, as I have frequently done privately, that Gen. McCain is one of the most efficient men who were connected in any way, shape, form, or fashion with this war. I could transact more business with him in 5 minutes than with anyone else I knew in 20 minutes. He always knew what he knew, and he knew how to say it and get through with it.

While Gen. McCain is a great American, and this is America's day in a very general and large sense, in another sense it is Mississippi's day. Gen. McCain is from Mississippi. BEN HUMPHREYS, who was very active in getting up this testimonial, is a Mississippian, and the first speaker on this occasion, Senator CHAMBERLAIN, is a distinguished Mississippian. There is one thing that has always struck me about Mississippians, and that is how well they succeed when they get up North. [Laughter.] At one time they had three United States Senators from the extreme Northwest, and one of the most distinguished Congressmen who have served since I have been here—Gen. Black—was a Mississippian. At one time Mississippi had seven Senators, and so, without any further preliminaries, I introduce Senator CHAMBERLAIN, of Oregon, who during the war was chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Senator CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure to participate in this presentation ceremony and to represent Gen. McCain's friends in the Senate. Gen. McCain, if I mistake not, entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1881 as an appointee of a then distinguished Member of the House of Representatives from Mississippi, and later one of her most distinguished Senators, Mr. H. D. Money. He went up to the academy as a raw Mississippi boy, as all of us are down there, like our good friends from Missouri, and soon distinguished himself in his classes, without any influential friends and without anything to aid him except his own inherent ability and energy. Upon graduation, Gen. McCain served in the line first as a second lieutenant in the Infantry, and then as a first lieutenant, and later as captain of Infantry, and in all of these places he made a name and a mark for himself as a most excellent soldier, and a gallant one to boot. When the Spanish-American War broke out, Gen. McCain was in Alaska with his command. He was one of the first of the expeditionary force that went to the Philippines. He rendered excellent service there as an officer of the line, and notwithstanding a very severe illness, which came very near taking him away, he recovered and performed a second tour of duty in the Philippines, acting, I believe, then in The Adjutant General's department under Gen. Wood in putting down the insurrections in the islands.

From 1900, when Gen. McCain went into the office of The Adjutant General, he performed almost entirely the duties pertaining to that corps, until August 26, 1918, when he was transferred to the line with the rank of major general. Gen. McCain, on his return from the Philippine Islands, stood a competitive examination with all of the captains in the Army and won over all a position in The Adjutant General's office, taking the rank of major, being appointed later as The Adjutant General of the Army, and he was holding that position in August, 1918, when he was transferred to the training camp at Camp Devens, I believe, as major general, commanding and training a division.

In whatever capacity Gen. McCain served he not only proved his efficiency, but he won the heart of everyone who had anything to do with him. [Applause.] When the Mexican embroglio occurred, Gen. McCain was occupying the position of Adjutant General, and it will be remembered that the whole Military Establishment was in a state of chaos. It became necessary to mobilize and federalize the National Guard of the several States and to arrange for a volunteer force, and it was Gen. McCain's energy and efficiency which enabled this work to be done, bringing it almost from a state of total unpreparedness to a state of splendid efficiency when the Army was finally demobilized.

I have been in intimate touch with Gen. McCain in his department since I came here in 1909, and I have had an opportunity to watch him as a soldier, as a citizen, and as a man. I have seen him stand at his desk from morning until night at the busiest time of the mobilization of our troops for the war which has just closed, and there was not a man, woman, or child who could not go to him at any hour of the day or night, ask him for information, and receive it, it being given cheerfully and always with a smile upon his face. [Applause.]

We usually think of a military man as a severe man, we think of a courageous man as an unapproachable man, but, my friends, Gen. McCain was neither severe nor unapproachable. There was no one who could not approach him and feel that, whatever he desired to know, the information would be imparted promptly and with chivalrous courtesy and kindness.

May I say that when he was transferred from The Adjutant General's department on the 26th day of August, 1918, to command a training division there was not a man in the Senate or in the House who did not feel a sense of shock at the change. I say that without questioning the purpose of the Military Establishment or the efficiency or ability of Gen. McCain's successor; but here was a man who had mobilized the Army of the United States for the Mexican border and had done it splendidly; here was a man who had been in The Adjutant General's department from 1900 until 1918, whose ability was conceded and acknowledged by everybody, transferred in a night to command a division, and everybody knew that that was not his particular line of duty. Some of us took the liberty of going to Gen. McCain—I among the rest—and suggesting to him that if his friends could do anything to keep him where he was and where he had performed such splendid service, they would be glad to do it; but like the true soldier and man he is, he said, "I am first a soldier, and whatever command I receive I obey." [Applause.] I do not think I am violating any secret when I say that so shocked was the Military Committee of the Senate at the transfer—not because we did not think he was able to do his full duty there, but because we felt he could render his best service to his country in The Adjutant General's office—that we called the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War before the committee to ascertain why Gen. McCain had been transferred from the department which he had mastered and where he had rendered such splendid service to command a division at Camp Devens, and I am glad to be able to say to you gentlemen that both the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff said that the change was not because of inefficiency, because he was recognized as one of the most efficient Adjutant Generals the Army ever had, but because they wanted a fighting man to train divisions, and Gen. McCain was a fighting man. [Applause.]

I have already spoken too long. I think it is well that we present Gen. McCain with this testimonial of our appreciation of his uniform courtesy and his general efficiency and the splendid service he has rendered to his country. I think it is proper that we "keep not our kisses for his dead, cold brow," but tell him what we think of him. We of the Senate join you of the House in making this presentation, and I feel I echo the sentiments of the Senate when I say it could not be made to a worthier man and a braver soldier nor to a more magnificent specimen of the citizenship of America. [Applause.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Ladies and gentlemen, anyone who would undertake to introduce Mr. Speaker CANNON to an American audience would be what Charley Edwards used to call a "plumb idiot." I suppose there is not a man or woman of the slightest intelligence in all the broad confines of the Republic who would not recognize him if you were to stand him up on a stump anywhere in the United States, and he deserves that great compliment. [Applause.] At one time there was a man named Dyer connected with the Senate in some capacity, I think as a reporter, away back before the war, who wrote a little book about as big as my hand and about as thick, that all of you gentlemen ought to read. He gave his personal intimate impressions about the bigwigs in the Senate. He tells of Webster and Clay and Calhoun and Jefferson Davis and Col. Benton and Gen. Cass and a number of others. It is a very interesting book. After eulogizing Senator Benton as a great man, he began to talk about his egotism. He said he was remarkably egotistical, but that it was not offensive; that he had grown into a great national institution. Now, Uncle JOE is not egotistical. I think he is a very modest man when you consider what he has done and what he has been through—still in the bloom of his youth and beauty [laughter]—but somehow he has almost ceased to be an individual in public esteem and he has become a great national institution. [Applause.] I present Mr. Speaker CANNON.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the best thing that I could say perhaps could be said in a single sentence. I have listened to Senator CHAMBERLAIN, and I am sure that what I have to say would be better said than I can possibly say it in the few sentences I shall use later on if I were simply to say that I indorse every word that he said about Gen. McCain. Born in Mississippi—a great State wonderfully represented. All of the States have been wonderfully represented, and they all constitute the United States. But I say to the Mississippians you have not any monopoly in Gen. McCain. He belongs to the United States. [Applause.] I would rather have lived the life he has lived and performed the service to the Republic that he

has performed than to have been Speaker of the House of Representatives, to have been a Member of the Senate, or to have had a four-years term as President of the United States.

The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd for a' that.

I shall soon cross over—oh, not right away, if I get my way about it. [Laughter.] I would like to round out the century; I am not afraid to quit, but if these doctors are going to make you live 150 years I wish they would hurry up. [Laughter.]

Gen. McCain, the country appreciates your great service. History will do you full justice, but, after all, and I turn here to Mrs. McCain and your daughter, the Congress of the United States and the people of the country owe you something now, because when you are dead and gone and they are dead and gone, you will be dead, and while it is nice to dwell in history, as you will, yet some recognition of your great service, as I say, ought to be given by the people now.

That is about all I have to say. I never have spoken from a manuscript in my life. I have to catch at what I say, and I am always very glad if somebody will say something before I do, because it then gives me a little something to build on, to indorse or disagree with. [Laughter.]

Gen. McCain, in presenting you with this testimonial of our appreciation we honor most ourselves. [Applause.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Ladies and gentlemen, I present to you Gen. McCain. [Applause.]

Gen. McCAIN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have been very fortunate in my service in the Army. I have received promotions and honors that I never dreamed of. I have been treated with courtesy and great consideration by everyone with whom I have done business. It was not hard for me to be agreeable and smile at my desk during the rush at the beginning of the Great War. At that time, as you gentlemen know, there was inevitable confusion, as must happen before the organization begins to function. You gentlemen had your troubles as Congressmen. In addition to that, you had requests of all sorts, from all sorts of people who had a right to expect that you would get them information and who called on you to do work outside of your duties as Congressmen. In doing that work naturally you would go to the War Department and to other bureaus. Those of you who did business with me would make requests, and a great deal of my time was taken up in trying to explain why the requests could not be granted. I laid the cards on the table. I gave all of the information that I had. I am not conscious of ever having withheld any information. I thought you were all entitled to it, and when I did that, no matter what the decision was, I found every one of you acquiescing cheerfully and willingly. You were willing to cooperate with me and to support me in any decision of the kind that was made. So it is always with an American. You can deny his requests, you can turn him down, but if you will tell him why, and give him a man's explanation, he will accept it. [Applause.] You gentlemen treated me with so much courtesy and consideration that it was no trouble for me to be courteous.

For that courtesy and consideration and for this magnificent testimonial my heart is full of gratitude. [Applause.]

Ours Is a Government of, for, and by All the People. It Is a Government of Law and Order. It Does Not Tolerate Anarchy.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS L. BLANTON,

OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 31, 1919,

On Senate concurrent resolution 15.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, were I a woman I could with proverbial accuracy now exclaim, "Oh, yes; I told you so." For during a period of over two years, without cessation, I have earnestly preached from the floor of this House the fact that the labor unions of our land were not controlled by the thousands of honest, law-abiding, deserving, loyal Americans belonging to such organizations, but were dominated by selfish, autocratic, lawless, anarchistic leaders who sought not to help the laborers of the country but to destroy our Government and establish in its place a minority class rule by force, terror, and violence known in Bolshevik Russia as a soviet.

Warning after warning have I given you, my colleagues, urging that definite action be taken in time to protect our 110,000,000 people from suffering and calamity.

While the Congress has "hollered" against the high cost of living, we have permitted for months the strike of the longshoremen and expressmen of New York to continue, with laws violated and laborers seeking the privilege of working violently attacked by strikers, and even killed, resulting in thousands of tons of priceless food rotting and wasting for want of laborers to handle it, with thousands of men refusing to work and refusing to permit others to work who wanted to work.

For six weeks now we have permitted to flourish the steel strike, precipitated, urged, and led by the anarchist, William Z. Foster, who, not only from the stump in years past but likewise in phamphlets and books written and published by him, has preached and arrogantly advocated not only I. W. W.ism, disregard of all laws, and anarchy, but also bloody revolution and the overthrow by force of our beloved Republic.

The people of the United States were astounded by the evidence of the I. W. W.'s attorney, Jacob Margolis, of Pittsburgh, Pa., given in the Senate hearing the other day, showing his cooperative working hand in hand with said William Z. Foster, whose present leadership of the steel strikers was specially arranged and approved by Mr. Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor, both approving both the man and his conduct with respect to said strike. It has been against the autocratic domination of labor unions by such anarchistic leaders I have preached, and not against labor unions organized for proper, lawful purposes. I have been endeavoring to protect the laborers of our land against their own worst enemies within their own households seeking to lead them to everlasting destruction.

Concerning the threatened coal strike, when to-night 400,000 miners are to quit work in an attempt to starve and freeze 110,000,000 people, these miners are under solemn contract with the mine operators to continue work under existing conditions until the war is over, but not to extend beyond March 16, 1920. The war is not over, and will not be over until the peace treaty is ratified and peace is proclaimed by the President. We have soldiers still on duty, who enlisted for the duration of the war, not only in England, France, and Germany but also in far-away Russia, and our men are still on duty in active service on the high seas, who likewise enlisted only for the duration of the war, and who, though clamoring in vain for their releases, are still held to duty. They must all have food, clothing, fuel, arms, and ammunition.

Now, what are these miners earning at this time? Last Monday the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODS] placed a statement in the RECORD—page 7589—showing that the monthly wages paid to certain named miners by the Borderland Coal Corporation, at Borderland, W. Va., in 1918 ranged from $257.92 to $547.82, and during this year up to October 1, 1919, such monthly wages ranged from $253.60 to $301.60. He also showed that during the time above stated there was paid to said miners named, after deducting all their bills for house rent, groceries, store accounts, lights, coal, doctors' bills, and insurance, net amounts ranging from $112.37 to $412.57 per month. Of course, it is presumed that the above miners earned more than the general average, but certainly the ones named are not suffering.

Yet through their autocratic leader, John L. Lewis, who has ignored, defied, and denounced the President of the United States, 400,000 miners are now demanding a flat increase in wages not of 5 or 10 or 15 per cent but an increase of 60 per cent, and in addition they demand that they shall work only six hours per day and only five days per week, and yet be paid for a full day's work and for a full week's work. This demand is absurdly ridiculous. Every grown human being on earth in good health should work eight hours per day and six days per week.

The President of the United States has denominated this strike as unfounded and unlawful. But he is not the only one who so designates it. The President has been the laborers' best friend. He has been a friend to the miners. He appointed as a member of his Cabinet the Secretary of Labor from the official family of the miners' union. But we find a man closer still to the miners who denounces this strike. In the center of the front page of the Pittsburgh Post, Wednesday, October 29, 1919, from Charleston, W. Va., the former president of the United Mine Workers of America, Tom L. Lewis, declared that this proposed strike is inconsistent with the policies of the union and a crime against the people and the union.

Yet the present president of said United Mine Workers, John L. Lewis, who has ordered these 400,000 men to quit work to-night, has violently denounced the President of the United States because he has assured the people he will enforce the law. And the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING] endeavored to print in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to-day this harsh denun-

ciation of the President, and when I prevented his publishing the same by objecting to it, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING] very unkindly asserted that I was in favor of hanging all laborers as high as Haman. As a matter of fact, I was sent to Congress by the votes of laborers. I have been their co-laborer and friend during the 47 years of my life. I am for them when they are right, but against their leaders when they are wrong. The only ones I advocate hanging as high as Haman are the anarchistic leaders who preach bloody revolution and the overthrow of the Government by force, and even then I want them hung by law. What I want is a law that would authorize their hanging. We hang a man for murdering another. Why should not we hang a man who tries to murder thousands of innocent women and little children in an attempt by force to overthrow an established Government of law and order?

And because I have opposed what I have considered to be unreasonable demands of various labor unions and autocratic leaders, both with respect to increased wages during war time and their demand for beer and saloons, the editor of the Washington Times, Mr. Arthur Brisbane, permitted his paper to print on its front page not long ago my picture, accompanied by the statement that I was "the meanest man and opposed to all unions." It will be remembered that concerning this editor, Mr. Arthur Brisbane, Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer, then Custodian of Alien Property, but now Attorney General of the United States, on September 14, 1918, stated:

> The facts will soon appear which will conclusively show that 12 or 15 German brewers of America, in association with the United States Brewers' Association, furnished the money, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, to buy a great newspaper in one of the chief cities of the Nation, and its publisher, without disclosing whose money had bought that organ of public opinion, in the very Capital of the Nation, in the shadow of the Capitol itself, has been fighting the battle of the liquor traffic.

And on page 742 of the printed hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on the Judiciary, Mr. Arthur Brisbane testified that he had borrowed $375,000 in cash from Mr. Feigenspan (a brewer) without interest or bankable security, to buy the Washington Times. It is well known that I am the only Representative from Texas who in either the Sixty-fifth or Sixty-sixth Congresses made a speech on the floor of the House in favor of national prohibition. Could this not be the reason why Mr. Arthur Brisbane's Washington Times designates me as "the meanest man" and not the fight I have made against autocratic labor leaders' demands?

Never in my whole life have I opposed labor unions organized for lawful purposes. No man is a truer friend to laborers than I am. I began earning my own living and helping to support orphaned brothers and sisters when I was only 10 years old. I know what it means to earn daily bread by the sweat of the brow. I have always fought against the unreasonable, autocratic demands of labor leaders and the disregard of law and anarchy advocated by them, and will continue to fight same as long as I live. I have been abused and unjustly vilified in Congress by men speaking in the name of organized labor, but some day the honest, loyal laborers of our land will realize that after all I have been their true friend and have risked my life many times to save them from their own worst enemies.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OSCAR E. KELLER,
OF MINNESOTA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 31, 1919,

On Senate concurrent resolution 15.

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, in the speeches just delivered the Members of the House claim they champion the cause of the common people. But what have they done for the common people? You have been in session here since early in May—several months—and you have not raised a hand to help the common people in reducing the high cost of living. The people whom you represent and claim you will defend are the ones who are being preyed upon by the profiteer by reason of the wholesale exportation of the necessaries of life. The real reason for the threatened strike is the high cost of existence, and the working class for whom you are speaking are those who are directly affected by the mounting costs of foodstuffs. The costs of necessaries of life have been increased so tremendously that it is no longer the question of the high cost of living, but the high cost of existence. And the people whom you claim have not been heard from will be heard from later on. All you have to do is to make a few investigations to secure the desired information, and this may be secured without much effort in the State of Minnesota, in which State I have the honor of being a resident. The reason why you have not heard from the common people is because they are not organized and have no voice, except through their Representative in Congress. The high cost of living can be reduced, and several weeks ago I introduced a joint resolution providing for an embargo on foodstuffs, which, if enacted into law, will be a remedy for this distressing condition of affairs. If this resolution had been acted upon promptly, as it should have been, I am sure that the people would now feel confident that Congress is really interested in doing something for them.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and there it lies without any action having been taken thereon. Why has it not been acted upon? Have we any legislation of greater importance to the common people than that which will curb the evil which now confronts us? The poor people can not exist on promises, but they will make great sacrifices if they can get assurance that we are endeavoring to help them. Do they have that assurance from what this Congress has been doing?

What I have just said should not be overlooked by the minority Members of this Congress, as the present administration has had the reins of Government for several years, and when they were called upon to reduce the high cost of living, which they had promised to do, they claimed there were not sufficient laws upon the statute books with which to deal with the problem. Why did they not enact sufficient laws during the years they had control of Congress? Has this menace just been born; is it new to them; did not they ever hear about it until this Congress was called into extraordinary session last May? Why did not the minority party make an effort to do something during the present session. It is apparent to me, from a close study of their well-prepared remarks during the past few weeks, that they are endeavoring to "pass the buck" to the Republicans, and the Republicans are in a very polite and diplomatic manner endeavoring to "slip" it along to the present administration.

The present administration has been promising for a long time to remedy the condition and reduce the living costs, but thus far they have done nothing but amend their promises. They may have been sincere in their promises and felt they knew how to get at the root of the evil by prosecuting the profiteers and having released from cold storage many tons of foodstuffs. They started in the right direction but did not accomplish anything. Why? Just as soon as the foodstuffs were released they were immediately exported, and this will have a tendency to increase prices still more during the nonproductive season of the year—in the cold of the winter.

It is not too late yet to make an effort to do something for our people. Let us lay politics to one side for the time being and unite our efforts with the single thought in mind of doing that which will remedy the present alarming condition.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. L. S. ECHOLS,
OF WEST VIRGINIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 31, 1919,

On Senate concurrent resolution 15.

Mr. ECHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I represent one of the largest coal-producing districts in the country. Most of the miners in my district are union miners, but, above all else, they are loyal Americans. If this strike were left to a vote of the miners of my district, in my judgment it would fail by at least 75 per cent of the American citizens entitled to a vote thereon. I make that statement upon information from reliable sources. It has been brought out in the discussion of this resolution that the miners were wrong in their demands. Let me call the attention of the House to the fact that the miners throughout the country have not expressed themselves either for or against the strike called to take place at 12 o'clock to-night. No opportunity has been given them to express their sentiments in this matter. I know the conditions and difficulties under which the miner lives. I would not throw one thing in the way of the miner in his efforts to obtain better living conditions or better pay when circumstances justify his demands; but organizations of whatever nature, or captains of industry, however powerful, in their re-

quests or demands which have to do with the production of the country should take into consideration the rights and interests of the general public. That general public is the most vitally interested party in this gigantic struggle. Neither the miner, the operator, nor the Congress can evade the responsibility to the people who will suffer most seriously in this crisis.

The world is somewhat upside down. The strike, if it comes to a test, will make this unhappy condition worse than it now is. The communists and the agitators throughout the country are happy, indeed, when opportunity presents itself for them to vent their pent-up hatred upon a distressed world.

I would be unfaithful to the trust reposed in me if I did not support this resolution. It does nothing more and nothing less than pledge the support of the Congress to the President of the United States in his efforts to uphold the dignity and the majesty of the law. Could any American citizen, whether he be a miner or a Member of Congress, do otherwise? Whenever and wherever law and order have failed, chaos and anarchy have followed.

The strike can not materially succeed because in its very inception there was wrong—wrong in the extreme demands of the Cleveland conference—that could not under any circumstances be met without stupendous injustice and tremendous burdens upon the general public throughout the land. The demands were so extreme as to shock the country. The commerce of the country, the transportation of food, of material used in the employment of other labor, are dependent upon coal. Not only the coal miner is required now to work and live under strenuous and adverse circumstances, but the rest of the world is in the same condition; and therefore for a mere handful of would-be leaders in the miners' organization, without any authority from the miners themselves, to throw this tremendous burden upon the people is without justification.

This strike can not succeed for another reason, and that is it lacks the support of the American people. I believe this resolution will pass this House without a single dissenting vote. We only represent the sentiment of the people generally throughout the land. No cause that does not have the support of the American people can succeed in a country like ours.

The liberty of the people depends upon law enforcement, and no liberty is worth the having unless it is under the protection of the law; and in my support of this resolution I do nothing except pledge my efforts in upholding the rights of those who are entitled under any and all circumstances to protection. There has been no time since the Civil War that the destinies of this country have been so endangered as they are to-day, and there has been no time in the history of this country from the adoption of the Constitution to this good day that Congress stood with such unanimity upon one side of any great question. This within itself ought to be sufficient to convince those who are undertaking by force to secure their demands that their cause is not justifiable and can not succeed.

Against Revolutionary Forces Which Would Disrupt Our Country.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ALBERT JOHNSON,
OF WASHINGTON,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 31, 1919.

On Senate concurrent resolution 15.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The resolution adopted by the Senate and now before the House reads as follows:

Whereas the enforcement of the law and the maintenance of order for the security of life and property and the protection of the individual citizen in the exercise of his constitutional rights is the first and paramount duty of the Government and must be at all times vigorously and effectively safeguarded by the use of every means essential to that end; Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That we hereby give the national administration and all others in authority the assurance of our constant, continuous, and unqualified support in the use of such constitutional and lawful means as may be necessary to meet the present industrial emergency and in vindicating the majesty and power of the Government in enforcing obedience to and respect for the Constitution and the laws, and in fully protecting every citizen in the maintenance and exercise of his lawful rights and the observance of his lawful obligations.

Mr. Speaker, on such a resolution there can be no division. The resolution amounts to a reaffirmation of the oath of allegiance. The resolution is in support of the Government.

Mr. Speaker, seven years ago I became a candidate for Congress. On Saturday, August 10, 1912, I put forth a platform which embraced the platform of the Republican Party and two planks of my own. These were as follows:

1. "*I favor a rigid restriction of immigration.*"

2. "*I believe in the right of labor to organize, to strike, and to strive continually for better conditions. I am, however, unalterably opposed to the idea of 'one big union,' and to the revolutionary tactics which would first of all destroy and even now is jeopardizing labor unions. I contend that the church, the family, and organized labor must unite at once against the scheming forces who are striving might and main to disrupt every free institution that has brought the United States to the proud position that it holds among the nations of the world.*"

Mr. Speaker, that plank was in the nature of a prophecy. Events have borne out the fears held by me at that time. I stand on those planks now as then. Labor has the right to organize. Labor has the right to strike. But a revolution must not be engineered through the ranks of labor or through the ranks of any part of the people under the flag of this Government. It makes no difference whether they are union or nonunion, aliens, naturalized, or native citizens, in high places or in low places.

Mr. Speaker, I hope to be a candidate for nomination and reelection to Congress. I shall stand on the planks I have read and on the vote which I shall cast for this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I extend these remarks on the permission granted through the request of the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL].

The Public and the Labor Unions.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLIFTON N. McARTHUR,
OF OREGON,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 31, 1919.

Mr. McARTHUR. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me to extend my remarks, I wish to print in the RECORD the following editorial from the Morning Oregonian of October 24:

THE PUBLIC AND LABOR UNIONS.

Samuel Gompers can not mislead the American people by the pretense that refusal of the industrial conference to accept the labor federation's definition of collective bargaining is a declaration of war on the principle of labor unionism. Nor can he intimidate the people by declaring war on behalf of that definition. The industrial conference had to consider something of more pressing importance than the question whether an employer ought to bargain collectively with representatives of his own employees only or with representatives of a union composed of all employees in his entire industry. That is a debatable question. But the conference had to deal with the self-evident fact, proved by a number of glaring examples, that organized labor breaks bargains and is too much in the hands of men who make bargains with the intention of breaking them—men who deliberately aim to destroy the present industrial system with the deliberate, avowed purpose of wrecking it and of constructing a communist, soviet system out of the ruins.

A bargain, collective or otherwise, presupposes an honest purpose of the parties to observe its terms. It implies responsibility of the agents making it for its observance by those whom they represent. It precludes any suggestion of force or compulsion by one party to bring the other to his terms. Mr. Gompers and his associates have gone far to destroy their credit as parties with whom a bargain should be made, because their acts do not square with these conditions. Employers may fairly maintain that it is folly to make a bargain with men who, they know beforehand, will not keep it. Still greater folly would it be to make a bargain with men whose purpose is to break it and by successive new demands to ruin the employer and take possession of his property. Past, present, and coming events prove that these are the conditions with which American industry has to deal.

New York printers have a contract under which they work for a certain period at agreed terms. They violate it by taking a "vacation." New York longshoremen, who were paid 33 cents an hour in 1914, are now paid 65 cents. They demand $1 and agree to abide by the decision of the national adjustment commission of the Shipping Board. The board awards them 70 cents and reminds them that, "as wages have gone up, productiveness has gone down." It promises to consider "a material improvement in the performance of the men as a warrant for an increase of pay" in addition to that awarded. They strike in contempt of their agreement and in defiance of their leaders. When T. V. O'Connor, president of their union, declares the strike ended and appeals to them to go back to work, they mob him, fire on him, and he has to be rescued by the police.

A new union of steel workers was formed by William Z. Foster, an American, who has written extreme I. W. W. pamphlets and whose methods were to promote revolution by "boring from within" the unions which the I. W. W. seeks to destroy. He professes to have abandoned his radical beliefs, yet he continues in close communion with Jacob Margolis, who frankly and boastfully tells a Senate committee that he is an "anarchist syndicalist" and that Foster came to him for help in organizing the strike. He secured the indorsement

of the I. W. W. and of the "union of Russian workmen" which has been formed in the United States for revolutionary ends. This man describes the Plumb plan of railroad operation as the "first step toward the new future" and the soviet government of Russia as "the most forward-looking creation on the globe, far better than anything in America." The steel strike was first opposed, then adopted, by the American Federation of Labor, the moderate leaders of which were pushed on by the radicals.

Emboldened by their success in coercing Congress three years ago, the railroad brotherhoods present the Plumb plan, under which the railroads would be bought and owned by the Government and operated by the employees in conjunction with the managers, and they threaten to strike unless it is adopted. Thus a soviet would practically control the railroads, for the executives would have small voice in management, with the threat of a strike constantly held over their heads. That scheme was indorsed by the federation.

The coal industry presents the most successful example of collective bargaining on a large scale in this country. The United Mine Workers are working under a contract which does not expire till March, 1920, but that union presents to the operators in the shape of an ultimatum demands for a 60 per cent advance in wages, a six-hour day, five days' work a week, to take effect November 1, under threat of a general strike.

It is unions which do such things as these with which employers refuse to consider collective bargains. They refuse to deal with unions which break bargains or which have fallen into the power of revolutionists who aim to destroy the American Republic and set up the minority rule of a soviet founded on force. Occasionally the honest, loyal American officers of a union, like the courageous O'Connor, order their striking, contract-breaking members back to work, but often—too often—the unions yield to the radicals and are in their power. The officers of the federation yield also, when honor and conviction demand that they make a stand for American principles, among which fidelity to contracts, resistance to revolution, and rule by the majority stand first.

The American people struggled for a quarter of a century to bring capital into subjection to the rights of the public. They have defeated the efforts of capital to dictate. They now face an effort at dictation in the name of labor, which is as contemptuous of the rights of the public as capital was formerly. The spirit of the oft-quoted "public-be-damned" epigram is just as apparent in the present conduct of labor as it was formerly in that of capital. The public is just as determined not to be damned by labor as it was not to be damned by capital. When labor comes with a threat to tie up the railroads, to extinguish the steel furnaces, and to cut off the fuel supply with winter at hand unless its demands are conceded, the people recognize it as an attempt to hold up the United States, and they will fight.

In taking this attitude the people do not oppose labor unions as such; they oppose only a leadership with revolutionary aims and contempt of contracts. They are no more desirous of breaking up organizations of labor than they were of breaking up corporations when capital became arrogant. The unions fill a necessary, useful place in the community and are needed especially to restrain greedy, tyrannical, reactionary employers. If the employers' delegates in the industrial conference imagine that the present temper of the public assures them support in a campaign to destroy unionism, they err as grievously as do the radical labor leaders who are now running amuck. The public desires the unions to purge themselves of their revolutionary, irresponsible leaders, to renounce those purposes which are destructive to industry, to recognize the sanctity of contracts and the rights of the public. Subject to these conditions, the people desire the unions to live and grow strong, that they may serve labor more effectually than they now do. The protest is against the effort of any class, any minority, to ride roughshod over the whole Nation in assertion of its pretended rights and in contempt of the rights of the majority. Within those limitations there is abundant room for the activity of labor unions.

Safeguarding Constitutional Government.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ISRAEL M. FOSTER,
OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 31, 1919.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, the resolution which has been unanimously approved by the Senate and which is now before the House reads as follows:

Senate concurrent resolution 15.

Whereas the enforcement of the law and the maintenance of order for the security of life and property and the protection of the individual citizen in the exercise of his constitutional rights is the first and paramount duty of the Government and must be at all times vigorously and effectively safeguarded by the use of every means essential to that end: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That we hereby give the national administration and all others in authority the assurance of our constant, continuous, and unqualified support in the use of such constitutional and lawful means as may be necessary to meet the present industrial emergency and in vindicating the majesty and power of the Government in enforcing obedience to and respect for the Constitution and the laws, and in fully protecting every citizen in the maintenance and exercise of his lawful rights and the observance of his lawful obligations.

This resolution has been inspired by the bituminous coal strike scheduled to go into effect to-night at midnight. A reading of the resolution will show that its purpose is that of a declaration by the legislative branch of our Government calculated to advise the public that we are in favor of "enforcement of law" and "maintenance of order," for the "security of life and property," and, further, that we are in favor of the protection of the individual citizen in the exercise of his constitutional rights under our Government.

It is not the purpose of this resolution to pass upon the merits of the present controversy between the miners and the operators. Indeed, the President in his statement on the coal strike, issued on October 25, begins the last paragraph with the following sentence: "I express no opinion on the merits of the controversy." The President, in referring to the Indianapolis proceedings, says "they were not only unjustifiable but unlawful * * * and wrong, both morally and legally." This from the head of our Government, and after investigation and deliberation. I mention this not to detract in the least from the proposed effectiveness of this resolution, which will, doubtless, have the unanimous support of all Members of this House. No man is worthy a seat in this House unless he is willing to fairly meet any issue involving the stability of his Government. This is no time to dodge. Should our people ever reach the point where the majesty of our laws and the power of our Government were no longer respected, then, indeed, will they be on the road to rapid ruin. The merits of the controversy between the miners and the operators may be and should be disassociated from the merits of a resolution such as this, the purpose of which is to affirm and pledge our loyalty to the fundamental principles of our Government.

I represent a district which is one of the largest producers of bituminous coal in the country. It has 325 coal mines and produces annually 10,000,000 tons of coal. I have spent my entire life in a county composed in part of coal miners. I believe I have some knowledge of their manner of life and their mental traits. As I have listened to the remarks of various Members of the House concerning coal mining and coal miners I have been impressed with the belief that there is yet much ignorance in the House concerning them. What I am saying is aside from the merits of the present controversy, but is due a class of loyal and patriotic Americans, residents of my district, who may be at times greatly misunderstood. Will you pardon a reference to my home county, in Ohio? At the outbreak of the recent war we first sought to raise $100,000 for a "war chest." The resolution to raise this sum had scarcely been passed until the coal miners alone in our county subscribed over $140,000 for this purpose, and this impetus caused our "war chest" to finally total over $400,000. I mention this incident because it is typical of the promptness with which this class of Americans throughout my district responded to all patriotic movements. Their attitude concerning the several Liberty loans as well as war savings stamps was in line with their action concerning the "war chest." The local union at one mine in that county embraced a number of musicians who organized a band of 15 pieces, and nine of these men volunteered at our entrance into the war. I know such instances are typical of the course pursued throughout bituminous coal-mining sections of my entire district. I am not making these statements merely for the purpose of having them read at home, but I make them because the coal miners in southeastern Ohio are entitled to have you gentlemen in the House more correctly understand the patriotism which has governed them throughout this world crisis; and our coal operators were none the less loyal and patriotic.

Furthermore, I believe there is an erroneous impression on the part of some as to the amount of wages per year a miner receives. While our miners may receive a large wage during the work periods, yet my observation in Ohio has been that in normal times the miner who works every day there is work will average, per year, barely enough to raise his family in comfort and educate his children. Work is not continuous; suspensions are occasional. I was prosecuting attorney for eight years during a period ending some eight years ago. Of course, wages then were not as high as now. While prosecuting attorney I conducted an impartial investigation by our grand jury, seeking to determine the average pay per working-day of our miners covering a three-year period. We investigated both the miners' and the operators' records from the district and State offices, calling before us officials of each side, and found, to our surprise, that for that full three-year period the miner who had worked every day there was work would have averaged $1.05 per working-day for that entire period. I am not contending that that would be the average wage to-day, because wages are much higher, but I do invite your attention to a fair consideration of the undisputed fact that the miner who works every day he can get work must necessarily lie idle a part of each year. This has been the condition in southeastern Ohio.

I have no desire at this time to go into the merits of this present controversy. I am not trying to point out in what respects the coal operators are right or wrong or in what respects the coal miners are right or wrong. These remarks have been

invited because some gentlemen in discussing this resolution have left the impression that they believe all bituminous miners could work every working-day in the year if they cared to and that they get a fabulous sum for such work. In refuting these conclusions I am but doing what I am sure any operator in southeastern Ohio knows is due from the facts. I am not trying to incite miners to strike or to violate any law. I hope for a speedy settlement. My sole desire in making these remarks is that the House of Representatives, during a crisis like the one that is immediately upon us, may be fair, calm, and judicial in an honest attempt to arrive at the facts with a sincere desire to see that exact justice is done all parties to the dispute; and, above all, we must not waver in our protection to the 100,000,000 Americans who are not direct parties to this controversy. They have their right to live and to utilize the actual necessities of life. Their rights and interests should be, and must be, considered as paramount to the interests of both the coal miners and the coal operators. Let us do all in our power to safeguard the fundamentals of our constitutional Government. Let us do it promptly and unanimously. This is no time for partisanship; we must all be nothing but Americans.

The West Virginia Coal Miners.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WELLS GOODYKOONTZ,
OF WEST VIRGINIA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, November 1, 1919,

On Senate concurrent resolution 15.

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. Mr. Speaker, the matter now before us for consideration is a measure reading thus:

Senate concurrent resolution 15.

Whereas the enforcement of the law and the maintenance of order for the security of life and property and the protection of the individual citizen in the exercise of his constitutional rights is the first and paramount duty of the Government and must be at all times vigorously and effectively safeguarded by the use of every means essential to that end: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That we hereby give the national administration and all others in authority the assurance of our constant, continuous, and unqualified support in the use of such constitutional and lawful means as may be necessary to meet the present industrial emergency and in vindicating the majesty and power of the Government in enforcing obedience to and respect for the Constitution and the laws, and in fully protecting every citizen in the maintenance and exercise of his lawful rights and the observance of his lawful obligations.

The resolution I have just read has passed the Senate, and I trust will pass this House, by the unanimous voice of its Members. The measure and the necessity for its adoption have grown out of the call for a nation-wide strike of the coal miners of the country. The object sought to be attained in the service of notice upon those instigating the trouble that the representatives of the people without regard to party affiliations stand as a unit in their support of the Government in its determined plan to protect society at whatever cost.

The President has characterized the Indianapolis proceeding as "not only unjustifiable, but unlawful * * * and wrong, both morally and legally." This indictment comes from the head of the Nation, under the responsibility of his great office, after thorough investigation and mature deliberation. The arguments of coal operators and coal miners are one thing, but the voice of the President, speaking for the Government, and that is the say for all the people, is quite a different thing. That the strike is unlawful is not open to debate. The controversy arose in this way: From the union standpoint the country is divided up into districts or fields. What is known as the central competitive district comprises one of these districts or fields. Its jurisdiction covers Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and western Pennsylvania. Notwithstanding the contract between the union and the operators in this territory was not to expire until the ending of the war, which will not take place until the treaty of peace has been ratified and the President has issued his proclamation—I say, notwithstanding this, the union officials declared the contract would be ended on November 1, and invited the operators of that field to meet them at Buffalo to agree upon a new wage scale. Being unable to agree, they adjourned this meeting to Philadelphia, where they were still unable to come to terms, and thereupon the strike was called, not limited to the central competitive district—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and western Pennsylvania—but nation-wide, covering a dozen other States, affecting thousands of miners and operators who had never been consulted and whose voice had never been heard. In West Virginia certain of the fields are union and others are nonunion, but neither the union nor the nonunion were give an opportunity to be heard. In the union fields there are existing contracts, binding upon operators and miners alike, undisputed contracts, some of which will not expire until April 1, 1920, yet the Indianapolis officials paid no more attention to these covenants than did the Germans to their treaty obligations with the Belgians.

I confidently say that not one out of ten of the miners of West Virginia approves of this strike. They have not been consulted. As honorable men they do not want their contracts abrogated, much less repudiated. They are for the fulfillment of their contracts. The remaining 10 per cent of the miners represent, largely, those who have been sent into the State as walking delegates and agitators to stir up strife and disorder and bring discord and distress among the men, who happen to have a favored lot, mining thick seams of coal under genial surroundings, at wages, in some cases, higher than the union scale.

Our miners should be let alone, and the efforts of the Indianapolis leaders, acting without authority and as repudiationists, to corrupt them with the $15,000,000 campaign fund, should be resisted with all the just and lawful power of the Federal Government, reinforced by a wholesome public opinion.

Unionism in this country, speaking in general, is honorable, and their contracts are held inviolate, but an outlaw union here and there will be found, just as is the case with men individually and as forming other human societies.

The terms which the Indianapolis leaders seek to foist on the operators at the expense of the public are truly remarkable. Five days a week, six hours a day, 60 per cent increase. A proposition of this character is a blow to the principle of collective bargaining. It makes employers shrink for fear of the exertion of power by great numbers and it tends to embitter and render hostile those friends of union labor who have stood by it and seen it grow in power and influence to its present great position in the affairs of men.

Before concluding these remarks I wish to advert to another phase of the proposition. On last Wednesday a distinguished Member of this body, representing an organized mining constituency in the State of Indiana, in a very able address before this body, in graphic language, described the terrible conditions under which the coal miners of that State managed to exist. The gentleman tells us that the miner is routed out before day; that when he comes from the mine he is all wet and his body is "black with grease and grime"; that he "contracts cold, pneumonia, and consumption" on account of exposure to inclement weather; that he has seen miners pass his door with their "clothes frozen to their bodies to the extent that they rattled when they walked"; that they work in water half knee-deep; "in low coal where they have to double up like a jackknife"; that they are in constant danger of "electrocution and drowning."

That such conditions should exist in the State of Indiana, the State that produced Harrison and Hendricks and Voorhees, is a reproach and a disgrace to that great State. The fact that rational human beings would work under such conditions, when labor is in so much demand in other departments of industry, passes all understanding; that humane societies and charitable organizations of that State do not come to the relief of these unfortunate people does not speak well for these societies and organizations. It would seem that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals might take cognizance of the situation, even were it necessary to change their by-laws, in order to render relief in the premises.

Turning from the dark and dismal picture of the abject men and dreary conditions under which they work in the State of Indiana, of which Indianapolis is the capital, as represented by our fellow Member, possessed of intimate knowledge of such conditions and knowing fully whereof he speaks, I know it will give you pleasure to learn that in the great State of West Virginia the conditions are just to the opposite.

In West Virginia the miner is the most happy and independent of all our citizenry. He is not routed out before day, but goes into and comes from the mines at reasonable times, and usually at his own volition. It is true that when he comes out of the mines he is covered with coal dust, but he immediately goes to the bathhouse, where he is provided with hot showers and soap, and after cleaning himself he places his working clothes in his locker and puts on clothes as clean and neat and comfortable as those worn by the average professional and business man. West Virginia miners do not generally wear custom-made clothes; their suits, as a rule, are made to measure by a tailor. Our

miners are healthy and one of the circumstances often commented upon is that they are not subject to consumption and like diseases supposed to be due to the fact that there is a slight amount of sulphur in the coal dust which is to be found in the mines. West Virginia miners are not exposed to inclement weather. Their working places under the earth are cool in summer and warm in winter. Electric fans furnish them with a constant supply of wholesome fresh air which circulates through every entry, air course, and working place. Such a thing as a miner wearing frozen clothes, rattling like dry bones, has never been heard of in West Virginia. Our miners are too self-respecting to submit to any such indignity. Our mine laws require proper drainage of mines where water exists, which is rarely the case, and therefore our miners do not work in water half knee-deep; our miners have too much sense to allow themselves to be imposed upon in any such way, and our operators would not tolerate any such absurd condition. Our Indiana friend tells us that the miners of that State have to work in low coal, "all doubled up like a jackknife." Fortunately, in West Virginia the situation is different. The coal seams will average about 6 feet in thickness, and the miner, therefore, can stand erect. Certain of the coals—the coking coals—are soft and mine easily. Loaders frequently make from $10 to $12 per day. I was told by a mining engineer in McDowell County, W. Va., of a record case of a miner who loaded in one day sufficient coal to earn for himself $20, and this without assistance of back hand or helper. Some of our mines are electrically illuminated, as much so as the streets of this city.

The great majority of our miners are a happy and contented people. They are a churchgoing people. They educate their children. Their homes are comfortable with plastered rooms and provided with bath and hot and cold water, electrically lighted, and with yard and garden. Rents are cheap; no increase since the war.

Places of recreation, such as clubhouses and playgrounds for the children, are provided. Trained nurses are frequently provided by the operators for those who happen to become sick. Workmen's compensation is provided by the State at the entire expense of the operators. Liberal indemnities are paid to the injured, and very substantial allowances to the dependents of any who may lose their lives. Due to the efficiency of the State mining department, accidents, fatal and nonfatal, have been reduced to a minimum. The commissaries furnish the very best that can be bought, and goods are sold on a slight margin of profit, and in some cases at prices covering actual cost.

Our miners are delighted with their environment and their work. They would not quit their occupation for any other vocation. If left alone and free of the agitator from less-favored fields, they get along with their employers in harmony and in friendship.

West Virginians are proud of their miners, proud of their operators, proud of their coal, and proud of their State.

First Anniversary of the Signing of the Armistice Between Austria and Italy, November 4, 1918—Italy's Splendid Efforts in the War and Her Supreme Triumph.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AUGUSTINE LONERGAN,

OF CONNECTICUT,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, November 4, 1919.

Mr. LONERGAN. Mr. Speaker, November 4 being the anniversary of the signing of the armistice between Italy and Austria, I wish to extend in the RECORD my remarks before the Alpine Guards, of Hartford, Conn., on Italy's efforts and her supreme victory in the war:

"Mr. Chairman, members of the Alpine Guards, of Hartford, and friends, one year ago to-day the armistice between Italy and Austria was signed. To-day the Italian flag floats over a larger territory than it ever has since the days of the great Roman Empire.

"We have come together to celebrate an event that has been in the dreams of Italy for generations, and which was consummated only by the national determination of the Italian people at whatever cost to redeem her lost Provinces and to bring under her banner a united nation.

"Allied with the Imperial German Government and with her enemy, Austria, in what diplomats called the triple alliance, Italy informed her associates in August, 1914, when Germany threw down the gauntlet to the world, that her alliance was one of defense, not an association for aggression, and she refused to be a party to the conspiracy to make might rule the world.

"Viscount Grey, then secretary of state for foreign affairs for the British Empire, had stated long before the war broke out that the great value of the triple alliance to Europe was that it kept Austria and Italy from warring against each other. Consequently when Italy broke with her associates in 1914 she did what any honorable nation would do and what every right-thinking nation expected she would do.

"When the German troops were loosed upon Belgium, and when France and England had to muster all their strength, the Italian Government informed the French ambassador at Rome that France need have no fear of her Italian border. So far as Italy was concerned she could remove every French soldier from her Italian frontier garrisons and be assured her interests in the Mediterranean were secure. These facts, my friends, are written large in history. The German Government, unable to comprehend why a nation should cling to its honor rather than to patent material interests, was incapable of conceiving Italy's high standard and sent to Rome one of her greatest diplomats to prevent, if possible, the righteous wrath of the Italian people from falling upon Austria.

"To the eternal credit of Italy, be it said that he failed.

"In May, 1915, war was declared, and the first troops to move forward to the frontiers were the Alpini. 'These are our boundaries,' said the officers, 'but we advance to make new ones.' From that day till the close of the conflict the bravery and self-sacrifice of the Alpini have been a model to the world. Undaunted by the rugged character of the terrain over which they fought, undismayed by cold, glorying in hardship, suffering in silence, dying if need be, they carried the standards of Italy ever forward.

"To-day we look on Italy's story from the summit of victory.

"But it is well to go back to the terrible year of 1917, when Italy was hard pressed by her foe, but when she clung to the desire for victory with all the strength that was in her, come what may. I remember at that time I conferred with officials of the Royal Italian Embassy in Washington, and my heart went out to the nation at its great sacrifices. To think, for instance, that cards in Italy had to be issued for every kind of food; that meat could be purchased but three times a week. Olive oil, a staple product of the land and used exclusively for cooking, was rationed at the rate of a pint per person a month, and the population was in some places fed only on bread. These statements give a scant idea only of what the country endured. Her industries were seriously handicapped by the shortage of coal, her reserve coal supply had long since been exhausted, and even her beautiful forests had been destroyed so that railroads and war industries could be kept going.

"As the Prince of the Udine and Senator Marconi, in the United States on a war mission, then said, the need of Italy was for all material supplies, but principally for ships and coal, and more ships and more coal.

"But despite this hardship and despite the costly retreat of her troops at Caporetto early in November, 1917, Italy fought on with determination, and in November of 1917 stopped the Austrian advance.

"The United States, mindful of her great efforts, responded to her call as it has always responded to the call of free men seeking liberty from oppression. Food and fuel and ships were dispatched to Italy, and the moral support of the United States augured for the success of Italian arms under the white cross of Savoy.

"I use no figure of speech when I say Italy entered the year 1918 with her back to the wall. She had given lavishly of men and wealth from the very start. The peace strength of her armies in 1914 was 14,000 officers and 271,000 men, to which she summoned her mobile militia and classes enough to bring the total combatants in the first line to 1,000,000, with a reserve of 2,000,000 men in the territorials. It may be well here to state that during the entire war Italy mobilized 26 classes, and, according to official figures, had in the service 5,615,000 men. Of her armies 421,000 men were killed in the zone of operations, 3,100 were lost at sea, more than 50,000 died as prisoners, 22,000 met death in the zone of territorials, her wounded numbered 949,000, and 485,000 had been taken prisoners of war. She called upon the Alpini time and again, and those great troops furnished 80 companies to the colors. Italy's losses had been sustained largely before the campaign of 1918.

"Truly the prospect was dark.

"But Italy was soon to show she could bring victory out of suffering. In June, 1918, the Austrians, flushed with pride and aided by the best troops of Germany and Magyar battalions, succeeded in crossing the Piave River, to which stream she had advanced her line. It was the last supreme effort of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy to overthrow Italy. For the decisive test the central Government had concentrated on the Italian front practically her whole fighting force, 73 divisions, or 960 battalions, and 7,500 guns, and 54 of these divisions were crowded on the front of attack supported by 6,000 guns in battle position. Never in the history of Italy had her armies faced so formidable a foe.

"Then, too, Gen. Diaz and the supreme command decided for all time to end the threat of Austria. To oppose the forces of the foe he had but 51 Italian divisions. But their hearts were steeled with the thoughts of the eyes of all Italy upon them, and they possessed a courage known only to men fighting for their homes. On June 20 the savage attacks of the Austrians were pinned down, and two days later, defeated, broken, dismayed, the troops of Austria began their final retreat, leaving nearly 200,000 dead upon the field, while the Italian losses were but 90,000. From the Astico River to the Adriatic Sea the whole strength of the Italian Army was thrown against the enemy, and the Austrians were pushed back, back, ever back, never again to advance. During July and August Italy improved the lines she won, and in October, by a supreme effort, she fell again upon the Austrian lines, capturing 100,000 prisoners and 2,200 guns, so that a year ago to-day Austria was glad to save herself by signing the armistice that brought Italy again to her own.

"Not only in Italy, but in France, in Serbia, and wherever the fighting was keenest did the royal Italian forces distinguish themselves.

"On sea, as well as land, the colors of Italy waved high. Her battle squadrons were ever on the alert, her cruisers and torpedo boats combed the Mediterranean and the Adriatic for submarines while they held in continual blockade the great fleet of Austria. All through the naval engagements did her fleet work night and day, and the torpedoing of the *Viribus Unitis*, the greatest of the Austrian superdreadnoughts, by two Italian officers, Rossetti and Paolucci, who made their way to Pola in a small motor boat, was but an indication of the initiative and bravery of her sailors.

"The same characteristics that Italy displayed during the war were indications of the virtues we in America had come to look for in Italians. From the very time when Italian immigration began to bring to these shores citizens of Italy, they became at once assets to the American Nation. Inspired by a history that had given them a Columbus to revere, a Mazzini and a Cavour to honor, they became in business, in professional, in industrial life in America among the leaders of our land.

"The statistical division of the War Department has informed me that nearly 100,000 Italians were in the American forces during the war. This does not take into account the great number of Italians who returned to their country upon the entry of Italy into the war and before the entry of the United States.

"Connecticut early attracted them, and to-day one finds that the largest percentage of Italians and Americans of Italian parentage are located in Connecticut, New York State, and New Jersey. Progressive, industrious, law-abiding, they are enriching the Commonwealth by their settlement in it.

"The world to-day is passing through a period of unrest. What will be the ultimate outcome of it no one can say. But this one can surmise, that the nation or nations which most retain their better judgment and ordinary everyday common sense during these trying times will in the end be the gainers. The world is big, but it can hold only one Russia.

"Italy to-day is faced with the same reconstruction problems that engage the attention of all the nations. I had asked the late Italian ambassador at Washington, Count Macchi di Cellere, what he considered the best ways that the United States could aid Italy in this period of reconstruction, and, gentlemen, a communication that I will always cherish, whether in my public career or private life, was a letter to me he dictated on his deathbed, stating he had instructed the Italian high commissioner in the United States, Mr. Quattrone, to send information along the lines desired. Count di Cellere's letter reached me at the same time that I heard of his death from a sudden illness.

"There is no question but that Italy is entering upon one of the greatest commercial eras of her life. The trials of the war are over. Her commerce must seek greater foreign purchasers. The United States she has always found her best customer. Between Italy and the United States there always have been, and always will be, bonds of friendship that the years will cement more firmly rather than dissolve.

"Nothing could have evidenced this more than the splendid reception given to the Italian war mission when it came to the United States and to President Wilson when he visited Italy in January of 1919.

"Speaking at the Quirinal in Rome, he said:

"The Italians in the United States have excited a particular degree of admiration. They, I believe, are the only people of a given nationality who have been careful to organize themselves to see that their compatriots coming to America were from month to month and year to year guided to the places of the industries most suitable to their previous habits. No other nationality has taken such pains as that, and in serving their fellow countrymen they have served the United States, because these people have found places where they would be most useful and would most immediately earn their own living, and they have thereby added to the prosperity of the country itself. In every way we have been happy at home and abroad with the people of this great State.

"That same day, speaking before the Italian Parliament, Mr. Wilson stated:

"There is only one thing that holds nations together, if you exclude force, and that is friendship and good will. The only thing that binds men together is friendship, and by the same token the only thing that binds nations together is friendship.

"In Genoa Mr. Wilson placed at the monument of Mazzini a floral tribute, and that same day he visited and crowned with flowers the monument of Columbus. At Milan his heart went out to the League of Mothers and Widows of Italy's heroes who died in the war, and at Milan, too, as he himself said, he was deeply touched—

to receive at the hands of wounded soldiers a memorial in favor of a league of nations, and to be told by them that that was what they had fought for; not merely to win this war but to secure something beyond, some guarantee of justice, some equilibrium for the world as a whole which would make it certain that they would never have to fight a war like this again.

"All through his Italian trip, from his entrance to that country until his last address before the University of Turin, the President pointed out the reciprocal advantages that would accrue to Italy and the United States from a mutual friendship, sealed by the blood of soldier brothers in arms, who died for justice and truth.

"To-night, my friends, the Italian flag waves over Trent and Triest, and Italy that was unredeemed has been redeemed, and the glory of a new age is before her. The Adriatic question is rapidly nearing solution, and every effort is being made to meet the wishes of the Italian Government in an equitable and just settlement.

"Italy has given to exploration a Columbus, to sculpture a Michelangelo, to painting a Titian, to science a Marconi, to military art a Garibaldi and a Diaz, to theology a St. Thomas Aquinas, but, above all, and of more importance in these days of uncertainty and stress, she has given to the world a code of laws that will stand for all time as a sheet anchor for civilization, if it is ever going to arrive at the high purpose of creation.

"No nation has had a greater past.
No nation has a brighter future."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADOLPH J. SABATH,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 31, 1919.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, Senate concurrent resolution 15 reads as follows:

Whereas the enforcement of the law and maintenance of order for the security of life and property and the protection of the individual citizen in the exercise of his constitutional rights is the first and paramount duty of the Government and must be at all times vigorously and effectively safeguarded by the use of every means essential to that end: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That we hereby give the national administration and all others in authority the assurance of our constant, continuous, and unqualified support in the use of such constitutional and lawful means as may be necessary to meet the present industrial emergency and in vindicating the majesty and power of the Government in enforcing obedience to and respect for the Constitution and the laws, and in fully protecting every citizen in the maintenance and exercise of his lawful rights and the observance of his lawful obligations.

No Member of this House sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States can do otherwise than record his vote in favor of this resolution. As one who believes in our form of government, in our institutions, and having the utmost confidence in the administration and especially in President Wilson, I feel satisfied that he nor anyone else, with his consent, would in any way deprive any citizen of protection in the maintenance

and exercise of his lawful rights as stated in the resolution nor of his rights guaranteed him by the Constitution.

I am satisfied that the President will not abuse his great power so as to aid the coal operators or do anything that would in any way injure the cause of organized labor. He is a firm believer in arbitration, and I, as one who for years have advocated arbitration at the request of organized labor, hope that he will, if requested, again succeed as he has succeeded before. I am satisfied that the cause of organized labor and all labor in general can not be injured by arbitration, and therefore I trust that the labor leaders and the members will give arbitration most serious and careful consideration.

At present all the large plants and industries are supplied with coal. Only the smaller plants and poorer class of people are without a sufficient supply. Therefore it will be the middle class and the laboring people that will suffer most.

I am of the opinion that the cause of labor will be advanced and benefited if arbitration will be agreed to. I venture the prediction that any fair investigation on the part of a board of arbitrators is bound to be beneficial to labor, as such board could not ignore the evidence that would be forthcoming in proving conclusively the conniving manipulations between the producers, jobbers, speculators, and wholesalers of coal. Oh, I know how the laboring people feel; I know that they have full knowledge of the thorough understanding of the larger employers in many of our industries relative to organized labor. It is for that reason organized labor must be careful so as not to be placed in a false light and false position before the country. It must be known to the leaders that these large industries control a majority of the big newspapers of the country, and by clever editorials and advertisements can easily prejudice the minds of the people, and it would be most unfortunate for the cause of labor that it should lose the confidence and sympathy of the people. To-day the sentiment of a majority of the American people is already in doubt because the public has been made to believe that organized labor has not lived up to its contract. And if the strike should continue for any length of time and the cold spell sets in, causing untold hardship and suffering, surely the operators will have gained their point in winning the most important factor, namely, the sentiment of the public. This I can not too strongly impress upon the minds of all leaders and organizers of labor. The farmers, who would suffer the last and least because of their supply of fuel, have already gone on record against the strike, and surely the people in the large cities and manufacturing districts, who would suffer the most, will not look with favor on a strike at a time when they will be most affected by it. For that reason I, as one who has at all times stood by and advocated and shall continue to assist and aid the cause of organized labor and the cause of labor in general, hope, notwithstanding this late hour, that heed will be taken of the danger that confronts organized labor, and that it will not risk a premature battle which if lost will not only mean not securing its present demands but may endanger the future of an organization that has taken so many years to build up and demanded so many sacrifices on the part of many honest and sincere men.

I have the utmost confidence that if time, opportunity, and authorization be given to President Wilson, of whom it must be said that he has been and is a real friend of organized labor, that he will, within a reasonable time, bring about an adjustment of all claims which will be fair, equitable, and will secure a fair deal to all.

SPEECH

OF

HON. RUFUS HARDY,

OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, August 1, 1919.

The House had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7500) to protect the coastwise trade of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, at the end of 35 minutes I ask to be notified.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, this bill, in my judgment, illustrates to a large extent the character of reform and reconstruction measures that will be presented in all probability by the party now having the majority of this House. It illustrates the poverty of their ideas of reconstruction by showing that their idea is limited to the one thought of returning to their old policy and process of protection in every possible form. In other words, undoing as much as possible of the legislation of the Democratic Party along the lines of tariff reform and along the lines of building up the merchant marine by striking down the monopolistic privileges and advantages of American shipbuilders as fast as they can accomplish it.

It has been said, and it is true, that special interests never sleep. And so while we had on the statute books a law which accorded to the owners of vessels built elsewhere, but owned and registered in America, the right to engage in our coastwise trade during a period of the war and for 120 days thereafter, the special shipbuilding interests and allied railroad and coastwise shipping interests were not able to wait for the expiration of that time, but must hasten the repeal of that law instanter, in order to be given back the privilege of having sole right to build the only ships which would be permitted to engage in coastwise trade. The repeal contained in the proposed bill reinstates the old law and thereby restricts our coastwise trade to ships built in the United States. Now, the law that this bill proposes to repeal was approved October 6, 1917. It provides that during the present war with Germany, and for a period of 120 days thereafter, the United States Shipping Board may, if in its judgment the interests of the United States require, suspend the present provisions of the law and permit vessels of foreign register and foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry under the act of August 8, 1914, to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States.

Why was that bill passed and what is the history of legislation on this subject? I want to deal a little in generalities. The gentleman who just addressed you says that we want to get back to our long-established policy; that is, the policy of excluding every ship from American coastwise trade that was not built in the United States, however owned. That has been our long policy. It is a policy differing from that of any other great nation on the earth, and directly the reverse of the policy of the greatest maritime Nation on earth. England for over 60 years, the greatest shipbuilding and greatest navigating and mercantile country of the world, has permitted her merchants to buy their ships in any open market of the world where they could be bought cheapest.

Mr. SCOTT rose.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Let me say that I have only 35 minutes. I do not propose to interrupt anybody on that side, and I can not yield any time for an interruption. Bear in mind that it has been our policy to exclude from our flag any ship built anywhere on earth except in the United States, and to exclude from our coastwise trade any ship not under our flag. An American citizen might buy a ship built anywhere, but if he bought one built outside of the United States he could neither put the American flag above it nor use it in any of our coastwise or inland transportation. Many men have many times tried to change that policy, but always prior to August 8, 1914, every effort to do so has been defeated.

Under that policy we have had a history which the gentleman calls "the glorious prewar history," and he tells us that there is no opposition to a return to that policy. Mr. Speaker, for 50 years immediately preceding the war of 1914 our overseas merchant marine had an inglorious and an ignominious history. We did have a great coastwise merchant marine, but we had a disgraceful prewar condition under which our flag vanished from the high seas, and we had no overseas merchant marine. It is an easy thing to build up a great home industry of any kind for the manufacture of an essential necessity of a great people, if you exclude absolutely any competition from any other quarter of the globe. Suppose we had a law that provided that no woolen goods should ever be sold in the United States except those made in the United States—not a tariff upon it, but an absolute exclusion. Do you not know that you would build up a great woolen industry? Our woolens would come monstrously high, but our wool manufacturers would greatly prosper. We have had a great amount of coastwise shipping absolutely necessary to be done, and by excluding any shipping built elsewhere than in America we have built in America ships to meet the necessities of the coastwise trade, but we have built them at a cost which rendered any competition in them with the free and open shipping of other nations absolutely impossible. I want to go back and tell you a little of the history of this legislation. Let me give you a little of the story and of the history of our merchant marine. Prior to 1860 we had a great merchant marine engaged in the overseas trade, and why? Because prior to that time our ships were the best ships built for the money in the world and our seamen were the best seamen in the world. I am not sure, but think it likely that other nations had restrictions just like ours that protected their shipbuilders from competition. Building ships under the same restrictions with other

nations, we built and furnished to the commerce of the world the cheapest ships and the cheapest unit of transportation and got the trade.

When the war between the States came on, Confederate cruisers sank some of the merchant vessels of the United States, and over 800,000 tons of merchant shipping of the North was sold abroad, mainly to England. England had too much sense to persist in her restrictions or to refuse to buy ships built in this country and put them under her flag. I think it was about 1852 that England repealed her law forbidding her merchants buying ships abroad and sailing them under her flag. She was for her merchant marine. In 1861 to 1865 she bought our ships and put them under her flag in all her trades, and at the close of that war, owing to sales and destructions, America, from carrying 70 per cent of the commerce between her and foreign nations, dropped down to carrying less than 33 per cent, while England forged far to the front in shipping. What happened then? Did we strike the shackles from our shipping, as England had done? No. Wishing to coddle and protect another industry—that of iron and steel—we put upon our statute books a law which imposed a duty of 50 per cent on shipbuilding material. We had an old law excluding foreign-built ships from our coastwise trade, and this was continued in force, of course. Then our shipbuilding went up. In the meantime England had learned to build steel and iron ships and was putting them into the trade, and our shipbuilders, being behind in that respect and having a monopoly of the coastwise trade, said to themselves this: "If we retain the monopoly of the coastwise trade that will satisfy us; we can build for that trade, because no English-built ship can partake of it, but if we throw down the bars and let our merchants buy ships elsewhere and put the American flag on them and use them in our coastwise trade, England will come in and sell ships to our merchants, and we must go out of business entirely unless we build ships in competition with England." The shipbuilders were protected by an exclusive privilege to build the only ships permitted in the coastwise trade. The coastwise trade was seven-eighths of our entire merchant shipping, and so our shipbuilders said, "Give us an exclusive privilege of building seven-eighths of the shipping used by American merchants and we do not care what becomes of the other eighth." What happened? The 33 per cent of our foreign commerce that we were carrying, or thereabouts, at the close of the war began to diminish.

Some of the ships that were capable of going overseas, old wooden vessels, sailing vessels, and one or two ships that we had subsidized to carry the mail, continued to float, but every time an American merchantman went down on the high seas and the owner was called on to say whether he would buy an American ship and replace that which went down he was confronted with this condition, that if he did buy an American ship to replace the sunken one he had to pay from 50 to 100 per cent more for it than his British competitor would pay for a ship of the same tonnage. Let me give you an illustration. A ship that would cost, according to the statement of James J. Hill, $1,000,000 in this country would cost about $600,000 in England. This statement was amply sustained by the testimony before our committee. What did that mean? It meant that if an American shipowner bought an American-built ship he would pay $1,000,000 for it, $400,000 more than his British competitor, and finance it by 6 per cent bonds. It meant that in insurance he would pay insurance upon $1,000,000, $400,000 more than his British competitor; and for repairs he would pay in proportion, and estimating, as ship men do, that in 20 years the repairs equal the cost of the ship, he would therefore pay $400,000 more for repairs in 20 years than his British competitor. Depreciation is estimated by ship men also at 5 per cent per annum, and he must allow for depreciation on the extra $400,000. These items of extra costs and expenses add up this way: Interest on the extra $400,000 at 6 per cent, $24,000; marine insurance on the extra $400,000, $20,000; repairs on the extra $400,000 at 5 per cent, $20,000; depreciation on the extra $400,000, $20,000. So that if he purchased that million dollar American ship and put it on the ocean in competition with the $600,000 English ship of the same carrying capacity, in interest, insurance, repairs, and depreciation, he would have to bear a handicap of $80,000 a year before he got to the question of competing in operation. Consequently your American merchant said, "No; I will buy a British ship and put it under the British flag," and he did. The result was that in 1870, instead of 33 per cent, we had 28 per cent of our commerce carried under our flag; in 1880 we had less than 20 per cent; and in 1914 when this war broke out, when all or nearly all of the old ships had vanished, had sunk beneath the waves, or had been lost in some other way, we were carrying under our flag only 8 per cent of the commerce between us and other nations.

Mr. Speaker, that is the "glorious condition" that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SCOTT] wants us to return to, the prewar condition. That is the move that is being made now. I wonder if the mercantile interests of the United States are asleep. I wonder if they slumber while the shipbuilding interests are now seeking to obtain the same "old glorious conditions" that drove our flag from the seas? They contend that we can not build the ships as cheaply as they can build them in England. I want to tell you that as a member of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries I heard witness after witness before that committee when they were opposing the seaman's bill and claiming that it would prevent our competing with foreign ships say that our Great Lakes tonnage did not cost anything more than the English ships of similar kind, and they said that our shipbuilders could compete with England if given sufficient volume of shipping and permitted to build standardized ships.

This war has given the volume of business; this war has enabled them to standardize shipbuilding, and Edward Hurley says that the American shipbuilder to-day can compete with the shipbuilders of the world. On that I want to call your attention to just a little comment of Mr. Hurley in a letter to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, as follows

It seems logical that the United States Government will be very influential in establishing the world market price for vessels.

How? Well, let me tell you how. It may do it if we put our shipbuilders on their mettle and say, "You have got the finest shipyards; you have got the cheapest material, both wood and iron; you have got the most convenient coal; your labor may or may not cost you a little more, but you are building in large quantities. You can standardize your ships—build many ships of the same pattern—and as you build machinery and make shoes for the world, so you can build ships for the world. You can do that only in one way. You must beat the world in price." Can we do it? The shipbuilders will tell you no, when they are asking for special legislative favors, because, as all other human beings, they love a special privilege. The iron manufacturers and steel manufacturers furnish the material for our domestic-built ships. They said they could not compete. That was when they wanted a duty of 50 per cent on shipbuilding material. But when we passed the law putting material for shipbuilding purposes on the free list they did compete, and thereafter not an ounce or a pound of steel was bought from abroad unless it was some special order. Our shipbuilder did not need to go abroad to get cheap building material. He got it right here from our iron and steel manufacturers, who competed when they had to. Oh, we had the higher wages in 1860 than they had abroad, and we had higher wages for 40 years prior to 1860, yet the genius of America enabled our shipbuilders to build ships that competed with the world. The man in charge of the shipbuilding of the United States to-day says that we ought to set the pace to the world and build ships for the world. Mr. Speaker, if our shipyards are permitted, and I am not sure that they are—I think they are not—to make contracts and build ships for the world, they will have contracts to keep them busy at enormous prices for five years, while the tonnage of the world is being replenished and the destruction of the war is being made good. Why not do as I urge, and let the American shipbuilders begin now taking contracts to build ships for foreign merchants, and let the ships we have be allowed fo seek their market in the open markets of the world, and let our Government sell the ships we are bound to sell to the highest bidder, no matter where he comes from. Then our merchants will have an equal showing. I would be willing, other things being equal, to give a preference to American citizens in the sale of the Government's ships, but if we expect to establish a real merchant marine we will not do it by coddling or giving special favors either to the ship buyer or shipbuilder. Let our ship buyer go into the markets of the world, ours included, and buy his ship where he can buy it cheapest, just as the British ship buyer does. Then he will pay for his ship the same that the Britisher does, and he will go to sea and compete successfully. Mr. Speaker, there are so many elements that enter into successful competition that only good management can bring success. There are fixed or overhead charges every ship company has to pay, whether it does little or much business. So, therefore, the cheapness of transportation depends largely upon the volume of business. America has the greatest volume of business of any nation on earth, and with that volume of business of her own she can furnish the transportation for her own ships.

Let me illustrate by two ships, each of 10,000 tons capacity. Now, each carries the same crew. Each pays interest on the same bonded debt, has the same repairs, pays the same price for fuel and supplies, has the same depreciation, and pays the same marine insurance. If the ships cost the same, there is no possible question that all these items except wages are precisely the same. It is sometimes claimed that American ships must and do pay higher wages than English ships, but the fact is not disputed that since the seamen's bill went into operation wages on British and American ships are substantially equal. Now, to proceed with the illustration: Suppose one of these ships is British and the other American. Suppose the American ship sails fully laden out of New York for Liverpool, makes good time on her voyage, remains only a few days in the port of Liverpool, and returns fully laden with freight-paying cargo to New York. That would be first-class operating management. Suppose the British ship leaves New York only half laden, goes to Liverpool in slow time, hangs up in Liverpool 15 days securing cargo and loading, and then returns. Which one of these ships will make the more profitable voyage, regardless of a possible slight or even a great difference in wages? Or suppose the British ship goes out of New York full laden, makes quick voyage, makes quick turn around, and returns to New York fully laden, while the American ship goes out from New York well laden, makes a slow voyage to Liverpool, stays there 15 days, and returns to New York in ballast. How about the profits then?

Bear in mind that while a ship is crossing the ocean not exceeding 10 per cent of the cost of operation is wages; and it is estimated by the Shipping Board that a 10,000-ton steel ship, hung up in port, costs on an average $3,000 per day. I presume it would cost her $5,000 per day traversing the sea on her return trip in ballast, so that the ship that stayed in port 15 days and traveled 15 days on her return trip in ballast would have $120,000 in losses or expenses which she would have to make up by higher freights on her outward cargo. The ballast trip alone would consume half her operating cost.

Our merchant marine can never be made a success by subsidy.

The Republicans have claimed for the last 20 years that the high wages paid our seamen prevented us from competing with Great Britain. Let me give you the testimony of Hon. J. H. Rosseter, Director of Operations of the Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, before our committee the other day:

Mr. ROSSETER. The first time I ventured to send a ship out in the East India trade, which, by the way, was very much resented by our British friends, I sent out a 7,000-ton cargo ship. In making the round voyage on the theory of an outward and homeward cargo she would have carried 14,000 tons—7,000 outward and 7,000 homeward. Instead of that, her freight list showed she handled 27,000 tons on the voyage, which was explained by the fact that 13,000 tons was way-to-way business. She went to Manila and discharged a certain amount of cargo there and replaced it with cargo for Singapore; she went to Singapore and landed cargo and replaced it with cargo for Calcutta; she took a cargo at Calcutta for Colombo, for Colombo to Singapore, to Siam, and to Manila. In fact, in that constant interchange she carried on the one voyage 27,000 tons.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Rosseter, is it not a fact if the cargo space can be continually filled by profitable freight that that is a greater question than the cost of wages or anything else connected with the successful operation of the ships?

Mr. ROSSETER. Absolutely; it is the dominating factor.

Mr. HARDY. And also the length of time required to fill in this cargo; that is, to load and unload?

Mr. ROSSETER. Very important—dispatch.

Mr. HARDY. Now, is it or not a fact that the difference between the English and American wages would sink into insignificance in comparison with the good or bad management of the operation of the ships belonging to English and American companies?

Mr. ROSSETER. That is quite true. I put the difference in wages very far down in the scale of importance.

Good management avoids delays and ballast-laden trips. Competition depends upon good management, in utilizing every advantage, and no nation has more advantages than America, if her merchantmen will take them. But you can not make two ships of equal capacity but greatly different cost compete on the ocean, under the same flag or under different flags, for this reason. The ocean is free. Our treaties properly stipulate for equal treatment of our ships and foreign ships in our ports and in theirs. The flag makes no difference in the cost of operating the ships. Since an American citizen may invest in shipping under the British flag or under our flag, naturally if he can buy the British ship cheaper than he can the American he will buy the British ship and operate it under the British flag. This is what has happened in the past and all because under our law no ship could fly the American flag unless she was built in America.

That old law which prohibited an American merchant from buying his ship anywhere outside of America, if he would put the American flag on it, and then excluded ships under foreign flags from engaging in our coastwise trade, saved to American shipowners all our coastwise trade, but gave to the American shipbuilder a monopoly in the coastwise shipbuilding which caused American ships to cost nearly double what British ships cost. We are asked now in this bill to go back to that old law. If we do, what will happen?

The American ships, notwithstanding the great number we have, will go to a higher price than foreign ships. That will happen, and every man knows it who has fairly studied the question. If you are a merchant and wanted to engage in the overseas trade between New York and Liverpool and you saw in the harbor of New York two ships which looked just alike and you wanted to buy one of them and put it in the trade between Liverpool and New York you would make inquiry as to the capacity and worth of the ships. When you have investigated you can not tell which is the best ship. But you find a tag on one, "This ship may engage in the coastwise trade of the United States," and a tag on the other, "This ship can not so engage." What do you say then? You would say, "If I go to Liverpool with a cargo from New York to Liverpool I will bring imports from Liverpool to New York," which is the greatest import city in our country. But when I get my cargo discharged at New York I may find New York is overdone with cargo space going back to Liverpool. There is no cargo from New York. What am I going to do? I have got to go from New York to Savannah or Galveston to get a cargo in return. And if I have the foreign ship I have got to go in ballast to Savannah or Galveston. I can not carry a pound of freight from New York to either of those ports. I can not carry a passenger. I must take that long voyage of 1,800 miles around the coast of Florida, breasting the storm and dangers of the seas, with ballast which I must unload when I get there. It will cost me $50,000 to take that empty voyage; but if I have an American ship I can go laden with freight from New York to Savannah or Galveston and earn $100,000." Now which ship will you buy? You will buy the ship that permits you to go laden from New York to Galveston.

What does that mean? It means that you will give, regardless of what the ship cost to build, 50 per cent more for the ship you can use in this coastal trade than for a ship you can not so use, and so the American-built ship, because it has this exclusive privilege of our coastwise trade, goes up in price. Every man in the sound of my voice, if he has got the meaning of my words, knows that that exclusive privilege and consequent high price of American ships has driven our ships and our flag from the overseas trade. They say we have got a recent law on the statute books that admits foreign-built ships to our flag for overseas trade. That is true; but the same law treats them as foreign ships by excluding them from our coastwise trade; and when that law was passed I said to the committee that reported it out, "You will not have a foreign-built ship coming under the American flag under that law."

Experience demonstrated the truth of what I said. Until the World War no ships built abroad came to our flag under the permission given in that law. Our own citizens owned thousands of tons of ships under the British flag, but they did not try or care to put them under our flag, because they had nothing to gain by doing it and much to lose. He would read the law and say, "That does not give me a privilege that I have not already got under the English flag. I can sail from New York to Liverpool under the English flag, and I can sail from Liverpool to New York under the English flag. It does not give me a single privilege I have not got without changing my flag. Does it take anything away from me?" Yes; the English ships have certain privileges belonging to the English flag, among them the privilege to engage in the coastwise trade of a dozen different nations with whom England has a treaty of comity under which they may engage in her coastwise trade and she may engage in their coastwise trade. So that an American citizen with a ship under a foreign flag has absolutely no inducement to put it under our flag if you limit his rights under that flag to doing what he could do under any other flag.

So it turned out in experience, in practice, that not a foreign-built ship came under our flag until after the dangers of war made them seek our flag for safety from enemy destruction. Then they began to come. In the meantime, seeing that the law I have referred to was a dead letter—was useless—some of us tried to amend it.

In 1914 we passed the bill in the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and I want to have the privilege of reading to you in reference to it. Of course, I can hardly touch this subject in the time at my disposal. But in 1914 the House passed a bill amending the Panama act by extending the privilege of registering American-owned but foreign-built ships. That bill went over to the Senate. The necessities of the western coast

were such that a western Senator offered an amendment that the foreign-built ships which were admitted to American register might be permitted the privilege of engaging in coastwise trade from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast in order to relieve the necessities of a lumber trade and other urgent needs. It went into the Senate, and it was amended there by letting them go from the Pacific to the Gulf coast and from the Gulf coast to the Atlantic coast. It came back and went to a conference committee. The conference committee agreed, and here is what they agreed to:

SEC. 4132. Vessels built within the United States and belonging wholly to citizens thereof; and vessels which may be captured in war by citizens of the United States and lawfully condemned as prize, or which may be adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the laws of the United States; and seagoing vessels, whether steam or sail, which have been certified by the Steamboat-Inspection Service as safe to carry dry and perishable cargo, wherever built, which are to engage only in trade with foreign countries or with the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila, being wholly owned by citizens of the United States or corporations organized and chartered under the laws of the United States or of any State thereof, the president and managing directors of which shall be citizens of the United States, and no others, may be registered as directed in this title. Foreign-built vessels may engage in the coastwise trade if registered pursuant to the provisions of this act within two years from its passage.

That report was signed by every member of the conferees. It was signed by James A. O'Gorman, J. R. Thornton, JOHN K. SHIELDS, and WILLIAM E. BORAH on the part of the Senate, and by J. W. ALEXANDER, RUFUS HARDY, and O. W. UNDERWOOD on the part of the House. It proposed to let all ships registered within two years from the date of it, if they belonged to an American citizen, enter into the coastwise trade. Opposition to it developed at once.

The fight began, and we find this:

Mr. O'Gorman said:

In the first place, it was demonstrated by the report of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in the other House, not more than a year ago, that 92 per cent of all the vessels in the American coastwise trade are either owned or under the control of the railroads of the country or of shipping combinations which are operated in disregard of the Sherman antitrust law.

Then Mr. Gallinger interrupted. Mr. Gallinger said:

Oh, Mr. President, they will be here. The foreigners want to get into our coastwise trade, and as their ships cost much less than ours, they can compete with us on unequal terms. Foreigners have spent a great deal of money to break down the coastwise laws of the United States, both by direct expenditure and by advertising in the great newspapers of the country.

Mr. Lippitt said:

Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from New Hampshire, if I may be allowed to do so, if it would not be something of an injustice to allow foreign-built ships to come into the coastwise trade when they have been built abroad at from a third to a half of the sum that our American shipowners have been obliged to pay for their vessels?

The argument made was that if foreign ships were allowed to come into the coastwise trade it would drive the domestic ships from that trade. And the admission was freely made that the foreign-built ships did drive our domestic-built ships from the seas in the foreign or overseas trade. In the end the conference report was rejected and the bill failed. The same interests that defeated that bill are back of the bill here to-day.

Gentlemen, you are up to this. The proposition is: Are you willing for the commerce of the United States to be sacrificed on the altar of the shipbuilders' self-interest? or shall we say to our shipbuilders, "You have every advantage, in cheaper iron, steel, coal, and timber, and you have got to compete with England in building ships. We are sending our manufactured goods to the four quarters of the world. We are building locomotives and sending rails all over the world. Our machinery goes everywhere. We have the cheapest coal with which to build ships here, and the cheapest iron material with which to build ships here, and you must compete." We know they will not compete unless they have to, but they will compete when they have to do so.

Mr. Hurley says that our shipbuilding plants ought to be a controlling factor in fixing the world price for ships. How are we going to do it if we start in by excluding every ship not built in America from our coastwise trade and thereby boosting the price of the American ship 25 or 50 per cent beyond the price of any other? Will not the sequence be that we will return to the glorious condition that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SCOTT] referred to when our ships were unknown in foreign ports, and will not the time soon come again when the Stars and Stripes will never brighten the skies of a foreign clime, and an American-built ship and the American flag on the high seas be as rare as an Arctic bird in the zones of the Tropics?

In the time at my disposal I can scarcely touch this subject. I am going to reserve the balance of my time after a moment. I want to ask you who it is that wants so hastily to repeal the law under which foreign-built but American owned and operated ships may engage in our coast trade, and not even give them the right to continue in our coast trade for the 120 days remaining after the war?

Surely they are the same people who have had a shipbuilding monopoly for 60 years in America and who drove our flag off the seas.

I want to tell you of a condition that I know existed in Galveston. I know that our coastwise shipping combined by conferences with the railroads and that the rates on goods shipped from New York to Galveston was from 100 per cent to 200 per cent higher than the rates on the same goods from Liverpool to Galveston. I had a list furnished me by the secretary of the chamber of commerce there, containing 100 articles, with the rates from New York to Galveston and the corresponding rates from Bremen and Liverpool to Galveston.

Under the old conditions sought to be restored by this bill we only built the ships which nobody else was allowed to build. We carried the commerce of our coastwise trade in our own ships, built in our own country, because no other ships were allowed to come in, and Mr. SCOTT calls it an "achievement." It is the shameful achievement of cowards who dare not face the opportunity to fight and dare not live in competition with the world. We are pandering to that sentiment now, knowing, as we must know, that it will put a premium on American-built shipping and thereby confine our flag to our coastwise trade and make it impossible for us to compete for the trade of the world. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the remainder of my time and ask that the gentlemen on the other side take some of their time.

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After further debate, in answer to proponents of the measure, Mr. HARDY offered his amendment, which is shown in extension of remarks.

Mr. SCOTT. I want to reserve a point of order on the amendment now, so that we will not lose any right.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, pass the bill as submitted by the committee and you bid farewell to the American merchant marine after a few years on the high seas, unless you welcome the old guest that we had knocking at the doors of Congress for so many years, ship subsidy. The plea for a subsidy follows in the wake of this bill, and, in my judgment, even with a great subsidy we can never build up a great merchant marine while continuing the American shipbuilding monopoly. Adopt my amendment and we will build a great merchant marine that will carry our goods to the far corners of the world without any subsidy, and we will build ships not only for our own merchantmen but for the trade of the world. As was said by the chairman of the Shipping Board, we can now dominate the shipbuilding of the world; but when we draw back into our shells and ask such protection as will enable our shipbuilders to demand and receive more for their ships than the builders of ships abroad, we will bid farewell to the dominion of the seas and to commercial supremacy as well. That will be the effect of this bill. I mean that under this bill American-built ships which then alone may carry the American flag will cost more than the British ship. Our merchants will suffer; our commerce will suffer. We will get back to the condition referred to by the gentleman from Michigan as the glorious condition before this war, when the commerce of the high seas will be carried by Great Britain and other nations whose merchants may get their ships anywhere in the world where they can buy them. Do we want that condition? That is the question that confronts us. If we want to go back to the laws of 60 years ago, under which we struggled and under which appeal after appeal was made for subsidy to this Congress, to which the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] referred, this bill will do the trick. Just as sure as you revert to the old practice of coddling our shipbuilders, just that sure we must look to a subsidy to support our flag and try to make up the difference between the cost of an American ship and a foreign ship under a foreign flag. That, gentlemen, is the choice that is offered us.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. If I have the time.

Mr. ALEXANDER. When the Shipping Board has carried out its program we will have between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 tons of shipping under the American flag, paid for out of the Treasury of the United States with money contributed by the taxpayers of this country. Do you not think that then the problem will be what to do with our ships rather than to let foreign ships in at this time?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. My idea is that if we adopt this bill, and then adopt another bill practically confining the sales of Government-owned ships to American citizens, the result will be

a combination of domestic shipowners under which they will beat down the Government and take the ships built by the Government for a nominal price and rob the people who have contributed of their sweat to the Treasury to build these ships. We built these ships and I am in favor of doing justice to our Government and offering those ships to the merchants of the world, and fixing the price by the Government at what the ships are worth, giving our own merchants a preference, but not a monopoly in purchasing. If we do that, our Government will get back dollar for dollar. They would get back every dollar we paid into our Treasury, and the American merchantman will go into competition with merchantmen all over the world and give what the ships are worth. But we want to beware of hobbling the American merchantmen. If our Government sells its ships in this way, our merchants will pay no more for their ships than their foreign competitors pay for theirs, and will be on an equal footing with them so far as ship cost goes.

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman knows that we are now selling ships to foreign account?

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Yes; I understand we are, and in doing that we pursue a policy we refuse to other nations. England will buy these very ships from us if she can and put them in all her trade, and Norway will do it, but we refuse to let our merchants buy an English ship and put it in all our trade.

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman will find by reading the papers of this morning that the Italians and French are doing it, not England.

Mr. HARDY of Texas. Any nation will do it. England has not had a law on her statute books for 50 years that forbade her merchants from buying any ship built anywhere and sailing it under her flag in any of her lines of trade, and we rightly propose to welcome them as ship-buying customers, and if we stand on our merits we will have them as customers. But if we begin to protect our shipbuilders from competition, we will cease to build for them. [Applause.]

I have filed on this bill the following report, which I hope will be of some interest to Members of Congress and readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Mr. HARDY of Texas, from the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, submitted the following minority report.

The undersigned member of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries respectfully submits the following minority report in opposition to the passage of H. R. 7500:

This bill proposes to repeal the act of October 6, 1917, which gave to the Shipping Board the power to permit vessels of foreign registry and foreign-built vessels under American registry to engage in the coastwise trade during the present war and for 120 days thereafter, except coastwise trade with Alaska. The undersigned believes that the act of October 6, 1917, should be amended so as to strike out the exception as to the Alaskan trade and strike out that part of the same admitting vessels of foreign registry to the coastwise trade, and by striking out the provision limiting its operation to the time of the present war and 120 days thereafter. It would then admit permanently to the coastwise trade all vessels under American registry.

In other words, it is believed that in order to build up and sustain an American merchant marine it is absolutely necessary to remove every restriction against American merchants acquiring ships, whether built in the United States or out of the United States, at the lowest possible price, in order to enable them to compete with other nations in the transportation of the commerce of the world. If our merchants are allowed to buy ships in the open world market and place them under American registry, with the privilege of using them both in the coastwise and overseas trade, it will inevitably follow that ships under the American flag will be bought as cheaply as ships under other flags.

On the other hand, if the American merchant shall be permitted to buy ships only from American builders in order to engage in our coastwise trade, it necessarily follows that every ship built in the United States will command a higher price than any foreign-built ship.

This may be very advantageous to the American shipbuilder, but it spells ruin to the American overseas merchant marine, and it means that we shall gradually go back to the conditions that existed prior to the great World War, under which ships flying the American flag carried only 8 per cent of the commerce between the United States and foreign countries.

Let me illustrate the operation of the old law and of the law as it would exist should the bill now under consideration be enacted: An American merchant desires to purchase a ship to use primarily in transportation between New York and Liverpool. He finds in the market for sale two ships; he makes a thorough examination of them and believes that they are precisely equal in actual value for transportation purposes and in every way they are worth the same money if he be allowed the privilege of using them equally or in the same trades; but one of these ships was built in England and the other in the United States, and upon examining the law he finds that if he buys the English ship he can only carry in it passengers or freight between American ports and foreign ports. He knows that should this vessel leaving New York be compelled to touch at any other American ports, say, Baltimore or Savannah, in order to obtain a full cargo, he would not be allowed to carry a single passenger or pound of freight from New York to either Baltimore or Savannah, while if he bought the American-built vessel he could freely carry and collect charges for carrying either freight or passengers from New York to Baltimore or Savannah.

Let me illustrate again: New York City is our great entrance port; if this merchant buys the English-built ship, when he returns from Liverpool with a cargo of imports to New York, he discharges his cargo there, and then finds he can not obtain enough cargo for his return trip to Liverpool to fill one-third his cargo space, and he must secure his remaining cargo, say, by taking cotton from Galveston, Tex.; necessarily he must make an unprofitable trip to Galveston and then make up his losses by higher freight on his cargo from Galveston. As a matter of fact, it is well known that many of the ships entering the port of New York full laden are compelled to go in ballast to other ports of the United States, like Savannah or New Orleans or Galveston, at an immense actual expense. Now, if our merchantman should buy the British-built vessel he knows that his transportation privileges under the proposed law would be restricted, just as those of a ship under a foreign flag would be, and as I have explained, but he knows also that if he bought the American-built ship he would be permitted when he had discharged his cargo at New York to take on cargo from there to Baltimore, Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, or Galveston, earning rich compensation, and finally, say, at New Orleans, filling his cargo space with freight for Liverpool. Now, under these conditions does not the simplest man realize that the merchant will give at least 25 per cent more for the American-built ship than for the British-built ship?

If we wish to start back over the road which we traveled for 60 years before 1914 and try again to sustain an American merchant marine by requiring the American ship man to pay more for his ships than his competitor does, we have only to enact this bill unamended, and unless we are absolutely blind we must know that the result in the long run will be the gradual disappearance, a second time, of our flag from the seas.

I know that to pursue the policy which I favor will put our shipbuilders in actual and equal competition with the shipbuilders of the world, and I know that advocates of this bill claim that they can not compete. Mr. Hurley, the chairman of the Shipping Board, says emphatically that they can compete, and I have heard shipbuilders themselves declare that they could compete with English shipbuilders if they were able to standardize and build ships in quantity as the English shipbuilders do. I believe without any question our American shipbuilders can compete with the English shipbuilders. I believe so because the same argument was formerly made that our iron and steel manufacturers could not compete with foreign producers of shipbuilding material and that if the duty of 50 per cent was removed from this material England would furnish iron material to our shipbuilders. After a long, hard fight Congress did remove all duty on iron and steel shipbuilding material. The result was as I believed it would be; our iron and steel manufacturers entered competition and actually undersold the British manufacturers, and our shipbuilders bought all their material from our own manufacturers. Our American iron and steel manufacturers were unable to compete until they had to. When they had to they did compete successfully. Our shipbuilders can and will do likewise.

To-day the American shipbuilder has the advantage of having at his door the cheapest iron and steel material, the cheapest coal, and the cheapest wood material of any great nation of the world.

It is claimed that our high wages make us unable to build ships in competition with the world, yet England, which for years has been by far the highest-wage country of Europe, has built more ships than any other four countries of Europe. She has long since realized the folly of attempting to coddle her shipbuilders at the expense of her commerce, and at least for more than half a century she has permitted her merchants to buy ships where they could buy them cheapest, and use them freely without distinction as to where they were made, in all her trades. She is ready now to buy American-built ships and register them as English vessels, and use them to again build up her commercial supremacy and her national merchant marine.

This is a criticial period in the life of our merchant marine; if we yield to the demand of the shipbuilders we may as well bid farewell to any hope of success in the carrying trade of the world. If we stand out against their demands our shipyards, now splendidly equipped and splendidly furnished with the cheapest material of every kind for building, will enter upon an era of bold, manly competition and conquest of the empire of the seas. They will build not only for American merchantmen but for other nations of the world, and our ships will carry not only our fair share of commerce between ourselves and other nations, but they will carry a large share of the commerce between nations other than ourselves. That should be the goal of our ambition, but we should know once and for all that to reach it we must furnish the cheapest unit of transportation, and to do this the vessels we use must be obtained by our merchantmen at no greater cost than that paid by their competitors.

Once in the history of America, and that, too, notwithstanding we were then a high-wage country, we did carry three-quarters of our own foreign trade and a large part of the trade between foreign nations; we did it then because we used the best ships for their cost and developed the best seamanship of the world, and thereby furnished the cheapest unit of transportation. That was a glorious period for American shipping. There is a glorious opportunity now that may never come again for us to get back our dominion of the seas; a new era of shipbuilding is at hand. Much of the shipping of the Old World is antiquated. We have built and are building and putting into the trade new ships of new models, utilizing oil for fuel, carrying our fuel in the double bottoms of the vessels, saving bunker space required for coal-burning vessels, equipping with more modern devices for both loading and unloading, thereby enabling our ships to save nearly one-third in cargo space, to save more than one-half in the number of the crews required, and to economize in the length of time required for discharging and loading of cargoes. The older nations will be loath to discard their ancient, poorly equipped coal-burning vessels. If we wish to, we can now readily sell off our least desirable ships at good prices and retain for our own merchants only the best.

The time, the opportunity, is here; the sea is ours if we will take it. It is against the blindness that would throw away the opportunity by legislation such as contained in this bill that I warn the American people, and especially the American manufacturer whose goods seek the markets of the world and the American merchant who hopes to carry them.

It is not improper that while objecting to this bill I should say something as to what policy I think we ought to pursue in the interest of our commerce and our shipping and our shipbuilders. I have never believed that our commerce ought to be subordinated to our shipping or shipbuilders or that our shipping should be subordinated to our shipbuilders. Neither do I believe our shipbuilders should be, or need be, sacrificed in the interest of our commerce or our shipping. I believe they can all be aided by wise legislation. Our shipbuilders can be aided or at least not be hindered by a wise policy as to the disposition of ships owned by the Government, which we have built or acquired during the war. There is at this time such a wide and strong demand for ships, that in my judgment we can sell every ship we have except the

wood ships, for all or more than all they cost us, provided we do not artificially restrict the market for them. Other nations are not foolish and have not forbidden their merchants buying our ships and placing them under their flags with all the privileges of ships built in their own country. England is eager to buy our ships. If we forbid it, we may invite combination by our private shipowners to beat down the price of the ships we have to sell, and if we restrict the rights of our shipyards to build for foreign ownership we may curtail their earning capacity. Our shipyards ought to be permitted to seek building contracts for all the world. If they are so permitted, in my judgment they can now secure contracts to keep them profitably employed to their fullest capacity for many years, and during that time they will become so firmly established that no nation on earth can ever take their business from them.

Our shipbuilders will build for the world as easily and as surely as our steel and iron manufacturers and thousands of our industrial plants furnish their products to the world.

I do not wish to continue our Government in the shipping business. I hope private owners will not compel it to do so by combining to force a loss on the Government in selling its ships. We have by Government operation of ships learned some lessons we ought not to forget. One of these is the subject of marine insurance.

During the war marine insurance of all kinds has been carried by the Government at 25 to 30 per cent less than private insurance rates, and yet at a profit of many millions. Insurance is not an industry; it is a business, but not a business of production. Properly, insurance is or should be only a means of distributing losses. All business of vast and wide extent has learned to carry its own losses, with only a bookkeeping expense over and above the actual aggregate losses. The Government has never insured any of its public buildings, because no insurer would or could insure them for a less aggregate premium than would cover with absolute certainty the aggregate losses. It may be found—our experience indicates it—that a Government insurance department, with authority to take marine risks, will help us to maintain our merchant marine when competition between us and other nations becomes close and earnest. I believe it will be so found. There is no question of Government ownership involved, and none of the real objections to Government ownership apply to such an insurance proposition, while the economies certain and sure might well tip the scales in favor of our shipping in the overseas transportation struggle that is coming.

Under the seamen's act and under conditions now existing wages on American and English vessels trading in American ports are substantially the same, and to sum up the whole matter we may if we will enter the struggle for foreign commerce and overseas transportation with newer and better ships as a whole than our competitors, costing us no more than the same class of ships cost them, with substantially the same cost for fuel and supplies and wages, and relative saving on the whole in the number of men employed to operate the ships, with as cheap or cheaper marine insurance and with a large volume of business, and it will be up to our merchantmen and our seamen to win in the overseas transportation field and help our manufacturers, farmers, and producers of all kinds win in the trade of the world.

The beneficiaries of special favor never sleep. Our shipbuilders take time by the forelock. Even now, when they can't fill orders for ships at enormous prices, they are trying to make it sure that they will have an absolute monopoly of building all the ships that fly the American flag. They can not wait till war conditions are ended to repeal the law that gives a foreign-built ship under American registry the right to engage in our coastwise trade. Owners of these ships were induced to buy or place them under our flag largely or wholly because they could so trade at least during the war and for 120 days thereafter. Have they been heard on this bill? Hearings of any kind seem only to have been had by a subcommittee and seem to me very meager. When we have boosted the price of American ships sufficiently the plea for subsidy to sustain our flag on the sea will be renewed.

The section giving foreign-built ships the right to carry passengers only between Hawaiian and United States ports, except Alaskan ports, by paying $40 tax per passenger, is a pitiful concession to the absolute necessities of the people of Hawaii. Our old coastwise laws, with this exception, are reinstated and clamped down with all their restrictions. Why the hurry? Cargo space is in great demand. Rates are sky-high. Is there not business enough for every ship now under our registry? Do we wish to favor railroads by lessening the available ship cargo space? The railroads and shipbuilders may clamor for this bill. It is against the interest of those who pay the freight. It may be wise to exclude ships under foreign registry from our coastwise trade in order to make of the coastwise privilege an inducement to vessels to come under our flag and to vessels now under our flag to remain under it.

When this bill is before the House I shall move to amend as follows:

After the word "repealed," on page 1, line 10, strike out the period and add these words "in so far as said act permits vessels of foreign registry to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States," and is amended by striking out of said act all provisions which limit the period of its operation.

And strike out all after the word "registry," on page 1, line 11, down to and including "1914," on page 2, lines 1 and 6. Strike out, on page 2, lines 12 to 18, inclusive, so that the bill as amended will read as follows:

"A bill to protect the coastwise trade of the United States, and for other purposes.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the act entitled 'An act giving the United States Shipping Board power to suspend present provisions of law and permit vessels of foreign registry and foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry under the act of August 18, 1914, to engage in the coastwise trade during the present war and for a period of 120 days thereafter, except the coastwise trade with Alaska,' approved October 6, 1917, is repealed in so far as said act permits vessels of foreign registry to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States, and all provisions in said act limiting the period of its operation are repealed.

"SEC. 2. That vessels of foreign registry may carry passengers from or to ports in the Territory of Hawaii to or from ports in the United States upon special permits issued by the collector of customs for the district in which is situated the port of embarkation. Such permits shall be granted only upon payment to the collector of a fee of $40 for each passenger so carried. Such fees shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce shall jointly make regulations necessary for the issuance of such permits."

RUFUS HARDY.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. M. C. SMITH,

OF MICHIGAN.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, October 31, 1919.

On Senate concurrent resolution No. 15.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I take advantage of the privilege to extend my remarks in the RECORD on Senate concurrent resolution No. 15, and to say that this resolution, introduced by Senator THOMAS, of Colorado, and now before the House, ought to receive the unanimous and loyal support of every Member.

The great coal strike is now threatening to curtail or entirely stop the production of coal, which will have a disastrous effect not only upon the industries of the country but upon the consuming public, and cause suffering and great hardship upon the people if it be carried out in the spirit and intent of the strikers. The resolution itself pledges the unqualified support of the Government by use of such constitutional and lawful means as may be necessary to vindicate the law and thereby prevent riot and disorder in the present unrest and unsettled conditions.

The resolution is as follows:

Whereas the enforcement of the law and the maintenance of order for the security of life and property and the protection of the individual citizen in the exercise of his constitutional rights is the first and paramount duty of the Government and must be at all times vigorously and effectively safeguarded by the use of every means essential to that end: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That we hereby give the national administration and all others in authority the assurance of our constant, continuous, and unqualified support in the use of such constitutional and lawful means as may be necessary to meet the present industrial emergency and in vindicating the majesty and power of the Government in enforcing obedience to, and respect for, the Constitution and the laws, and in fully protecting every citizen in the maintenance and exercise of his lawful rights and the observance of his lawful obligations.

In such a great crisis as now threatens the country, it is difficult to see how anyone could be opposed to this resolution. I do not specify the steel strike, or the coal strike, or any strike, but claim that under all circumstances, in all cases, and in every emergency, we, as good patriotic citizens, ought to support the Constitution and uphold the supreme law of the land.

Especially is this true at a time like the present, when the minds of the people are sought to be poisoned against the Government, when the red flag is raised in our midst, when the I. W. W., the anarchist, and the Bolsheviki are taking advantage of the conditions after a great war to foment violence and discontent against the Government. Wherever the doctrine of disloyalty is found or advocated the strong arm of the law ought to be invoked to suppress it. No good, loyal, patriotic citizen would for one moment espouse the nefarious doctrine of Trotski and Lenine in this country. The doctrine advocated by them and by the Bolsheviki destroys the right of private ownership of property, the sanctity of the marriage vow, and advocates the overthrow of established government. It spreads anarchy and chaos in its wake. It seeks to restore the feudal system and leads to the unthinkable dogma that "might makes right." Whenever a blow is aimed at our established institutions or a great national calamity is threatened, then is the time for action. To vindicate the majesty and power of the Government, to enforce obedience to the Constitution and laws of the land, says the resolution. We are all for that.

I do not wish to convey the impression that the resolution is only applicable to the present situation. At any time and under any circumstances it bears the true American spirit. There is no greater Government on earth than that of the United States of America. There is no Government which offers more freedom and opportunities to its citizens than those available to the citizen under our Government. We should command respect for our courts and the law. They are the bulwark and foundation of the Republic. It is not out of place to remember what Commodore Decatur said, "My country; may she always be right, but, right or wrong, my country."

The resolution is not aimed at the prevention of strikes. It says nothing about strikes. It is a blow at intrigue and conspiracy, disorder, and revolution. It has its inception in peace. Continued and widespread disorder may result in declaring martial law throughout the land; but whatever the result the resolution has the unqualified support of the Congress and the general public.

I believe in the peaceful settlement of labor disputes. There is good authority for this position. On November 3 instant, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in their declaration of principles state:

We believe that there is no industrial dispute or misunderstanding that can not be adjusted upon a basis of justice and right, and we further believe that in seeking justice, justice should be practiced by all concerned.

No one can disagree with this declaration, and if that spirit were manifest and invoked in all labor disputes, strikes would be as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth. If there ever was a strike that was not ultimately settled by agreement, if settled at all, it has not come to my attention. I am firmly of the belief that if a strike can be settled after a walkout has taken place there is no reason why it can not and should not be settled before a walkout. What can be done afterwards can be done before. No one pretends that a man can not quit work at any time and at his own option.

The coal strike is much more severe just on the verge of winter. It punishes those who are in no way responsible for the complaints of the miners, and who have no power to adjust or avoid it. I can only think of one instance that could produce more of a calamity than a general coal strike at this season of the year, and that would be for the farmers to strike at planting time and refuse to put out their crops. It would be unpatriotic in the highest degree for them to do so. There must be some way for the peaceful settlement of these labor disputes. At one time our country was subject to financial panics. Now we have solved that question by law. Financial panics are a thing of the past. In due course a remedy will be found to avoid strikes, walkouts, and lockouts. At the present time there are two strikes of great magnitude.

The steel strike was unwarranted, these men being the best paid of any industry in the country, with fair surroundings and reasonable hours of labor. The coal strike calls for a six-hour day with five days in a week. In a week there are 168 hours. Six hours a day for five days would be 30 hours' work a week. Six hours is not the ancient division of the day, which divides it into three parts and gives eight hours for work. I would not want my children to be brought up in the belief that they should work only six hours a day and only five such days a week; neither do I advocate such work time for others. No miner has been so brought up. But it seems to me that it might be an easy matter for the owners of the mines to determine whether or not the miners ought to have more pay for mining coal. If their pay is inadequate, it ought to be increased. If the conditions under which they labor are bad, they ought to be improved. It ought not to be necessary for them to strike to determine these questions. The extra charge of 50 cents a ton would readily be met by the consumers if it were paid to the miners, and if the additional 50 cents a ton was the only increase that would result to them; but the effect heretofore of increasing the pay for mining the coal seems to have given an opportunity for a multiplied increase all along the line until dimes added for the miners are manifold a number of times to the consumers.

Mr. Speaker, I have faith in the intelligence and patriotism of the American people. They must expect hardships to follow the coal strike, but out of this crisis and emergency the American flag will emerge without a blot or blemish, and the spirit of revolution and the seeds of disloyalty being spread broadcast in the land will be met by the carrying out of the foregoing resolution.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENIGNO C. HERNANDEZ,

OF NEW MEXICO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, November 5, 1919.

Mr. HERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, Senate bill No. 681, which is now before the House, is an amendment to the act of March 4, 1913, in regard to certain public buildings throughout the country.

The act appropriates the sum of $295,000 for a public building at Santa Fe, N. Mex., the phraseology of which reads, "For the construction of a post office and courthouse." This amendment reads that the said building shall be for the accommodation of the post office and other governmental offices, exclusive of United States courts.

The sundry civil appropriation bill passed during this session of Congress carries in it an appropriation of $150,000 for the purpose of commencing the construction of said post-office building in Santa Fe, which at this time is very much needed in that city for the accommodation of the United States Land Office, the Forest Service, the field division of the Land Office, and the United States Weather Bureau, and for which the Government is now paying $6,600 a year rent, besides fuel for some of the offices that they are now renting.

The present Federal building is entirely inadequate to accommodate any other offices besides the United States courts and marshal's office.

Santa Fe is the capital city of the State of New Mexico; has been the seat of government for over 300 years, under three separate Governments; a city of about 10,000 inhabitants. The passage of this bill will enable the architect's office in the Treasury Department to formulate plans and specifications for such a building as in its judgment will meet the demands and purposes for which it is to be constructed.

	Rent.	Fuel and light.	Employees.
Post office	$1,800	.....	16
United States Land Office	1,500	.....	8
Forest Service office	1,200	$420	10
Chief Field Division of Forestry and Land Office	900	.....	19
United States Weather Bureau	780	.....	5
	6,180	420	58
	420		
Total	6,600		

SANTA FE, N. MEX., *September 19, 1919.*

Hon. B. C. HERNANDEZ,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Santa Fe post office pays $1,800 rent and has 16 employees. They will need 5,000 square feet of space. Business is growing. Half the mail matter goes franked. In 10 years will need double the space and twice as many employees. United States Land Office pays $1,500 rent and has eight employees. Forestry Service pays rent, $1,200; fuel and light, $420; and has 10 employees. Chief field division of forestry and land service pay $900 rent, has 19 employees, and needs 1,600 square feet of space. The Land Office needs 1,800 square feet of space and the Forestry Service needs 2,200 square feet of space. The United States Weather Bureau pays $780 rent, has 5 employees, and needs 1,200 feet of space. The Federal building will all be needed for the court, United States attorney, and United States marshal. It is now overcrowded, because the surveyor general's office is in it, which should be moved to and provided for in the new building. It will need at least 5,000 square feet of space. There is a United States county club clerk; one employee, salary of $100 per month. She now occupies room in county courthouse; also a United States county agency, who also occupies space in the county courthouse. These last two belong to the Agricultural Department. All these offices, except that of public lands, will fully double in their business and wants for space within the next 10 years. It is also economy to erect a building for the wants of these offices, limited to their present requirements. They should at least anticipate 10 or 15 years' growth, in which time they will require more than double the space now required. In addition, the collector of United States revenue, which now includes both the States of New Mexico and Arizona, in the office at Phoenix, is sure to be divided and an office at Santa Fe provided for New Mexico alone. This will require a large amount of space. I am sure that a building erected at the present rate of costs for the same can not be furnished to fill all the requirements of this State as they now exist and as they will exist at the end of the next 10 years for less than $400,000. The building should be constructed of the Moorish style of architecture. The Government now has a lot of ample size for the building which should be erected.

T. B. CATRON,
Ex-United States Senator.

[House Report No. 287, Sixty-sixth Congress, first session.]

Mr. THOMPSON of Ohio, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to which was referred the bill (S. 681) entitled "An act to amend an act approved March 4, 1913, entitled 'An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the enlargement, extension, remodeling, or improvement of certain public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, and for other purposes,'" having duly considered the same, hereby make a report of it to the House, with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to which was referred S. 681, a bill amending the act of Congress approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stats., 875), an act authorizing the erection of a building for the accommodation of the post office and United States courts at Santa Fe, N. Mex., recommends its adoption as an amendment to the act above referred to, so as to provide that said building shall be for the accommodation of the post office and other governmental offices, exclusive of the United States courts.

The amendment merely proposes to change the original act by eliminating the provision for the United States courts and for the reason that the courts are now being held in a Federal building at Santa Fe, N. Mex., which is adequate for the purpose.

The following letter to Congressman B. C. HERNANDEZ, of New Mexico, from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is self-explanatory:

"The department is in receipt of your letter of the 13th instant (August, 1919), requesting the status of the public-building project authorized March 4, 1913, for Santa Fe, N. Mex.

"The act referred to authorized the acquisition of a site and the construction of a post-office and courthouse building at Santa Fe at a limit of cost of $295,000. A site has been acquired, but no building has so far been constructed, for the reason that the courts are now located in a Federal building at Santa Fe, where they are desirous of remaining. Legislation has been pending proposing to eliminate the courts from the proposed new building, and, as you state, this legislation has now passed the Senate. If it receives favorable consideration in the House of Representatives and becomes a law, it will be possible for the department to begin the construction of the new post-office building at an early date.

"Respectfully,

"J. H. MOYLES,
"*Assistant Secretary.*"

The Post Office Department is now renting a building which is absolutely inadequate for the accommodation of the post office at that city; they are also renting buildings for the accommodation of the United States Land Office and the Forest Service, and the building authorized by the act of March 4, 1913, is very much needed for the purposes herein mentioned.

The sundry civil appropriation bill carries an appropriation of $150,000 for the purpose of commencing the construction of said building on the site that has already been acquired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD H. WASON,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, November 7, 1919.

Mr. WASON. Mr. Speaker, one of the branches of our administrative Government that has been recently established and charged with great and far-reaching responsibilities is the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. Most of us during the last two years have been in constant touch with this bureau in behalf of soldiers and their dependents. The task of establishing this bureau and getting it into a position of efficiency was a greater undertaking than any of us at the time of its establishment realized. Three different directors of this bureau have attempted this task, and during its existence its chaotic and unsatisfactory condition has been brought to the attention of Congress and the public generally.

A survey of the entire situation relative to this bureau would lead the unprejudiced mind to a conclusion that the efficiency of the bureau in its practical application has been slowly but steadily improving. The present director and his assistants are rapidly improving the service and efficiency thereof. There are reasons which led to confusion and mistakes that the bureau was not responsible for. I will not take time to comment on them except to say that they were partly due to transfer of authority for the payment of allotments and allowances from the Army to the bureau, and a retransfer later from the bureau back to the Army, where there were no allowances.

Since the demobilization of the Army the bureau's activities are largely with compensation and insurance claims, medical and surgical treatment, and prosthetic appliances, and the returned soldier, sailor, and marine is earnestly praying for information how to obtain assistance in this activity. To assist them in getting information as to where and how to apply for this aid, I have introduced a bill. The bill provides that the bureau's activities can be brought almost to his door, thereby saving him delays in getting communications, for instance, to the bureau from the Pacific coast and replies from Washington to him. The bill authorizes the appointment of 14 regional offices in the country and to those offices the soldier, sailor, and marine living within that regional division can communicate, furnish his evidence, and have his case promptly and expeditiously considered. It is really a bill authorizing the promulgation of necessary information to our soldiers, sailors, and marines how to proceed to get justice that was promised to them by our Government during the strenuous days while they were representing this Nation on the battle fields of France and elsewhere. This relief should be furnished as quickly and as efficiently as they gave their services to the great cause that this country was engaged in prior to November 11, 1918.

My experience with the bureau and an examination of complaints made to me by injured, maimed, and disabled heroes of that war leads me to the conclusion that if this bill is enacted into law their relief will come speedily and their hardships, by delay, inconvenience, and lack of information how and where to apply for relief, will be reduced to a minimum.

The following is the text of the bill:

A bill (H. R. 10365) for the purpose of improving the facilities and service of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Bureau of War Risk Insurance is hereby authorized to establish throughout the United States such regional offices, not exceeding 14 in number, and such suboffices as may be deemed necessary in the best interests of the work committed to said bureau.

SEC. 2. That the Bureau of War Risk Insurance is hereby authorized to advertise in such newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and other media as shall be deemed advisable in order to expeditiously acquaint all persons who are entitled to the benefits established by the war risk insurance act of their rights and privileges therein.

SEC. 3. Under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General may prescribe, the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to collect the war risk insurance premiums, and act for and turn over to the Secretary of the Treasury the money so collected, and also he is authorized to receive and transmit to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance applications for reinstatement of lapsed, or for converted, insurance. In making such collections he is hereby authorized to use postal money orders, postal notes, war risk insurance coupons, or any other method of collection which may be deemed most expedient and satisfactory.

SEC. 4. There is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $2,000,000 to carry out the provisions herein specified in sections 1 and 2.

In connection with the above bill which I have introduced and has been referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce I wish to make the following statement regarding the operations of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance:

The accomplishments of this bureau are most amazing, and the operations for which they are responsible are very great and far-reaching in their importance.

Of course there have been mistakes; that is but natural. It is to be remembered, however, that during the very short period of the bureau's existence there have been created four of the largest businesses of their kind the world has ever known.

The figures are so great and the service which they represent so vital to our national life that they are worth referring to:

1. A marine and seamen's insurance company—	
Doing a total business of	$2, 390, 080, 236. 54
With premiums collected amounting to	47, 592. 510. 61
Having issued 33,384 policies and paid claims to the extent of	28, 737, 146. 47
With a surplus over expenses and refunds of	17, 124, 903. 84
2. A stupendous banking business for the dependents of men in the service, making monthly payments of allotments and allowances on 2,057,842 awards during the period of a year and one-half exceeding	526, 000, 000. 00
3. An employers' liability company—	
Now making payments each month on claims for compensation to the extent of	2, 410, 271. 91
Having paid burial expenses amounting to	1, 834, 763. 33
4. The largest insurance company in the world—	
Having written during the period of one year and a half 4,561,974 individual policies, representing a total amount of insurance of	39, 817, 391, 500. 00
With premiums between Oct. 6, 1917, and Sept. 30, 1919, of approximately	233, 599, 432. 95
With claims payable to the extent of	1, 035, 958, 004. 48

Up to June 30, 1919, the cost of administration of the bureau had been approximately $19,000,000, which, as you can see, has been almost covered by the profit of approximately $17,000,000 on the business done under the marine and seamen's feature of the act.

Outsiders who are constantly making statements as to the great expense of maintaining the bureau and the carrying out of the provisions of the war-risk insurance act entirely ignore the fact that up to June 30 the net cost was approximately but $2,000,000, not including appropriations for Government allowances or compensation.

How successful is the Government of the United States to be in making good its trust to all those who, by reason of their active military and naval service during the recent World War, are entitled to further protection under the war-risk act?

The Members of this House recall very clearly how during the fall of 1917 certain amendments were added to the original war-risk act which were designed to provide for the dependent relatives of the entire enlisted personnel of the Army and Navy and Marine Corps during the period of their enlistment. This was accomplished by the establishment of a system of Government allowances based on an allotment made by the enlisted man to his dependent relatives.

Further provision was made that, should anyone in the active military or naval service, and in the line of duty, become disabled or be killed, in the first instance he, and in the second instance his dependent relatives within the permitted class, should receive Government compensation for either the lifetime of the soldier, sailor, or marine, or, for the dependent relatives within the permitted class, during the period of their dependency.

The war-risk insurance act further provides that—

in addition to the compensation above provided, the injured person shall be furnished by the United States such reasonable governmental medical, surgical, and hospital services, and with such supplies, including artificial limbs, trusses, and similar appliances, as the director may determine to be useful and reasonably necessary.

Under this provision of the act, the Bureau of War Risk Insurance now has 6,857 cases under treatment in hospitals. In addition to medical and surgical treatment, the bureau had on October 24 furnished 1,548 artificial limbs.

In addition to the Government's provisions for allowances and compensation, it has made possible the added protection of war-risk insurance.

WAR-RISK INSURANCE.

Resulting from the Government's campaign to have all those in the military and naval service and their dependent relatives protected to the extent of $10,000, an average war-risk insurance policy of $8,700 was written on the lives of our entire military and naval forces.

Up to October 24, 1919, $39,891,350,500 war-risk insurance has been issued on the lives of 4,572,883 members of the United States military and naval forces.

Resulting from this insurance feature of the war-risk insurance act the dependent relatives of 117,042 men who lost their lives in line of duty are receiving monthly installments of not more than $57.50 for a period of 20 years, and 611 men who have become totally and permanently disabled in line of duty will themselves receive during the period of their lifetime, in addition to their compensation, monthly payments of $5.75 on each $1,000 of insurance carried.

Approximately $250,000,000 has been collected in premiums paid for war-risk insurance, and the total computed value of the Government's obligation in the death and disability claims as reviewed above, as of October 24, totals $1,061,711,673.48.

During the period of the war the bureau's greatest difficulty was that of administration, by reason of the fact that proper housing facilities were not available in Washington. Nor was it possible to secure an adequate clerical and executive personnel.

The war-risk act was the first "employers' liability law" ever enacted which did not allow a period of 6 to 12 months in which to perfect organization and administrative policies. The war-risk act was immediately effective upon passage, October 6, 1917, and retroactive in the fact of there being more than 1,500,000 men in service at the time of its passage.

PROBLEMS ARISING FROM DEMOBILIZATION.

You can appreciate that during the war the bureau dealt with soldiers, sailors, and marines on the wholesale basis, for all communications were handled through the official channels of the Military and Naval Establishments. It was the bureau's principal task then to see that the allotments made by the service men, with the Government allowances, were paid regularly to the proper dependent relatives.

Since the signing of the armistice November 11, 1918, and the vast demobilization of the military and naval forces the service of the bureau has been very much magnified by the fact that there are now more than 4,000,000 men returned to civil life who individually look to the Government to make good an obligation. During the period of enlistment the welfare of each man was fully protected, every attention being paid to the man's physical condition, to his military equipment, and to the Government allowances paid to his dependent relatives. If while in the service the man had a physical ailment of any sort, either of a serious or an insignificant character, immediately he was given such medical or surgical treatment as his condition might require. If his shoes were worn out, he got new shoes. If his gun was broken, he was supplied with a new gun. His very acts were heralded by word of mouth and in printed form throughout all the world. And now that his service to the Government has been completed, how difficult or how easy is it being made for this same man to get the proper service to which he is justly entitled at the hands of his Government?

While it is true that many men are in very much better physical condition by reason of their active military and naval service, there are many thousands whose health has been impaired by this same service. Where are those men to be found now that they are demobilized? What is the condition of their health and what facilities is the Government, through the bureau, putting at their disposal in order that they may, without delay, receive proper medical or surgical treatment for safeguarding life and health?

Many complaints have come to me because of apparent delay upon the part of the bureau in giving service. Much of this complaint is caused, in my opinion, by reason of the fact that at the present time the bureau's only method of reaching these men, who are scattered in every county and every town in the United States, is by direct written communication from Washington. If it were possible for the bureau to know the names and addresses of those whose health, in fact, has been impaired, it might be a different thing, but this information must be supplied to the bureau by the men themselves. And so it is that a man goes about day after day without proper care and treatment until after much suffering and complaint his condition is called to the attention of the bureau through devious channels, and then, late though it is, the bureau seizes its first opportunity of serving the man by sending him a written communication. If the man lives in the State of Washington, it means days before the letter reaches him and days before the letter gets back, and then more days before the man can receive any real satisfaction at the hands of the Government.

CONFUSION AS TO THE BUREAU'S SCOPE.

While we in Washington are very familiar with the name of the Treasury Department and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, we are assuming too much if we believe that many of the more than 4,000,000 men who recently have been demobilized realize that all of these services of the Government—(a) allotment and allowance; (b) compensation and insurance claims; (c) medical and surgical treatment; (d) prosthetic appliances; (e) insurance—are administered by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. All that these men know is that they were in Company B, One hundred and fifteenth Infantry, of the Ninety-ninth Division, their top sergeant was named Murphy, and their captain Johnson. During their active service they were taught the methods of modern warfare in all its horrible detail, but they were not schooled as to the procedure of the various administrative departments of the Government. So it is that a majority of the men who have been demobilized are in total ignorance as to just whom they should communicate with in regard to the various services to which they are entitled as the result of their active military or naval service. Also, they find it difficult to differentiate between compensation and insurance or to realize that compensation and insurance are separate and distinct.

In addition to the service rendered by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the Government has provided for the vocational training of those who have, by reason of their injuries received in line of duty, need of further attention, in order that they may again follow some gainful occupation.

If we are to assume that all the ex-service men know they should address their communications regarding allotment and allowance, compensation claims, medical and surgical treatment, prosthetic appliances, and insurance to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, how are they to know what bureau or department of the Government is responsible for the vocational training?

The truth is there is very much confusion, and it is all at the expense of the discharged soldier, sailor, or marine. The contrast between the Government's interest in the man while he was in the service and now that he is discharged is very conspicuous in the minds of our ex-soldiers, sailors, and marines. During the draft and during the men's active service the Government's entire interest was in the welfare of the men, and, fulfilling this responsibility, the Government always took the initiative. Now that the men are discharged they feel that they are forgotten, unless through their own initiative and keen intelligence they find the proper department or bureau of the Government to which they should make application for service in order to receive the benefits to which they are entitled under the act.

So much suffering and complaint has been caused by reason of the Government's inability to reach the men and by reason of the confusion in the minds of those who finally get in touch with either the Vocational Board, Public Health, or Bureau of War Risk Insurance that the director of the bureau recently called a conference in his office of the heads of the Vocational Board, Public Health Service, the Red Cross, and the bureau for the purpose of coordinating the various services of the field.

At the present time the field services of the Vocational Board and Public Health are divided into 13 regional districts, with 13 district managers or supervisors. In addition to this they have their suboffices, which report to the regional headquarters for that district.

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance, however, is authorized by law to have only eight temporary branch offices and no suboffices.

In nearly all of the large cities in which a branch office of the bureau is located there is also one of the regional offices of the Vocational Board and the Public Health Service. The exceptions to this are in Texas, where the Public Health Service has its regional office in Houston and the Vocational Board and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance are located in Dallas, and in the Northwest, where the Public Health Service has its office in St. Paul, while the Vocational Board has its office in Minneapolis.

But even within the cities where the Vocational Board, Public Health Service, and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance all have

their offices it is an exceptional case where any two of these three bureaus are in the same building, and in nearly every instance all three are in separate buildings, compelling the ex-service man, if you please, to travel from building to building, or from city to city, as the case may be, in order to get the necessary attention and treatment.

This emphasizes my point that whereas everything was done for the convenience of the soldier during the period of enlistment, the soldiers, sailors, and marines who have returned to civil life feel that the Government is now only theoretically concerned as to their convenience or welfare after they have been discharged.

CONFERENCE ON COORDINATION.

As a result of the conference to which I have referred, held in the office of the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, between the Vocational Board, Public Health Service, Red Cross, and officials of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, immediate arrangements are being made to have the regional offices of these three bureaus located in the same building, or, at least, in the same city. The director has reason to believe that this will be accomplished in the very near future, since each of the organizations is exceedingly enthusiastic over the practicality and the value of the director's suggestion for such consolidation. Incidentally, by the coordination of these three services each will be able to use the records of the others, and thereby save the ex-soldier, sailor, or marine from making out many duplicate records and undergoing several physical examinations when, in fact, one might suffice.

Under the present restrictions the Bureau of War Risk Insurance is compelled to handle its entire operations by written communication. Since the 1st of January it has received, I am advised, 5,000,000 separate communications and has sent out several times that number. A large part of this correspondence represents a shameful waste of time and money and equipment, including a disproportionately large personnel.

The men write to the bureau, asking, "Why haven't I received the Liberty bond for which I subscribed when I was in the Army?" These communications, of course, are forwarded by the bureau to the War Department for attention, and the bureau writes to the soldier advising him that his letter has been forwarded to the War Department or the Navy Department. The War Department or Navy Department receives a communication about a war-risk allotment, and, in turn, forwards it to the bureau. A man receiving training under the Vocational Board complains bitterly that he is not receiving his check for compensation, when, in fact, he never has made application to the bureau, which is wholly unaware of his disabled condition. Insurance premiums are being sent to the various departments of the Government and to the soldier's last commanding officer, hoping that they will finally reach the proper destination. What a woeful waste this is, and how unfair it makes the Government appear in the eyes of these hundreds of thousands of men who have given their all in the interest and for the protection of their Government.

NEED OF DECENTRALIZATION.

It is absolutely essential that the Bureau of War Risk Insurance should be allowed to decentralize its activities by the establishment of at least 13 regional offices, to be located in the same cities and in the same buildings with the regional offices of the Vocational Board, Public Health Service, and the Red Cross. These regional offices would be responsible for the conduct of the work of the bureau throughout their respective territories, it being left to the headquarters in Washington to make the final awards, and to send the payments directly from Washington to the beneficiaries. In fact, in addition to these regional offices, the bureau, like the Public Health Service and Vocational Board, should be allowed to establish such temporary suboffices as may be necessary in the interest of the service.

NEED FOR AND ECONOMY OF ADVERTISING.

How are the ex-soldiers, sailors, or marines, or their dependents, to know how to benefit by these services of the Government which have been made available by Congress? At the present time the Government's only method is by the printing of circulars and pamphlets, which is the slowest and most costly method. In the first place, approximately 30 per cent of all such literature mailed is returned because of a change in the man's address. Furthermore, this method necessitates the printing of, literally, millions of circulars and folders, through the Government Printing Office, and that bureau, notwithstanding the effort at cooperation, takes weeks and weeks to deliver the material, and then can deliver only so many thousand at a time. Assuming, for instance, that the so-called Sweet bill, H. R. 8778, which increases the compensation to disabled soldiers, should pass on December 1, and it were possible on that same day to send to the Government Print Shop an order for so many hundred thousand or million circulars or pamphlets explaining the provisions of the bill, this matter would, in all probability, not be delivered to the War Risk Bureau before the expiration of six weeks. That would mean the bureau would not begin to send out this information until the second week in January. In the meantime the bureau would have used a large clerical personnel for the addressing of this same large quantity of envelopes, and then the circulars would have to be inserted in the envelopes and mailed. At this rate it would be two months from the date of passage of the bill before circulars containing a statement of its provisions could reach former service men. And in direct ratio to this delay would the message fail in potency and the disgust of service men at such slow processes increase.

In the opinion of the director it is absolutely essential, both from the standpoint of economy and service, that the Government announce by public advertisements in the newspapers, county, city, and State, as well as by other standard forms of advertising, such as magazines or billboards, exactly the service which the bureau has to render to the men who served so magnificently during the war.

Reverting to the theory that the so-called Sweet bill, H. R. 8778, will become a law on the 1st of December, and assuming, as we did in the first instance, that the announcement will be prepared in advance by the use of public advertising, this announcement could be made throughout all parts of the United States within 48 hours after the passing of the act. There would immediately be established a community and national consciousness as to the service being rendered by the Government under this act of Congress. And so at proper intervals other public announcements would be made by advertising that the men who were directly affected might know what steps to take, and also that their relatives and friends might have knowledge whereby to help them. This applies equally to the compensation and claims feature of the war-risk insurance act as it does to the insurance program. I venture to say that there are comparatively few men who have been discharged from the service who actually know what are their privileges under the insurance feature of the act, to whom, and how they are to pay premiums; whether or not the insurance is to be issued by the Government or through private companies, or what are the features of the converted policies. I wonder how many Members of this House are themselves correctly informed regarding the various features of the war-risk insurance act, including compensation, medical and surgical treatment, prosthetic appliances, and the new Government insurance to which the term war-risk insurance may be converted; and yet we have been heavily burdened with correspondence on the subject. How, then, can the "doughboy" or "gob" be expected to be endowed with such intelligence?

In connection with the payment of premiums under the war-risk insurance act Congress is asked for authority to collect premiums through the post offices without making an extra charge to the insured for the service. It seems most logical that, since the Post Office Department is itself another branch of the Government, its service might be made available for this purpose.

It is the policy of the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, so far as practicable, to use to the fullest extent all other already established agencies of the Government in accomplishing the service to be rendered under the war-risk insurance act. For instance, the bureau is itself held entirely responsible for furnishing such reasonable governmental medical, surgical, and hospital services, with such supplies, including artificial limbs, trusses, and similar appliances, as may be necessary. In performing this task, the bureau has called upon the United States Public Health Service to aid to the fullest extent of its ability and equipment. The Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance is also making every effort to effect the coordination of all the regional field offices of the Vocational Board, Public Health Service, and Red Cross.

And it is the director's conviction that if allowed a reasonable appropriation for advertising, he could by constructive "copy" create in a short time a community and national intelligence on these very important but confusing phases of service. To accomplish the desired result by advertising instead of by the printing of hundreds of thousands of copies of booklets and circulars, I am thoroughly convinced that a great financial saving would be made and a great economy of time, equipment, and personnel would result therefrom, together with a quick clean-up of all after-war problems in regard to the benefits under the war-risk insurance act.

Under the present management of the bureau real economies are being instituted in method of operation, equipment, and

personnel, and it is most essential that the director of the bureau be given the proper facilities to expedite the service, the responsibility for which Congress has imposed upon the bureau.

The additional expenditure which these suggested changes would entail would be $2,000,000, and within the current fiscal year such disbursement would, I am satisfied, prove a real economy and a blessing to our disabled patriots of the World War.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS H. CULLEN,
OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 10, 1919.

Mr. CULLEN. Mr. Speaker, just a word. "This is a good bill." This bill, which is about to pass the House, is really the first bill of a real constructive nature that has been presented to the House for our consideration during the present session. The committee who have had it under consideration deserve much praise and credit for developing the bill. I presume that it will be amended further as time goes on, to strengthen it or remedy any defects that may possibly be necessary.

During the war the slogan was, "Ships, ships, and more ships to win the war." The Government, through the Shipping Board and shipbuilding plants throughout the country, answered the call. Now that the war is over, the slogan should be "Ships to carry our goods across the seas." I hope to see our flag restored to the high seas in our merchant marine. The wise provision of selling our ships to American citizens is a good one. It will restore our supremacy in the shipping world. That is as it should be. I want to see Old Glory flying at the masthead in our merchant marine in every port and harbor on the face of the globe. And in that connection our great harbor and port of New York should be developed to receive them. Jamaica Bay, in the port of New York, offers the opportunities. It should be developed at once. To-day our harbor in the city of New York is congested. There is not enough dock space for the dockage of our ships. This should be remedied. The great city of New York, the State of New York, and our Government should be working together to bring about the desired results. Less talk and more action and cooperation are needed to the end that our merchant marine shall be supreme and our docking facilities in the city of New York the best in the world.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM N. VAILE,
OF COLORADO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, November 7, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 6870) to provide for a library information service in the Bureau of Education.

Mr. VAILE. Mr. Speaker, in the hearings before the House Committee on Education Miss Edith Guerrier, of the Boston Public Library, advocating the passage of House bill 6870, rendered a distinctive public service by her carefully prepared and excellently arranged presentation of the necessity for a division of library service. The reading of Miss Guerrier's paper will amply repay the slight expenditure of time required. She shows that in 1918 the Government Printing Office issued over 300,000,000 publications, at an expense of more than $5,000,000, these publications treating almost every field of human knowledge, ranging in character from motion pictures to bulletins on poultry-house construction, and being issued not only by Congress and the departments but by some 40 boards, commissions, and bureaus.

Much of this matter is of great educational value in schools, all of it is of educational value to the persons for whom it is intended, and yet a large part of it is annually wasted because our distribution methods are not adequate. As Miss Guerrier puts it, all effort is centered on production, and there is little or no intelligent "selling of the goods."

The Joint Committee on Printing of this Congress has stated that during the 15 years from 1895 to 1909, inclusive, there were returned by libraries to the superintendent of documents a total of 1,579,164 documents which had been received in duplication or had been discarded as obsolete or useless. On the other hand, a great deal is printed which would be eagerly taken if the public was fully informed of its existence. I recently sent to every physician in my district a list of the bulletins issued by the United States Public Health Service, together with a letter asking them to designate what particular bulletins they desired. The response was immediate and enthusiastic, and indicated what was rather surprising to me, namely, that these professional men, typical of the best intelligence in the community, were not generally advised of the wealth of material published by their Government and at their disposal for the asking. Every Member from a rural district knows how eagerly the bulletins of the Department of Agriculture are sought and how little the general public still appreciates the opportunities presented by this great educational service, notwithstanding it has been carried on by the department for a great many years.

The purpose of this bill is to open the doors of these great storehouses to all the people. In that sprightly and veracious criticism of our customs, "As a Chinaman Saw Us," published some 15 years ago, the oriental scholar says:

> There is in America a class of literateurs who are rarely heard of by the masses, but to my mind they are among the greatest and most advanced Americans. They are the astronomers, geologists, zoologists, ornithologists, and others, authors of papers and articles in the Government reports of priceless value. These writers appear to me, an outsider, to be the real safety valves, the real backbone, of the literary productions of the day. With them science is but a synonym of truth; they fling all superstition and ignorance to the winds, and should be better known. Such names as Edison, Cope, Marsh, Hall, Young, Field, Baird, Agassiz, and 50 more might be mentioned, all authors whose books will give them undying fame, men who have devoted a lifetime to research and the accumulation of knowledge; yet the author of the last novel, "My Mule from New Jersey," will, for the day, have more vogue among the people than any of these.

Miss Guerrier, in her concise but most inclusive paper, classifies the present means of distribution of this material as follows: Depository libraries, about 480 in number, which have been designated by Congressmen to receive each month all matter issued by the Government Printing Office except confidential matter, congressional bills, and hearings; quotas apportioned to Congressmen for distribution by them; distribution direct by departments on lists kept by them, now comprising about 1,000,000 names; distribution on individual requests; sale by the superintendent of documents.

It will appear that a large part of the distribution is now controlled by Congressmen through their designation of depository libraries, through direct distribution, and by causing names to be put on the department lists. The bill under consideration would not in the least abridge this privilege. Nor does it contemplate any increase in the total amount of Government printing. There is one kind of congressional distribution which is not specifically referred to in Miss Guerrier's memorandum. For a great many years it has been the policy of the Government to promote publicity of the proceedings of Congress. Each Member is allowed, for distribution where he sees fit, 60 copies of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as it is published, and these are sent daily to the persons designated by him to receive it. The RECORD is an expensive publication. The cost of sending it gratuitously to millions of people would be prohibitive. Furthermore, the whole of the proceedings would not directly interest a great many people. On the other hand, a great many people are interested in knowing how their own Congressman is discharging his stewardship. This is done by permitting the Congressman to reprint portions of the RECORD at his own expense and to send such reprints through the mails under the franking privilege. I believe that the expense to the Government involved in this distribution (especially since it is curbed by the requirement that the reprint be done at the Member's expense) is justified by the resulting information to the public, although I may cite one instance as an odd sidelight on a certain kind of popular view. I have been sharply criticized by a Democratic paper in Colorado, the Greeley News, for reprinting a speech of only 31 lines on a subject, "Mountain Parks," of great interest to my district and to the State. Possibly, however, the objection in this case was merely personal or political, as my distinguished predecessor, who was complimentarily referred to in the same editorial paragraph, escaped without any mention whatsoever of a "speech" printed under the privilege of "extension of remarks" and widely circulated throughout Colorado, which occupied more than four full columns of the RECORD and was principally devoted to an attack upon myself and the other gentlemen who were opposing him in his then pending campaign for reelection.

Naturally, since a Member pays for such reprints himself, he usually reprints chiefly his own remarks. They are his own declarations, not only to his colleagues but to the country. By them, and not by the remarks of some one else, he must be judged. He has a right to inform his constituents and his constituents have a right to know what he has said and done.

I have, however, reprinted not only my own remarks on the "oil-leasing bill" but enough from the speeches of other Members to show the course of the debate on certain sections of that measure, enough, I believe, to fairly present the views of those other Members.

The discussion quoted is on: (1) The general purpose of the bill; (2) an amendment by myself to permit the issuance of more than one lease to a single application without increasing his total holdings; (3) an amendment by myself to make a separate section of certain provisions of the act; (4) the effect of section 32 and also of section 35 which relates to the distribution between the Federal Government and the States of the royalties derived from the leases, and three proposed amendments to section 35, together with parts of the argument, resulting in the adoption of one of them as a compromise; (5) the meaning of certain terms in section 37.

The other Members quoted in this reprint, and whose remarks comprise more than one-half of it, are: Hon. N. J. SINNOTT, Republican, of Oregon, chairman of the House Committee on the Public Lands; Hon. W. R. GREEN, Republican, of Iowa; Hon. F. W. MONDELL, Republican, of Wyoming; Hon. SCOTT FERRIS, Democrat, of Oklahoma; Hon. HENRY E. BARBOUR, Republican, of California; Hon. BERTRAND H. SNELL, Republican, of New York; Hon. JAMES H. MAYS, Democrat, of Utah; Hon. CHARLES R. EVANS, Democrat, of Nevada; Hon. MILTON H. WELLING, Democrat, of Utah. The speeches of all of these gentlemen would repay careful reading, and I regret that I am unable to reprint them in full. It will be noted that the division was not on party lines.

Another privilege of a Member is to "extend" his remarks in the RECORD, that is, get leave to print them without having actually delivered them upon the floor. This practice has been established for many years and its purpose is commendable. A Congressman should have the right—indeed, it is often his duty—to make his views publicly known, for the information both of his constituents and of the House. Yet it is obviously impossible that the views of every Congressman on every subject can actually be spoken on the floor and still leave time for the transaction of business. Popular prejudice to the contrary notwithstanding, Congress works more than it talks. The pages of the RECORD afford a convenient and useful forum for the submission of written arguments as well as spoken arguments, and the former, carefully prepared and digested, are often more convincing than the latter. Such written arguments have the further great advantage that they may, like a lawyer's briefs, be submitted and considered in advance of the oral argument, and at a time when there is better opportunity for calm and dispassionate judgment. Correspondence, statistical matter—most informative in character but not adapted to the medium of oral debate—may be thus submitted to consideration.

The privilege is conferred by unanimous consent. The consent is seldom refused unless it is supposed that the Member requesting it is likely to abuse it by greatly encumbering the RECORD or by inserting improper matter.

Of necessity the question of what is improper matter must rest largely with the conscience of the Member making or the Member opposing the unanimous-consent request. Many abuses of the privilege have occurred, but in the great majority of cases it has been exercised with at least reasonable regard to the proprieties. My own opinion is that it should be exercised sparingly. I should regard it as an abuse to fill 30 pages of the RECORD with self-laudatory telegrams, as has been done at this session. I would regard it as a fair and proper use of the privilege to present an argument or brief in support of, or in opposition to, a pending measure, or a discussion of a matter of public interest by the Member himself or by some other person whose words are pertinent and worthy of consideration.

It is regarded as unfair and incompatible with the spirit of equal rights, which should prevail, for a Member to object to the request for unanimous consent merely because he does not agree with the political views of the Member making the request. However, if the objecting Member has reason to anticipate that the remarks for which the privilege of extension is asked will be violently and offensively partisan in tone or unfairly critical of members of his own party, he may feel that the situation justifies his refusal of the unanimous consent. In Congress, as in all other deliberative bodies, much must be left to the individual's sense of generosity, propriety, and fair play.

It is my intention when reprinting matter which has been published in the RECORD under the label "Extension of remarks" to see that it bears the same label when it is sent to my constituents. That the matter is of such character justifies no concealment, because it requires no apology. That is the character of the preceding paragraphs.

The bill for the establishment of the library service, of course, has no effect on the privileges of reprinting just referred to. It aims merely to insure a greater usefulness for what is printed by establishing an office, with "a director who is acquainted with the possibilities, needs, and problems of large and small libraries in different sections of the United States," an office which should maintain connections with those libraries, superintend selective distribution of material, and prepare catalogue cards to be sent with such material, so that it shall be available for distribution as soon as received, keep address lists of public, school, and college libraries, maintain current available files of all Government publications, furnish information to and attend to requests of libraries throughout the country, and, in short, to do all that may help "to connect our great democratic Government with the humblest citizen, to help our people to think before criticizing, to know instead of jumping to a conclusion, and to take that just pride in the greatest Government in the world which the authentic story of its functions and acts is sure to produce."

I believe the bill is meritorious and that it should pass.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. KING SWOPE,

OF KENTUCKY,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 10, 1919.

Mr. SWOPE. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, five years ago the greatest scourge that ever cursed humanity spread its ominous cloud over the great nations of Europe until it was apparent that it was going to engulf the whole world. For three years we earnestly hoped and fervently prayed that the cup might pass, but in spite of our hopes and our prayers the cup was finally pressed to our lips and drained to the dregs.

We were compelled in a limited time to transform, as if by a magician's wand, a great peaceful Nation into a Nation of warriors. Our young men turned their backs to education and bright futures, bade their parents and loved ones good-by, and fell in beneath Old Glory to show the world that we have not only inherited that liberty of our forefathers but also the will and power to maintain it.

For more than a year those boys grappled with and finally defeated the most brutal and powerful army that ever shook the earth beneath its martial tread. And for that great victory, for the great blessings of liberty and peace we enjoy to-day, we owe to those men who so valiantly offered themselves as a sacrifice upon the altar of liberty and freedom. Whether they paid the last full measure on the field of battle, whether they died in hospitals on this side of the Atlantic, whether they returned home crippled or disqualified, whether they returned home safely, they were in the service and nobly did their part.

During the terrible conflict, while the glamour of war colored with the bright hues of an anticipated victory was before us, everyone was wont to say, "Nothing is too good or too much for the soldiers." Now that the war is won and the victory is a magnificent reality, we hear it occasionally ventured by some that "The soldiers expect too much."

What do the soldiers expect? What do they want? All they want and all they expect is a square deal. I have heard it said that we can never repay them for their patriotism and their sacrifice. Of course we can not pay them for their patriotism, their sacrifice, and their heroism, but we can in a measure pay them for their time in something like its commercial value, and for fear that the propaganda of some, whose proclivities are decidedly toward the slackers, might obtain any undesired footing, I invite your attention to these facts: First, the greater portion of our Army was composed of enlisted men who came from remunerative jobs. The pay of the private soldier is $30 a month, and that of a noncommissioned officer very little more.

If the soldier had a wife or a child, he had to allot $15 of the $30 each month. Then, if he wanted insurance, as he doubtless did, he would have deducted about $6.60 more, depending on his age, leaving a flat sum of $8.40 to provide for his personal comfort, and from which he would have to save if he desired to have anything to start on after being discharged. Under those conditions the best financier in the world could have saved nothing to start on.

On the other hand, the soldier's wife received but $15 allotted to her by her husband, plus the $15 allowance from the Government, making a total of $30 per month for her to live on in these days of exorbitant prices. When did the Government get the idea that a soldier's wife is a better financier than the wife of anyone else? Why should she be a better financier than the wife of a railroad employee who complains that he can not live on $8 a day and threatens to strike and tie up the interstate business of the whole Nation? Why should she be more economical than the wife of a departmental clerk, who has received since the war was declared $120 bonus and another $240 bonus, making $360, which is the maximum bonus proposed under the bill I have introduced for the soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses? While these departmental clerks and employees no doubt deserve the increase in salary, yet the men who enlisted, trained, suffered, and brought about the great victory are a thousand times more entitled to extra pay for their time than those who actually received it.

Now, those are some of the facts in the case.

I have often been asked by those who were not in the service how the soldiers regard extra compensation. I can say for the great Army of American soldiers that they do not regard it as a bonus or a gift, or even charity, but simply as back pay for time that is rightfully theirs. I have even heard it said by some who never put in a day of service and whose lack of knowledge of the soldiers was evidenced by their statements that a bonus would be an insult to the soldiers.

I confess that a $60 bonus is inadequate enough to insult any man who has put in a year or more for his country and who was discharged without funds or a job. But it did not insult anyone. They applied for it and were glad to get it, small though it was. It was not even enough to equip a discharged soldier in civilian clothing, to say nothing of tiding him over to a job. I have known instances where soldiers discharged practically penniless were unable to get a civilian job due to the fact that they did not have civilian clothing and the employers would not employ them as long as they wore uniforms.

With your indulgence I will read a letter from a discharged marine that very well illustrates that condition:

DIXIE, GA., *September 9, 1919.*

Hon. KING SWOPE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Having seen in to-day's paper that you had introduced a bill to give a year's pay at the rate of $30 per month to the United States veterans of the World War, I could not resist the inclination to write and thank you for your recognition of the fact that our services were worth more than we were paid.

Two motives prompted me in writing this letter. Primarily I was glad to learn that there was yet one person in our legislative department of the Government who has not so easily and readily forgotten the hardships which we had to encounter for the sake of our Nation and people. Too many men in Government offices to-day are only glad to forget our meager affairs and leave us groping in the dark for something we feel worthy of. Secondarily, I feel justified in saying that the work was unreasonable for the amount we received in pay. Most men were compelled to leave their homes and good-paying jobs and were made to accept a position of the most exposing kind for the lowest possible salary. Many of these men left debts at home which they were working hard to pay, and who have come home at last only to find that the interest on said debts are a figure themselves; and these men have come home without money to settle the accounts left unpaid against their will a year, and probably 18 months, ago.

In 75 per cent of the cases where a man was drafted the people in his family suffered materially on account of his absence. Not only did his absence and the fear of his possible death trouble them, but for the want of his service and the scarcity of labor made his absence a critical circumstance in many homes.

Now that he has returned, and after his absence of probably 18 months, he finds himself dropped into a new world. It is a new world to the returned soldier, for, as a wealthy manufacturer of woolen goods in Philadelphia told the writer personally, "Business forms and systems of office practice have changed so much in the past year that a prewar clerk and office expert would be entirely lost in an office now."

This being the case, and it is, according to my observations, every man from overseas must prepare himself to meet the emergency. But to make such an effort it appears impossible, even after he has been thrown upon the world with a soiled uniform and the "bonus" of $60 to buy another suit and to pay his board for a few days until he finds a job.

Tightwads and professional egotists consider our earnest pleadings sheer begging, and say that we are treading upon ground where we have no claim, and consequently it is a delight, my dear sir, to read that you have taken the stand and are willing to help us. The clouds of battle have moved into the past, and the people are left in a prosperous condition. They who did not see the terrific sights and experience its hardships have forgotten that we were participants therein. It being the most horrible and most destructive war in history, it is likewise the most easily forgotten by those of our Nation who did not experience the raging Hun at their own doors. Nevertheless, the wolf in the form of a venomous Hun did plunder and many feminine lives and infants' hearts were crushed in the mire by his unmerciful heel, yet, because it was not done in America our people can not imagine its horror. I feel that we stopped him from entering our country and from leaving poisonous tracks among our people for future destruction, and I do not think we are begging by asking for a little more money to help set us on our feet again.

We are not begging. We are anxious to work, but in most cases the fields in which we labored and were compelled to leave a year ago are filled with other workmen, and we can not perish; we must live. To my personal knowledge the disheartening effect of having been thrown upon the world with only a ragged uniform and a bonus of $60 has made tramps and gamblers of many men. They had to live; they could not perish, and often work was out of the question. I feel fortunate in having a trade and a good position, but upon being discharged from the service I visited four cities with a friend who was looking for a position. He, like myself, had his $60, but after railroad fare and board were paid a week there was little left. We looked in vain for a place for my friend to work. We applied to every advertiser in the papers and were turned down coldly by different answers. One man in Washington said that he "would hire the man but he'd have to pull off them rags." Surely it was his intention to change clothing as soon as he worked enough to pay for another suit, but the merchant positively would not employ him as long as he wore his uniform.

The last I saw of the young man was in Jacksonville, Fla. I was going to my position, but we had not yet found anything for him to do. The salary of any position was not the question. He was willing to work for just enough to buy something to eat, but we couldn't find it, and I left him in the union station in Jacksonville, with 14 cents in his pocket and nowhere to sleep nor anything to eat. The boy knew nothing about gambling. He was not a "crook." I don't believe he had ever stolen a thing in his life, and according to my opinion he was a good, Christian boy. But he just didn't have enough money to last until he found a job.

I don't know what my young friend is doing, and I do not wish to hear from him. I am afraid to hear from him; I could expect nothing more than the greatest disappointment.

You are right Mr. SWOPE, by standing on the soldier's side, and I hope your bill will pass, not for myself alone, but for the thousands of young men who need it, and need it badly.

Yours, very truly,

JOHN G. HOLT,
Ex-United States Marine.

Almost everyone seems to be agreed that something should be done for the soldiers, and whatever it is should be done at once. Whatever is done should affect all of the soldiers and sailors, instead of a small percentage in one particular profession. With that purpose in view I have framed this bill along suggestions from men who were in the service with me, and suggestions contained in thousands of letters I have read from men who were in the service, not only from Kentucky but from States all over the Union. They all seem to be agreed that those who served a year or more should receive for their time the additional compensation of one year's pay.

The bill I have for consideration, H. R. 9093, provides for one year's pay at the rate of $30 per month for all who served as much as a year, and $30 per month for all those who served more than two months and less than one year.

The bill is as follows:

A bill (H. R. 9093) granting additional compensation to the officers and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, including nurses (female).

Be it enacted, etc., That all officers and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, including nurses (female), serving the United States in the war against Germany between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, who have been honorably discharged from the service, or who may hereafter be honorably discharged, shall be paid $30 per month, and for each major portion thereof, for each month's actual service, not to exceed 12 months, in addition to the regular pay heretofore authorized, including the extra pay for foreign service and the $60 bonus provided by existing law: *Provided*, That such payment shall not be made to any person who has served two months or less in any branch of the service; *Provided further*, That the payment herein authorized shall be made in 20-year Government bonds, bearing 4½ per cent interest per annum, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue such bonds, to be known as "service bonds."

This bill, to my mind, is the best solution of the matter. It touches all classes of soldiers. If a man wants it as an investment, it is a good investment. If he needs the ready cash it can be converted at par. If he is in debt on a home, implements, machinery, or tools, he can apply it on the debt. Or, if he wants to renew his schooling, it will be a great help to him. It will bridge the gap between the dull, uneventful days after discharge and remunerative employment. It was also designed to overcome the objections offered by some Members on account of the cost involved. To carry out the provisions of this bill will cost approximately $1,200,000,000. By making it payable in bonds an appropriation is not necessary. I have heard it said that it will cause an inflation. Certainly a bond issue only about one-twenty-fourth the size of the amount of our bonds already issued will not greatly disturb the financial situation.

Having considered the facts upon which this bill was conceived, the method of applying it, and the approximate cost, let us now consider the justification of such a bill.

In the first place we owe this to these men as a matter of fairness. The books of account as between those who stayed at home in the Government employ and those who went into the military service are out of balance. In all of the different departments and bureaus the Government has paid the minimum of about a hundred dollars per month upon the services of the employees in such various departments. Moreover, all that time the slackers and profiteers were becoming rich, and the cab drivers, the hod carriers, the ditch diggers, the section hands, and all other kinds of unskilled labor were making three and four times as much every day as the American soldiers who worked, fought, bled, and died wherever duty called or Old Glory waved. A man can afford to die for his country, if necessary, but he can not give up a year or more of his time and return penniless with the handicap of lost time and expect to successfully compete in the industrial and social life with those who stayed at home on full pay and accumulated profits and reserves in his absence.

During the period covered by the war we have seen legislation for better wages and strikes for better wages, but the faithful old American soldier never struck for better wages—he struck for victory and at the throat of the Hun. And is loyalty now to be rewarded by no more than vain mockery and a paltry $60 bonus, or was he simply promised the bread only to be refused the crumbs?

It is no defense to say that these men fared as well, or better, than the heroes of former wars. In proportion to our national wealth then as compared to our national wealth now the heroes of the former wars were better paid than our soldiers of to-day. In addition to this must be considered the fact that we are to-day living in a faster age than we were in the days of our former wars. Those days were the days of woodcraft, and things progressed slowly. To-day we are moving by leaps and bounds, and a man who is highly efficient to-day may be out of date to-morrow. The men who were drafted in 1917 and 1918 returned after their discharge to find almost a new commercial world. To use the words of a prominent Philadelphia manufacturer of woolen goods, "Business forms and systems of office practice have changed so much in the past year that a prewar clerk and office expert would be entirely lost in an office now." This being the case, every discharged soldier must prepare himself to meet just such an emergency, but is it possible for him to do so with a uniform and a $60 bonus?

The very same condition prevails with respect to young physicians, lawyers, and other professional men who gave up their practice, sold out their libraries and equipment, and returned home penniless, without equipment, rusty in their professions, and their practice gone. What they need and want in such cases is not endowment for life, but sufficient funds to help tide them over to a position where they can regain a livelihood. There are hundreds of thousands of such cases, and with your indulgence I will read a few letters from a professional man, who very ably portrays the conditions under which thousands of his comrades are handicapped:

45 GREENFIELD STREET,
Hartford, Conn., September 3, 1919.

Hon. KING SWOPE,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Having recently read many accounts of your activity in behalf of ex-service men, notably in preparing a bill to introduce in Congress for an additional bonus, I, an ex-service man, take this opportunity of thanking you for your efforts and in expressing my approval of the wisdom of this legislation.

In reading of the arguments advanced by Congressmen and Senators against this bill I wish to cite to you my case, which I believe is typical of many other men. I enlisted in the United States Marine Corps, as I was a deferred class in the draft, being a married man. It was necessary for me to give up completely a law practice which I had been five years in establishing. My wife worked to support herself, and we were both glad to make these sacrifices. However, upon my discharge I found myself in a peculiar position. It was impossible for me to attempt to reestablish my business without money; therefore it became necessary for me to give up my profession and obtain a position, which I will have to work at until I have saved enough to resume my practice. Incidentally, my wife has been obliged to retain her position. I simply cite my case to show that there are cases where farm allotments, dependency provisions, and such other measures of relief are of absolutely no value. As I stated before, I believe there are thousands of cases like mine, where a substantial bonus given by the Government would be of inestimable good to the ex-soldier. I believe every ex-soldier feels the way I do—that is, in brief, that if the Government was unable to do anything financially for us we could all be perfectly satisfied, but since the Government is apparently in a position to do something, I can not conceive of anything of greater help to the average ex-soldier than a bonus as proposed by you, and I believe it would be appreciated more than any other provision in his behalf. At any rate, I fail to see where any injustice would be done by voting a substantial bonus, and if, as I understand, Canada has given a $600 bonus, the bonus given by the Government of this country is exceedingly small by comparison. In the final analysis of the situation it must be admitted that the soldier who returns to civilian life to face conditions of living as they now are, almost prohibitive, as, for instance, the price of clothing, which is a large item to the ex-soldier, and in all probability a more or less extended period of idleness, there would be nothing so welcome as a cash bonus.

In concluding I will state that if the Congressmen and Senators who are not in favor of this bonus could see the interest taken in its passage by ex-soldiers they would undoubtedly change their attitude.

Again thanking you for the interest you have manifested in this matter, and trusting you will consider my communication as personal, at least to the extent of name and address, I beg to remain,

Respectfully, yours,

WALTER F. FOLEY.

There were thousands and thousands of young men who had bought homes, farms, implements, tools, and machinery and had made only their first payments and were compelled to sacrifice them or increase the mortgage. These were men with families. A good many Members seem to be under the impression that only a few men who had families were drafted. From April to August of 1918 fully half of the men inducted were men with families. I know of two drafts in particular that I helped receive. One was from New York in May and another from Alabama in August. About half of those men from the latter State had families and owned little farms and were drafted just in the midst of their crops. Their wives could not carry or harvest the crops. Neither could they live on the war-risk allotments, and as a result there was a great epidemic of desertion and "absent without leave." Whenever we would inquire of a man why he left he would simply state that his family could not run the farm and that the war-risk allotments were unpaid, and upon investigation it would usually be as he had stated. I have a letter from a soldier in my own district, who requests that his name be withheld, that illustrates those facts very clearly. This is a letter from Nicholasville, Ky., bearing date of September 7, 1919:

NICHOLASVILLE, KY., *September 7, 1919.*

Hon. KING SWOPE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Having seen in the paper that you were elected from the eighth district, of which I am proud for several reasons, first, because you are, as I can read and hear, the man that is worthy of your office, and for another reason, you have been a soldier, if I am not mistaken, and by that I am confident that you will do all within your power for the welfare of the ex-soldiers. I have been a soldier and saw service in England and France. I have felt benefited in every way by being a soldier except financially. To sum the thing up, a $60 bonus is not a start at getting back to civil life, as the horrors of war caused our people to suffer and spend everything that they were getting from the Government. However, if I never get a penny for my time passed in service, I will not kick, because I feel that I am a loyal citizen, and if I had the same thing to go through again, I would do it without hesitation. I think if a man is not man enough to fight for his country, he is not worthy of living therein. But, still, while the man has sacrificed himself for the betterment of the country, the country ought to sacrifice something worth while for the betterment of the individual.

Here is the problem that was before me: I was getting in debt for a small home, of which I am still in debt for, and also belong to an order and have insurance, and to get any benefit of them the indebtedness had to be kept within the benefits. In putting my all in the war, I sold my clothing and all that was in my possession in order to obtain money enough for my family to live on until the Government could get their allotment fixed, and that was five months and two days to the day from the time I left home before my wife and kid received their little sum, of which they owed nearly all for their living expenses.

If your effort to get the money for the ex-soldiers fails, I wish I knew how we will meet the problems of life that come before us. I hope in your struggle for more money for soldiers you will demonstrate from this letter in your talks. This is the condition of 1,000,000 or more.

A KENTUCKIAN.

That, gentlemen, is the condition and attitude of hundreds of thousands of American soldiers all over our country. They are not kicking and complaining aloud, but they are confidently expecting and waiting for Congress to come to their rescue. As they all say, they would gladly have made the sacrifice for nothing, but since the Government is able to show its appreciation in a substantial manner it should do something worth while for them. And now it is up to Congress whether it will be less magnanimous than those who gave freely to win the war declared by Congress.

We owe this to these men as a matter of national honor. Let it not be said of this Congress that we were so blinded to our duty, so indifferent or so unmindful of those who saved our country. The whole well-being and security of a nation rests upon the loyalty and readiness of its soldiers. Can we expect them to be enthusiastic and ready if we permit their sacrifices, time, and suffering to go unrewarded? I have heard some talk of introducing a bill for an appropriation to build an arch of triumph in honor of the great victory. I am unalterably opposed to putting one cent into stone until we have put some compensation into the empty pockets of the men who won the victory. Then we can erect all the monuments we care to. The loftiest and most enduring monument we can erect in honor of this war will be our manifested acts of substantial appreciation to the men who won it.

There are some, perhaps, who oppose this measure because it will cost something, yet they will admit that we are in debt to the soldiers. To them I will say that no Government should

ever be afraid to pay its honest debt to the soldiers who defend it. As long as we are able to loan so much to our neighbors across the Atlantic, we are able to deal with our soldiers as liberally as any other nation on the globe. It should be our pride to say, "We put the boys back in as good shape as we found them."

Up to December 31, 1918, we had loaned $252,895,000 to Belgium, $7,000,000 to the Czecho-Slovaks, $15,000,000 to Cuba, $2,436,427,000 to France, $4,175,981,000 to Great Britain, $1,310,000,000 to Italy, $39,554,036 to Greece, $5,000,000 to Liberia, $6,665,666 to Roumania, $325,000,000 to Russia, $12,000,000 to Serbia, making a total of $8,585,523,702. That sum is almost four times enough to pay our boys for their time at something like its commercial value. In lending all of this money to our Allies it was simply charity. We will be fortunate if we ever collect the interest on the debt. In other words, we have given to our neighbors four times the amount we hesitate to pay to our own soldiers.

In the second place, about 25,000,000 people subscribed to the fourth Liberty loan and about 20,000,000 subscribed to the fifth Liberty loan. The American people have taken over about $24,000,000,000 in war savings stamps and Liberty and Victory bonds. Not any one of these bondholders feels that he has given his money to the Government. The bonds pay good interest, are good investments, and are the best securities in the world. These $24,000,000,000 of securities that the American people hold against the Government are simply evidence that our Government pays well for everything it requires. It shows that the Government pays good interest for the use of the money it borrowed but pays a low wage for the time of the soldiers that it demanded. Suppose that the tables had been turned around completely and that the Government had paid the soldiers the real commercial value of their time but had said to the purchasers of Liberty bonds, "I can not pay you any interest on these bonds, but will pay you the face value of the bonds some time after the war is over." Do you think that many bond issues would have gone over the top? That is exactly an analogous case. If the Government had not paid interest on these war bonds, it could have afforded at the time to pay the soldiers for their time at something like its commercial value.

Now, the question is, Are we going to be more generous to those who loaned their money than we are to those who loaned their time, their energy, and their all? We must not lose sight of the fact that these young men, with their spirit and dash at Chateau-Thierry, the Marne, and in the Forest of the Argonne, broke the line of the enemy's resistance at least one whole year ahead of all calculations, brought the war to a speedy close, and saved the Government at least $10,000,000,000 of appropriations that would otherwise have been necessary during the current fiscal year, to say nothing of the billions probably saved by terminating the war one year ahead of the earliest expectations. As a matter of fairness the soldiers are entitled to this extra compensation, as a business proposition they have already earned it, and as a Nation we owe it to them.

I served in the Army almost two years myself and what I say is not the product of enthusiasm or imagination but of good, sound experience and personal observation. Those who were not in the service can not conceive of what the men had to endure. It is unnecessary for me to attempt at this time to delineate their troubles and sufferings—words fail to express them. On the other side they faced every destructive device conceived by the ingenious mind of the Hun. On this side last fall, without weapons, without sufficient hospital equipment, and oftentimes neglected, they faced the most deadly of enemies—the Spanish influenza—which claimed more lives in two months than were killed by the Germans during our whole engagement in the war. God forbid that in our hour of victory we should ever forget the days of darkness and sorrow that were necessary before the light of a great peace and victory dawned upon this earth. God forbid that we should be niggardly toward the men who served our country or that our gratitude should be measured by 60 meager dollars, a pompous parade, and a vote of thanks.

I ask you in conclusion to place your ear to the heartbeat of the soldier; see his side of the question and do this Congress the honor of rewarding those men. By so doing we shall have adopted a principle that will defy the touch of time, because those men and their deeds will be loved and cherished as long as patriotism has a home in the human breast. It was an Army from the mingled blood of the North and South; enriched by the glory and horrors of the past, it blossomed into the flower of hope—the great American Army—the grandest array of honor, courage, and patriotism whose blood ever stained the sands of time.

"Not Ten But Twelve."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. H. GARLAND DUPRÉ,
OF LOUISIANA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, November 7, 1919.

Mr. DUPRÉ. Mr. Speaker, under leave to print granted me to-day I insert in the RECORD an article from Science, which is a weekly publication issued by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, issue of September 12, 1919, entitled "Not ten but twelve," by Dr. William Benjamin Smith, professor of mathematics in the Tulane University of Louisiana, which deals with our coinage system, reforms therein and in the coinage systems of other nations, and with matters cognate thereto.

NOT TEN BUT TWELVE.

There has come to my hands a petition in the form of an open "letter to Lord Balfour" ("chairman on weights, measures, coinage, etc."), circulated in the name of the "World Trade Club," and calling upon "United States American President, His Excellency Woodrow Wilson, United States American Congress, etc.," and "British Premier, His Excellency David Lloyd-George, Houses of Parliament, etc.," for "legislation, promulgation, orders in council, that will bring about the exclusive use of meter-liter-gram by the United States of America" and "the British Isles."

As the matter is of far-reaching scope and prime importance, may I be allowed a word of earnest protest?

The reasons advanced in the 15 pages of argument on disregarding the ill-advised and ill-founded appeal to national prejudice against the alleged Germanic character of our present system (or chaos) amount merely to the oft-repeated affirmation that the metric system, being consistently decimal, is far simpler, more convenient, and time saving than any nondecimal system, since reductions from unit to unit are made merely by shifting the point, as in dollars and cents. That herein lies a certain very considerable convenience is not denied in any quarter and needs no detailed exposition. Also the advantages of world-wide uniformity in weights, measures, and coinage are plain and uncontested. But this latter fact is no reason for the Anglo-Saxon world to pass over to the Latin-German system, rather than for the latter to yield to some far superior system of the former. While conceding all that may be said with any show of reason in favor of a decimal system, we must not forget nor disguise the very grave disadvantages that inhere ineradicably in it, especially in its cumbrous expression of many simple, important, and frequent fractions, as ½, ⅓, ¼, ⅕, ⅙, ⅛, etc. We protest most earnestly against the adoption of the Latin-German system, not because it is not better than our present lack of all system, but because such adoption would postpone perhaps forever the introduction of a far superior system, which is a capital desideratum of our modern civilization and life. The meter-liter-gram is at least in some ways comparatively good, but the good is the enemy of the best, with which only we can rest content, and it would be an infinite blunder to establish and eternize such a defective system as the meter-liter-gram, when it is almost as easy—at least, when it is entirely possible—to introduce and establish once and for all time the best system that the nature of number and of the human mind permits.

This best of numerical systems is not the 10 system (which is recommended only by the fact that man has 10 fingers and 10 toes), but the 12 system, whose virtues are embedded in the nature of number itself. Its notation requires at once the introduction of two new symbols, one for 10, one for 11, which may be made as pretty and simple as you will, but the initials t and e will answer all present purposes. We shall have, then, the ciphers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, t, e. Twelve is then to be written 10, and we shall have the next set; 11, 12, 13—19, 1t, 1e, 20—to be read tel-1, tel-2, tel-3, * * * tel-9, tel-10, tel-len, twentel. The reasons for such names are obvious; tel and len are natural simplifications of 12 and 11. Our present forms, such as 16, 17, which read the numbers 16, 17 backwards, are a stumbling-block to beginners, hindering and confusing them to no purpose whatever. Twentel (20) equals, of course, our present 24. Similarly thirtel-one, etc., fortel, fiftel, sixtel (sistel), sentel (for seventel), eightel, ninetel, tentel, lentel, teltel. This last, 100, equal to our present 144, is, of course, the second power of the base 12 (10), and should have some appropriate name, as dipo, or two-po, or whatever may seem best, and similarly the higher powers, as 1,000 (1,728), 10,000 (20,736), etc.

We see here at once the greater power of this system: with four figures it expresses numbers up to 20,735 (e e e e in the twelve-system), more than twice as many as are so expressible at present—an advantage that steadily increases with the numbers, and shows itself clearly in logarithmic and other tables, where, with the same number of figures, the accuracy of expression would be sensibly higher. Thus, a unit in the sixth decimal place now signifies a millionth, in the Tel-system it would mean about a three-millionth. In the billions, the Tel-notation economizes one place.

Among the many advantages shared by this system with no other, the chief is the high factorability of the base 12, divisable exactly by 2, 3, 4, 6, and simply related to 8 and 9. Thence result extremely simple expressions for the principal fractions:

1/2 = .6
1/3 = .4
1/4 = .3
1/6 = .2
1/8 = .16
1/9 = .14
one twelfth = .1
1/14 = .09
1/16 = .08
1/20 = .06, etc.

The fractions 1/5, 1/7 one tenth, one eleventh (111 . . .) remain interminate series, but for them we have little practical use. With the foregoing compare the current decimal expressions for the fundamental constantly recurring fractions:

1/2 = .5
1/3 = .33333 - - -
1/4 = .25
1/6 = .16666 - - -
1/8 = .125
1/9 = .111 . . .
one twelfth = .08333 . . .

and the great superiority of the tel-system becomes evident.

The multiplication table[1] becomes markedly simplified. No one has any trouble now in multiplying by 5, because of its simple cycle, 5, 0 (as in 5, 10, 15, 20, etc.); 4 has the much longer, more involved cycle, 4, 8, 2, 6, 0 (as in 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, etc.); 6 has the cycle 6, 2, 8, 4, 0 (6, 12, 18, 24, 30); 8, the cycle 8, 6, 4, 2, 0. Compare with these the cycles in the Tel-system: 2 (2, 4, 6, 8, t, 0), 3 (3, 6, 9, 0), 4 (4, 8, 0), 6 (6, 0), 8 (8, 4, 0), 9 (9, 6, 3, 0), and the surpassing simplicity of this system is again apparent. A child will learn this multiplication table with much less effort than the ten-table, and will find the range of its power and the scope of his attainment just 44 per cent greater (since 100 in the tel-system = 144 in the ten-system).

The year is divided into 12 months, and no other division is likely within any foreseeable time. Accordingly, in time reckoning the advantages of the tel system are obvious. In this notation the number of days in the year is 265. To each month we should by all means assign the same number of days, 30 as now or twenty-six (26) in the tel system; that is, 260 month-days in all; the remaining 5 should be extramensual, legal holidays, easily and instructively distributable over the year, with a sixth such in leap years. Monthly and annual accounts and rates would be turned into each other by merely moving the point one place to right or left. If one received $100 a month, one would receive $1,000 a year; if the interest rate was 6 (per dipo) per year, it would be 0.6 per month. Similarly the day is already divided into (twice) 12 hours; that is, 20 in the tel system. The circle (or round angle) is now divided into 360 degrees (or 260 in the tel system); this Babylonian division is unfortunate, but may be easily conformed to the divisions of the clock face into 12 parts, each of these divided into 12 (stretches of 5 minutes or of 2½ degrees), each of these into 12 again, and so on. With our established time divisions the ten system can never be harmonized.

The better unit of coinage is the American quarter, the English shilling (German mark). The dollar is too large, a fact in some measure responsible for the sinful and ruinous extravagance of American life. The shilling is already divided into 12 pence, a division that admits of no improvement; it remains only to be consistent and to coin the 12-shilling piece (a convenient coin, which might be named the twilling or tel-quar); with its fractions and multiples, which Anglo-American commerce would spread all over the earth. So, too, the foot is already divided into 12 inches. To convert inches and feet into each other it would be necessary only to move the point.

The meter has no superiority over the yard. If the latter be taken as standard, it should be divided into twelfths (or telths), and these again into twelfths, etc. The mile might be slightly reduced to 1,728 yards (in the tel system 1,000 yards, 3,000 feet). All such details and all proper preliminaries to the passage from 10 to 12 could be worked out by scientific committees appointed for the purpose once the number 12 is laid at the base of our numeration, notation, and all forms of measurement, a position for which it is uniquely fitted.

One, and only one, objection can be made to this proposal, namely, that it is impractical, infeasible, and visionary. We dare not answer with the favorite Scripture, "Where there is no vision, the people perish," for this sentiment, alas! is foreign to the Hebrew proverb. But the objectors themselves reject with scorn the similar objection to the introduction of the metric system, that it is impractical and visionary and could only with great difficulty be effected. It is the stock objection of all conservatism, the objection that confronts every effort to rationalize, humanize, beautify, glorify, and justify our life on earth—the objection that it can not be done. The same has been said of a hundred proposals, all declared unrealizable, and all now actually realized. It may be hard to answer Zeno's arguments against the possibility of motion, but it is none the less easy to move. So it will be with the change from 10 to 12. Attempted, it will be accomplished. Not in a day or a year, but at most in a generation. Let the children be taught the tel system year after year. The time necessary to learn it will be quite inconsiderable. Once learned, it will also be loved. In the meantime scientific commissions can go over the whole ground carefully and prepare the way in the wilderness and level up in the desert a road for the age to come. When the change is finally carried into effect, the jar of switching off the 10 track to the 12 track will be much less severe than we now imagine. But it will bring incalculable blessings to all future generations. The great giant arithmetic will be shorn of half his terrors.

It is very common in these loud-mouthed days to make Brobdingnagian pretensions. We are told that each of a score of trifles (baseball among them) won the war, when each made only a paltry contribution to the collective result. So we are assured that each of many things would have abridged the war by months or years. The World Trade Club informs us that had Congress adopted the "meter-liter-gram legislation before Congress (1904), the war would have been shortened two years." If a few other such things had been done, perhaps the war would have been stopped, like Buck Fanshaw's riot, before it was started or even imagined! As such indebtedness heaps up on all sides, one is reminded of the famous couplet:

"Owen More has run away,
Owin' more than he can pay."

We are further assured that, as Clyde Wolfe, master mathematician, University of California, writes, "a conservative estimate is that the exclusive use of meter-litergram would shorten the time of teaching arithmetic to the average child by two years."

If so, then the substitution of 12 for 10 as a base ought to shorten it by at least four years. No such claim is made here, but it is affirmed that a very large and sorely needed saving of time and energy would be effected, and that if the introduction of the thoroughly rational twelve system should be supplemented by the adoption of a thoroughly rational alphabet, with one-to-one correspondence of sign and sound, then would the words of the English language indeed be winged and fly over all the earth; then would our Anglo-American civilization lead the van of progress, and its commerce would fulfill the boast of its poet:

"Trade is the golden girdle of the globe."

WILLIAM BENJAMIN SMITH.

11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	t	e
2	4									
3	6	9								
4	8	10	14							
5	t	13	18	21						
6	10	16	20	26	30					
7	12	19	24	2e	36	41				
8	14	20	28	34	40	48	54			
9	16	23	30	39	46	53	60	69		
t	18	26	34	42	50	5t	68	76	84	
e	1t	29	38	47	56	65	74	83	92	t1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	4							
3	6	9						
4	8	12	16					
5	10	15	20	25				
6	12	18	24	30	36			
7	14	21	28	35	42	49		
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81

Compare these two multiplication tables. In the ten-table the end digits are: 0, 4 times; 1, 2 times; 2, 5 times; 3, 1 time; 4, 6 times; 5, 4 times; 6, 6 times; 7, 1 time; 8, 5 times; 9, 2 times. In the tel-table the end-figures in the corresponding products are: 0, 8 times; 1, 2 times; 3, 3 times; 4, 6 times; 6, 6 times; 8, 4 times; 9, 4 times; t, 2 and e each 1 time; 5 and 7, not at all, though each occurs once, of course, in the products of e. Notice the much greater simplicity, due to their absence and to the presence of 0, 8 times. Notice also the simplicity in the squares, and the double central symmetry in 1, 4, 9, 4, 1, 0, 1, 4, 9, 4, 1, and compare with the 1, 4, 9, 6, 5, 6, 9, 4, 1 of the ten-table, also an anagram but with only single symmetry, and with 5 different digits against only 4 in the tel-system, which is thus notably simpler.

Anniversary of the Armistice.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
TOM CONNALLY,
OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

November 11, 1919.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, one year ago to-day at 11 o'clock a. m. the cannon ceased to boom and belch in the greatest war of which the historian has given any account—a year ago to-day the lines of armed men ceased the "bloody business of battle" and rested where they stood—a year ago to-day our victorious Army completed the heroic task for which it went to Europe and brought peace with victory to American arms.

November 11, 1918, will mark a brilliant era in the history not only of the United States but in the chronicles of all time, as long as scholars study the struggles of the past or men in contemplation reflect upon the achievements of men and races in days other than their own.

As representatives of the people in whose name the marvelous accomplishments of our Army were wrought, I deem it not inappropriate that we should to-day pause a moment to note somewhat the progress of the military operations which resulted in such decisive victory and brought imperishable glory to the American soldier on foreign fields. In March and April of the present year I was privileged to be a member of a party of Representatives who visited France, Germany, and Belgium.

One of our objects was to visit the battle fields upon which American troops had written such glowing chapters in the world's history. We knew that America's admiration would always be directed to these historic spots. We knew that America's affections would ever attach to those of her sons whose chivalric conduct had made them illustrious; and we knew that

for those soldiers who had laid down their lives upon the red soil of France, America and all of her citizens would pour out their tears and their love in acknowledgment of the great debt which the United States and its people will ever owe to their memory.

It shall be my purpose to briefly review the operations and engagements in which the American Army participated, in chronological order, but neither in such detail nor in that technical fashion possible only to one much more gifted than myself.

Upon arriving in France American divisions were intensively trained in camps and in the trenches with allied organizations before they were actively employed in the line. During this period in the trenches some elements of various divisions took part in local combats and trench raids, but not as units of the American Army. Among the first, if not the first and most important, was that in which troops from the Twenty-sixth Division—the New England division—at Seicheprey, in the Toul sector, came into conflict with enemy raiding parties on April 20, 1918.

BATTLE FIELDS.

CANTIGNY.

On March 21, 1918, began the German offensive in Picardy, which eventuated in the enemy lines being driven almost to Amiens on the west and to Montdidier in the thrust toward Paris. We can not soon forget the days of anxiety in which we feared that the fortunes of war would go decisively against the Allies before our troops could reach the front. We can not efface the memory of the days during which we scanned the headlines and bulletin boards with fear and dread that we might learn that all was lost. The enemy's effort in this sector was at its very peak. The Allies must act and act effectively or the cause would quickly fail. At this time there were in France only four American divisions whose training and equipment, in the opinion of the commanding general, warranted their employment in offensive warfare. On March 28 Gen. Pershing placed at the disposal of Marshal Foch all our troops. On April 26, 1918, the First Division went into the line in the Montdidier sector on the Picardy front. On May 28, 1918, a brigade of the First Division, commanded by then Brig. Gen. but later Maj. Gen. Beaumont B. Buck, attacked Cantigny, a strong German position, and captured that village, holding it against repeated counter attacks. This was the first battle in which an American Army organization as large as a brigade had participated. Prior to that time American forces had been brigaded with the British and with the French. In this operation for the first time there was demonstrated the fact that American troops fighting under the direction of their own officers were capable of overwhelming the choicest shock troops of Germany. Those of us who come from Texas are proud of the fact that in this first major action of the war our victorious troops were led by a Texan and that it was under his direction that the American Army set an example of valorous conduct where all the world might look and see that at last there had arrived upon the battle field the doughty warriors who were able to bring the issues that had wavered for four years to successful decision. This action, brilliantly conceived and more brilliantly executed, proved the superb fighting qualities of our troops under the most trying conditions, and gave final denial to the boasted invincibility of the enemy. It was the prophetic forerunner of what transpired in the various actions around Chateau-Thierry a month later.

BELLEAU WOOD—CHATEAU-THIERRY.

From Paris we proceeded 45 miles in a northeasterly direction until we reached Belleau Wood near the Marne River. You will recall that late in May, 1918—May 27—the German high command, in a last desperate effort to drive a wedge into the Allies' lines and to throw his forces across the Marne River and envelop Paris, launched his great offensive between Soissons and Rheims. It was here that German forces, by the weight of numbers, were enabled to drive a salient that reached to the Marne and which threatened the French capital. Like an inundating flood the tide of invasion swept on. The gravest consequences threatened the Allies. The enemy advance was halted by the French and Americans along a line about 13 kilometers west of the road running south from Soissons to Chateau-Thierry on June 4, 1918. The Second Division in these operations took Bouresches and held it in the face of strong resistance. The Third Division was quickly sent from the south to the Marne. Its machine-gun battalion in advance of the other units reached the bridge at Chateau-Thierry and held it June 1 to 4 and prevented the crossing of the Marne at that point. The Third Division remained in its position south of the Marne, holding a line east of Chateau-Thierry from Chierry to a point 1½ kilometers east of Mezy until its advance on July 18. During this time a number of raiding parties were sent across the river.

At Belleau Wood on June 25, 1918, the Second Division met the German Army and not only stayed its advance but with determined attack threw it into confusion and transformed seeming disaster into definite victory. Two regiments of marines and two regiments of doughboys—the Ninth and Twenty-third Infantries—performed a feat that thrilled the Allies and dazed the enemy.

Belleau Wood is situated a few kilometers to the northwest of the town of Chateau-Thierry. It is wooded and hilly. As we walked over its slopes, evidence of war's toll of life and wealth met our gaze. Here lay a broken rifle; just over there could be seen a battered helmet; here a discarded cartridge belt; a little farther along a twisted machine-gun barrel, and over there a piece of high-explosive shell, while above our heads the trunks and limbs of trees were torn by the flying missiles of death. Here and there along the hillside could be seen German boots still housing portions of human feet. We came upon little cemeteries where were buried the Americans who had fallen in action. Above each little mound was an American cross, indicating the name of the soldier, his organization, and his serial number. American soldiers were then engaged in disinterring bodies buried in scattered graves and bringing them together in a central cemetery where they will repose until either returned to the United States at the request of their relatives or be permanently interred in American National cemeteries in France, whose soil they sanctified by their heroic death. A little farther along we came upon another cemetery. Here were buried the enemy dead. Here lay some of the finest troops of the Empire asleep forever unwept and unhonored by the cruel masters of Germany who sent them to their death.

Following the action at Belleau Wood two battalions of the Ninth and Twenty-third Infantry captured the near-by village of Vaux and the Bois de la Roche and 500 prisoners on July 1. As we stood in this wrecked village we viewed the devastation that had been wrought by the harsh necessities of war. Its population, scattered like chaff before the German storm, was creeping back now that the thunders of war had ceased, to find nothing but the battered stone that once had been their homes. The Twenty-sixth Division relieved the Second about July 10, just northwest of Chateau-Thierry.

Just to the east of Chateau-Thierry the German army in its offensive of July 15, 16, and 17 undertook to throw its forces across the Marne to the southern bank. This attack was made with concentrated artillery support and the Third Division suffered heavy losses. It held its ground stubbornly but was forced to drop back slightly on account of the withdrawal of the French on the right. Here it was that a regiment of the Third Division, in the language of Gen. Pershing, "wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals." Attacked on the front and on both flanks by the enemy who had crossed to the south bank, the colonel commanding the regiment, Col. McAlexander, later Brig. Gen. McAlexander, of the Ninetieth Division, so disposed his forces as not only to successfully resist the German attacks but to make successful counter-attacks and throw back two German divisions and take 600 prisoners.

It was my privilege to hear from the lips of officers of this regiment incidents of this action. The French army operating in this sector had been so decimated by losses and so demoralized by constant attacks of the enemy from the beginning of the offensive, that its morale had been shattered and its powers of resistance greatly weakened. From information gathered from both private and official sources, it is clear that French troops were in flight, exclaiming as they retreated, "The war is over! It is no use to fight further! The enemy can not be stopped!" Amidst the despairing French there still remained one stout heart. An officer of the French inquired of an American officer, "Sir, shall we fall back on your positions or shall we die where we are?" As a reply to this heroic and yet melancholy observation, the American officer ordered the French in reserve. When the action had been concluded, though the ranks of the Americans were thinned by losses, every uncaptured German that still lived was north of the Marne.

A portion of the Forty-second Division (Rainbow) operated with the French east of Rheims in meeting the German offensive of July 15, 16, and 17, and rendered creditable service in holding its ground. On the right flank of the American lines in resisting this offensive the Twenty-eighth Division (Pennsylvania) performed effective work.

SOISSONS—CHATEAU-THIERRY—RHEIMS—AMERICAN OFFENSIVE OF JULY 18–AUGUST 15, 1918.

Marshal Foch, through his intelligence service, had learned that the enemy, in order to have as many troops as possible for use in the offensive of July 15 near Chateau-Thierry, had weakened his line from the Aisne to Chateau-Thierry. He had also learned that the enemy attack east of Chateau-Thierry

had been planned for July 15. It was then decided to leave south of the Marne only sufficient troops to hold the enemy and to concentrate French and American divisions between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry. It was planned that as soon as the engagement should begin on the Marne an attack should begin between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry, in an effort to cut the lines of communication and force an enemy withdrawal. This operation is known as the allied offensive of July 18, 1918. At 4.45 a. m., July 18, 1918, without any artillery preparation, the First and Second Divisions, with French divisions, attacked the German lines in the vicinity of and south of Soissons. At the notable battle at Berzy le Sec the First Division won a signal triumph and captured this point of vantage. The Second Division and the Twenty-sixth Division continued the attack between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry, and at the same time the Third Division, just east of Chateau-Thierry, crossed the Marne and drove the enemy before it. The Forty-second, Thirty-second, Fourth, Seventy-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Divisions took part in the fighting at various points in the combined drive in this sector between July 24 and September 9, which threw the Germans back to the Vesle River and attained the objectives of the allied offensive of July 18 following the halting of the enemy at the Marne. These attacks on the salient succeeded in crumpling the German defenses and presented the enemy with the dilemma either to be cut off and captured in the pocket near Chateau-Thierry or to hastily withdraw his lines in retreat. By July 20 the enemy began to withdraw. The actions in the vicinity of Chateau-Thierry, in point of numbers engaged, did not compare with some other battles in which the armies participated, yet in the results attained they stand out prominently in the war's history. It was demonstrated that American troops, though not habituated by actual experience in modern warfare, were able to meet successfully European troops seasoned and hardened by four years of triumphant struggle. The weakened and staggering lines of the Allies, by the example of American hardihood and American bravery, were encouraged to rally to a final and successful drive against the foe. Henceforward the fortunes of war never were in doubt. On all fronts the enemy was pushed back upon his defenses and finally to his abject and humiliating surrender.

ST. MIHIEL.

To the south of Verdun the former battle line ran in a southern direction from Verdun to St. Mihiel and thence in an eastern direction toward the hostile fortress of Metz. The two lines of battle converged at St. Mihiel and were known as the St. Mihiel salient. In its reduction the American Army, operating in its own sector, launched its first large-scale offensive. The enemy had occupied these lines since shortly after the beginning of the war. The point of the salient rested on the Meuse River, and the positions were strongly fortified by trenches, barbed-wire entanglements, dugouts, and concrete pill boxes, from which were operated machine guns and artillery. Against the defenses the French had at various times made determined attacks, being uniformly unsuccessful and sustaining enormous losses. It was the American plan to attack on each flank of the salient simultaneously, and in the execution of this plan more than 450,000 American soldiers were employed. Our troops, consisting of the Ninetieth Division of Texas and Oklahoma troops, and the Eighty-second, Fifth, Second, Eighty-ninth, Forty-second, First, and Fourth Divisions, with the Third, Seventy-eighth, Thirty-fifth, and Ninety-first Divisions, with the right flank of the line resting on the Moselle River, made an attack on the lines east of St. Mihiel on September 12, 1918. At the same time the Twenty-sixth Division, in conjunction with French troops, attacked to the northwest of St. Mihiel. The result of these operations had by September 15 brought about the collapse of the defenses in the entire area and forced an enemy withdrawal in the direction of Metz. Our losses were comparatively small. This was due to the consummate skill with which the operation was planned and to the remarkable efficiency with which every detail was executed.

Following St. Mihiel many of our divisions were quickly thrown into the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

MEUSE-ARGONNE.

From a point north of Verdun near the Meuse River this battle field stretches westward to a point just west of Varennes and northward to the Meuse River as far west as Sedan. In order to understand the character and nature of this engagement, attention must be paid to the tremendous strategic importance of the territory on which it was fought. The Argonne Forest is a series of wooded hills, separated by ravines and valleys. For four years the Germans had been in possession of this territory, and its value lay in the fact that it constituted a hinge of the German defensive system from Verdun on the south northward to Belgium. It shielded and protected a line of railways passing through Sedan and paralleling the enemy lines, by the aid of which the German high command was able to quickly transport large numbers of troops to whatever section of the line might require reinforcement in event of allied attacks. By reason of the facility with which troops could be switched from one section of the western front to another, the enemy could at his pleasure bring to bear great pressure on the weak points in the allied lines, or, in turn, could strongly reenforce and protect the weak points in his own lines.

The Argonne Forest was by nature strongly fortified. Any layman recognizes that hilly ground is easily defended. Wooded territory similarly affords protection of great value to armies in the field. Added to these natural defenses, the Germans during their period of occupation had woven across the slopes and crests of the hills and throughout the forest a web of entrenchments and dugouts that were almost impregnable. Just to the north, beyond the high points, the hillsides had been turned into underground barracks by the construction of dugouts in such numbers and of a character capable of housing an enormous force. All of the arts of defensive warfare had been employed to render secure the lodgment in this forest of the German forces. Line after line of trenches were protected by numerous lines of barbed wire entanglements, woven and twisted together in inextricable masses so as seemingly to render it impossible for infantry to advance against them. Our party visited the dugout of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. Headquarters of this commander had been maintained in the Argonne Forest for a long period of time. He was protected in a spacious and handsome dugout on the slope of a ridge where allied artillery could not imperil his safety. All care had been exercised in providing for his luxury and comfort. The walls and ceiling were not bare of the decorator's art. A bathroom was provided. Telephones and electric lights brought the conveniences of modern life to this military chieftain.

Prior to the Meuse-Argonne offensive, the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces had realized a desire which he had entertained since first arriving in France, to put in the field an American army, operating as an American army, and officered and directed by American generals. Such an army had been organized and operated in the St. Mihiel drive on September 12 to 15, and Marshal Foch and Gen. Pershing now planned to employ this American Army in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. It was believed if the enemy could be thrown out of the Argonne Forest and driven across the Meuse River, that a withdrawal of the German lines from this point to the North Sea would inevitably result. It seemed to our strategists that it must necessarily follow that the railway lines protected by the Argonne and the Meuse River could no longer be regarded as tenable by the German forces and could no longer be employed as avenues through which troops could be quickly poured from one section of the battle front to another.

When it is remembered that in point of numbers more American troops were engaged in the Meuse-Argonne offensive than were ever led into battle in a single engagement in all the history of this Republic, when it is remembered that this one engagement was of such transcendent importance as to bring about the retreat of the German forces not only in the American sector but in the sectors held by the French, British, and the Belgians, and directly contributed to the collapse of the German armies in the field, a proper conception of the tremendous significance of this battle can be realized. In this engagement there were employed 896,000 American soldiers. As we walked over the territory covered by the Meuse-Argonne offensive we could see that the war god had driven his chariot along this way. The implements and enginery of war lay abandoned and scattered about. The earth was pitted by shells and craters, and the forest was burned and blackened by the smoke of battle. Of the eight hundred thousand and more that were engaged, we suffered losses of nearly 125,000 men killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing.

In this action our losses were almost half as many as our total losses in the war. The battle field extended beyond the Argonne forest proper out into plains to the northward and eastward and thence on across the hills to the Meuse River. To the traveler who now visits the scenes of this great battle and looks upon the defenses constructed both by nature and by the modern military engineer, it seems inconceivable that an army once ensconced in these defenses could be driven from its shelter through these wooded hills, out of such trenches and dugouts, and sent in headlong flight. American soldiers charged up those hillsides, through the woods, on through the ravines and scattered and drove into rout and confusion the hostile hordes. The topography of this territory afforded admirable opportunity for the employment of machine guns by the enemy,

and it was necessary for the American troops repeatedly to take machine-gun emplacements and machine-gun nests by direct infantry attack as well as to withstand artillery and infantry resistance.

The Meuse-Argonne offensive began on September 26 and continued until November 11, 1918. Ten divisions, first attacking, advanced 10 miles in depth in two days. During October Americans were continuously engaged against a total of 33 German divisions.

On October 25 the American line extended east and west a little north of Grand Pre.

On November 1 the final drive, preceded by a carefully prepared artillery bombardment, was begun, and resulted in an advance of 40 kilometers in seven days.

The following divisions were engaged: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-second, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, composed of Texas and Oklahoma troops, and the Ninety-first. The Ninety-second was in corps reserve. The Ninetieth Division early on the morning of November 11 crossed the Meuse and captured Stenay. In this offensive the American Army took 16,059 prisoners and 468 guns.

After the German forces had been driven from the Argonne Forest they fell back to various points of vantage toward the east and toward the Meuse River. To drive them from these defensive positions it was necessary for the Americans, after charging through the forest, to emerge on a plain where they were subject to attack by all arms of the enemy's service. Montfaucon was one of the defenses to which the Germans retired. Located on an eminence and sweeping with its fire the plain which intervened between the highlands and the Argonne Forest, its capture was of the utmost importance. Our troops, with courage unsurpassed, advanced and captured not only Montfaucon but all other objectives.

It was at Montfaucon, whose buildings, save one, had been leveled by artillery fire, that we paused to inspect the dugout of the Crown Prince of Prussia. It was here that he had his headquarters during the attacks on Verdun, which were popularly supposed to have been conducted by the Crown Prince. In a large stone structure in the heart of Montfaucon the Crown Prince had caused to be erected a concrete tower leading from a cellar underneath the house to the floors above. Within this concrete tower was located a specially constructed periscope, by which, ensconced in the cellar, 40 feet below the surface of the earth, he was able to watch the progress of his armies as, in 1916, they invested the fortress of Verdun. Safe and secure in his hiding place he threw his German soldiers heedlessly and recklessly against the artillery of the French on the outlying defenses of Verdun. It is estimated that 600,000 Germans bit the dust in these fruitless assaults.

By 11 a. m. on November 11 the enemy line of communication had been cut at Sedan and our troops had advanced until they occupied a line extending from Sedan eastward practically following the Meuse River, partly on the south side and partly on the north side. The enemy had been routed; the war had been won.

CHAMPAGNE SECTOR.

During the progress of the Meuse-Argonne American divisions were gallantly fighting on other portions of the western front. Leaving Rheims we passed along the battle front east of that point through the Champagne area where American divisions were operating with French divisions in the closing days of the war. About October 7 the Thirty-sixth Division, composed of Texas and Oklahoma National Guard, relieved the Second Division on this front. It bravely withstood severe enemy attacks and for many days pursuing drove the enemy across the Aisne.

NORTHERN FRANCE.

Traveling from Paris along the western battle front into Belgium, we visited Compeigne, Amiens, Peronne, Baupaume, Vimy Ridge, Mont Kimmel, St. Quentin, Cambrai, Douai, Arras, Lens, Lille, Ypres, Furnes, and the Yser Canal. A part of this front was held by the Belgians, a portion by the British, and a portion by the French. The Second American Army Corps, consisting of the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions, operated on the British sector, and from October 6 to October 19 captured more than 6,000 prisoners. The Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first American Divisions, withdrawn from the Argonne during the operations there, were transferred to Belgium and fought in the section around Ypres, and on October 31, in assaults on that front, overcame all resistance and captured their objectives. On November 3 the Thirty-seventh drove the enemy across the Escaut River, and the Ninety-first reached the Scheldt and the town of Audenarde.

Across the territory which we now traversed armies had reeled, and staggered, and struggled since cannon had first begun to bellow in August, 1914. Back and forth, first here and now there, the wavering and bending lines had been broken, then re-formed, and now and then sweeping forward in dashing and deadly charges, at last thinned and exhausted had settled down in muddy trenches to watch and wait for the enemy. It was here that the British and French were swept along by the swarming gray-coated German Infantry in 1914 and then in turn swung them back from the Marne. It was here that in the spring and summer of 1918 Marshal Haig exhorted the bruised and bleeding British, with their backs to the wall, to fight and die in their tracks.

As we sped over the roadways of northern France the scenes of devastation amazed us. In the vicinity of Lens the ruin that met our gaze was absolutely indescribable. Here, before the war, a city of 30,000 people carried on its industry and commerce. Its streets and avenues pulsed with the throbbing life of a thrifty and prosperous community. Now not a single wall stood. The residences, factories, stores, and banks were a tumbled and tangled mass of crushed and powdered stone and brick. It was silent and untenanted by human beings, except a few British soldiers guarding salvaged war material. On either side of the roadways formerly grew rows of handsome trees. As we rode along I looked for miles that I might see a single tree, either along the roadway or on the plain that yet bore evidence of life; and though once trees dotted the landscape I could not find one that yet had within it the springs of life. Giants of other days, they stood with bare and broken limbs, with torn and shattered trunks, leafless and withered, gaunt specters of their former selves. In the fields and farms no sign of human or vegetable life could be seen save the rank and poisonous weeds that had sprung up since men had ceased to march and fight. Parched and burned by the hot breath of cannon, the very soil of Mother Earth had been so plowed, and upturned, and mingled, and mixed with barren clay and subsoil that it offered little hope of future fertility. No painter's brush can on cold and lifeless canvas adequately portray the utter desolation and wretchedness that stalked abroad in what was once fair France. No facile pen or spoken word can present to your minds vividly that which greets the returning Frenchman as he comes back from the army or the area to which he had fled in refuge to look again for the field which to his toil in the years gone by yielded sustenance and support; at the despair that greets him as he trudges back and scratches among the heaped masses of débris in vain search for his home. He finds the hearth that was his destroyed, his belongings carried away or scattered to the winds.

Lens and its surroundings are typical of many localities in northern France. At Ypres, in Belgium, the scene of several stubborn and bloody engagements, conditions are similar to those around Lens. At one point near there, within a radius of 100 yards, we saw eight wrecked British tanks and were informed that in the immediate neighborhood there were 56. Some had become bogged in the mire and had then been destroyed by shell fire, while others had been disabled in action. It was at this point that some one picked up a human skull. A British officer, noting his curiosity, informed him that if he desired a souvenir of that character, across the road could be found heaps of human bones.

In all this territory, and particularly near Cambrai and Arras, and in fact at many points in the British and American sectors, salvaged war material, rifles, large shells, bayonets, helmets, scabbards, and artillery of various calibers captured or abandoned had been collected in storage dumps. At Furnes, in the southwest corner of Belgium, near the Yser Canal, Albert, the soldier King of the Belgians, had maintained his headquarters, and from this point directed his army. Driven from his capital and his throne, he fought on. He remained with his army, and though sovereign over little of his soil defended it desperately and doggedly when all seemed lost but honor.

LUXEMBOURG.

One of the objects of our travels was to visit the American Army of Occupation, and in pursuance of that purpose we entered Luxembourg at the French border town of Longwy, where the troops of the Crown Prince of Prussia attacked in the first days of the war, capturing the city and occupying it until the last. The value of its possession lay in the great iron and steel works situate there. From this point we followed the great highway along which the gray-coated hordes had poured in their first sweep toward the heart of France until we reached Luxembourg, the capital of the Grand Duchy. Luxembourg is a beautiful and rich agricultural country and was practically untouched by military operations. The farmers were busy with their planting and sowing and the fields gave promise of a

bountiful harvest. Entirely surrounded by warring nations, food and other necessities of life became extremely scarce and very dear during the continuance of hostilities, and there was consequent suffering.

COBLENZ.

Proceeding into German territory, we passed through Treves and thence journeyed to Berncastle, where were located the headquarters of the Ninetieth Division, composed of Texas and Oklahoma troops. We saw many officers and men from these States. Journeying over the occupied territory we reached Coblenz on the Rhine, where were situate the headquarters of the American Third Army—the Army of Occupation. At that time American forces in the occupied territory numbered 240,000 officers and men. This force was scattered over the entire American area. The troops were billeted in the villages and towns. Returning to France, we visited the Thirty-sixth Division, Texas and Oklahoma National Guard, which was then stationed in various towns and villages in the vicinity of Tonnere.

CONCLUSION.

Modern warfare, as practiced in the great struggle which has happily come to an end, did not afford the same degree of opportunity as former wars for the development of individual military genius or leadership. Armies containing millions of men stretched out over battle lines hundreds of miles in length and employing the arms of offense and defense developed in recent years do not present the same circumstances for individual dash or strategy as were formerly afforded by small armies in open warfare, where a strategist of unusual ability could quickly throw his whole force upon some weak point of the enemy or by a brilliant maneuver could overwhelm a force many times larger than his own. Modern warfare has become a contest of science, of organization, of supplies, and of careful, cautious planning for offensives with enormous forces over wide fronts. As to our own Army, it may be truly said as to officers and men that its personnel was not equaled by that of any other army, enemy or allied, participating in the war. Superlative praise is due to the great rank and file of the armies that bore the brunt and burden of the fighting. To the subalterns and enlisted men who faced machine guns and charged trenches and dugouts and stood the punishment of artillery bombardment without flinching, who advanced into areas saturated with poisonous gas, and, never halting, never pausing, marched relentlessly into the very face of death and gallantly drove the enemy before them, America can never give too much honor. Their gallantry and courage made possible the marvelous success which attended the operations of our forces.

And to those operations allow me to say that our conclusions were that they had never been surpassed in any of the wars and campaigns that had been waged on European soil. We rode along the highways down which the Roman Emperors poured their legions in subduing Gaul and in their campaigns against fierce barbaric tribes. We traversed the Belgian Provinces which the Spanish Duke of Alva sought to conquer and subdue.

At Coblenz-on-the-Rhine for 2,000 years the armies of Europe have crossed and recrossed. Here Marlborough led his forces on the road to Blenheim.

At Orleans we had recounted the stirring incidents of its deliverance by the peasant maid, the most heroic and pathetic figure of her day, who, guided by the mystic voices that spoke to her in her dreams, leading her enthusiastic troops, drove the English from its gates. At last we stood upon the famous field of Waterloo, where the greatest genius that ever wore a sword struggled desperately but in vain to retain his trembling and loosening hold upon his throne.

But the historian with impartial pen will record that in none of these historic theaters was greater courage displayed or more brilliant dash or greater gallantry than were exhibited by American troops on the hills and slopes, the forests and plains, where they fought and bled and died in the mightiest cataclysm that ever toppled from their thrones the frightened monarchs of a period that is forever past.

As a conclusion to what we had seen and heard in our trip to Europe, we came at last to ponder over and consider the attitude in which our country finds herself as compared with the other warring nations.

Notwithstanding our colossal expenditures, the United States is the one great nation that emerges with her resources not seriously impaired.

Our losses in battle, while large, do not approximate those sustained by Germany, Austria, Great Britain, or France. France has suffered the loss of the flower of her manhood and the destruction of her cities and industries, and whole sections of her territory lie stricken with fire and sword. Great Britain, once the banker of the world, must now come to America as a borrower. In Picardy and Flanders and France she has left hundreds of thousands of her bravest and best fighters; she has accumulated a debt staggering in its proportions. Germany, by the terms of peace, must surrender much of her territory, and will be required to labor for years to discharge the indemnities laid upon her guilty back. Austria, dismembered and weighted down by national obligations, can no longer be counted a great power. America, of them all, can look into the future with the brightest hope and the greatest assurance that in the years to come hers shall be the foremost place along the pathway that leads to greatness.

The war in Europe has ended—but it has left in its wake domestic conditions and problems that challenge our patriotism and wisdom; for their solution we shall need courage and devoted adherence to American ideals.

America is sound at heart—the spirit of the great mass of the American people is true and loyal to the principles upon which this Government was conceived by its founders, to the principles which gave strength to those who won its independence with the sword—the principles of representative government—the principles of constitutional government and ordered society.

This is a land of individual freedom under the law, a land of equal protection of the law to every citizen, a land whose institutions are the institutions of the people, fashioned by themselves through the Constitution or through laws enacted by their representatives. It was to protect this Government and institutions from destruction that our gallant armies fought. Saved from destruction by arms it is our duty to preserve them in peace. From the vexing tasks that now face us may we not shrink. Let us remove the burdensome and irritating restrictions upon the citizen and his enterprises which the necessities of war imposed as quickly as possible.

In view of the enormous war expenses let us exercise and insist upon the most rigid economy in Government expenditures and a high degree of efficiency in each department. The industry and enterprise of our people, the national resources, and obedience to and respect for our form of government and institutions can not fail to secure a future of dazzling national splendor.

When our journeys had been completed, we embarked on the *George Washington* to return to the United States. As the majestic liner lifted anchor and turned her bow toward the west, we stood on her decks and bade farewell to France; France, the land of history and memories, reddened by 20 centuries of war and turmoil; the land of sorrows and of tragedies; the land from which our gallant boys have brought back to America a new glory. With us on the deck stood American officers and men; a year before they had landed at this port, restless to reach the battle field. Within the year they had come, they had seen, they had conquered. Now that their work had been done, now that the invader had been driven back, now that America's purpose had been accomplished, they were as anxious to return home as they had been anxious to reach France.

Eight days later we again stood on the decks. As we steamed into New York Harbor, every eye was strained to catch the first glimpse of native land. As we looked once more upon our own shores, soldier and civilian alike were conscious of a bigger, broader, and better conception of America than had ever before stirred within their brains or thrilled their secret souls. Here at last was the land of liberty and of opportunity; here again was the beloved country under whose flag these soldiers had gone across; here their kindred and fellow countrymen in whose cause and in whose name they had fought. As they had left these shores in time of war to save a bleeding world, they had now come back to save and serve their country in peace under God's blessings. They came back adoring America more, because they had seen Europe and the Old World. Every soldier as he comes back from foreign lands is richer and better, a stronger and braver American, than before he set sail from his native shores. America's gain shall be not alone that her honor was protected, not alone that the deaths of her citizens on the high seas were revenged, and the insolence and defiance of a brutal and ambitious monarch punished, but hers shall be the still greater and more lasting gain that shall come from the return to civil life and citizenship of the millions of men of the valiant Army that on the fields of Europe vindicated the might and majesty of the Nation which they love; these soldiers will not surrender in peace that for which they offered to die in battle; ours shall be the gain that comes in a stronger fabric of nationality, the fusing and mingling of section and of prejudice into homogeneous American patriotism that shall be willing to give all, surrender all, and do all for our common country in spite of the dangers that may come or the crises that may challenge us in the unfathomed years into which we look.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES A. FREAR,
OF WISCONSIN,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, November 11, 1919.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, the resolution against seating Victor Berger, Congressman elect from the fifth district of Wisconsin, bases the charge on Mr. Berger's conviction for violation of the espionage act and of his subsequent sentence by the court. In an open letter to Members of this House Mr. Berger says he is a victim of persecution, of indictments laid after he became a candidate for office, and prosecution begun after he was elected to office. He claims improper trial, unjust conviction, and says he was duly elected to Congress on the Socialist platform, and having been elected now demands his seat.

The committee unanimously finds against Mr. Berger's right to a seat in the House.

Under the power contained in section 5, Article I, of the Constitution, which makes each House the judge of the election and qualification of its Members, the committee reports adversely to Mr. Berger, upon his antiwar views, upon his conviction under the espionage law in a case wherein he has appealed to the Supreme Court, and on other counts. Remembering Lincoln's opposition to the Mexican War, the opposition of Greeley, McClellan, and others to the Civil War, and the opposition of eminent men of all generations to war in general, any decision against Mr. Berger, if justified, must be based upon fundamental grounds that outweigh the rights to office of one who has been legally elected. On the other hand, the insistence that a man's qualifications can not be determined in advance is untenable.

I do not minimize the seriousness of a record of conviction, whether merited under the law or not, but Berger has appealed from a lower court's decision, and many cases of appeal have been reversed from espionage-law convictions. I can not base my judgment of the Berger case on any "acid test" of patriotism or loyalty fixed by others, whether wearing ermine or homespun, nor upon the verdict which Mr. Berger claims was rendered by a "Chicago hand-picked jury," before which he was hauled from his home in Wisconsin. He contends his prosecution and conviction were for political reasons, and in his open letter to Members of Congress he intimates that the prosecution and the present opposition to him is because of his affiliation with the Socialist Party, of which he states he was an organizer and now is a conspicuous member.

On this floor I challenged the "acid test" of patriotism offered against Senator LENROOT in the 1918 senatorial election immediately after it was politically promulgated by President Wilson. In like manner, I denounced the National Security League's "acid test" of patriotism lodged against the American Congress and a large part of our citizenship. That charge, initiated by a powerful, hypocritical, Wall Street corporation and circulated by 1,400 papers of the country was shown to be false and the so-called "Security League" is discredited before the country by the facts set out in the report adopted by this House. Senator LENROOT was elected in face of President Wilson's "acid-test" opposition, and a partisan appeal for political control of Congress made under the guise of loyalty by the President was equally unavailing, while one of the "willful twelve" was unanimously elected President pro tempore of the United States Senate. Such "tests" are always repudiated by an intelligent people.

If I believed the protest against seating Mr. Berger is based alone on such grounds or because of his affiliations with the Socialist Party, I would feel compelled to support his claims to a seat on this floor. While I have been a lifelong Republican, I learned long ago that all good or evil is not confined to any one party, and that parties are instrumentalities to an end in securing necessary laws through duly elected officials. Progressive laws in Wisconsin, the home State of Mr. Berger, were made possible over strongly intrenched opposition with the aid of Democrats and Socialist legislators, who helped Republican legislators to secure such laws.

During the war just ended Wisconsin went over the top in men and money at every call, and not one case of riot or lawlessness occurred through any protest against war or conscription in Wisconsin's entire population of approximately 3,000,000 people. The celebrated "Les Terribles" Thirty-second Division, that suffered 14,000 casualties and lost over half of some of its companies and regiments, was largely composed of Wisconsin men, who marched shoulder to shoulder, Republicans, Socialists, and Democrats alike, carrying the same flag across the Vesle River to victory. Berger will not be denied his seat because he is a Socialist, and no fair-minded man will reach that conclusion.

In his open letter of May, 1919, addressed to every Member of this Congress, Mr. Berger says:

"Socialism is the collective ownership of the means of social production and distribution, while Bolshevism is communism combined with syn'icalism. * * * A socialist commonwealth will not do away with the individual ownership of property, but only with the individual ownership of socially necessary capital. * * * Bolshevism is communism and denies the individual ownership of property. * * * While Socialists are not Bolsheviks, if they had only the choice between Bolshevism and plutocracy, they would stand for Bolshevism in preference to plutocracy."

In his open letter to us Mr. Berger continually charges that "capitalism" and "plutocracy" control this Government and its legislation; and on page 12 he prophesies: "The capitalists, by tyrannical legislation and force, may retard socialism, but then they will surely get anarchism. They will invite a cataclysm such as the world has never seen before, a cataclysm in which their class will be simply wiped out in the end." This prophesy he terms a "warning," not a "threat." Again he declares: "Our capitalistic rulers may form a league of nations. It will be nothing but an alliance of more or less plutocratic governments." He predicts, "The communists will eventually win," and so forth.

A paper was found on the person of a deceased anarchist who exploded a bomb on Attorney General Palmer's doorstep in Washington. One paragraph read, "We are ready to do anything and everything to suppress the capitalistic class." This sounds familiar, and as Attorney General Palmer, Mayor Davis, of Cleveland, Justice Hayden, of Boston, a Catholic church in Philadelphia, and other so-called "capitalistic classes" were made targets for anarchists' bombs on the same day, the term "capitalistic class" appears to include all who are not enrolled for violence and bloody revolution. Mr. Berger is an able citizen, not an anarchist, but his fiery utterances and revolutionary views tend to promote a violence he professes to condemn.

Injustice in individual cases will ever result in governments administered by human agencies, but Bolshevism, communism, and anarchy sweep away all safeguards of government, leaving society controlled by brute force. Catharine Breshkovskaya says:

> Bolshevism is a theory of socialism perverted into an appeal for vengeance, robbery, destruction, and immediate murder to anyone resisting.

Andreiev, another Russian writer, says of Bolshevism:

> These savages have revolted against culture, law, and the code of human morals.

And he describes the wanton murder of men, women, and children committed by Bolshevism is brought about under the plea of steps toward improvement in government. Yet Berger apparently prefers Bolshevism to our present Government, which he terms "plutocratic." In a press statement of May 30, this year, the national executive committee of the Socialist Party, at Chicago, suspended 25,000 Socialist members of the "extremist wing." Which wing does Mr. Berger represent when voicing his preference for Bolshevism, or does he speak for Socialists at all when uttering such statements?

In an editorial of June 20, 1917, which he quotes to us with approval, Mr. Berger says:

> Our plutocracy and its Government in Washington is now establishing an absolute autocracy in our country.

With the realization that Russia and other European Governments are being destroyed or undermined by Bolshevist teachings and that disciples of anarchy are found in our own country, every lover of America and the Government under which we live must weigh well the purpose of those who voice the sentiments quoted, or who would wreck our Government and substitute Bolshevism for an imperfect but tested democracy. Though society may be unduly influenced by what Mr. Berger alleges to be "absolute autocracy," neither plutocracy, autocracy, nor Bolshevism will ever find permanent lodgment in America.

Mr. Berger's conception of our governmental conditions and his proposed plan for violent revolution may be measured by his own words, published in his paper some years prior to the war, wherein he is quoted as saying:

> In view of the plutocratic lawmaking of the present day it is easy to predict that the safety and hope of this country will finally lie in one direction—only that of a violent and bloody revolution. Therefore I say each of the 500,000 Socialist voters and of the 2,000,000 workingmen who instinctively incline our way should, besides doing much reading and still more thinking, also have a good rifle and the necessary rounds of ammunition in his home and be prepared to back up his ballot with his bullets, if necessary.

This advice was expressed before the war, but in his open letter to Representatives at the beginning of the Sixty-sixth Congress, Mr. Berger says, page 12:

I have nothing to retract from the articles that I have written or from the speeches I have made.

Berger, the writer and speaker, says in substance to this membership that he prefers Bolshevism to our present form of government; that a change is to be brought about through violent and bloody revolution like that in Russia, and as a preliminary to such revolution he urged 2,000,000 men each to secure a good rifle and the necessary rounds of ammunition and to back up his ballot or views with his bullets. In order to cut the ground completely from under any modification of these views, he says he has nothing in past utterances to retract, and offers himself at the bar of the House prepared to take an oath of office to support and defend the Constitution.

That his inflammatory advice was not followed and that not one case of riot or resistance to law has occurred in the entire State of Wisconsin makes certain neither the Socialists nor the workingmen of the country act on or approve such inflammatory utterances.

I do not intend to comment upon the plain meaning of words. It is incomprehensible how any man can reconcile such views with our form of government or when advocating "bloody revolution" can qualify for membership in this House. Words considered only reckless and extravagant when uttered by a private citizen become far-reaching, inspire and invite violence and bloody revolution when voiced on the floor of this House, where immunity protects the Member. Acceptance by the House of one possessing such un-American views, with his defiant statement that he has nothing to retract, would stultify this membership. Such revolutionary ideas are not approved by the people whom Mr. Berger claims to represent through a minority vote of the fifth district of Wisconsin, nor by the people of his district nor of the State or Nation. I do not underestimate the unrest throughout the world that has overthrown Governments and which, like a prairie fire, is hard to curb, nor do I dispute that plutocracy has fed flames of discontent and unrest, but this plutocracy must be controlled by lawful methods, if civilized government is to endure.

The intelligent surgeon seeks to remove the malignant growth and save the patient. The Bolshevist, anarchist, or I. W. W. applies the surgeon's knife at the throat, and then under the beneficent law of "communism" helps himself to all valuables found on the deceased. That treatment will not find favor in this country, and anyone who practices in the red school of surgery pulls down upon his own head the house that shelters him.

It has been urged that Mr. Berger is being deprived of a high privilege and that his constituency will be unrepresented by his rejection from membership. The action of a constituency in sending a Representative here ought not to be overruled exceepting when the superior rights of the Government which he equally represents are injured or imperiled. That issue is squarely presented to the House by the Berger case.

Mr. Speaker, I might close these brief remarks with quotations from scores of American statesmen on America; with eulogies from Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, and down through the century and a quarter of national growth to men of the present day; with tributes to America's opportunities, possibilities, glorious history, and its destiny among the nations of the world. These would answer the publicly expressed views of Mr. Berger. I forego that temptation but conclude with a few words from a former resident of the same city of Milwaukee whose name is familiar to every student of American history. Sixty years ago he wrote in simple direct language—not of bloody revolution, or of deadly rifles, or bullets, or of Bolshevism, but as a brave American soldier and patriotic statesman. He says:

I was born not far from the beautiful spot where the Rhine rolls its great waters out of the beautiful gate of the Seven Mountains. In early life I saw Germany shake her chains in order to burst them, and I heard a gigantic universal shout of liberty rising to the skies; and at last, having struggled manfully and drenched the earth of the fatherland with the blood of thousands, I saw that nation crushed down again by overwhelming armies, by the dead-weight of customs and institutions and prejudice which past centuries had heaped upon them. Then I turned my eyes instinctively across the Atlantic Ocean and America and Americanism appeared to me as the last depositories of the hopes of all friends of humanity. Born in a foreign land, I pay my tribute to Amercanism, true Americanism, which comprehends the noblest ideas that ever swelled a human heart with noble pride.

From the home city of Mr. Berger thus wrote a former citizen of Milwaukee, a poor immigrant boy born on the banks of the Rhine, who, in this wonderful land of opportunity, became successively a Union general, diplomat, United States Senator, and Secretary of the Interior, and helped save the Union that we might live under the folds of freedom's flag.

I commend the words of Carl Schurz, Republican, statesman, patriot, American, to those who enjoy the blessings of liberty and yet threaten us with bloody revolution and advocate rifles and bullets. As the youth from the river Rhine, with hundreds of thousands of his countrymen, turned toward America, the refuge of the oppressed, so the world of yesterday turned to America to help strike down the chains of a mad Prussian militarism that once crushed Schurz and his compatriots, but is now destroyed. He who would overthrow the Government of Washington, of Lincoln, and of the lowly immigrant boy Schurz, a Government that holds the torch of liberty for the world, "the depository of the hopes of humanity," he who would suggest bloody revolution or exchange this Government with its hopes, ideals, possibilities and opportunities, for the flag of communism, of Bolshevism, does not understand the privileges of American citizenship. Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, all of humble birth, all once leaders on the floor of this House, all struck down by murderous bullets while filling the highest place in the world, all loved their country, even as we of this day and generation love it.

With calm, even-tempered justice they governed and finally gave their lives for a Government that still lives. In our deliberations and decisions may we be guided by the spirits of the great Americans who have gone before, who lived for America, who died for America. Let us preserve that America from those from within or without who would destroy, in order that law, peace, and liberty—not anarchy—may ever find resting place within our borders.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DAVID J. O'CONNELL,

OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 10, 1919.

Mr. O'CONNELL. Mr. Speaker, this bill is in the line of a real constructive program.

I have given very close attention all day to the debate on this important measure, which was so ably prepared and splendidly presented by the important and energetic Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House. Together with my colleagues I am very much gratified to know that, while before the great World War our total tonnage upon the seas aggregated 2,000,000 dead-weight tons, we have now amassed under the American flag something over 8,000,000 dead-weight tons. It has been an amazing and gratifying achievement, one to which we may all point with pride and satisfaction as another evidence of the enterprise of the American people, and of their ability to meet the exigencies of any occasion, no matter what may be the difficulties.

When the sudden demand for vessels arose, our Government, realizing the urgency, did not await the slow and uncertain process of new construction, but with characteristic determination scoured the sea lanes of our country and by every means obtained the necessary ships. Some were bought in our own country, some in foreign ports, and under the act of war we acquired still others from their German owners. Our own shipyards turned out the balance, until to-day we are in the enviable position of being able to show to the world the magnificent tonnage figures which are revealed in the report of the committee in charge of this bill.

We are, as I have said, proud of this record, and have reason to be. Now that this tonnage is available for use it is of imperative importance that harbor docking facilities be provided, if we are to derive a real and permanent benefit from this most promising source of trade and commerce.

I would call to the attention of the committee, whose interest in this subject justly deserves commendation from both sides of the House, that the extraordinary docking facilities now being prepared in the harbor of New York at Jamaica Bay be given very careful and earnest consideration.

Large sums of money have been wisely set aside both by the United States Government and the city of New York for the purpose of increasing the docking accommodations at the point to which I have referred. The geographical location of Jamaica Bay offers the most logical reason for its selection by the committee as one of the best, if not the best, spot to harbor the splendid fleet of the merchant marine, which is destined to insure our equality if not our supremacy among the nations of the earth upon the high seas.

The Members of the House whose districts abut shore fronts are naturally familiar with the difficulty of increasing harbor accommodations. Nearly all, if not all, harbors are cramped for space and inadequate to hold even the tonnage that now jam their ports. In my opinion, it would be wise for the committee, in order to insure the best results, to pay a personal visit to Jamaica Bay and convince themselves beyond question it is the most feasible place in which to accommodate the many ships that will have occasion to come into the port of New York for years to come. Under the American owners provided in this bill, we will go on and on until we obtain our place among the leaders of maritime commerce in the world.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MILTON H. WELLING,

OF UTAH,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, November 11, 1919.

Mr. WELLING. Mr. Speaker, there was held in Lafayette Park this morning the first annual celebration of armistice day. The program was participated in by the Senator from Maine [Mr. FERNALD], the Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY], and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MILLER].

These men represent States at the four corners of our country. As a part of the ceremony a number of California redwood trees were planted, embedded in soil brought from these four corners of the Republic.

Gen. Pershing participated as the representative of the Army. Gen. Barnett represented the marines.

After planting these young giant trees the address of dedication was delivered by Mr. CLARENCE F. LEA, our able and genial colleague from California, in whose district most of these great trees grow. The address is so admirable and the occasion so memorable that it ought to be preserved.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by printing Mr. LEA's address in the RECORD.

The address is as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, the committee having this occasion in charge considered what could be placed here that would best be emblematic of the event we observe. They finally decided to go to the great forests of America and select a living thing, America's noblest tree, and place it here as emblematic of the sentiment of America on this day.

"As my home is near the home of these trees, I have been called here as their friend and neighbor to introduce these youngsters to you people of the East and tell you something about them and their wonderful family.

"The home of these trees is by the shores of the Pacific. For 500 miles they stand like rugged sentinels on the western rim of the continent. Practically all of them are within 30 miles of the coast and most of them are within range of the rumbling roar of the ocean.

"They were unknown to civilization at the time of the discovery of America. Scientists have determined that once they were scattered over a wide portion of the earth, but as discovered by the white man they were confined entirely to the west coast of the United States and principally to the area they now occupy.

"No one knows what white man first saw the redwood trees. Early in the sixteenth century the Spanish and Russian explorers sailed along the northern coast of California. They found a rocky shore and few, if any, friendly landings. Doubtless as they skirted the coast of the Pacific along Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino, Humboldt, and Del Norte Counties they saw these forests covering the western slopes. But no one is able to tell us whether or not they landed and became familiar with the trees, whose foliage they must have seen from the decks of their ships. The trunks of those trees reach higher than the mast of any ship. Their boughs reached out and gathered more wind than the sail of any ship then on the ocean. But it is altogether probable that the Spanish and Russian explorers returned to their native land without knowing the true character of the forests they had seen.

"In the latter part of the sixteenth century Drake came to the northern coast of California and in some bay north of San Francisco secured timber and repaired his ship. It is uncertain in what bay Drake landed, but it is highly improbable that there is any California bay north of San Francisco in which he could have landed and repaired his ship without discovering the redwoods. The redwood tree became known to science about a century and a quarter ago, but it was finally reclassified less than 80 years ago.

"In 1830 the north Pacific coast was visited by Douglass, a scientific English explorer. He reported that the redwood 'was the great beauty of California vegetation.' He wrote that these trees gave the mountain an appearance of 'something that plainly tells we are not in Europe.' He further reported they are 'so majestic as to inspire the beholder with emotions of awe.'

"Civilization was first taken to California through the Spanish missionaries. Beginning in the southern part of the State they established a chain of 21 missions, each supposed to be a day's journey apart, extending into northern California. The most northerly of these missions was established in Sonoma County, north of San Francisco Bay. The line of these missions skirted part of the redwood forests, but according to the custom of the Spanish people, they preferred to erect their buildings from adobe rather than this timber.

"In the early part of the last century the Russians investigated the California coast with a view of colonization, and finally decided to accept these redwoods as the attractive feature that determined their colonization on the Pacific shore in the western part of Sonoma County. Thus it so happened that occidental and oriental civilization, reaching out around the earth for conquest and aggrandizement, met on the opposite sides of this redwood belt in Sonoma County, Calif. The Russian colonists went into the redwood forests, converted the trees into lumber, fenced their farms, built their homes, and established a shipbuilding plant. They constructed the first ocean-going vessel launched on this side of the Pacific. They grew and prospered for 30 years. They had their cultivated farms, their flocks, herds, their schools, and church. One day a Russian ship entered the port. In a little while the bell in the old Greek church, which still stands there, was ringing and the cannons on the cliff overlooking the port were firing, summoning the colonists to assemble. The head of the colony informed them that on account of impending trouble with the Spanish Government, Russia had ordered the colonists to abandon their location at once.

"For them there was nothing to do but obey. The Russian colonists abandoned all the accumulations of their toil. They left their homes and the graves of their kindred. As mourners they departed from their chosen land. So ended the last of oriental attempt to colonize the western shores of the United States. The redwood structures they built still stand as monuments to their labors and their disappointed hopes.

"A little over 70 years ago the world heard of the discovery of gold in the interior of northern California. Adventurous, courageous men from every section of the earth turned their faces toward the gold fields. The trip was a hard and perilous one, whether it was around Cape Horn or across the disease-infected Isthmus of Panama, or a six-months' trip with oxen and horses across the plains, the mountains, and the deserts between here and California. It took the hardy courage of the pioneers to meet the task. New discoveries constantly increased the gold-bearing area. Soon the pioneers were searching the northern coasts of California in the hope of finding a water transportation route to the interior gold fields of the northern mountains. Then it was for the first time that the heart of the redwood section became of great interest to the white settlers and the permanent development of the country began.

"A sawmill was erected in Humboldt County. It is said to have cost about $100, some additional equipment cost something like $20 more, and laboring men were paid $10 a day. At the present time there are mills operating in these forests with investments of over $2,000,000, and I know of one in which the traveling crane for handling the logs in the yard of the mill alone probably cost over $50,000.

"It was many years after the discovery of redwood before its commercial value was appreciated. To-day no one living near the redwood section would want to board up a house with pine if he could get redwood. But only 65 or 70 years ago pine timber was being transported from the eastern shores of the United States, around Cape Horn, and used for constructing buildings in the edge of the redwood forests.

"The commercial world has been much attracted by the lumber-producing qualities of redwood; the immense size and height of the trees, the density with which they grow, and their suitability for lumber have given them a distinct place among the lumber-producing trees of the world.

"At my home at Santa Rosa, Calif., I attend a church that was entirely built of one redwood tree, for which about 70,000 feet of lumber was used. Many single trees have made a much

larger quantity of lumber. Some lumberman in California has figured out that there are sufficient redwood trees on some acres of land to construct a building, covering the same 10 stories high.

"At the time of the destruction of San Francisco the roofs and sides of 75 per cent of its houses were built of redwood. This lumber has been shipped to every continent in the world. Its qualities have made it useful in nearly every line of construction. It is equally useful in the hands of a section man for a railroad tie or in the hands of a carpenter for a mudsill or in the hands of a cabinet maker for ornamental furniture.

"This tree is an emblem of utility. All trees are. Perhaps one of the most dismal conceptions that the imagination could draw would be a treeless world. From the beginning of time the forest has been for man—shade, shelter, and fuel. The tree has contributed much to his happiness and comfort. At times the great trees of the forest have been selected as places of worship. Men have rested in the tree's friendly shade; with its lumber they have built 'home, sweet home,' and with its fuel they have prepared their food and protected their bodies against the chilling blasts.

"The foliage of the forest has received the poisoned winds and sent them on pure. They invite the rain and turn its waters into the earth as a storage reservoir to make the grass grow and serve the purposes of man and beast.

"Permit me to digress to say that while I speak in admiration of these great trees, one disagreeable thought can not be eliminated from my mind. Those great typical trees seem to be approaching extinction. Everywhere encroaching upon those primeval forests the woodsman's ax, the screech of the donkey engine, and the hum of the band saws are heard.

"A few hours with the ax and saw and the great tree quivers from root to pinnacle. It comes down with a mighty thud; there is a crashing roar, the broken limbs fly up, fall back, and there is a vacancy among the solemn red columns of the forest. The majestic and reverence-inspiring giant has fallen. Ten centuries may not be able to replace it.

"A commercial world has appraised the value of those trees in terms of the lumberman's price list. It has not reckoned the ages it took them to grow. Those trees are nature's children of the centuries. They are one class of that few living, silent creatures of earth that have power to touch the hearts of men and send their thoughts upward in reverence to their Creator.

"Wherever civilization has gone, man has poured out his treasures and made great sacrifices to secure and develop those things that delight his vision. It is for that he carefully designs his home, cultivates the rose, maintains his lawn, prefers to ride where the wild flowers bloom, and everywhere ornaments his surroundings. In all our land scarcely is there a home so humble but that upon its walls hangs some picture portraying the beauty and majesty of nature. For this our people have patronized the sculptor and the artist of every land. Pictures of redwood trees have gone into innumerable homes. Thousands of dollars have been paid for a single painting portraying these trees. It is not possible that we should appreciate the picture more than the subject.

"In these great forests the eye can behold not only pictures, but a masterpiece of the Great Artist; not the product of an hour, but the finished work of centuries. If these noble trees are preserved, it must be by those who have the imagination and the appreciation.

"I am happy to say that at the present time a movement is on foot and apparently well advanced toward the preservation of typical groves of these trees. Hon. William Kent and Stephen Mather and the people of Humboldt County, Calif., have already pledged very substantial sums for their preservation. A league called Save the Redwoods League is entering enthusiastically upon this undertaking, and we may well wish them the success the merit of their purpose deserves.

"The triumph of Germany would have meant a world tyranny. For us it would have meant long years of the bitterness of humiliation and defeat. Hard terms would have been placed upon us, and many years would have elapsed before the burden could have been taken from our children's shoulders. If, in the world's greatest war, we did nothing more than defeat Germany's purpose and preserve the world that was, no patriotic American will ever say the victory was not worth all the treasure and precious blood that it cost. But it is the hope of America, it is the hope of civilization, that we have accomplished more than victory. As long as history tells the story men have hoped and dreamed of a time when no people can profit by a war of aggression, when disputes between nations shall be peaceably settled under principles of right instead of upon the battle field by the power of might. Out of the sacrifices of this war the people of America hope to gain something more than victory, something of hope and promise for the future of America and the world. They even dare to hope for something like that time of peace of which men have dreamed.

"As a token of this day we might build a massive monument. We might go to our quarries and bring our finest marble, polish it with the skill of experts, and with the stroke of an artist engrave upon it the event we observe. We might place upon it the names of those who gave their lives or sacrificed for our country's cause. But that monument would be only a cold, inanimate thing to remind us of yesterday. At the end of a century the polish would have disappeared and the names be dimmed by the disintegration of time.

"If these trees grow like their parents in their native forests, when a century shall have passed away they will be comely with the beauty and vigor of youth. When three or four centuries shall have passed they will not have reached their failing years. A thousand years may pass and, if true to their native growth, these trees will still lift their green crowns higher than the Dome of our Capitol, and every day of those 10 centuries their foliage will have been green—a living thing, a reminder of the to-morrow, the promise to be kept, and the hope to be fulfilled.

"The scientists named these trees 'semper virens,' which, I understand, being liberally interpreted, means 'always living.' They are tenacious of life. They cling to it through the centuries. They seem to love life. A fallen tree has been known to send out of its body a green shoot, still struggling for existence, reluctant to give up life. Cut down a tree, and the roots will send up new trees that will encircle the old stump as faithful children should surround their parents in the hour of adversity. Emblematic! So should the children of America cling to her ideals.

"No nation ever went to war for a cause more just. No nation ever went to war freer from mercenary motives. No nation ever went to war with a more earnest, unselfish desire to serve mankind. America was noble in war; she can not afford to be less in peace. As emblematic of the ideals and purposes of America, these trees are dedicated—'always living.'"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES V. GANLY,

OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 10, 1919,

On the following resolution:

"Resolved, That under the facts and circumstances of this case Victor L. Berger is not entitled to take the oath of office as a Representative in this House from the fifth congressional district of the State of Wisconsin or to hold a seat therein as such Representative."

Mr. GANLY. Mr. Speaker, Victor L. Berger, a duly elected Representative from Wisconsin, is charged with disloyalty and his right to a seat in this Congress is challenged.

On the floor of this House this morning he has stated that he took back nothing from what he said in the speeches and articles made by him while this country was at war and on which this charge of disloyalty is based. In particular he reaffirms the so-called St. Louis platform, which, among other seditious statements, recommends "continuous active and public opposition to the war through demonstrations, mass petitions, and all other means"; "unyielding opposition to all proposed legislation for military or industrial conscription."

He advised young men of military age to read and follow this platform and act accordingly, which in plain English advised them to either desert their country or become slackers. He compared the noble and patriotic women of this country who urged their sons to rally to the flag to women of the lowest moral type.

For me, therefore, there is no doubt and no hesitation. Victor L. Berger should be excluded. To administer to him as a Member of this House the oath of office to support the Constitution and the laws of the land is almost sacrilege and is surely a shameful mockery. Victor L. Berger can not dodge the plain meaning of his own words by insinuating that he is being punished for his socialistic beliefs. Socialists, among them Berger himself, have been elected to and have served in Congress without question. Socialists have been loyal and faithful to their obligations as American citizens. Berger has not. I do not care whether the man be Socialist, Democrat, or Republican, if he has been guilty of preaching the sentiments of Berger while we were at war, I should vote with equal promptness to exclude him as unworthy to represent any community in America.

Loyalty to our institutions, to our Government, to our flag, and country is the first test and qualification of a representative of the people. He must first be a true citizen who would be a true representative. And most especially at that time when America, with whole-souled devotion and heedless of the risk and cost, flung her men and her treasure into the Great War to save civilization and humanity; when from countless homes in this broad land dear ones marched away to fight under freedom's banner and left behind aching, anxious hearts of parents and wives and children. This day and time, when the scars made by that war are scarcely healed, when the burden and the care of its enormous cost are still keenly felt, demand the loftiest devotion and patriotism. Our people are bearing a heavy burden, but their faith and love of country are only stronger for the sacrifices they have made.

No group of non-Americans will be tolerated in this country to destroy the Republic built by those sacrifices of our people. America can and will destroy the traitor within as completely as she has the foe abroad.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. SAM RAYBURN,

OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, November 13, 1919.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, under the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 13, 1919.*

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: This is an appeal to you who are about to do a great injury to the live-stock business of the country (and other transportation as well) possibly, and as we fear, without knowing it, in the matter of transportation by that section of the Esch bill under the term "car service."

As many of you know, the writer has represented the stockmen of the entire West through our national organizations in matters of regulation of rates and carriers, looking after their interest in the enactment of the laws and their administration. Our interests are identical with the public interest. It is likewise identical with that of a well-operated railroad's interest in all matters of efficient service, peculiarly necessary in the live-stock business. On the subject of what they shall charge we may sometimes differ, and when we do the commission is an open forum to settle that. So it is on rules and practices.

Privately owned and privately operated railroads have built our country. Our country has built the railroads. The law of natural selection and the survival of the fittest has developed the men who have successfully operated them. They can not be picked up and put in places to direct what is to be done in the complexity of railroad operation. It is idle to talk about it. However great and good a man may be, there is a limitation to his ability to "pick a load" of brains or even the priming into the best head, much less into the boneheads with whom he will come in contact, in spite of all the care.

This bill places in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission the duty to take hold of the traffic of every railroad where there is a shortage of cars, congestion of traffic, or other emergency, and to commandeer and direct the use of all locomotives, cars, and facilities for operation, and appoint agents who must be obeyed promptly, "Johnny on the spot," and they can direct all manner of things that the President could do under the Federal control act, in short, operate the railroads by spells, a power which the commission ought to use but sparingly, but being directed to use that power when there is an emergency, such as a "shortage of equipment" or "congestion" or "other emergency," it must be prepared to constantly use it or abdicate.

I call you who are familiar with the live-stock business to bear witness that at times of greatest movement of live stock in the principal range country, breeding and feeding territory of meat animals there has been a car shortage. Stock cars have not been fewer nor live-stock shipments greater during Federal control than previously, but they have been harder to get and less efficiently used during Federal control than ever before. We have with one voice demanded a return of the railroads to private ownership, control, and responsibility. That is the thing. That is where the shipper comes in. When they have to furnish cars and render good service or pay for it they will come across. That is the law of common carriers. Every sane and experienced stockman knows that. That is what private ownership and operation means. Now, what I am kicking about is that this bill proposes to do what will relieve the railroads from the responsibility by empowering a Government agency to take control and direction of locomotives, cars, and car supply, as well as the movement of traffic, which will be called for and sought every day of the year somewhere on some traffic, with constant interference with the freedom of the railroads to do the job under full responsibility.

I tried to show the committee the danger of this thing and wrote a special letter to Chairman ESCH, which will be found on pages 891 and 892 of part 6, House Committee Hearings. What was there said has not been answered. It can not be answered.

Now, here is a single example, familiar to Texas and Wyoming Members—and many others as well—which you can verify: Senator KENDRICK, who is president of the American National Live Stock Association, shipped some thousands of cattle from Wyoming to west Texas recently. Next year he will sell them. He may ship 10 cars to St. Louis via the Texas & Pacific Railway and Fort Worth. Reaching there they will be fed in clean pens. He has routed them Missouri, Kansas & Texas. The unloading pens in Oklahoma and Kansas are clean, as they are in all these States—no Texas fever ticks. An agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, we can well assume, tells the railroad at Fort Worth to ship them over the Cotton Belt because of congestion on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and Texas & Pacific. They must go that way. At some point in Arkansas the train is derailed—which is not unusual—the cars turned over, and the cattle swim out. They are in a tick country. Washouts prevent going either way, and the cattle begin to die in nine days. They can not go on. They finally all die. Senator KENDRICK has been helpless; so has the railroad. The loss is $25,000. Question: Who is liable? Again, there is a lady who is in the cattle business now visiting Senator KENDRICK in Washington, who has a ranch near Sheridan, Wyo. Drought has made it impossible to raise feed. There is no grass. She bought cottonseed cake at Paris, Tex. It was loaded in September and the billing sent to Sheridan. She has not got it yet. There is great congestion all over north Texas because of oil development and failure to relieve it by the Government's own, very own, agents. There is car shortage of stock cars in Wyoming and Montana, and they can not ship out. It takes a week now from eastern Montana to Chicago, with three feeds and 100 pounds shrinkage per head. All our own Government agents directing the movement. This lady is liable to lose lots of cattle in the blizzard now prevailing there. While that is going on the Panhandle of Texas has lost $10,000,000 and more for want of cars and facilities to ship out their wheat. Rotted outside on the ground. No cars; no ships; our own, very own, Government operation.

Now, I ask you the question: Can the Interstate Commerce Commission take hold of this congested-car shortage and other emergency situation and do it better than the Director General? Why does anyone think so?

Concede that it may make rules; it should not operate the railroads. Whenever the Government, by these agents spoken of in the "car-service" section of the bill, relieve the railroads of their responsibility, as must happen when the agent tells them what to do, as in the case of Senator KENDRICK'S shipment, that relieves them of any liability. So it is when that car of cottonseed cake is found stored away in congested yards in the oil district on the road to Denver, because of an embargo or priority order. Actual instances happened time and again in Texas and Oklahoma when carloads of wheat were laid out six weeks till it graded to sour and musty when it got through, and thus lost. Under Federal control railroads are liable for the damage, but not so when under private control, but directed by a selected agent at some terminal to do as they are bid. Other instances by the thousands, to prove ruin to shippers who must lose without recourse, will at once occur to you.

It is amazing to me that anyone should think for a moment of such an undertaking which, if put into effect, will destroy the responsibility for efficiency of transportation and leave the shipper the bag to hold. If I were running a railroad I would beg the commission to put an agent over me.

If you keep this section in the bill, then make the railroad and Government responsible for all damages, "just like they use to was." Let the law of common carriers apply to this conglomerate, and let it be for the man—and not "furninst"—who pays the freight. "Jones." Alas! where are his friends in the hour of travail?

If the railroad can not handle its transportation business without some agent of the Government there to direct the railway superintendent or employee what to do and when to do it, and thus relieve the railroad from liability for what it is compelled to do, and force the shipper to suffer the loss by the failure of the railroad to furnish transportation and perform the service, then let us continue the Federal control and patch that up. The whole remedy lies in one word—responsibility.

That part of the bill is commendable which requires railroads to file car-service rules and empowers the commission to modify them or to make rules itself in aid of securing or procuring and distributing cars and facilitate their use to the end of avoiding shortage of equipment or congestion, securing equality of treatment, taking care of perishable freight, securing prompt movement of necessities like fuel, water, food, and the like, in order to meet public necessities under ordinary conditions. But in cases of calamity and real emergencies requiring speedy cooperation of transportation facilities, to prevent suffering and for protection of life, directed by one hand to a given end of meeting an unexpected emergency like fire, flood, tornado, epidemic, riot, and bloodshed, famine, and such contingencies out of the ordinary, calls for relief by the exercise of the police power. It is not a transportation matter for a tribunal appointed for its qualifications and machinery to administer a law primarily intended for the purpose of making rates, rules, and regulations to secure reasonable and just treatment, and to prevent undue preferences and discriminations to facilitate the commerce of the country, between the States and with foreign countries.

These police powers generally are independent of the ordinary business which this tribunal has for its chief object and for the States to regulate and direct on the ground at the time, and Congress can not take it away, as this bill does, by a mere wave of the hand. Although there is in the bill a response to the public demand for cooperation in making rates and classifications where there is a conflict of jurisdiction, here is an emergency which makes cooperation with the State absolutely essential in order to carry on the business of transportation at all and to exercise the police power that the State has, and that can not be taken away, yet the State is not only ignored and all power vested in some agent of the commission to operate the railroad—for that is what it amounts to.

I appeal to your reason to not make this error. Why head this bill "A bill to provide for the termination of Federal control," etc., and yet put in this section 402, paragraphs (15) and (16), giving the commission complete power of operation? The only limitation is: Let conscience be your guide.

The condition precedent, to wit, shortage of cars or locomotives and congestion of traffic "in any section of the country," will be constant, with no dividing line geographically or with respect to dates when it exists or when it does not exist. The desire for Government direction of business, Government ownership, and operation and concentration of all activities of life at Washington, now abroad in the land, unconsciously, no doubt, in the minds of the proponents of this feature of the bill, really lies at the bottom of it.

The shipper may benefit from a rule as to car service, but not from a directed operation by an agent. With this sort of control over operation, irresponsibility must of necessity attach to every transportation service if the commission undertakes the task and private operation, with the shippers' rights protected, is effaced. So the question is: Are you going to have the railroads operated by the commission? Are you going to deprive the shipper of his right to hold the carrier responsible? Or will you confer this power in terms, yet expecting that

the commission will not be prepared to carry it out? If it is prepared and undertakes it, chaos will reign as it never did before, and Government ownership will be the remedy.

I appeal to you and your associates to not bring on this calamity, and therefore urge you to strike from the bill paragraphs (15) and (16) of section 402, pages 48, 49, and 50, of the bill.

If the railroads are to operate their properties, let them do it under common-carrier liability.

S. H. COWAN,
Attorney for the American National Live Stock Association and constituent organizations, the National Live Stock Shippers' League, and the live-stock shipping interests concentrated in the league.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EZEKIEL S. CANDLER,
OF MISSISSIPPI,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, November 11, 1919.

Mr. CANDLER. Mr. Speaker, on October 3, 1919, the Secretary of War issued the following statement:

(Time 4:00 p. m.)

From War Department News Bureau. #9
Immediate release. October 3, 1919.

INFORMAL STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR IN CONFERENCE WITH NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS, OCTOBER 3, 1919.

I have given orders to return to the United States the bodies of American soldiers interred in Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxemburg, North Russia, and Great Britain, the only question about those coming from north Russia being the fact that some of them were returned to France and interred there, so that the question of the consent of the French Government, or rather the whole question of returning the bodies of soldiers who are buried in France, which is very much the graver and larger problem, is involved to the extent that any of our deceased in Russia have been reinterred in France. But those who are buried outside of France will be returned at the earliest possible moment. There are, so far as I know, no international or diplomatic difficulties involved in any of those cases. The Siberian question is not included in this policy, and has not yet been determined.

In view of the very large number of dead interred in France, and the fact that they are accumulated in well-kept and well-cared-for cemeteries, and that these cemeteries will constitute a great field of honor in France, the War Department hopes that a large number of parents will sympathize with the feeling of the Department that it is the wiser and better course to leave these bodies in France; but the War Department has promised to return the bodies of those whose families insist upon it, as soon as arrangements can be effected.

I was gratified to read this statement from the Secretary of War, in which he said, "I have given orders, to return to the United States the bodies of American soldiers interred in Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxemburg, north Russia, and Great Britain," because I know to return the bodies of these soldiers will give comfort to the hearts of their loved ones in many American homes. One hundred and eleven bodies from Russia arrived in New York City yesterday, and I think very properly a joint committee from the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States was, pursuant to a concurrent resolution unanimously adopted by the House and the Senate, appointed to be present upon their arrival in that city to participate in appropriate ceremonies then held as a mark of respect and evidence of our country's gratitude for the supreme sacrifice made by those noble and patriotic American boys. I earnestly favor bringing the bodies of our boys home, and I hope now that our Government, having begun the return of the bodies of our dead, this duty of a grateful people will continue to be energetically performed until all have been returned where their loved ones express the desire to have them returned to their home and native land. Being desirous, however, to know fully the policy of our Government in reference to the return of the bodies of our soldier boys who had been killed in battle or died "overseas," on October 16, 1919, I addressed a letter to The Adjutant General of the United States in which I requested to be fully informed on the subject. I stated to him in my letter that I desired to be informed "so as I may incorporate it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for general information. I get many letters on the subject, as do other Members of Congress, and therefore I think it would be a good thing to do." In response to that letter, written by me on October 16, I received a letter from The Adjutant General on October 27, 1919, which on that subject is as follows:

293.8 (Misc. Div.) fbd-bmg

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 27th, 1919.

Hon. E. S. CANDLER,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CANDLER: * * *

In response to a circular sent out by The Adjutant General's Office some time ago to ascertain the wishes of the next of kin in the matter of returning the bodies of their dead to the United States, approximately 58 per cent indicated a desire that the bodies be returned; approximately 23 per cent indicated a desire that the bodies be not returned; and approximately 19 per cent of the next of kin were unheard from. It is therefore evident that a large number of relatives desire that the bodies be returned.

It is the policy of the War Department to return to the United States the bodies of American soldiers buried overseas in all cases where such return has been requested by the next of kin. With reference to those bodies whose return is not desired or has not been requested by the next of kin, the War Department thinks it best that they be interred in permanent cemeteries abroad and such cemeteries to be maintained and cared for as are the national cemeteries in this country.

As you probably are aware, the bodies buried in France can not now be returned to the United States due to restrictions which have been imposed by the French Government prohibiting the removal from and the transportation in France of military dead. The War Department, however, has requested the State Department to secure the consent of the French Government to a waiver or modification of present restrictions, to the end that the American dead may be returned to the United States.

With reference to the American dead buried in other countries of Europe, it is the policy to return them in all cases where such return has been requested by the next of kin, this without waiting for the result of the negotiations between our State Department and the French Government in regard to the removal of the dead from France. The Quartermaster General has been charged with the execution of this policy, and he is now making arrangements to carry it out.

The War Department thinks that the wishes of the next of kin as to whether or not their dead shall be respected and complied with, and it is the policy of the War Department to do that.

Trusting that this covers the information you desire, I am,

Very sincerely, yours,

P. C. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

It will be noted that in this letter from The Adjutant General it is specifically stated that "it is the policy of the War Department to return to the United States the bodies of American soldiers buried overseas in all cases where such return has been requested by the next of kin." In the last paragraph of the letter it is further stated:

The War Department thinks that the wishes of the next of kin as to whether or not their dead shall be returned should be respected and complied with, and it is the policy of the War Department to do that.

Therefore, if the next of kin have not already written the War Department requesting the return of the bodies of their beloved dead from overseas they should write at once and let their wishes in that regard be known. I know it will be consoling information to many sad and desolate homes and balm to the sorrowing and bleeding hearts of many American fathers, and especially many American mothers, to know that this great Government will, as an evidence of its continued gratitude, bring their loved ones back to them that they may be buried in the churchyards and cemeteries at home. It will be a great comfort and consolation to have them returned that they may be buried in the United States of America, over which floats the Stars and Stripes, the most beautiful flag in all the world. Over yonder they are so far away. Thank God! We will bring them back and tenderly lay them to rest in our own country to await the final day when they will be gathered with "the fathers" in that eternal home. Their glorious deeds will ever shine in increasing brilliancy with the flight of time and continually illuminate the pathway of duty in every crucial hour for all those of our countrymen who came after them and seek the attainment of the highest American citizenship. God bless the memories of our boys who on the field of honor died for our country. God bless and prosper the lives of our boys who fought for our country, nobly and bravely, and were permitted still to live and return home to continue to contribute in the future to the glory of our Republic.

Farms and Homes for Our Soldier Boys—H. R. 487.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. BENIGNO C. HERNANDEZ,
OF NEW MEXICO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, November 11, 1919.

Mr. HERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, taking advantage of the leave granted to me to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a set of resolutions adopted by the convention of the American Legion of New Mexico, composed of about 3,000 veterans of the late war of that State, I will have a few words to say in furtherance of one of the resolutions in reference to the soldier settlement bill, H. R. 487, known as the national soldier settlement act, or the Mondell bill.

Through resolution the veterans of the late war from the State of New Mexico expressed their views in regard to the

hereinabove-mentioned legislation, and urged the Congress to take prompt and favorable action in regard to the legislation.

The people of New Mexico, through their legislature, during its session in the winter of 1919, with prophetic vision as they saw it that time, enacted legislation tending toward cooperation between the State and the United States in the settlement of soldiers, sailors, and marines of the late war upon State and other lands acquired or held by the State or Federal Government. It indicates that the people of New Mexico are intensely interested in this legislation, and they are willing to lend their aid by giving up part of the lands that were ceded to that State by the Federal Government, and also by using the funds derived by the sale and rentals of other lands ceded by the Federal Government to the State by the enabling act of 1910. They believe that the provisions of the soldier settlement bill are beneficent, workable, and feasible in every way.

Some of the opponents of this legislation fail to see any good in it, either for the returning soldiers or the country at large. Indeed, they must be very short-sighted if they can not see any good in a measure that will reclaim unproductive lands and make them productive by the expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money. Indeed, they must be short-sighted if they fail to see any good in a measure that will help at least a small percentage of our heroes in finding employment and securing a home and a piece of improved land somewhere in this land of ours.

The soldier-settlement bill has been very much misrepresented. It has been held up as a gigantic land-speculating scheme, and nothing more. In a good many instances the soldier boys have been led to believe that it is a scheme to force them to accept employment in the development of these projects, and later to colonize these projects whether they want to or not. Enough of them have already expressed their desire to take advantage of this measure, so that it will be worth while to undertake it. Practical men like Dr. Elwood Mead, who is an authority on the subject, says that it is absolutely feasible; that it has been tried in other sections of the country under private initiative; that it is not an Utopia. The provisions of the bill are very liberal in every way; it provides for loans to be made to the soldiers. We had before us in the Committee on the Public Lands, when the hearings were being had, practical business men such as Mr. Gooding, of the State of Idaho, who held the office of governor of that State for two terms, who has seen "the desert bloom like a rose" in certain sections of that State under the reclamation act and other acts amendatory thereto.

Speaking about helping certain classes of soldiers, Gov. Gooding said:

You are wanting to take care and help the fellow who needs help; that's the spirit that you want to get into this bill all the way through.

The making of the man, the making of the home, the opportunity, and that is all you are giving him, an opportunity; and I would not be for the bill, Mr. Chairman, if it did more than give him an opportunity.

Gov. Robertson, of the State of Oklahoma, in his testimony on page 248 of the hearings, said:

I have not heard any valid objection against the bill, except perhaps certain organizations of farmers that think that the Government will attempt to put these extra men into competition with them, and this is a very short-sighted idea, to say the least. There could not be too much production in agriculture.

One of the great troubles that confronts us in that new State is the increase in tenantry. We want to stop that if possible, and to that end I suggested to the recent legislature a measure known as the "home-ownership law."

Gov. D. W. Davis, of the State of Idaho, testified before the committee and said:

I think a greater per cent of our soldiers than 20 per cent, as has been mentioned, will avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring a tract of land in our State. They would be eager to acquire it.

Responding to a question of Mr. JOHNSON of Mississippi, a member of the committee, Gov. Davis said:

I think that for some time to come the soldiers will take all the available land, and until there is a scarcity of soldiers I think that that provision should be maintained. The boys went to France and volunteered in the service of our country, and we stayed at home. Thousands upon thousands are here now that would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity that we are trying to give the soldiers in this bill for the purpose of making money.

Others have been taking advantage of the war conditions to make money, while the soldier has been over there fighting for his country for $30 a month and offering his very life in defense of the institutions that the wild-eyed reds in this country are now trying to tear down.

Quite a number of the States have enacted legislation similar to that enacted by the State of New Mexico, tending to cooperate with the Federal Government in the development of these projects in order to help the soldiers.

I am sure that the national convention of the American Legion will express its views in regard to this legislation and that those views will be favorable to this bill. To point out to the reclamation features of this legislation as something offensive and detrimental to it, in my opinion, is absurd. That is one of its many virtues.

Ex-Gov. William Spry, of Salt Lake City, Utah, said in part:

I am very strongly in favor of the bill which you are considering. I want to say at the commencement that there is no particular locality that I have any desire to represent as against any other locality. This is a great country, and there is no question in my mind but what in every locality of the United States there are certain lands that can be benefited by the provisions of this bill; for instance, the waste lands or the lands that have been turned out or forsaken in the New England States; and you will find, I presume, many scores, if not many hundreds of just such lands that perhaps originally had been productive but which to-day are not in use at all. They have been abandoned. You will find thousands upon thousands of acres in the Northwest and in the North of cutover timber lands that I think the provisions of this bill could be applied to. There are many hundreds of thousands of acres in the Southern States, wet lands, lands subject to drainage, that could be materially benefited by the provisions of this bill. There are also the arid lands, public lands of the West, that could be materially benefited; so that I do not think and have never regarded this bill as a sectional bill, because it is not; and if a proper apportionment is made of the appropriation which the bill asks for I can imagine that every State will receive some benefit in a greater or less degree.

To a question by Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado to ex-Gov. Spry, of Utah, Gov. Spry said:

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, Governor, you don't think that because this bill may not accomplish everything that everybody wants for all the soldiers, and because it does not cover the whole field of legislation that Congress will probably ultimately cover for the soldiers, that is no reason why this start should not be made in this direction?

Mr. SPRY. You never did enact a bill in Congress that accomplished everything that it was desired to do. It takes a series of legislative acts. It is a matter of compromise after all.

Mr. TAYLOR. And there will probably be a great many bills passed by Congress for the relief of the soldiers.

Mr. SPRY. No doubt about it. This is the foundation stone that is being laid to-day for the relief and for the benefit and for the help of the soldier who desires to be helped, not by way of any charity or anything of that kind, because I take it that there are few soldiers who would go on the lands under those circumstances, but the boys want a temporary aid extended to them. This lays the foundation and future legislation can build upon that foundation.

Hon. Charles Springer, of New Mexico, a very practical and successful business man and public-spirited citizen, appeared before the committee in behalf of the governor of the State of New Mexico and said:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the governor of our State wired me requesting me to appear before this committee, chiefly, as I understand it, to urge the necessity of a certain amendment which has been proposed by Mr. HERNANDEZ, or a section of a bill which has been introduced by him. The reason for that is that our legislature passed a law creating a soldiers' settlement board, giving that board certain funds, to be derived from the sale and rental of lands heretofore granted to New Mexico by Congress, amounting to 300,000 acres. The act of Congress, called the enabling act of our State, provides that no lands heretofore granted by Congress, or the proceeds thereof, may be used for any other purposes than the purpose stated in the acts themselves granting the lands, and the purpose of this amendment is to permit the lands and the proceeds to be used for soldier-settlement projects and to pay the expenses of the soldier-settlement board. Two hundred and fifty thousand acres of those lands were granted for water reservoirs for irrigation, or that is the wording of the grant.

We have sold some of these lands and the proceeds are now invested in bonds or in permanent funds, and the rental of those lands have been accumulating heretofore in the water-reservoirs-for-irrigation fund. It has been appropriated from time to time by the legislature for various purposes, there being no apparent need of using that money by the State to build reservoirs. There was another grant of 100,000 acres of land for the improvement of the Rio Grande, and there appears to be no use for that land or of the money for this purpose by the State which would interfere with the use of the soldier-settlement board. We can not proceed now with the soldier-settlement board unless Congress will remove that restriction from the former act as to the use of that fund.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you say it was devoted to under the former act?

Mr. SPRINGER. It says for water reservoirs for irrigation purposes. There is nothing definite, but that is the wording of the act. We still have remaining more than ample lands for that purpose.

If there are any States that could not be benefited by the provisions of this bill, the fault is not with the bill; it is with the State; and there is no reason why the problems that the various States have had to deal with now for so many years past should be burdened upon this bill.

I quote from an interview given out by Senator HARDING, of Ohio, wherein he says:

The country must not fail in its great opportunity of throwing open the potential wealth of its idle lands, energy, and enterprise of its tested manhood through the adoption of a sound, practical soldier-settlement program that will mean an abiding union of man and soil. Moreover, it must not fail to offer opportunity for land settlement to its returning fighters that in all conditions may be considered just reward for their sacrifices.

If we are trying to get men back on the land and help the soldiers at the same time and develop our country like practical business men, let us give this measure proper consideration.

Farm, best home of the family, main source of national wealth; foundation of civilized society; the natural providence; the desert shall rejoice and bloom as the rose.

Whereas officers and enlisted men entering the Army from civil life during the recent war bore the same risks, the same responsibilities, the same burdens, under the same conditions as like officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army; and
Whereas National Guard, National Army, and Reserve Corps officers are being discharged on disabilities ranging from 10 per cent to total, which means that they receive after discharge only from $3 to $30 per month, while a Regular Army officer, if he is unfit for active duty, is retired on three-fourths of his pay with additional commutation of heat, light, and quarters; and
Whereas the present laws and regulations constitute an unjust discrimination in favor of a certain class of officers—the Regular Army—and in principle being un-American and unworthy the practice of a great democracy: Be it

Resolved by this State convention of the American Legion of New Mexico, That the existing laws and regulations do unjustly and unwisely discriminate in favor of persons whose interest was no greater and whose service was of no greater benefit to the Nation, and that such discrimination has a tendency to place the several branches of our military system on a different status, thereby causing friction and injustice; and

That this convention petitions the Congress of the United States to amend the present laws and regulations so as to place all disabled officers and enlisted men on the same basis as to retirement for their disability, whether they happened to serve in the Regular Army, the National Guard, the National Army, or the Reserve Corps; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Senators and Representatives of New Mexico in the Congress of the United States.

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Resolved, That not all has been completed with reference to aliens interned during the war, and that if they were detrimental to the safety of our Government in time of war, a time when loyalty is most needed, that they should not enjoy the benefits of peace, and that if they were justly interned they should be deported without delay.

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Whereas the present commercial pursuits of the Japanese are rapidly becoming a menace to this country at large; and
Whereas the State of New Mexico would resolve that we discourage and abate this form of Japanese immigration and propagation in our State: Therefore be it

Resolved by the delegates to the American Legion convention at Albuquerque, this date assembled, That Japanese "picture brides" arriving here from Japan be denied entrance into the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That all leases of land to corporations controlled by Japanese, or to the American-born children of Japanese, be canceled; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Senators and Representatives of New Mexico to the Congress of the United States, asking them to use their influence toward the adoption of legislation tending toward the eradication of the Japanese menace mentioned above.

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Whereas in recognition of the military service and to provide useful employment and rural homes for our soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who have served with the armed forces of the United States in the World War, the State of New Mexico, through its legislature, has created a soldier settlement board; and
Whereas there is pending in the Congress of the United States a bill having in view the same objects and purposes, which bill has been favorably reported out of the Public Lands Committee; and
Whereas there seems to exist some doubt as to the New Mexico Soldier Settlement Board being able to exercise the functions conferred upon it by the act of the State legislature, through lack of funds provided for that purpose; and
Whereas there seems to be unnecessary delays in the consideration and passage of the bill pending in Congress, not warranted by the demands of the conditions which confront us: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we commend the action of the people of New Mexico, through their representatives in the legislature, for their efforts as evidenced by the objects and purposes of the law creating the soldier settlement board; and we appeal to the executive and legislative branches of the State government to make certain at the earliest possible day the proper and complete fulfillment of the objects and purposes of the said law; and

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Hon. B. C. HERNANDEZ, Member of Congress from New Mexico, and to Hon. ALBERT B. FALL and to Hon. A. A. JONES, United States Senators from New Mexico, with the request that they do all within their power to expedite the passage of said congressional bill so that New Mexico and the Nation may be able to carry out the wishes of the people in regard to recognition of the requirements of our returned soldiers, sailors, and marines.

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Whereas the development of the public-land States and particularly the wholly arid States is seriously retarded by the retention by the Federal Government of vast areas of land which can not be settled and developed under existing laws, and which, being nontaxable, produce no revenues to the States; and
Whereas the governors of the public-land States, at a conference held in Salt Lake City, Utah, August 21, 1919, joined in a memorial to the Congress asking that the public lands be ceded and set aside to the public-land States without any mineral or other reservations: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the New Mexico delegates to the New Mexico Convention of the American Legion, in convention assembled at Albuquerque, N. Mex., October 16 to 18, heartily commend the action of the governors of the public-land States in memorializing the Congress to cede the public lands to the States, and that we express our unqualified indorsement of the movement and stand ready to assist in whatever way our services may be available.

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. B. C. HERNANDEZ, Member of Congress from New Mexico, and to Hon. ALBERT B. FALL and to Hon. A. A. JONES, United States Senators from New Mexico, with the request that they do all within their power to hasten the passage of the bill now before Congress asking that the public lands be ceded to the public-land States without any mineral or other reservations whatsoever.

Whereas many hundreds of men from New Mexico entered the service during the recent war, and of these a number have already answered the last roll call and are being brought home to be laid in their final resting place; and
Whereas the veterans of this war, as are those of other wars, are entitled to be buried in a national cemetery; and
Whereas the National Cemetery at Santa Fe contains spaces for but eight more graves in its present improved portion, but there remains a portion of said cemetery still unimproved, and funds for the improvement of said portion are available: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by this convention here assembled, That it is the sense of the American Legion of the State of New Mexico that a suitable space for the final resting place of all the veterans of this war from the State of New Mexico should be provided in this State, where as in war they stood so in death they may lie, side by side, and that the National Cemetery at Santa Fe, N. Mex., is the fitting and proper place therefor; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of this legion inform our Senators and Representatives in Congress that such is the sense of this legion and urge upon them to take the necessary steps to have the unimproved portion of said cemetery set aside and immediately improved as a burial place for the veterans of this war.

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Whereas under the existing construction of the insurance act, ex-service men and soldiers now in the service totally disabled by tuberculosis are not deriving benefits from war-risk insurance they hold; and
Whereas the War Risk Insurance Bureau does not recognize as total disability a patient who is in the advanced stages of tuberculosis; and
Whereas it is believed that this interpretation of the war-risk insurance act does not give the true intention of Congress who reframed this law: Therefore be it

Resolved by the State convention of the American Legion in convention assembled, That it recommend to the War Risk Insurance Bureau a broader interpretation of the insurance act so as to allow payments of insurance to policyholders in the advanced stages of tuberculosis; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the War Risk Insurance Bureau and to the representatives in Congress from this State; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be presented to the national convention.

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Whereas the present compensation act passed by Congress does not cover adequately the disability of tuberculosis; and
Whereas in any case of tuberculosis there is a certain amount of permanent disability: Therefore be it

Resolved by the State convention of the American Legion assembled, That it recommends that in awarding compensation to the disabled tubercular ex-soldier, sailor, or marine, a fixed permanent disability be established; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the War Risk Insuracce Bureau; also to the national convention at Minneapolis.

Contested-Election Case of Carney vs. Berger.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FLORIAN LAMPERT,

OF WISCONSIN,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 10, 1919,

On the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That under the facts and circumstances of this case Victor L. Berger is not entitled to take the oath of office as a Representative in this House from the fifth congressional district of the State of Wisconsin or to hold a seat therein as such Representative.

Mr. LAMPERT. Mr. Speaker, I hope that this resolution will be passed by the House without a dissenting vote. We have been elected as Representatives of the American people. We took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States; that Constitution provides that no man can be a Member of this House of Representatives who, having previously taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, has given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

The evidence produced before the Elections Committee which investigated the case of Mr. Berger proved beyond the possibility of any doubt that he had given aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. By every means and method at his command, by spoken and printed words, he had aided the enemies of the United States. During the trying period of the war his heart was never with America. He himself admits that he was opposed to the war. He was one of the men who were instrumental in drafting the treasonable St. Louis declaration of the Socialist Party, which "branded the declaration of war by our Government as a crime against the people of the United States and against the nations of the world." He admits that he believed in that declaration; that he subscribed to it; and that he still believes in it. What joy and comfort did this declaration give to the Kaiser when he heard of it? How much comfort it gave to him and to his military machine when they were assured by this declaration that a portion of the American population not only did not approve of the war but

branded the taking up of arms against the Kaiser as a crime. Surely there must have been joy in Berlin and Potsdam when this news was flashed across the Atlantic. Surely their drooping spirits must have been strengthened by the assurance of a division in America in the war preparations and war activities.

I can not sit quietly by and allow at least a portion of the malicious declarations of Berger to go unchallenged and unanswered. I am an American citizen; I love America and her institutions; I worship the Constitution of the United States; I love law and order. As an American, I know that there was no other alternative for America, after the repeated violation of international law by the Imperial German Government, than to declare war. We need not now discuss the causes that compelled us to engage in this world struggle. I know that we were only actuated by the noblest purposes and impulses; that we took up arms against those who were bent on destroying all that we hold dear in order that this grand Republic of ours might continue to exist and that all the rights and privileges of freemen might be preserved unto us and all succeeding generations. To such a noble cause who could fail to respond? Five of my sons, all American born, responded to the call of their country [applause]—one of them will never return. He made the supreme sacrifice for the cause of democracy and sleeps in the fields of France. As a father who understands what heroic sacrifice in defense of liberty means, as an American who appreciates the valor and services of America's matchless Army, I resent with all the feeling of which I am capable the contemptible implication that my boys, together with the millions of other Americans, participated in a crime. I hurl back at Mr. Berger and all his followers my contempt and condemnation of his lying and treasonable declaration.

For all the damage that Mr. Berger has done during the trying period of the war he wants this House to reward him by admitting him to its membership. It is inconceivable that this could be done. The testimony presented before the committee is so overwhelming and convincing that it removes all possibility of even entertaining the thought that he is qualified or fit to represent the American people. By his conduct during the war when he has so faithfully served the enemy he has forfeited every right to be even considered an American citizen. We have room in this country for those who love American ideals and American institutions. But we have no room in this land of equality and opportunity for anyone who is bent on destroying all that we hold dear. We can not tolerate men of that type in our midst, much less can we have them represent us and voice the sentiments of loyal and liberty-loving Americans.

I believe that in this period of tremendous reconstruction we need men in the legislative halls of unquestioned love of country, of unshaken attachment to the Constitution of the United States. I know the temper of the loyal citizens of this country; I know it is the universal judgment of every American that Mr. Berger is wholly disqualified to sit in the American Congress. I trust that this resolution will pass unanimously. [Applause.]

Exclusion of Victor L. Berger.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM N. VAILE,

OF COLORADO.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 10, 1919.

On the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That under the facts and circumstances of this case Victor L. Berger is not entitled to take the oath of office as a Representative in this House from the fifth congressional district of the State of Wisconsin or to hold a seat therein as such Representative."

Mr. VAILE. Mr. Speaker, I hope and believe that this case has been correctly decided as between the United States of America and Victor L. Berger. It is a question that has imposed the gravest possible responsibility upon the membership of this House—the responsibility of saying that a man who has been regularly elected to membership here by a legal plurality of the votes in his district shall not take his seat as a Member of Congress. The House has decided against the admission of this man by a vote of 309 to 1. But this almost unanimous vote should not be taken to mean that the vote was taken inconsiderately. It was a question to be approached solemnly—I might say prayerfully—a question upon which, as the contestee himself correctly states, the future of representative government depends. We know that the committee in charge of this matter has worked laboriously and almost continuously for nearly six months. Mr. Berger has been represented before that committee by as able counsel as any in America. The committee carefully reviewed some 5,000 typewritten pages of the testimony at the Berger trial wherein he had been convicted of violation of the law providing a penalty for any person who, when the United States is at war, "shall willfully cause or attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States, or shall willfully obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States to the injury of the service or of the United States," or who shall conspire with others to do any of those acts. The committee's hearings, in which every possible opportunity was given to Mr. Berger to produce evidence and to amplify his defense, comprise some 3,000 closely printed pages.

The right of Congress to exclude would seem to be clear enough under section 57, Article I, of the Federal Constitution:

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own Members.

The House being the judge, its decision is, of course, subject to review only by the vote of the people of the United States at following elections. We invoke such review.

The question is not of election or returns; it is a question of qualifications. The Constitution has this, among other things, to say of qualifications:

Amendment 14, section 3: "No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress or as an officer of the United States or as a member of any State legislature or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, reverse such disability."

This section is invoked in this case for the first time since the so-called "reconstruction period" immediately following the Civil War.

Victor L. Berger was a Member of the Sixty-second Congress, and as such, of course, took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. The evidence conclusively shows that while the United States was engaged in war with Germany he did the following acts:

(1) Signed a proclamation and war program of the Socialist Party containing the following statements:

We recommend to the workers and pledge ourselves to the following course of action:

Continuous, active, and public opposition to the war, through demonstrations, mass petitions, and all other means within our power.

Unyielding opposition to all proposed legislation for military or industrial conscription. * * * Support of all mass movements in opposition to conscription.

We pledge ourselves to oppose with all our strength any attempt to raise money for the payment of war expense by taxing the necessaries of life or issuing bonds which will put the burden on future generations.

(2) Indorsed, editorially, in his paper, the Milwaukee Leader, an article in which the following, among other disloyal language, appears:

Conscription is upon us; the draft law is a fact. * * * You can not avoid it; you are being dragged, whipped, lashed, hurled into it. * * * War is the price of your stupidity, you who have rejected socialism.

(3) Indorsed, as a member of the national executive committee of the Socialist Party, a series of articles published by that committee intended and tending to encourage opposition to the selective-service act.

(4) Himself wrote a long series of similar articles and editorials in his paper, the Milwaukee Leader.

If these acts, committed after the war was a fact, did not give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States it is difficult to imagine any acts which would have that effect.

But there is to my mind an even more conclusive and basic reason for excluding Victor L. Berger from membership in Congress than the specific acts of disloyalty for which he was convicted by the court, though, God knows, those acts would have been reason enough.

The Constitution provides—Article VI—that:

This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof * * * shall be the supreme law of the land.

Victor L. Berger, on the floor of the House of Representatives, pleading his own case there, not a Member of the House, but permitted to there appear by the American desire for fair play, in colloquy with a Member of the House, asserted the right of "any large body of citizens" to disobey the supreme

law of the land, the law which he was at that very moment seeking the right to make.

This case does, indeed, involve the right of free speech—of speech which would be free to destroy the Nation which our fathers fought to create and which our brothers and sons fought to save. It does, indeed, involve the survival of representative government. It involves the right of representative government to itself preserve its very essence of life.

Victor L. Berger is a brave man, and no doubt an honest man. So, it might be said, was Csolgoscz, the assassin of President McKinley. But Mr. Berger does not himself appear with the pistol or the bomb. He comes around instead with an election certificate; comes as the polished, educated, editorial and forensic defier of the law.

It was not a pleasant job to deny a seat to a man who had been regularly elected. It was a solemn, a momentous, an awe-compelling job. But we had it to do.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD F. McKINIRY,

OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 10, 1919,

On the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* That under the facts and circumstances of this case Victor L. Berger is not entitled to take the oath of office as Representative in this House from the fifth congressional district of the State of Wisconsin or to hold a seat therein as such Representatives."

Mr. McKINIRY. Mr. Speaker, I shall vote to exclude Victor L. Berger as a Member of this Sixty-sixth Congress, not for any belief or act of his prior to the declaration of war, not because of any political principle he has espoused either now or in the past, and not even necessarily because he was convicted of sedition by a jury. But because on the floor of this House, in speaking in his own defense, he has convicted himself, out of his own mouth, of disloyalty to this country in the hour of its greatest need and danger. We have the power and we have the right to exclude him. The Constitution and the precedents uphold our authority and action. The committee which heard his case gave him a fair and impartial hearing, with every opportunity to defend and clear himself of this serious accusation. But when all is said and done it needed no report of any committee, nor any verdict of any jury, nor any prior utterances of Victor L. Berger to sustain his present expulsion. His own words in an attempt at defense emphasized his disloyalty to his country, his defiance of the law, and his failure to observe the sacred oath of the office he took as a Representative of the people to uphold its Constitution and the laws of the land. We, the Representatives of the people, would fail, indeed, in our most primary duty if we accepted as a Representative of the people one whose example, if followed, and whose advice, if observed, would have led to the destruction of this Nation.

Once the United States of America declared war, the plain, unmistakable duty of every true citizen was to rally to his country's flag with heart and hand. This is true not only of every citizen who sincerely believed in every step taken by the Government of this country prior to the declaration of war, but is true of every citizen, without exception, whether or not he approved the conduct of affairs prior to that time.

When America's youth with gallant devotion were fighting the battle of freedom far from home and family, he is only a traitor who behind their backs sought to weaken and dishearten the national spirit by denouncing the war and the Government, by sneering at the high ideals for which they fought, by counseling disobedience of the law, by preaching openly the overthrow of the institutions of our Government. Now that this country has emerged with glory from the agony of that conflict we find ourselves face to face with problems and dangers that require the highest type of patriotism and devotion to duty and belief in the fundamental principles of our Government on the part of every man who is called to office as a representative of the people. At this day and time there is no room in the council halls of this Nation for any man who is not a thorough American and who does not believe enthusiastically in the high destiny and aspirations of the American Republic. We are paying the price for the service we rendered to civilization. There are elements in our population who are not of the people of the United States, because they have not at heart the peace, the prosperity, and the existence of this country; who would destroy the Government of this country by uprooting the principles upon which it is founded. The time has come when every true American recognizes that there is no place in this country for any man who is not American first, last, and all the time. And, therefore, it is high time for us, the Representatives of the people, to speak in clear trumpet tones the message to Victor L. Berger and those who would copy his example that he and his kind need expect no weakness nor hesitation on the part of the authorities of this country, that law and order will prevail, and that this country of ours is no asylum for the enemies of its institutions.

Neither I nor, I believe, any Member of the House is influenced in the slightest degree in the action we are taking by the fact that Victor L. Berger is a socialist, because we know that there have been many socialists—principally that element of the socialists headed by John Spargo—who were loyal and true to this country throughout the entire war. We would be false to every true citizen of this country if we failed to stamp the conduct of Victor L. Berger with our disapproval. But above all things we would be false, indeed, to those who lie in Flanders fields if we failed in this high and sacred duty at this time. If we did, it would seem that we had forgotten that message so beautifully expressed by the poet:

To you from falling hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high;
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

Victor L. Berger.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CARL HAYDEN,

OF ARIZONA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 10, 1919,

On the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* That under the facts and circumstances of this case, Victor L. Berger is not entitled to take the oath of office as a Representative in this House from the fifth congressional district of the State of Wisconsin or to hold a seat therein as such Representative."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I would not deem it necessary to say anything at this time but for the fact that the attorney for Mr. Berger took it upon himself to quote from my remarks on the selective-draft act in the course of his argument before the special committee appointed to consider this case. From the voluminous extracts from speeches made by Senators and Representatives it is evident that Mr. Cochems went through the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with a fine-tooth comb to find expressions which could be construed to show that there were those in Congress who entertained the same un-American ideas as Mr. Berger with respect to the late war. All that this able lawyer could find which met with his approval in anything that I said are two brief extracts, which appear on page 480 of the hearings:

Mr. COCHEMS. Congressman HAYDEN, on April 25, 1917, as appears on page 1105 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, said:

"Compulsory military service is not founded on confidence, but on timidity; it is not founded on freedom, but upon the denial of liberty; and it should always be avoided except when there is no other way to find soldiers."

Then on page 1107, the same day, Mr. HAYDEN said:

"Let us not pay Prussian militarism, which we are seeking to destroy, the compliment of adopting the most hateful and most baneful of its institutions."

Mr. Cochems seeks to use parts of a speech which I delivered prior to the passage of the draft law in justification of Mr. Berger's unpatriotic acts after that law went into effect. He was not fair enough to state that I voted for the passage of the draft act on April 28, 1917—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page 1557—neither was he candid enough to state that nowhere in the speech from which he quoted these meager extracts did I dispute the right of Congress to raise armies by conscription. Let me read some of the words which Mr. Cochems did not quote from my remarks delivered in the House on April 25, 1917:

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, this is the best piece of military legislation that has ever been offered at the beginning of any war in which this country has been engaged. A study of its terms will demonstrate that the authors of this legislation have familiarized themselves with the lessons taught by American history, and that they have carefully avoided the disastrous mistakes so common in other wars.

* * * * * * *

In this war we are starting out with the theory that the Government has a right to demand of each citizen that he serve his country without being paid a premium to do so. Therefore there is no mention of bounties in this bill. For the same reason permission is not granted for drafted men to furnish substitutes. Personally I would prefer that both of these evil practices be specifically prohibited, and I shall offer an amendment to that effect when the proper time comes.

Let me add right here that my amendment, which was a direct and positive prohibition against the payment of bounties to secure enlistments, the procurement of substitutes by men drafted, and the payment of money to escape personal military service, was adopted by the House on April 28, 1917. At that time I said:

There should be neither bounty jumpers nor substitutes, nor should the rich be able to avoid the risk of battle by the payment of money.

But I read a little more from my speech of April 25, 1917, which evidently did not suit Mr. Cochems, since he did not see fit to quote these passages:

COMPULSION WHEN NECESSARY.

I am no fanatical supporter of the volunteer system. Whenever necessity demands it, conscription is justified. I have but little patience with what is called the political principle that an American citizen can not be compelled either to defend his country or to fight for the democratic principles upon which this Government was founded. In discussing this question in Arizona during the last political campaign I was particular to state on all occasions that in time of war, if for any reason volunteers can not be obtained, conscription is not only authorized by the Constitution but justified by necessity.

When this country goes to war it is not your war nor my war, but everybody's war; and America has the right to say that liability to bear the brunt and the burden and the agony of the struggle shall rest on all of her sons. When that time comes no man should be permitted to pick and choose whether or not he will serve in his country's cause. We are in a great war at this very moment, a war that we must win, for if the Imperial German Government be victorious and thereby obtain dominion over the world it will be but the beginning of other wars, because humanity could not long endure the yoke.

I am not here to say that the blow that we are preparing to strike against Germany should in any wise be weakened by the failure to get recruits into our Army. There should be behind that blow every ounce of the strength of this great Nation, because the sooner the victory is won the sooner can our soldiers return to their homes and to the pursuits of peace. It is by reason of my sincere conviction that volunteers who train and fight of their own free will can hit a prompter and harder blow than conscripts that I am pleading that the voluntary system be given a fair trial before it is condemned. An Army composed of men who are the masters of their own souls, men who know what they are fighting for and why, is the most effective force that we can employ to bring this war to an early and a successful termination.

* * * * * * * *

I desire to state, in conclusion, that the question before this House to-day is, Has such a compelling military necessity been proven that we should abandon the traditional plan of raising armies by voluntary enlistments and secure our soldiers by conscription? No one is more anxious than I to see all those who fight for democracy emerge victorious from this war, and if I believed that nothing but an Army composed of millions of Americans could bring about the destruction of Prussian militarism, which threatens to involve the world, I would not hesitate to vote to draft all the men that are needed to complete the work so nobly begun by our fellow democrats who are fighting in France.

* * * * * * *

The American volunteer, under trained officers, can more quickly learn the art of war than any other man on earth. Why waste time teaching unwilling conscripts when better material can be had for the asking? Who knows how many Americans will volunteer? Nobody. The only way to find out is to try; and I want to see every proud-spirited man given a chance to volunteer before any man is drafted.

Mr. Cochems evidently turned every page of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in his effort to find something which would bolster up the case of his client. When he came to a speech which I delivered on August 7, 1917, on conscientious objectors to military service, I dare say he did not long consider the advisability of quoting the following:

There is logic in the objection of the anarchist. He will not obey any command of the State for the sole reason that it is a command. He desires a life free from all external control, because he believes that each individual should be free to determine his own course of action. The anarchist resists the heavy hand of the State on all occasions, and is therefore acting normally when he refuses to be drafted into the Army.

The syndicalists, of which the Industrial Workers of the World are the American example, also have some measure of logic in their opposition to the draft. Why should a man who denies that social reform can be accomplished by the will of the majority as expressed through the ballot, who seeks to turn over all of the industries to the workers by "direct action," who discourses on the "international solidarity of labor" and proclaims himself a "citizen of the world," be expected to view with favor a plan which forces him to abandon the "one big union" and go forth to fight for the Government that he has been denouncing?

SOCIALIST OBJECTORS.

The socialist, upon the contrary, has no such philosophy to guide him. To one who believes in the collective ownership and management, through the State, of all the means of production and distribution it follows that the lawful commands of those who manage the affairs of the Government must be obeyed, for otherwise such a scheme of things would not long endure. Obedience to the authority of the State must, therefore, be a socialistic virtue, and the individual socialist who now sets up his personal judgment against the will of the majority can not claim consistency as one of the reasons for his resistance.

The socialists of the United States have sharply divided upon the question of approving or disapproving the act of Congress which declared the existence of a state of war with Germany. Many of them are able to see that when militarism makes an attack upon democracy the immediate duty of men of every shade of political belief is to rally to the cause of liberty and freedom. Jaurés did this for France as the last act of a life devoted to agitation, if not rebellion, against his Government, and the leading men of every political party walked in his funeral procession behind the blood-red flag of revolutionary socialism as a tribute to an honest man who clearly saw his duty and did not let his past prevent him from performing it. [Applause.] The French socialists, as a unit, followed the example of Jaurés, and I only wish that I could speak as well of their American comrades. Unfortunately, not a few of our socialists still seek to distract attention to their prewar theories at a time when the fate of democracy depends upon utter unity.

The division among the Socialists of the United States, to which I referred, is well illustrated by comparing the majority and minority reports presented to the emergency national convention of the Socialist Party held in St. Louis on April 7, 1917—the day after the declaration of war. John Spargo, for the minority, offered a resolution, which was defeated, that, in part, reads as follows:

Our guiding principle in all that concerns our relation to the people of other lands is internationalism. We are internationalists and antimilitarists.

But internationalism does not mean for us antinationalism. * * * We repudiate the claim made by some that loyalty to this Nation is inconsistent with true internationalism. Those who say that socialism involves the view that the working class has no nation to call its own; that all nations are alike; that there is nothing to choose between a militarist autocracy and a democratic republic, do not preach socialist internationalism, but pernicious reactionary nonsense. * * *

Internationalism presupposes nationalism. It is the interrelation of nations. The maintenance of national integrity and independence is an essential condition of internationalism. * * * As internationalists we unequivocally assert the right of nations to defend themselves, their institutions and rights.

As a corollary to that statement we assert the right of Socialists to participate in such defense. Marx, Engle, Bebel, Liebknecht, and particularly all the great founders and teachers of our movement have taught this. * * *

Throughout the war Germany has acted with brutal lawlessness and inhumanity, not only against her enemies but also against peaceful and law-abiding neutral nations, including our own. * * * The provocation to war, which this Nation has borne with a patience and forbearance which will glow brightly in our history, has been great indeed. No nation with power to defend itself has, in modern times, endured so much. * * *

To profess indifference to the result of the war now being waged, to desire either that the war end in a draw or in the defeat of the Entente Powers, with which this Nation is allied, is treachery to the principles of international socialism.

Furthermore, it is treachery to the democratic principles and institutions of America. The identification of socialism with this disloyalty to the essential principles of Americanism would destroy every hope of ever winning the great masses of the American people to our cause. We assert that socialism is not disloyal to the interest of this Nation.

Now that the war is an accomplished fact, for the reasons stated we hold that it is our socialist duty to make whatever sacrifices may be necessary to enable our Nation and its allies to win the war as speedily as possible.

The majority of the St. Louis Socialist convention, led by Victor L. Berger, adopted such declarations as the following, and to which he has to-day declared that he still adheres:

We brand the declaration of war by our Government as a crime against the people of the United States and against the nations of the world.

In all modern history there has been no war more unjustifiable than the war in which we are about to engage.

No greater dishonor has ever been forced upon a people than that which the capitalist class is forcing upon this Nation against its will.

* * * * * * *

We recommend to the workers and pledge ourselves to the following course of action:

Continuous, active, and public opposition to the war through demonstrations, mass petitions, and all other means within our power.

Unyielding opposition to all proposed legislation for military or industrial conscription. Should such conscription be forced upon the people, we pledge ourselves to continuous efforts for the repeal of such laws and to the support of all mass movements in opposition to conscription. We pledge ourselves to oppose with all our strength any attempt to raise money for payment of war expense by taxing the necessaries of life or issuing bonds which will put the burden upon future generations.

Mr. Speaker, I shall vote for this resolution. I am convinced that Victor L. Berger is ineligible to be a Member of the House of Representatives because of the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, which provides that—

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

The evidence in this case conclusively proves that by his seditious utterances and acts subsequent to the declaration of war on April 6, 1917, Victor L. Berger did give aid and com-

fort to Germany and Austria, enemies of the United States, notwithstanding the fact that as a former Member of Congress he had taken an oath to support and defend the Constitution. I have taken the same oath of loyalty to our Government, and under my oath I can do nothing else than vote to prevent this disloyal man from holding a seat in the House of Representatives.

Contested-Election Case of Carney against Berger.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLAY STONE BRIGGS,

OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 10, 1919,

On the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That under the facts and circumstances of this case Victor L. Berger is not entitled to take the oath of office as a Representative in this House from the fifth congressional district of the State of Wisconsin or to hold a seat therein as such Representative."

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Speaker, in discharging my constitutional duty of voting to deny Victor L. Berger, of Wisconsin, a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States, I take this opportunity to say that my action is not prompted by any disposition to deny the fifth district of Wisconsin its undoubted right to be represented in Congress by a representative of its own choice, nor because Victor L. Berger is a member of the Socialist Party, but because from the evidence in this case before the Committee on Elections No. 1 of the House of Representatives, including the testimony of the said Victor L. Berger and his own admissions in the House of Representatives, the applicant has been conclusively shown to have been disloyal to the Government of the United States, and to have given aid and comfort to its enemies during the period when this country was at war with Germany and Austria-Hungary and the very life, liberty, and happiness of the American people were at stake.

Although Victor L. Berger has been convicted in a trial court of the United States of violating the espionage law, yet in view of his appeal from the judgment of conviction which has not yet become final I have not accepted such judgment of the trial court as a basis for my own conclusion, but have examined the record of the evidence taken by the election committee and have listened to the argument of the said Berger delivered in the House of Representatives in his own defense and have become absolutely convinced of his guilt of disloyalty and treachery, when he should have been supporting and sustaining the United States with every resource and power at his command.

A native of Austria, he came to this country at an early age and became a citizen of the United States. In 1910 he was elected as a Socialist to the Sixty-second Congress from the fifth district of Wisconsin and took the oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States, serving as such Member of Congress from March 4, 1911, to March 4, 1913. At the election in November, 1918, he was elected from the same district as a Socialist to the Sixty-sixth Congress, and it is by virtue of such election that he claims the right to a seat in the present House of Representatives.

Section 5, Article I, of the Constitution of the United States provides, "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own Members."

Section 3 of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides, "No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress or as an officer of the United States or as a member of any State legislature or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability."

In 1898 Congress passed an act providing "That the disability imposed by section 3 of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution to the United States heretofore incurred is hereby removed" (U. S. Stats. L., vol. 30, ch. 389, p. 432).

There can therefore be no doubt that if Victor L. Berger did give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, he is disqualified as a Member of Congress and not entitled to a seat in that body. The act of 1898 does not attempt to deal with any cases of disqualification except those arising prior to the passage of that law. The act did not and could not repeal the amendment to the Constitution, and all that can be done by Congress is to deal with cases of disqualification as they arise and determine whether they shall be removed or allowed to remain. Any disqualification, therefore, of the said Victor L. Berger still exists, as there has not been any action by Congress removing the same.

No sooner had war been declared than Victor L. Berger started to do everything in his power to destroy the patriotism of the people of the United States and cause them to repudiate their Government in the struggle with Germany.

As a delegate to the national Socialist convention, held at St. Louis April 7, 1917, the next day after the United States had declared war against Germany, the said Victor L. Berger took a most active part in framing and adopting, as well as signing, the so-called war program adopted by that convention.

The very first paragraph of that war program reads as follows:

The Socialist Party of the United States in the present grave crisis solemnly reaffirms its allegiance to the principle of internationalism and working-class solidarity the world over, and proclaims its unalterable opposition to the war just declared by the Government of the United States.

This program further contains the following expression:

We therefore call upon the workers of all countries to refuse support to Governments in their capitalistic wars.

In support of capitalism we will not give a single life or a single dollar; in support of the struggle of the workers for freedom we pledge our all.

The forces of capitalism which have led to the war in Europe are even more hideously transparent in the war recently provoked by the ruling class of this country.

It is not a war against the militarist régime of the Central Powers.

The working class of the United States has no quarrel with the working class of Germany or of any other country. The people of the United States have no quarrel with the people of Germany or of any other country. The American people did not want and do not want this war. They have not been consulted about the war and have had no part in declaring the war. They have been plunged into this war by the trickery and treachery of the ruling class of the country through its representatives in the National Congress, in demagogic agitators, its subsidized press, and other servile instruments of public expression.

We brand the declaration of war by our Government as a crime of our capitalist class against the people of the United States and against the nations of the world.

No greater disbonor has ever been forced upon a people than that which the capitalist class is forcing upon this Nation against its will.

The so-called war program concludes as follows:

We recommend to the workers and pledge ourselves to the following course of action:

1. Continuous active and public opposition to all capitalistic wars, through demonstrations, mass petitions, and all other honorable and effective means within our power.

In publishing the national Socialist platform in his own paper, the Milwaukee Leader, Berger quoted the same, in part, as follows:

Unyielding opposition to all proposed legislation for military or industrial conscription. Should such conscription be forced upon the people, we pledge ourselves to continuous efforts for the repeal of such laws and to the support of all mass movements in opposition to conscription. We pledge ourselves to fight with all our strength against any attempt to raise money for the payment of our war expenses by taxing the necessaries of life or issuing bonds.

We recommend that the convention instruct our elective representatives in Congress and in the State legislatures and in local bodies to vote against all proposed appropriations or loans for military, naval, and other war purposes.

Berger testified that the said national Socialist convention adopted both a war program and a platform.

The selective-service or so-called draft act was passed May 17, 1917; the espionage act on June 5, 1917.

The latter act, among other things, provided that it should constitute an offense against the United States to "willfully make or convey false reports or statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States, or to promote the success of its enemies and whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully cause, or attempt to cause, insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States, or shall willfully obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, to the injury of the service of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or both." The same act also provides for cases of conspiracy to violate such provisions, and makes such conspiracy an offense. It was for violaton of this act that Berger was found guilty by the United States district court sitting at Chicago.

On May 8, 1917, in an issue of the Milwaukee Leader, Berger again reaffirms the declared principles of the said Socialist platform, and continues, from time to time thereafter, throughout the period of the war and after the passage of the said acts, to affirm and reassert such principles.

As late as March 26, 1918, we find him advocating and urging, in an address at Milwaukee, Wis., the following:

It is high time for us to quit fighting. If we quit, the Germans will have no one to fight with and then there will be peace. The only war that we Socialists want is a war against the present Government; and fight against it from every point in which the present European war is connected.

This is the same character of propaganda that Germany employed in breaking down the resistance of the Russian armies and completely destroying them, when they could not be destroyed in battle. And in this way the Germans were able to release and hurl their armies from the eastern front against the Allies on the western front, thereby nearly winning the war.

On March 30, 1918, in another address we find him asserting—

You know, of course, that this war originated as a war for world supremacy between England and Germany.

And also the following:

They claim that we are yellow, that we are afraid, that we are cowardly, because we are against this war. Ladies and gentlemen, it takes a great deal more courage to be against the war then to holler with the mob for war, especially when we know that there are secret service agents in the crowd, as I know there are here; especially when the papers—the press—will print the next day just what suits them.

That message will go out—that message will also go to England, to France, and in France our party is so strong that the party may go over the top any day, and then France will be out of the war—that message will get to Russia and give the Bolsheviki courage.

The evidence contains a world of most damaging and treasonable utterances and expressions on the part of Victor L. Berger, but the few extracts that have been given will indicate the attitude of this man against the United States, when it was at war for its life and existence, and against the Constitution and Government which he had sworn to uphold, but which he sought, by every means at his command, to overthrow and destroy.

In his argument in the House of Representatives in defense of himself and his attitude toward his adopted country, he stated:

I can take back nothing from what I said in my speeches and in my articles. Under the same circumstances I would say and write it all over again, only I would make it a great deal stronger, because I have been justified by the events since the armistice was concluded and the war practically ended.

If the Government of the United States is to be preserved, and life, liberty, and happiness under this Republic be perpetuated, there can never be a place in the Halls of Congress for a man like Victor L. Berger.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONIDAS D. ROBINSON,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 10, 1919.

Mr. ROBINSON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on account of the lateness of the hour and the extent to which the resolution in the case of Victor L. Berger has been discussed on the floor of this House, I had concluded not to burden the Members of the House by the expression of my views on this case. I am a member of the committee to which this case was referred, and if I should remain silent I fear that fact might be construed by some that I am not in full accord with the action of the committee.

It has been contended by one Member on this floor that the proper procedure in this case would have been to have sworn in Mr. Berger as a Member of this House by reason of the fact that he held the certificate of election as a Member from the fifth congressional district of Wisconsin, issued to him by the secretary of state, and in the event that the House should find him disqualified he should be expelled as being unworthy of membership.

In my opinion this position is not sustained by precedent.

The evidence in this case discloses the fact that the acts of Mr. Berger which were the basis of the indictment for violation of the espionage act, as appears in the record of the case of the United States against Victor L. Berger and others, which was tried at Chicago in the United States District Court of the Northern District of Illinois in December, 1918, and January, 1919, and other acts upon which the resolutions in this case were based, were committed prior to his election in November, 1918. The counsel for Representative elect Berger took the same position before the committee as that taken by one Member of this House.

It is fully shown in the report in this case that since the foundation of the Government neither the Senate nor the House has ever expelled a Member for acts committed previous to his election.

Speaker CANNON, in the Fifty-eighth Congress, rendered an exhaustive opinion, which, to my mind, covers this phase of the question. On April 26, 1904, Mr. Cochran, of New York, claimed recognition for a question of privilege on a resolution to investigate certain charges made against him by Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania. Speaker CANNON, in his decision holding that the resolution was not privileged, reviewed the cases where both the House and the Senate had consistently refused to expel or punish a Member for an offense alleged to have been committed prior to the date of his election. He referred especially to the decision of Speaker Carlisle in the case of William Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana, charged with conspiracy in the star-route frauds, in which the distinguished Speaker said:

The House has no right to punish a Member for an offense alleged to have been committed prior to the time when he was elected a Member of the House. That has been so frequently decided in the House that it is no longer a matter of dispute. (Hinds' Precedents, vol. 3, p. 1159.)

This House followed the only course open to it to exclude a disqualified Member.

Counsel for Mr. Berger before the committee vigorously contended that the House of Representatives has no right to add to the qualifications of membership to the House prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, Article I, section 2, and that, therefore, if a Member elect, who is 25 years of age, has been 7 years a citizen of the United States, and is an inhabitant of the State in which he was chosen, presents himself with a certificate from the governor of his State, showing that he was properly elected, the House has no right to exclude him for any cause whatever. It was contended by the counsel for Mr. Berger that section 3 of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States had been repealed by an act of Congress passed in 1898, which provided as follows:

That the disability imposed by section 3 of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States heretofore incurred is hereby removed. (U. S. Stat. L., vol. 30, ch. 389, p. 432.)

I can not believe that any lawyer will seriously contend that Congress has the power to repeal a provision of the Constitution by a mere statute, or that any portion of the Constitution can be repealed except in the manner prescribed by the Constitution itself. While under the provision of section 3 of the fourteenth amendment Congress was given the power by two-thirds vote of each House to remove disability incurred, under this section it could only remove disability incurred prior to the passage of the act, that Congress would not have the power to remove any future disability. This is plainly recognized in the words "heretofore incurred," placed in the act itself.

A fourth qualification is prescribed by the Constitution for a Senator or Representative in Congress by section 3 of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, which provides as follows:

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress or as an officer of the United States or as a member of any State legislature or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

It was conclusively proven, in fact Mr. Berger admitted, that he held several positions of trust in the State of Wisconsin and served as a Member of this House from March 4, 1911, to March 4, 1913, as a Representative from the fifth congressional district of Wisconsin, and that he took the usual oath of a Member of Congress to support the Constitution of the United States.

The espionage act provides as follows:

Whoever, when the United States is at war, shall—

(1) Willfully make or convey false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies, and

(2) Whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully cause or attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States, or

(3) Shall willfully obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States to the injury of the service or of the United States shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or both.

This act has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. The purpose of the act was to prevent persons from obstructing and embarrassing the Government in the prosecution of the war; and the evidence in this case conclusively proves that Victor L. Berger, from the time of the outbreak of the war until his indictment by the Federal grand jury, did willfully hinder, obstruct, and embarrass the

Government of the United States in violation of the espionage act, and did give aid and comfort to its enemies in violation of the Constitution of the United States, which acts make him ineligible to sit as a Member in this House.

In my opinion no impartial Member of this House, after reading the evidence in this proceeding, can reach any conclusion other than that arrived at by your committee.

Diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany were broken off on February 3, 1917. In March, 1917, President Wilson issued his proclamation calling a special session of Congress, which on April 6, 1917, passed a joint resolution declaring the existence of a state of war between this country and the Imperial German Government.

On April 7, 1917, on the call of the executive committee of the Socialist Party, of which Victor L. Berger was one of the five members, there was convened in St. Louis an emergency national convention of the Socialist Party, at which Victor L. Berger and the other four members of the executive committee were present; and a proclamation and war program was adopted by the majority of the members of said convention, a copy of which will be found on page 117 of volume 2 of the printed hearings in this case. Ex-President Roosevelt characterized the act of this convention as "treason to the United States."

Among other statements in this proclamation and war program occur the following:

The American people did not want and do not want this war. They have not been consulted about the war and have had no part in declaring war. They have been plunged into this war by the trickery and treachery of the ruling class of the country through its representatives in the national administration and National Congress, its demagogic agitators, its subsidized press, and other servile instruments of public expression.

We brand the declaration of war by our Government as a crime against the people of the United States and against the nations of the world.

In all modern history there has been no war more unjustifiable than the war in which we are about to engage.

No greater dishonor has ever been forced upon a people than that which the capitalist class is forcing upon this Nation against its will.

* * * * * * *

We recommend to the workers and pledge ourselves to the following course of action:

Continuous, active, and public opposition to the war through demonstrations, mass petitions, and all other means within our power.

Unyielding opposition to all proposed legislation for military or industrial conscription. Should such conscription be forced upon the people, we pledge ourselves to continuous efforts for the repeal of such laws and to the support of all mass movements in opposition to conscription. We pledge ourselves to oppose with all our strength any attempt to raise money for payment of war expense by taxing the necessaries of life or issuing bonds which will put the burden upon future generations.

This proclamation and war program, which was signed by Victor L. Berger, was published in the Milwaukee Leader, of which Mr. Berger is editor and for which he assumes responsibility, and was printed and distributed in pamphlet form throughout the country during the period from April to October, 1917, to the extent of over a million copies.

Under the title "Women in war," published in the American Socialist on April 14, 1917, title to which was in the national executive committee, of which Victor L. Berger is the moving spirit, it says:

A kindly, learned gentleman of "Old Virginia" saw two women trying to induce a young lad to enlist. "I don't very often feel like hitting women with a baseball bat," he said in relating the incident, "but I did then." He was an ex-Confederate veteran.

He knew what war was. An ardent pacifist, the action of the women seemed despicable in his eyes.

And the action was despicable. Women soliciting for such a purpose are only a step higher than women who solicit for the sale of their bodies; and, in fact, the latter deserve only the deepest compassion, while the former are entitled only to contempt. Such women are unworthy of their sex.

"Lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine" is the burden of an old temperance song. "Hands that hold guns shall never hold mine" should be the new version.

Sentimental? Yes; but sensible nevertheless. It would work.

This is a vile slander of the liberty-loving, patriotic women of this land, and the courageous, loyal Confederate veteran who willingly gave his sons and his all to the service of his country and his flag. [Prolonged applause.]

These are only a few of the disloyal acts of Mr. Berger during our late emergency. It would be impossible in the short time allotted to me to call your attention to them all. Mr. Berger assumed full responsibility for all articles in the Milwaukee Leader, copies of which will be found on pages 514 to 530, inclusive, of volume 1 of the printed hearings.

Can any citizen of the United States who is truly American find that Mr. Berger possesses the qualifications required by the Constitution for membership in this House?

The evidence in this case proves conclusively that Mr. Berger's heart was with the country of his birth and the Central Powers during the late emergency, and that he in every way gave aid and comfort to our enemies in violation of the Constitution, which he had sworn to uphold and defend against all enemies, foreign and domestic. He has proven the case against himself by his speech in this House, and he is unworthy of a seat in this body. It would be a travesty upon the American Government and its institutions to permit Victor L. Berger to occupy a seat in the highest lawmaking body in the land. [Applause.]

There is no place in this country for those who desire to avail themselves of the benefits and blessings guaranteed to all men under the Stars and Stripes who are at heart opposed to our ideals and principles which make those benefits and blessings possible. [Applause.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEVELAND NEWTON,

OF MISSOURI,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 10, 1919.

On the resolution to refuse a seat in Congress to Victor L. Berger.

Mr. NEWTON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I believe in the principle of representative government. I believe in the right of the people of each district to elect, in an orderly manner, the individual of their choice, who shall act as their Representative in the Congress of the United States, and it is totally immaterial to me as to the politics either of such Representative or of the constituents who elect him.

There is no dispute but what Victor L. Berger at the last election received a majority of the legal votes cast for a Member of Congress in the fifth congressional district of Wisconsin. He has presented to this House a certificate of election issued in due form and has demanded the right to take the oath of office and to occupy a seat, but a Committee on Elections of this House, after a full and exhaustive investigation, has reported that he is not eligible to become a Member of this Congress and has recommended that the House refuse to administer the oath of office to him or permit him to take the seat to which he was elected, not because he is a Socialist, or because he adheres to doctrines to which the committee does not subscribe, but because, as the committee contends, he is not qualified to become a Member of Congress.

I regret exceedingly the situation which the evidence in this case presents, and it is with great reluctance that I shall vote, as I feel myself constrained to do, to refuse a seat to a Representative who at the election was the undoubted choice of the majority of the qualified voters in one of the congressional districts of this country. But in view of the undisputed evidence and in conformity with my oath to support the Constitution of the United States, I can not see how I can do otherwise.

Paragraph 3 of Article XIV of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States provides as follows:

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress * * * who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress * * * to support the Constitution of the United States * * * shall have * * * given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

The evidence shows that Mr. Berger was a Member of the Sixty-second Congress of the United States, and that he at that time took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. On April 6, 1917, this country declared war on the Central Powers of Europe. The evidence shows that at that time Victor L. Berger was one of five members of the executive committee of the Socialist Party of the United States; that upon the call of this executive committee the Socialist Party convened in an emergency national convention at St. Louis, Mo., on April 7, 1917, and that with his cooperation and approval, and in a large measure through his influence, that convention issued a "proclamation and war program," from which the following are extracts:

The American people have been plunged into this war by the trickery and treachery of the ruling class of the country through its representatives in the national administration and the National Congress, its demagogic agitators, its subsidized press, and other servile instruments of public expression.

We brand the declaration of war by our Government as a crime against the people of the United States and against the nations of the world.

In all modern history there has been no war more unjustifiable than the war in which we are about to engage.

We recommend to the workers and pledge ourselves to the following course of action: Continuous, active, and public opposition to the war through demonstration, mass petitions, and all other means within our power.

We pledge ourselves to oppose with all our strength any attempt to raise money for payment of war expenses by taxing the necessaries of life or issuing bonds which will put the burden upon future generations.

The undisputed evidence shows that the Milwaukee Leader, of which Mr. Berger has been editor since 1911, published this "proclamation and war program" over the signature of Victor L. Berger, and that he assisted in having a million copies of such "proclamation and war program" printed in pamphlet form and distributed throughout the United States between April and October, 1917.

Mr. Berger did not contend in his speech before the House, and, indeed, I do not believe that he or his most extreme partisan would attempt to contend that a "proclamation and war program," containing the language above set out, adopted by a great political party in the United States, declaring that it would continually, actively, and publicly, by every means within its power, oppose the war in which this country was engaged, and would oppose with all its strength any attempt to raise money for the payment of war expenses, was calculated to aid this Government; and I do not believe that they would contend that the publication of such a proclamation in the leading paper of that political party, and the distribution of a million copies of such proclamation, was not calculated to and did not in fact give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States in the time of the Nation's peril, and at a time when every American, whether he believed in the war or not, should at least have refrained from giving comfort and encouragement to the nations with which this country was at war.

The record in this case abounds in evidence similar to that above set out, and shows conclusively that Mr. Berger by his free and voluntary acts has violated the plain provisions of the Constitution and has thereby rendered himself ineligible as a Representative in Congress.

Americanism Against Internationalism.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. IRA G. HERSEY,

OF MAINE,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 10, 1919,

On House resolution No. 61, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That under the facts and circumstances of this case, Victor L. Berger is not entitled to take the oath of office as a Representative in this House from the fifth congressional district of the State of Wisconsin or to hold a seat therein as such Representative."

Mr. HERSEY. Mr. Speaker, Victor L. Berger was born in Germany in 1860. He was well educated in German schools and then came as an immigrant to the United States. While living in the State of Wisconsin he applied for naturalization and was admitted a citizen. He at that time took an oath to support and maintain the Constitution of the United States and to defend it against all its enemies, foreign and domestic, and he then and there renounced all allegiance and fidelity to all foreign powers, particularly the Government of Germany.

After becoming, in name only, an American citizen he announced himself a Socialist, and for many years edited and published a great many German Socialist newspapers and magazines. He was a pioneer organizer of the Socialist Party in America and was a delegate to the convention in 1897 that nominated for President Eugene V. Debs. At the same time he was secretary for the United States of the international socialist bureau in Germany. He ran as a socialist candidate for mayor of Milwaukee, and in 1910 was elected to the Sixty-second Congress of the United States as a Socialist. At the organization of the Sixty-second Congress he appeared and again took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. During his term in Congress he supported all socialistic schemes and defended socialism as opposed to the views of the Republican or Democratic Parties. He was defeated for reelection and went back to his old work of publishing socialistic literature and extending the Socialist Party in America. He soon became the head of the Socialist Party, with headquarters in Milwaukee.

On the 6th day of April, 1917, the United States declared war against Germany. On the next day after this country had declared war a national convention of the Socialists met at St. Louis, and a committee was appointed to draft a platform expressing the views of the convention on war and militarism, and Berger was the moving spirit and head of the convention.

John Spargo, a prominent Socialist and delegate from Vermont, attempted to have the convention report a resolution as follows:

Now that the war is an accomplished fact, for the reason stated we hold that it is our socialist duty to make whatever sacrifices may be necessary to enable our Nation and its allies to win the war as speedily as possible.

This was voted down and the following resolution, supported by Berger, was adopted:

We brand the declaration of war by our Government as a crime against the people of the United States and against the nations of the world. They—

Referring to the people—

have been plunged into this war by the trickery and treachery of the ruling class of the country through its representatives in the national administration and National Congress.

After this convention Berger, by means of his socialist publications and his own home paper, the Milwaukee Sentinel, owned and edited by him, did everything possible to discourage the war, condemn the draft, and lend aid and comfort and assistance to Germany. It is a long story, during the period of the war, of secret plottings on his part against his Government, of open defiance of the Constitution of the United States, of conspiracies to assist Germany in winning the war, of treasonable utterances against the flag that he had sworn to support, until our Government was forced to arrest him and place him on trial on the charge of treason against the Government.

That trial consumed many weeks. The testimony, which is very voluminous, is before us, and a careful reading must convince any fair-minded person that no one could be more guilty than Berger as a foe of the United States, its laws and its institutions.

After a long and an impartial trial he was convicted and sentenced to 20 years in Atlanta Penitentiary. He took an appeal, which is now pending, and gave bail to the amount of $125,000, which in the meantime has given him his liberty to conduct his newspapers and continue to promulgate his anarchistic ideas.

While under this serious charge by the Government, he was nominated and elected to the Sixty-sixth Congress from the fifth Wisconsin district as a Socialist in a triangular fight between the Socialist, Democratic, and Republican Parties, and he now presents himself to this Congress, claiming his right to sit here as a Member.

The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States says:

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

The evidence clearly shows that Victor Berger is disqualified under the Constitution to remain longer a Member of this House.

The report of the Elections Committee in this Congress which investigated this case contains exhaustive hearings and makes up two large volumes, and a reading of which will convince you that if Victor Berger has not sinned against his Government, then there can be no such thing as treason, and no one could be a foe to his country under any circumstances.

There is a crisis in this land. The enemies of the Nation, composed largely of foreigners, socialists of the Berger stamp, Bolshevists, and anarchists, are urging revolution through the ignorant and criminal classes. Labor is urged to rise and burn and slay. The literature seized last week by the Department of Justice discloses the purposes of the Berger followers. The following is an extract from their propaganda sowed broadcast over the Nation:

The direct purpose of the struggle will be social revolution and the program of the day will be the destruction of private ownership in all the means of production. But communism in the economic field must inevitably be crowned with anarchy in the field of politics. Therefore, along with the complete destruction of private ownership must go complete destruction of the state.

DREAM OF GODLESS NATION.

The manifesto says its members are atheists, communists, and anarchists, and adds:

"Beyond the blood-covered barricades, beyond all terrors of civil war, there already shines for us the magnificent, beautiful form of man without a God, without a master, and free of authority."

Through the courtesy of this House Berger has been permitted for an hour and a half to make his defense before us, and during that time he has abused the courtesy of the House by denouncing Members of Congress, heaping upon them epithets, calling them "rubber stamps," and at the same time denouncing as criminal and dishonest the jury that tried him and the court that sentenced him. His speech, published in the RECORD, is sufficient evidence of his unfitness to be a Member of Congress or to be at large in the Nation.

It is but a step from Berger's socialism to Russian Bolshevism, and Berger has taken that fatal step. The line is very dim between Bolshevism and anarchy, and Berger has crossed that line never to return. Congress, which, under the Constitution, is the sole judge of its membership, must purge itself from the foes of the Republic and against those who violate its laws and defy its Constitution. I shall vote to deny Victor Berger a seat in this House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALVAN T. FULLER,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 10, 1919.

On the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That under the facts and circumstances of this case Victor L. Berger is not entitled to take the oath of office as a Representative in this House from the fifth congressional district of the State of Wisconsin or to hold a seat therein as such Representative."

Mr. FULLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in view of the findings of fact embodied in the report of the special committee of nine Members of the House of Representatives appointed under House resolution No. 6 to hear the testimony in this case, I shall vote to support the resolution and to exclude Victor L. Berger from the House, not because he has been convicted in the United States court for violating the espionage act or that he is now under sentence and is headed for prison unless the appellate court grants him release, but on the ground that he is un-American, was guilty of disloyalty during the war, was an enemy to the United States of America, gave aid and comfort to the enemy, and was guilty in thought, act, and deed of treason against the United States. Therefore it would seem to me that Berger does not merit the protection of the laws which he flouts, and for him to aspire to make the laws which he so contemptuously defies is the height of effrontery.

Berger characterizes the action of the House as a "crucifixion," and in a manner of speaking it is. It is the crucifixion of disloyalty, the nailing of sedition to the cross of free government, where the whole brood of anarchists, Bolshevists, I. W. W.'s, and revolutionaries may see and read a solemn warning. It is the same sort of crucifixion which sent Debs and Big Bill Haywood behind the bars, which suppressed Berkman and Emma Goldman, and which has brought the hand of the law down upon a host of Reds who have plotted the destruction of the Government of the United States in the hope of substituting the rule of anarchy.

William Hohenzollern, late de facto head of one of the most widely known European empires and who for years was considered an astute and highly intelligent person, demonstrated his innate stupidity when he gave credence to the report of one Bernstorff that America would not fight. The red scum of Europe are committing the same stupidity by assuming that they can spread their propaganda in the United States without hindrance. The American people and their forbears have paid too dearly for their Government to see it thrown to the wolves of anarchy.

Briefly, the facts are these:

At the election held in the fifth congressional district of the State of Wisconsin on November 5, 1918, Victor L. Berger, who was the Socialist candidate, received 17,920 votes; Joseph P. Carney, who was the Democratic candidate, received 12,450 votes; and William H. Stafford, who was the Republican candidate, received 10,678 votes. No question is raised in this case as to the regularity of the election or the correctness of the election returns.

Victor L. Berger was born in Austria in 1860, and came to this country in 1878, settling in Bridgeport, Conn. In 1881 he went to Milwaukee, where he taught school until 1890, when he became editor of the German socialist paper, Vorwaerts. In 1898 he started a weekly paper known as the Milwaukee Social Democrat, called later the Social Democratic Herald. In 1911 he started the Milwaukee Leader, which was at first a weekly and later became a daily paper, of which he has been the editor ever since. In 1910 he was elected as a Socialist to the Sixty-second Congress from the fifth district of the State of Wisconsin, taking the usual oath of a Member of Congress to support the Constitution of the United States, and serving from March 4, 1911, to March 4, 1913.

On October 3, 1917, the second-class mailing privilege of the Milwaukee Leader, of which Victor L. Berger was editor in chief, and for the publication of which he was responsible, was revoked by the Postmaster General of the United States for a violation of the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of title 12 of the act of June 15, 1917, commonly known as the espionage act. This action was taken as a result of the publication of a series of articles evidently printed in a spirit of hostility to our Government and with the apparent purpose of hindering and embarrassing the Government in the prosecution of the war.

On February 2, 1918, Victor L. Berger, together with Adolph Germer, J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Kruse, and Irwin St. John Tucker, were indicted by the grand jury in the district court of the United States for the northern district of Illinois for a violation of sections 3 and 4 of title 7 of the espionage act.

Both of the above facts, as well as the continued activities of the contestee, both as a member of the national executive committee of the Socialist Party and as editor in chief of the Milwaukee Leader, were well known to the voters of the fifth congressional district of the State of Wisconsin at the election held on November 5, 1918.

Subsequent to the election Victor L. Berger and his codefendants were tried before Judge Landis and a Federal jury at Chicago, and on January 8, 1919, were found guilty as charged in the indictment. On February 20, 1919, the contestee was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kans. An appeal was taken to the United States circuit court of appeals for the seventh district, which appeal is now pending.

After careful consideration of all the evidence introduced at the Chicago trial, in addition to the testimony submitted to the committee, the Committee on Elections No. 1 of the House has rightly, in my humble opinion, concurred with the opinion of the special committee appointed under House resolution No 6. that Victor L. Berger did obstruct, hinder, and embarrass the Government of the United States in the prosecution of the war, and did give aid and comfort to its enemies.

On April 7, 1917, the very day after this country declared war, an emergency convention of the Socialist Party was held at St. Louis on the call of Victor L. Berger, at that time a member of the national executive committee of the Socialist Party. At this convention a "proclamation and war program" was adopted which the late ex-President Roosevelt characterized in a letter to Congressman GOLDFOGLE, representing the twelfth congressional district of the State of New York, as "treason to the United States." The letter, which stamps the acts of men who counseled unyielding opposition and vigorous resistance to the Government during the war as moral treason, reads:

THE KANSAS CITY STAR,
OFFICE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
NEW YORK OFFICE, 347 MADISON AVENUE.
October 16, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. GOLDFOGLE: I am exceedingly glad that the Republicans have indorsed your nomination for Congress in the twelfth New York congressional district. The nationalist Socialist Party platform adopted at St. Louis in 1917, after we had entered the war, and reaffirmed at Chicago in August last, contains the following planks:

"We brand the declaration of war by our Government as a crime against the people of the United States and against the nations of the world.

"In all modern history there has been no war more unjustifiable than the war in which we are about to engage.

"No greater dishonor has ever been forced upon a people than that which the capitalist class is forcing upon this Nation against its will.

"We pledge ourselves to continuous, active, and public opposition to the war through demonstrations, mass petitions, and all other means within our power; to unyielding opposition to all proposed legislation for military or industrial conscription and to continuous efforts to repeal such laws; to opposing with all our strength any attempt to raise money for payment of war expenses by taxing the necessaries of life or issuing bonds which will put the burden on future generations."

All this is at least moral treason to the United States.

You are standing on a platform of 100 per cent Americanism, and by your actions you have shown that your devotion to this platform is genuine and sincere. I very earnestly wish you success in your contest.

Faithfully, yours,

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. DALLINGER, of Massachusetts, has referred to an article entitled "Woman and war," printed in the American Socialist on April 14, 1917, title to which was in the national executive committee, of which Victor L. Berger was the moving spirit, the article having reference to the women of the country who encouraged young men to join the colors and fight for their country. I want to read you part of that article: It says:

A kindly, learned gentleman of "Old Virginia" saw two women trying to induce a young lad to enlist. "I don't very often feel like hitting women with a baseball bat," he said in relating the incident, "but I did then." And the action was despicable. Women soliciting for such a purpose are only a step higher than women who solicit for the sale of their bodies, and, in fact, the latter deserve only deepest compassion while the former are entitled only to contempt. Such women are unworthy of their sex.

I can not but feel that such a slander upon the noble womanhood of America can best be repudiated by refusing Victor Berger a seat in this House.

While our boys in khaki were fighting and making the supreme sacrifice for their country, Victor Berger was stabbing in the back every soldier who enlisted in our country's cause. The speech he made on the floor of this House to-day alone is enough to condemn him in the mind of every fair-thinking American citizen. His own words prove that he was disloyal all during the war and that right now he is an enemy to America. No man who utters such sentiments is fit to be a Member of Congress.

Victor Berger calls the espionage law infamous. Congress passed that law to keep down such enemies within as he. Berger defied the law, and as a result is to-day under a sentence of 20 years in the penitentiary. His audacity on this floor in his speech of to-day is an insult to all true Americans. He stated that "Abraham Lincoln waged a war of four years infinitely more dangerous to our country and to the Union without any infamous law like the espionage act." What reply to this assertion could be a more fitting climax to this debate than Lincoln's own wonderful words in his letter to Erastus Corning apropos of Vallandigham, the disloyal governor of Ohio, who, on account of his sympathies for the southern cause, Lincoln ordered deported into the Confederate States:

Mr. Vallandigham avows his hostility to the war on the part of the Union and his arrest was made because he was laboring with some effect to prevent the raising of troops, to encourage desertions from the Army.

He who dissuades one man from volunteering, or induces one soldier to desert, weakens the Union cause as much as he who kills a Union soldier in battle.

Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert? This is none the less injurious when effected by getting a father, or brother, or friend into a public meeting, and there working upon his feelings till he is persuaded to write the soldier boy that he is fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked administration of a contemptible Government, too weak to arrest and punish him if he shall desert. I think that, in such a case, to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitutional, but withal a great mercy.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM W. LARSEN.

OF GEORGIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, November 14, 1919.

Mr. LARSEN. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, in these days of turmoil and discord, with their problems of decreased production, high cost of living, and controversies between labor and capital, so seriously jeopardizing the well-being and happiness of an unoffending public, it should be comforting to know that there is, at least, one place in the United States where the people are endeavoring to produce something more than trouble for others.

I would direct your attention to Georgia, and especially to its rapidly changing agricultural and live-stock conditions, in which lines persistent scientific efforts have in recent years wrought much for the public good. Until recently Georgia, like most other Southern States, was regarded as a one-crop-producing section, but within the last decade—yes, within the last five or six years—intelligent diversification in agricultural lines and the raising of live stock on a more extensive basis has demonstrated that the State will produce almost anything except Bolshevism and the other "isms" which destroy the liberties of the people.

A more comprehensive idea of its agricultural potentialities may be gained by a brief consideration of its products and comparative rank with other States of the Union. In estimating the 13 leading agricultural products, produced in the various States, the Census Department ranks Illinois first and Georgia second.

Georgia produces more cotton than any other State in the Union except Texas, but an analysis of the situation will, I think, convince any reasonable mind that of the two Georgia is the better cotton-producing State, for Texas, with more than four times the area and twice the average acreage planted in cotton, produces only about 20 per cent more than Georgia.

The annual production of corn, wheat, oats, and other such farm products is extensive and continually on the increase. Considerable tobacco is being produced, and perhaps in no section has the recent percentage of increased acreage exceeded that of Georgia. Fruit is also raised upon a large scale. It produces more than twice as many peaches as any other State except California. Fort Valley, Houston County, Ga., is one of the greatest peach centers of the world, and nowhere can a peach be found that exceeds in flavor or commands better prices than those produced in that section.

I will only speak of its agricultural advancements in a passive way, but desire to emphasize its live-stock industry. For two years preceding our entry into the World War much labor was allured from this section into the Northern States on account of higher wages offered as a result of war activities in Europe. Our own entry into the war at a later date took a very large portion of that remaining. Notwithstanding these conditions, the agricultural production of the State within the last five years has increased in amount at least 25 per cent. Live stock, particularly cattle and hogs, for the same period has increased more than 50 per cent in number and 125 per cent in value per head. This increased value is not only attributable to war conditions, but also to increased attention and introduction of purer bred herds.

The increased production in live stock has introduced into the State packing plants of considerable importance, which until recently were unknown in that section. Swift & Co. and other large packers now have both killing and curing plants in Georgia and are greatly extending such operations.

In almost every county in Georgia there are several herds of pure-bred cattle, among which are represented all of the leading breeds of America. Since 1913 in only three States has the percentage of increase in production of hogs equaled or exceeded that of Georgia, and neither of these States exceed or even closely approximate Georgia in production. When we consider that the United States is the largest swine-producing country in the world the record made is all the more commendable. While interest in stock raising in this section has for several years been on the increase, it is particularly within the last half decade that the advancement has been so marked.

There is located in the twelfth district of Georgia, which I have the honor to represent, a county called Bleckley, in honor of one of the greatest jurists this country has produced. It is known as one of the new counties of Georgia, having been created by act of the general assembly of that State about 10 years ago. It is situated on the main line of the Southern Railway. I am sure if the public understood normal conditions in that section as some of us do, it would not be surprising to anyone that the Southern Railroad is one of the few that is self-sustaining under Government operation.

The county is small in area, but, from an agricultural standpoint, it is considered one of the best in Georgia. I do not desire to create the impression that the county is without its financial problems and perplexities. Such is not the case, for it is located in the heart of the cotton belt, and the devastation to the cotton crop in that section on account of boll weevil is so great that the Government estimate is only 20 per cent of a normal crop for the county, and for this reason it will sustain a loss of about $2.000,000 for the present year. Notwithstanding this fact, the county, by reason of its live-stock industry, is not in as bad shape as one might suppose. Nor are its citizens disheartened, for they have with profit demonstrated what thoughtful and reflected men have long realized—that Georgia is as well, if not better, adapted to the raising of live stock than any other section of the United States.

There are in this county, as is also true of most others of the State, several herds of pure-bred cows which would do credit to any section, but as it is not especially noted for raising cattle, we will not dwell upon that subject.

Realizing that it was only a question of time when such crop devastation as now exists might be expected, its progressive citizens, some 8 or 10 years ago, set to work to prepare for such an emergency. Within an incredibly short time Bleckley County has not only become the banner hog county of Georgia but it has gained a national reputation, and in one respect, at least, world-wide recognition, in that it is the home of Orien Cherry King, jr., the champion Duroc Jersey boar of the world. This title he holds and won at the first national swine show at Omaha, Nebr., said to be the greatest show of the kind ever staged. The boar is owned by Messrs. Peacock & Hodge, of Cochran, Ga. One of the owners, Mr. W. H. Peacock, if my memory serves me right, is vice president of the National Duroc Jersey Association of America and is president of the Georgia Swine Growers' Association.

Bleckley County recently held a swine show at which were exhibited only Bleckley County hogs, all of the leading breeds being on exhibition. It attracted much attention throughout the country. Those who attended say it was a great success and would have done credit to a State show, much more to a county exhibit. The Girls' Pig Club and the Boys' Pig Club were each

represented and showed that these youngsters are destined to become leaders in matters along this line.

At the recent Georgia State Fair an exhibition open to all of the more than 150 counties of the State and in which most of them participated, Bleckley County exhibitors were awarded on hogs shown by them 74 prizes, among which were 19 first, 5 junior champions, 4 grand champions, and 2 senior champions. Willis Collum, a member of the Bleckley County Boys' Pig Club, was among those winning first prize.

There has been held at Cochran, the county seat, during the present year two swine sales, both of which attracted national attention. They were attended by citizens from many other States and from Cuba, who became purchasers. In all, something like 85 head—45 Duroc Jerseys and 40 Hampshires—were sold. There was realized from the sale over $50,000. Individual hogs of each breed sold as high as $1,000. The Durocs were bred and sold by Messrs. Peacock & Hodge and the Hampshires by Messrs. Mullis & Patrick, both firms having a national reputation.

Another sale of pure-bred hogs for breeding purposes is scheduled for January 5 to 8, inclusive. It is planned to sell Hampshires on the first day, Poland Chinas on the second, Berkshires on the third, and Duroc Jerseys on the fourth day. Certain hours of each day will be set aside for sale of butcher hogs, and it is expected in this way that several trainloads of such hogs will be sold to various packers throughout the country.

It is safe to say that Bleckley County during the present year has supplied hogs for breeding purposes to at least one-half of the States of the Union. Among them may be mentioned Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, South Dakota, Ohio, and Kentucky, all recognized among the great swine-growing States of the country.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EVERETTE B. HOWARD,

OF OKLAHOMA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, November 14, 1919.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the committee, all through this measure indications seem to be that the committee have attempted to conserve to the railroads their property intact and place it upon a dividend-earning basis. To-day a majority of the House have amended the bill in a manner in which they believe will extend a greater protection to the rights of organized labor. Contemplating these actions of an evident desire to protect property rights and labor, I do not believe that either the committee or the House would in this bill do an injustice to private property knowingly. Yet, under its provisions there is some strictly private property that can be, and probably would be, confiscated unless the amendment which I am now urging is adopted.

Throughout the country some of the great chemical-manufacturing companies, machinery-manufacturing companies, construction companies, and oil producers and refiners have found it necessary, in order to properly protect and carry on their business, to own, in connection with their factories, private tank cars and cars especially equipped for transporting their products. And it is the property of these people that will be affected unless this amendment is adopted. I feel that all such companies are entitled to the use and enjoyment of their private property, but it is the tank cars of the oil producers and refiners with which I am most familiar and of which I desire to speak.

And in this connection I ask, Why should this bill contain any provision that would warrant any officer of the Government to take over and control this private property? There is no popular demand for nor public interest to be served by subjecting the private oil tank cars to Government control. The contemplated action would amount to such a deprivation of property as to render the statutory provision unconstitutional, and the facts surrounding the ownership and use of these cars do not warrant any such action. Already the refiners and producers who own their tank cars have been put to considerable expense in securing them, the facts being that about two years ago, through the great increase in the demand for the products of crude oil, and by reason of the entry of this country into the Great War, the refiners and many of the producers found it necessary to make these private purchases. The demand for private consumption was great and growing. The war was on, and the Government was demanding and needing great quantities of the products of petroleum. The railroads had broken down; did not have a sufficient supply of tank cars to take care of the business and were without funds with which to secure them. The oil man was brought face to face with the fact that in order to furnish his products to the Government in quantities at a time when the Government was needing it so badly, and also that if he was going to be able to take care of his private business, it was necessary for him, at a great expense to himself, to secure these cars with which to perform this service. It was necessary for him to proceed with his private business, and, above all things, he desired that his Government should not be in any way handicapped in its fight to make the world safe for democracy. Consequently, without hesitation, he went into the market and supplied himself with these cars at abnormally high prices. In fact, previous to the war these cars could be purchased from $900 to $1,250 each, but, owing to the condition of the war when the refiners and oil men found it necessary to purchase these cars, they paid for them a price ranging around $3,750 per car. The investment in these cars created no return to him by way of direct earnings or profits. The sole advantage arising from the ownership consisted in the facilities thus afforded for prompt marketing and delivery of oil and refined products. These cars are not offered to nor used by the public or by other operators. They form a part of the equipment of a distinctly private enterprise, and are not used in common carriage nor for the transportation of food. They are strictly a piece of private property used in carrying on a private business. They have no connection with public service with the exception of the fact that they are so constructed as to run on the rails of the railroad. There would be just as much reason in pooling and taking over the private delivery wagons of the grocer or butcher as there would be in pooling and taking over private cars of the refiners or oil producers. The pooling of the privately owned tank cars of this country would mean the confiscation of a class of privately owned property. A property owned not for the purpose of earning dividends but a property which is as necessary to the operation of this private property as is the still or oil tanks which are a part of the construction of the refinery.

It is true that the authority granted the Interstate Commerce Commission in this act is to be exercised only in case of an emergency, but what constitutes an emergency is not defined but is left to the judgment and discretion of the commission. The tank-car owners believe that this will encourage oft-repeated representations to the commission by nonowners to the effect that an emergency has arisen and that tank-car equipment should be pooled or directed for their convenience. Doubtless in a majority of such instances, after a hearing at which the owners would produce the facts, file briefs, and make arguments, the good judgment of the commission would require a dismissal and denial of the requests and representations. But how are the car owners and the public to be compensated and reimbursed for the expense, annoyance, and interruption of business resulting from these repeated hearings, the consequent clogging of the commission's docket, the necessary increase of the army of advocates, statisticians, and experts, and representatives required to attend such hearings? And why should the owner of strictly private property be called upon to make such showing in order to retain within himself his privately owned property? As a matter of fact, I doubt that if ever a real emergency making it necessary that these cars be pooled could or will exist. Yet, as I just said, if this measure is passed without my amendment there will no doubt be continuous attempts by those who do not own their cars to bring forward an emergency. The greatest emergency that has ever occurred in the history of the country, and perhaps ever will occur, took place during the recent war. There was then agitation for such provision as is now suggested in this bill, but it is with pride that the owners of these cars call attention to the fact that without such legislation the oil industry itself took care of the situation through the cooperation of the private tank-car owners, so that the service rendered by the oil industry during that period stands as a monument to the efficiency and patriotism of its members. If the tremendous problems of the war did not require the action now contemplated, how much less likely is it to be required in times of peace.

Aside from all this, however, Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that a provision of this bill which would permit the taking of this private property would be constitutional. A leading case upon this subject is that of Munn against Illinois (94 U. S., 113). This case marked the limit to which the courts are willing to go in approving control of private property by the Government. The constitutional inhibition against the deprivation of property without due process of law is as binding an injunction against the Federal Government as stated in the fifth amendment as it

is against the States as stated in the fourteenth amendment. As recognized in the Munn case and its successors, property may be controlled when (1) it is devoted to public use; (2) when the business enjoys a real or virtual monopoly; (3) when some public franchise or special privilege is granted. Mr. Chairman, privately owned tank cars are not devoted to public use. They are not held out as carriers for the public. They are utilized merely as an instrumentality for performing private contracts for the delivery of the owners' goods. The oil producer or refiner enjoys no monopoly, virtual or otherwise. Each is engaged in a struggle for success enlivened by the keenest, yet friendliest, competition, and, of course, no public franchise or special privilege is enjoyed.

In addition to this, Mr. Chairman, I want to say of the owners of these private tank cars, that no more patriotic citizen lives in America to-day. During the war their every resource was at the command of the Government. They invested millions of dollars in Liberty bonds. When a representative of the Red Cross called at their places of business she was met with a smile, and when she departed she carried in her hand a good-size check. Their purses were always open to the limit to the Young Men's Christian Association, to the Knights of Columbus, and to all war activities. They gave of their fortunes and of their families to their country. And it is with special pride that I call attention to the fact that during the time we were actively engaged in the struggle in France, through the cooperation of the oil producers and refiners each evening during that time there left the city of Tulsa, my home town, three trains of these privately owned tank cars loaded with oil and gasoline destined for the use of our boys in Europe. And now that the war is over and these people have showed their willingness and ability to cooperate with our Government whenever an emergency does arise, I beg of you to pass this amendment, and through it avoid the possibility of the right of anyone to confiscate from them this private property which they have purchased for the purpose of carrying on their own private business, and primarily purchased during the time of the Nation's crisis when their products were in great demand of such vital importance to our country.

The Esch Railroad-Return Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD,
OF ALABAMA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, November 14, 1919.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, as President Wilson so well said in his special message to Congress on May 19, 1919:

> The question which stands at the front of all others in every country amidst the present great awakening is the question of labor; and perhaps I can speak of it with as great advantage while engrossed in the consideration of interests which affect all countries alike as I could at home and amidst the interests which naturally most affect my thought, because they are the interests of our own people.
>
> By the question of labor I do not mean the question of efficient industrial production, the question of how labor is to be obtained and made effective in the great process of sustaining populations and winning success amidst commercial and industrial rivalries. I mean that much greater and more vital question, how are the men and women who do the daily labor of the world to obtain progressive improvement in the conditions of their labor, to be made happier, and to be served better by the communities and the industries which their labor sustains and advances?

The wisdom of that admonition is becoming increasingly apparent. It is not only our national problem, it is the great problem of the world.

We can not solve it by invective or vituperation. We can not hope to reach an approximation of the ideal relation between what is called capital and labor in the group designation by the inflammatory denunciation of the acts or the purposes of one or the other. That does not tend to palliate or mollify the situation; it only aggravates it. There is a solution of this vexing dilemma upon a satisfactory basis. It is going to be a tedious course, but by following it alone can we hope, in my judgment, to attain the goal. And that process is not by exacting statutes, by mandatory direction under threat of penalties of coercion. The laboring men of the railroad brotherhoods are a high type of citizenship. They are imbued by not only the protection afforded but by the idealism inspired by our Constitution. They rebel in spirit against legislative duress, directed against their craft alone by this bill. With the best record of all unions with reference to strikes, they are made the first to feel the sting of arbitrary congressional restrictions upon their natural and legal right to improve their condition by collective action.

No, gentlemen, the way of force by law in this crisis is not the way of reason. The way of reason is to give the employer and employee the primary unrestricted opportunity to settle their own differences, in their own way, by representatives of their own choosing, each group sensitive, as they must be, to public opinion and the natural justice of their claims, and ninety-nine times in a hundred, in normal times, they will get together.

The Sweet amendment introduced by Mr. ANDERSON affords this process of settlement. It should be adopted. It has been tried by the Railroad Administration and the brotherhoods ever since Federal control started. Out of thousands of controversies not a single one has failed to reach a satisfactory settlement. With such a record of results I am willing to trust it as a means of mediation and conciliation when the roads are returned to their owners. I am opposed to the Esch bill and the Cummins bill on their labor provisions, as well as for other good reasons. I shall vote against this bill in its present form. It is not fair to the employees and it is not fair to the public.

Return of the Railroads to Private Owners and Settlement of Disputes Between Carriers and Employees.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. IRA G. HERSEY,
OF MAINE,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, November 14, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 10453) to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. HERSEY. Mr. Chairman, the House of Representatives is now engaged in the consideration of the most important piece of legislation since we declared war against Germany—the return of the railroads to their owners and the settlement of labor disputes in the management of those roads.

In the enactment of this legislation the Members of this Congress should put aside all personal prejudice, refuse to be moved by the voice of the radicals or the propaganda of the profiteers. Such expressions as "Wall Street," and "railroad plutocrats" should fall on deaf ears. Police strikes, defiance of law by coal miners, and the loud voice of the political labor demagogue should not move us in the enactment of legislation that should be for the benefit of all. Let us keep our heads and go about our duties in a safe and sane manner, with only one purpose, and that is to do exact justice between the conflicting interests and to hold the scales equally poised in the settlement of these momentous questions.

Under this bill there are three classes that demand our careful and unbiased consideration:

First, the railroads and their stockholders; second, the workers and employees with their wages and living conditions; and third, the great public that pays the bills and ought to receive the most efficient service.

During the last four days we have very carefully and efficiently considered the interests of the railroads and their stockholders. We have steadily refused to pay any attention whatever to ancient history in the management of the railroads. The sins of the pioneers who built and constructed the great lines of railroads over this country can not settle the problems of the present. That there has been great mismanagement in the past, fraudulent issues of stock, and almost criminal negligence in the management and wrecking of important roads can not be denied, but the pioneers have gone. The watered stock has been sold to innocent purchasers who must be protected. Millions that have been wasted by improper management can never be recovered. The railroads are going back into the hands of new men without scarcely an exception, men trained and qualified for their duties, men who have come up from the section hand and brakeman to managers and presidents of the railroads, men of character, strong men that the Nation trusts.

In the return of these roads we are dealing very kindly with their owners. By this bill we have provided for very liberal financial settlements with the United States. We have voted the roads great credits, promised to refund their obligations, guaranteed their returns for a certain period, and have placed at

their disposal the magnificent loan of $250,000,000. In other words, we have attempted to do justice to the railroads and their stockholders, as was our duty to do.

Now we approach a different section of this bill, that which provides for the settlement of disputes between the carriers and their employees; and here also we must be deaf to the voice of the radical, or remember the recent labor riots, or be moved by police or miners' strikes, or be dismayed or lose our sense of justice by the waving of the red flag.

We must bear in mind, however, that we are not dealing with the settlement of labor disputes generally, but only with those that affect the railroads of the country. We are attempting to settle controversies between the railroad management and their employees in the matter of wages and in the matter of living conditions, and all other things that may arise in the course of their employment. We are not attempting to settle these matters in the old way, which gave to the employee only one weapon of defense, and that was the strike. The railroad employees are in a different class from any other labor classes. There are very few ignorant foreigners employed by the roads in any capacity. The officials, general managers, engineers, trainmen, trackmen, machinists, and workers in the car shops are, without scarcely an exception, men of education and intelligence. They have obtained their employment because of good habits, sobriety, and industry, and it is this class of employees whose interests we are here attempting to protect.

During the recent war there have been no strikes upon the railroads. All labor troubles have been settled by a board of arbitration and conciliation appointed by the President, and we are now attempting to continue the efficient service rendered by these men in time of war.

Three plans have been offered to us. First, the plan of the committee bill, which provides a court of arbitration and attempts to enforce its decision by providing that the party that refuses to be bound shall be liable to a suit at law to recover damages, on the part of the labor union against the railroad and on the part of the railroad against the union, and to be collected from the treasury of the union.

The second is the plan of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER], who agrees with the committee in the establishment of a court of arbitration, but provides in his amendment that if the union does not abide by the decision of the court of arbitration then the separate and individual property of each member of the union can be taken to satisfy the verdict.

The third plan is set forth in what is known as the amendment of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON], which provides a like court of arbitration but leaves the enforcement of any decision to public opinion.

For my part I favor the Anderson amendment as the best solution of future labor disputes in railroad matters.

We can not legislate successfully to settle labor disputes between the railroads and their employees by suits at law, either by attaching the treasury of labor unions or taking the private property of the individual. Such procedure will only further estrange the parties and lead to increased strikes and labor troubles.

While this bill attempts to arrange only settlement of labor disputes between railroad companies and their employees, let it be understood once and for all that no labor troubles in this land to-day can be successfully settled so as to give us peace by politics or police, by shotguns or soldiers.

The boards of conciliation and arbitration that have been doing wonderful and efficient service for the past two years should be continued in the personnel of this new legislation. This board has settled over 3,000 labor disputes without a strike, and I am convinced that with the procedure provided by the Anderson amendment we shall never have another strike upon any railroad in this country or a threat of a strike.

Last Wednesday the Christian Science Monitor had a very able editorial entitled "Labor and the Golden Rule," and I herewith quote a portion of that editorial as my views upon the settlement of this question. I hope the Anderson amendment will be adopted:

If one thing has been proved lately in labor disputes, it is that no strike which is not supported by public opinion, or which, it would perhaps be better to say, is opposed by public opinion, has a chance of ultimate success. The decisions of the public may not be always just, and must always be reached on broad issues. Nevertheless, when this public opinion has once crystallized the thinking power of the Nation is brought to bear, sympathetically or unsympathetically, upon a particular issue, with the result that the effort to face and overcome the will of the Nation is a task beyond the strength of a particular union. The part, in plain English, when the whole has come to a decided opinion, is rapidly proved to be weaker than the whole.

This really is as it should be, though it is by no means as it always has been. Little by little, however, since the outbreak of the war, the growing power of the unions and the increasing resistance of capital has brought about a condition of things which has constituted two class millstones claiming to grind between them the great mass of the Nation. Such a condition of things could not continue indefinitely. As a result, when the effort was made to thrust the Nation in between them, it was quickly seen that the millstones were not equal to the task which had been set for them. Forced apart, they were found unable to grind, with the result that the general public, realizing its own strength, began to take control of the situation. All this means that the responsibility has now been transferred from this class or that class, from one interest or another interest, to the people and that the responsibility for holding the scales equal passes to the public. It is this fact that has to be realized and to be realized in its full significance at the present moment.

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The point at issue is, in other words, a much larger one than the interests of either class; it is nothing more nor less than what is right in the matter. In any technical dispute as to the conditions of a trade it is almost impossible for a person who is not possessed of the necessary detailed knowledge to arrive at a fair decision; on the other hand, an altogether unbiased view is not to be expected from either party to the dispute. In such circumstances no decision is likely to be entirely acceptable to everybody. None the less a decision can and should be reached which will be felt to be broadly just to all concerned. What the world has to realize is that the statement, so often made, that the social system underwent a convulsion during the Great War, is true in substance and in fact. The claims put forward in justification of that war, at all events by the Allies, were founded on the golden rule; and the golden rule having been accepted for the purposes of the war can not safely be discarded now. It is, of course, perfectly true that wages have risen tremendously since the outbreak of the war, but it is none the less true that the cost of living has risen in a proportionate or even in a greater degree. This is not a statement of opinion, but one which can be easily tested and verified, and this not out of the experience of an individual trade, but of the entire country. If, therefore, it is once admitted that the conditions of labor before the war were not satisfactory, it will have to be admitted that the conditions since the war remain unsatisfactory.

Let there be no doubt at all about one thing, and that one thing is that labor is claiming a greater share of the pleasant things of this world than it has ever claimed before; and then let the individual ask himself whether, with the golden rule as the test of decision, this is an unjust claim or a just one. That labor has been in too great a hurry to reach what it considers its goal, and has, notably in its police strikes, done much to estrange public opinion and to forfeit its right to consideration under the golden rule, is without a doubt. At the same time it would be a bold man who would maintain that capital had been blameless in the matter. But, in any case, the fact remains that labor is claiming more of the results of its own labor than in the past and that public opinion is upon its side in this claim, though it may be opposed to it in certain definite expressions of it. When manual labor, for instance, demands the whole fruit of industry, on the ground that this fruit could not be gathered without it, it is indulging in the most dangerous of inaccuracies, a half truth. It is perfectly true that you can not run a railway system without manual labor. But it is equally obvious that manual labor deprived of mental direction would be no more able to run a railway than mental direction without manual labor. When the laborer claims that you can not work a railway system without him, the adaptor of the use of steam or electricity to modern conditions might reply that without the engine the railway system would be of no account, and he might claim the whole profits of the operation on this ground. The fact is that intelligence even more than muscle is the indispensable element in railway development. So that the claim of manual labor to divide to itself the profits of all labor is not only an untenable one, but an unintelligent and even a ridiculous one. This has been proved to the hilt in the soviet administration of Russia, with the result that the soviets are now asking for the cooperation of men whom a little time ago they were ready to destroy as parasites preying upon labor.

What the world has to decide in the present moment is the equitable division of the fruits of labor between all those engaged in producing them. And in arriving at this it will have to face the fact that one man under the golden rule should not be endowed with a fortune that may be a danger to society, whilst another can scarcely feed, clothe, and educate a family. Labor, that is to say, is demanding its share of the comforts and pleasures of existence, and any attempt to withhold these from labor is bound to end in disaster, because it is an infringement of principle.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired, and the question now comes on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON] to the substitute proposed by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. NOLAN) there were—151 ayes and 75 noes.

So the amendment to the substitute was agreed to.

The Long and Short Haul.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BURTON L. FRENCH,

OF IDAHO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, November 15, 1919.

Mr. FRENCH. Mr. Speaker, in my remarks a little while ago I cited the case of the Stanton Packing Co., of Spokane, and its shipment of a carload of lard to Chicago, the company finding it cheaper to ship the lard to Seattle and then have it shipped by their representative from Seattle back through Spokane to Chicago—cheaper, I say, than to have shipped the car to Chicago from Spokane. The case has proven so interesting to Members that under my leave to extend I shall recite the waybills touching the transaction.

They are as follows:

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 27, 1911. Shipper's No. 23609. By Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Consigned to: E. H. Stanton Co. Destination: % H. I. Norton Co., Seattle, Wn. Car initialed: C. & N. W. Car No.: 10396.
No. packages: 139. Description of articles and special marks: Bbls. tallow. Weight subject to correction: 62,100. Prepaid.
E. H. Stanton Co., Inc., shippers. Per Beckwith.
Indorsed on face: Orig. sent to Norton Co., Seattle, 11-29-11 to deliver Ry. Co.

—

Seattle, Wash., 1911. Shipper's No. 23610. By Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Consigned to: John Miller & Co., Chicago, Ill. Car initial: C. & N. W. Car No. 10396.
No. packages: 139. Description of articles and special marks: Bbls. tallow. Weight subject to correction: 62,100.
Via N. P. C. & N. W.
E. H. Stanton Co., Inc., shippers.

Please notice the shipper's numbers, the number of the car, the number of packages, the point of origin, and the point of destination. Remember, then, that this carload of lard was hauled from Spokane to Seattle for 50 cents per hundred, hauled from Seattle back through Spokane to Chicago for 60 cents per hundred, a total of $1.10. Remember, then, that the rate from Spokane to Chicago was $1.25 per hundred, and that by permitting the railroad to haul the car 700 miles farther there was saved in freight charges $93.15.

In rebuttal to my argument gentlemen have said that if the long-and-short-haul provision should be inserted freight rates would be higher to the interior points, because so much business would be diverted to water lines that rates would need to be raised to make up the profits. The coast cities are urging this contention.

Gentlemen, the fallacy of the contention lies in this: If the freight rates were to be higher to the inland sections of country, it would be because the rates of transportation by water would be so low that the railroads would lose their business to the coast terminals. Now, if that would occur it would be to the distinct advantage of the coast cities, so the spectacle is presented to the House and to the country of the cities on the coast doing everything that they can to prevent lower rates to them and greater rates to the inland cities which if it were to result would give them such a distinct advantage in wholesale trade as to practically wipe the inland cities off the map.

Is not the fallacy apparent? And, gentlemen, if the result they claim would occur—could possibly occur—do you think for one moment the coast cities would be trying to prevent it?

There is another thing I want to call attention to briefly. I have already mentioned that the cost of building the Panama Canal was nearly a half billion of dollars. To be exact, up to June 30, 1919, the actual cost was $365,415,985.18.

These figures do not include preliminary expenses, expenses of negotiation, purchase of rights, and so forth, nor do they include any allowance for interest. Whether we sell bonds to build the canal or advance money direct from the Treasury, we should add to the total an interest equivalent to be based on the rate at which the United States was borrowing money prior to June 30, 1919. Counting in all of these expenses, the canal has cost the people about $500,000,000.

But figuring the total investment at around $400,000,000, we would need to receive an income of $12,000,000 annually in order to pay 3 per cent on the investment, and, mind you, this does not take into account upkeep, depreciation, and other liabilities that occur. The canal has been in operation from 1914 until the present. I wish to insert here a statement showing the cost of maintenance and operation, the revenues, and figures to show whether or not the revenues exceed the expenses or the expenses exceed the revenues.

Panama Canal, maintenance and operation account.

Fiscal year	Maintenance and operation, including proportion of overhead.	Revenues.	Revenues in excess of expenses.	Expenses in excess of revenues.	Excess of revenues over expenses to June 30, 1919.	Excess of expenses over revenues to June 30, 1919.
1914	$166,030.91	[1] $14,618.68		$151,412.23		$151,412.23
1915	4,123,128.09	4,343,383.69	$220,255.60		$68,843.37	
1916	6,999,750.15	[2] 2,558,542.38		4,441,207.77		4,519,177.92
1917	6,788,047.60	5,808,398.70		979,648.90		5,352,013.30
1918	5,920,342.94	6,411,843.28	491,500.34			4,860,512.96
1919	6,112,194.77	6,354,016.98	241,822.21			4,618,690.75
	30,109,494.46	25,490,803.71	953,578.15	5,572,268.90		4,618,690.75

[1] Tolls on barges towed through the canal prior to opening to commercial ships.
[2] Heavy drop due to closing canal 6 months on account of slides.

Looking over the foregoing, there was only one year when the balances were not in the red; that is, when we could say that up to that moment the revenues exceeded the expenditures of maintaining and operating the canal, and to-day the sum total of operation and maintenance of the last six years, ending June 30, 1919, indicates expenses $30,109,494.46, revenues $25,490,803.71, an excess of expenses over revenues of $4,618,690.75.

Bear in mind this does not include one penny of the $12,000,000 that I said we would need to receive in profits from the canal to pay even 3 per cent interest on the investment.

We, then, have fallen more than $4,600,000 short of paying the operating and maintenance expenses up to June 30, 1919.

Yet gentlemen urge here a policy that in the face of this means that ships will need to be operated at disadvantage on the canal, that coast-to-coast trade will be strangled, and that the people of this country will not receive the advantages in the reduction of freight rates that they are legitimately entitled to receive.

Can you not see that it is illogical; that it is unfair?

I could not conclude without expressing the appreciation of the intermountain country to Judge J. STANLEY WEBSTER, from our Northwest, who in season and out of season and before the Members of the House on the committee has so earnestly and ably labored to present the point of view of our people on this vital issue and for his efforts looking to relief. It is a matter of keenest regret that members of the committee felt that there are other features that overshadow this question and that they felt, when they finally drafted the bill, that this feature should not be disturbed.

I hope, gentlemen of the House, you may feel that in this one regard the committee was too cautious and that you will permit the amendment offered to prevail. The question must be righted at some time. Let us do it now.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HENRY I. EMERSON,
OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 17, 1919.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD, I desire to insert an editorial from the Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio, showing the industrial unrest in the country at the present time:

The industrial unrest in this country is due directly to high prices.
Until prices are forced down to a fair level, there can be no lasting industrial peace.
Three months ago President Wilson in a message to Congress voiced what the country already knew—namely, that:
"The prices the people are paying for everything necessary in order to live are not justified by a shortage of supply * * * and are in many cases artificially and deliberately created by vicious practices which ought immediately to be checked."
Thereupon the people were promised lower prices. Hopes ran high.
The Government began firing giant guns.
We now recognize that the big guns were firing blank cartridges. The cost of living has not dropped.
Although 11 cents has been determined as a fair price for sugar, the Department of Justice now informs the country that "Louisiana sugar" will cost consumers nearly 19 cents a pound.
Chicago butchers strike. To prove that many master butchers have been charging exorbitant prices, they open a market of their own.
"Our market," said Bob Hertz, South Side union business agent, "sold meat at least a third cheaper than the average butcher. Yet we made a clear profit of $547 on Saturday's sales alone."
Attorney General Palmer on August 6 reviewed the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of the packers and declared:
"I am satisfied that the evidence adduced indicates a clear violation of the antitrust laws."
That was over three months ago. Why aren't those antitrust laws enforced and the violators punished?
Special Federal Prosecutor Kresel, investigating the formation of a food trust, reported to the Chicago Federal grand jury that "the packers are financially interested in at least 675 lines of food production and distribution."
Congress has pigeonholed the Kenyon-Kendrick bills designed to curb and control the packers for the protection of consumers.
Nor is Congress alone in sleeping at the switch.
What has become of Gov. Cox's attack on profiteers that started with a conference of county prosecutors in July?
A few cases were tried. A few fines were imposed.
Prices have not dropped. The prosecutors snore.
Speculation in foodstuffs in the United States and throughout the world's markets is largely responsible for "high food prices," said Herbert Hoover, September 1.
At that time Government figures showed 10,000,000,000 pounds of food stored in warehouses in this country.
The Department of Justice knows where every pound of that food is. We have Howard Figg's word for it. He is special assistant United States attorney general.
Why doesn't the Government force at least part of this hoard upon the market? Congress six weeks ago passed the necessary cold-storage law.
The Lever food and fuel control act was enforced in the case of the coal miners. It made them abandon their strike for higher wages and better hours.

But the Lever Act is not being enforced in other directions.

It is not being enforced in the case of food and clothing profiteers, although it specifically applies to them in the matter of hoarding or charging unreasonable prices.

Let the Government use this law against food and clothing profiteers, as it did against the coal miners, and there will be quick relief for gouged consumers.

Although armed with powerful laws to curb profiteers, Washington is leading us in circles. Prices continue high.

If the present machine can not be made to function, let's bring back Herbert Hoover. Let's restore war-time regulations, fix all prices, and stop the manipulation of necessities, so that people can live within their incomes.

Lowering prices is the direct road to industrial peace.

The Railroad Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. EVANS,

OF MONTANA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, November 15, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 10453) to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. EVANS of Montana. Mr. Speaker, in the brief time allotted to me I can not undertake to discuss this bill as a whole, but I do want to register my opposition to the amendment offered by my good friend from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER].

I want to submit to this House that we ought not to be swept away by the immediate conditions as to the present state of affairs which may result in continued turmoil. The time is not far past when labor is this country was a mere commodity, a chattel in the hands of the great concerns that employed it. The war came along. New adjustments and conditions were brought forward, and we have been swept by some radical elements among the laboring people to, in some instances, an opposite extreme. I hold no brief for capital or for labor organizations as such, but I do claim the right to speak a word in behalf of the public in this country, which is tired of the turmoil and the controversies that exist.

Under the amendment of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. WEBSTER], a group is denominated as any two or more and a strike is an abandonment of employment by two or more. Let us say that the gentleman from Washington and myself are working for a railroad company, and for reasons peculiarly our own, sufficient unto us, we decide to quit the employment.

Under the provisions of this law we constitute a group, and we can not only be penalized but we can be haled into the courts of the country by the corporation for which we are working and deprived of our property because we have exercised the right to quit the employment. That is not all. This bill gives a laboring man the right to sue the corporation only, and not the officials or the stockholders, and it gives the corporation the right to sue the laboring men and each one, and I can not imagine a condition more conducive to controversy and strife, a condition more impossible than for men who are working for a railroad to be haled into court to be sued for damages by the railroad, or vice versa. Under such a condition you would have none of that era of peace that sometimes looks impossible but for which we all hope. You will have it, to some extent, however, when you create a board, no matter how constituted, to whom these questions may be submitted. I do not care whether their judgments are final or not, or whether there is the right of appeal or the power to enforce them, for I say to you that the force of public opinion will be the controlling element.

It is to be assumed that it is the intention of Congress to return the railroads to their private owners in practically the same condition as when they were taken over by the Government, and if necessary to provide financial assistance for them until they can readjust themselves to the changed conditions. That, I say, I assume to be the intention of Congress; personally I am opposed to returning the roads at the present time. I think instead of returning them now we should enact the necessary and proper legislation to govern and control the roads as they are for the next two years, but from what has been said on this floor and from the present state of public opinion, I am satisfied that this or some similar bill will eventually pass this House. I shall therefore do what I can to perfect the same, but under no circumstances can I vote for the Webster amendment. It is unjust, unrighteous, and un-American.

Mr. Speaker, the whole scheme of the proposition in the bill regarding labor legislation was conceived and worked out in the subcommittee, which was a most difficult undertaking. The subcommittee's plan, or the provisions of it, are not all acceptable to me, but the objects and purposes are. It is the object and the purpose of legislation that should measure its good or its evil effects rather than the machinery that, on first blush, is proposed.

The object and purpose of the Sweet amendment, now offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSON], is intended to accomplish the same purpose. There are some provisions that I would prefer over the committee's bill. I will vote for the Anderson substitute as an amendment to the Webster substitute. Gentlemen get up here and say, "We want something that has teeth in it." What are the teeth they refer to—the teeth of the carnivorous animal, of the flesh-tearing and lacerating variety, the teeth of barbarism, of uncivilization? What is our object? What are we trying to do? Bring about agreement between those that are in disagreement. This should not even be called a decision, because it is not, in fact. There comes about a condition calling for the modifying of an existing contract. Therefore, not being a question of law only, but rather a question of justice between the employer and employee, it is highly proper that it should be submitted to an adjustment board composed of equal numbers of employers and employees, and let them try to modify the contract by agreement, because they are parties to it. What business has the public in that kind of a controversy? The public did not make the contract and would not know how it ought to be modified.

But the public has an interest above and beyond all others, and that is the interest to bring about an amicable modification of the contract without resorting to the teeth of the dog or the club of the savage or the bayonet of Prussianism. I tried, and I think the subcommittee tried and worked as hard as men could work, to keep prison bars out of the bill and to keep felons' stripes out of the bill and to keep handcuffs off the wrists of labor. All of this outcry for making a strike unlawful pending the adjustment of a controversy is to give jurisdiction to the civil courts to issue injunctions and put a man behind the bars without a trial by his peers.

If I am correct in my assumption that these properties should go back to their owners in practically the same condition as when we took them, then we are not justified in putting an anti-strike clause in this bill; there was no antistrike clause in any bill when we assumed control of the roads. What we need to do is to try to be fair and just to all parties, including the public.

When the international situation became serious in this country the railroad employees were the first ones to rally to the support of the Government by declaring a truce and forbidding the men to make any demands or to handle to a final conclusion any dispute arising between the carriers and the employees. Immediately after war was declared all the railroads were taken over by the Government, and the railroad brotherhoods pledged themselves to the support of the President and the Government of the United States and entered into agreements with the Government that there would be no strikes and provided for the establishment of tribunals to handle labor disputes. These boards were organized, and in a period of less than a year and a half they handled more than 3,100 disputes arising, on which a unanimous vote of the boards was had.

The railroad brotherhoods guaranteed to the employer that if any of the men practiced an illegal or unauthorized strike they would be expelled from the organization and men furnished the employers to take the place of such striking employees.

There have been created under Government control three railway boards of adjustment, which the Anderson substitute proposes to perpetuate by simply transferring from the Railroad Administration to the Government by statute these boards, giving them legal status, and it is only a simple matter of transferring the organization of these boards, their present efficient clerical forces, and so forth, to the Government and the continuation of the plans already in effect.

This is a simple matter and will save time and expense in the organizing of new tribunals which are not now in existence. The provision of the Anderson substitute is a guaranty that there will be no strikes or lockouts until after two boards have had an opportunity to review and pass upon a question, which is going further than has ever been done heretofore, as no one has ever ventured to provide for more than one tribunal to adjust these disputes. In substance, it means to turn over the railroads to the private owners and prevents any changes in working conditions or other conditions of employment until every effort has

been exerted between the employees and their employers by direct negotiation, and then if a dispute arises and the parties are unable to agree, it goes to the railway board of adjustment; and then if no decision is had by the railway board of adjustment the matter is referred to a commission on labor disputes, who shall hear and decide the question.

This is the culmination of more than 50 years' efforts on the part of the carriers and their employees to perfect a plan that will absolutely guarantee to both parties a fair and equitable adjustment of any matter that can not be adjusted between the parties themselves, and creates the ideal condition for which the people of this country have looked for more than a quarter of a century; therefore the Anderson substitute should, by all means, prevail and become the law if it is the desire of Congress to place on the statute books a real workable plan.

The provisions of the substitute provide for practical, experienced men in each and every instance to hear and determine the questions of dispute as they arise, and if this substitute becomes effective it will do more to destroy the principles of the radicals in this country than any one thing that has been done or perhaps everything that has been done so far, and it will be the final and fatal blow to radicalism and Bolshevism in so far as the transportation industry is concerned, and will be accepted by the employees on the railroads as a constructive, fair, and reasonable solution of the adjustment of labor disputes.

Mr. Speaker, there has been a great deal said here to-day about violation of contracts. I desire to say to the Members of Congress that so far as my own personal knowledge informs me the railroad employees of the four brotherhoods have never violated a contract which they have made. When they make a contract it is binding as far as they are concerned, for they are loyal, patriotic American citizens; and, without casting any reflections on any other class of workingmen, I want to say that of the 110,000,000 people in our land there is no class that is more law-abiding, patriotic, and intelligent than the railroad employees.

The Threatening Menace of Disloyalty—Bill Proposed for the Suppression of Anarchy, Sedition, Disloyalty, I. W. W.ism, Bolshevism, Radicalism, and un-Americanism.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN W. SUMMERS,

OF WASHINGTON,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 17, 1919.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, while marching in peaceful and joyous parade, celebrating the first anniversary of Armistice Day at Centralia, Wash., four ex-service men, but recently from overseas duty, were shot dead, while others were seriously injured. These foul murders were committed from ambush and without warning within as loyal a State as graces the American Union.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, with this I bring to your attention the great and threatening menace of anarchy, sedition, disloyalty, I. W. W.ism, Bolshevism, radicalism, and un-Americanism in all their various forms, and I beg of you, as I beg of every ex-service man and loyal citizen of the United States, to plant your feet upon the solid rock of Americanism and look the situation squarely in the face, with a determination to take speedy and decisive action to silence and to forever put at naught the teachings of these enemies within our gates.

During sevenscore years the majesty of our laws, the wisdom of our Constitution, and the supremacy of our flag have time and again been threatened, and now, despite the loud barking and dastardly crimes that have recently been committed throughout the country, the structure of American government is more substantial than that of any other great nation, and in the future, as in the past, will weather every storm. So long as our press, our schools, our churches, and our firesides are perpetual shrines of patriotism, we shall not fall. The great American heart is sound. We can rely upon the hundred millions or more within our borders whose patriotism is above question.

But, Mr. Speaker, the Attorney General of the United States tells us that 327 radical newspapers are being printed in the United States, mostly in foreign languages, spreading anarchism and Bolshevism throughout the country, and that there is no law by which they can be suppressed. The evidence indicates that they are receiving funds from outside the United States. Negroes are being enlisted on the side of the reds.

The Attorney General states further:

One of the most potent and far-reaching influences in stirring up discontent, race prejudice, and class hatred in this country is the large number of radical newspapers and other publications which are given wide circulation.

Many of these publications frankly urge the overthrow of the Government. The editors of these papers and the writers of these books have a subtle way of placing this propaganda before their readers. But the reader understands what is meant.

There are 222 radical newspapers published in foreign languages in this country at the present time and 105 radical newspapers published in the English language. In addition, 144 radical newspapers published in foreign countries are received and distributed to subscribers here.

NATIONALITY OF PUBLICATIONS.

This number does not include the hundreds of books, pamphlets, and other publications which also receive wide circulation, many of them published in foreign languages.

The number of these radical publications and the language in which they are printed follow: Armenian, 1; Bohemian, 9; Bulgarian, 3; Croatian, 4; Danish, 4; Esthonian, 1; Finnish, 11; French, 1; German, 21; Greek, 2; Hungarian, 23; Italian, 27; Jewish, 20; Lettish, 11; Portuguese, 1; Roumanian, 16; Slovenian, 8; Spanish, 8; Lithuanian, 15; Polish, 7; Swedish, 6; Ukrainian, 8; and Yiddish, 15.

All of these radical publications are read and translated by the Department of Justice in cooperation with the Post Office Department. A force of 40 translators, readers, and assistants is employed for this purpose, and daily reports are received on the radical articles that appear. It may be interesting to point out here that the I. W. W. now circulates 13 papers printed in the English language and 19 papers printed in foreign language.

RESPONSIBLE FOR BOLSHEVISM.

These newspapers and publications more than any other one thing, perhaps, are responsible for the spread of the Bolshevik, revolutionary, and extreme radical doctrines in this country. Every effort is made to get them into the hands of persons who it is believed will be swayed by their teachings.

The reader or subscriber of a radical newspaper uses his paper not only for his own information but as a means of propaganda to educate his fellow workman and inoculate him with the doctrine of anarchism, communism, and radical socialism and thus enlist his services in the revolution.

From the date of the signing of the armistice a wave of radicalism appears to have swept over the country, which is best evidenced by the fact that since that date approximately 50 radical newspapers have commenced publication. A large number of these papers openly advocate the destruction of the United States Government and encourage and advise their readers to prepare for the coming revolution.

MONEY FROM OUTSIDE SOURCES.

It is also a noticeable fact that a great many of these publications are practically void of advertising matter, which indicates that they are receiving money from outside sources to further their propaganda.

CITIZENS MUST NOT BE POLLUTED.

Gentlemen, I have no fear for the perpetuity of our Government, but the exigencies of the hour demand immediate action on the part of this Congress in order that these publications may be suppressed and that these 60,000 red vipers may be controlled. Our citizens must not be polluted by these doctrines. Proposed legislation has been brought before the Senate, but it has not yet found opportunity for its consideration. I have therefore prepared and am bringing to your attention a growth and a modification of the ideas of several gentlemen in the following bill:

A bill to prohibit and punish certain seditious acts against the Government of the United States and to prohibit the use of the mails for the purpose of promoting such acts.

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to advocate or advise the overthrow, or to write, or knowingly to print, publish, utter, sell, or distribute any document, book, circular, paper, journal, magazine, or other written or printed communication, in or by which there is advised the overthrow, by force or violence, or by both force and violence, or by physical injury to person or property of the Government of the United States or of all government, or to advise or advocate a change in the form of government or the Constitution of the United States or resistance to the authority thereof by force or violence or by physical injury to person or property, or by force or violence to prevent, hinder, or delay or attempt to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the possession, display, or exhibition at any meeting, gathering, or parade, or at any other place, public or private, of any flag, banner, or emblem intended by the person or persons possessing, displaying, or exhibiting the same to symbolize or indicate a purpose to overthrow by force or violence or by physical injury to person or property, the Government of the United States or all government, is hereby declared to be unlawful.

SEC. 3. That every document, book, circular, paper, journal, magazine, or other written or printed communication in or by which there is advocated or advised the overthrow by force or violence or by physical injury to person or property of the Government of the United States or of all government, or in or by which there is advocated or advised the use of force or violence or physical injury to or the seizure or destruction of persons or property as a means toward the accomplishment of economic, industrial, or political changes is hereby declared to be nonmailable, and the same shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post office or by any letter carrier: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize any person other than an employee of the dead-letter office duly authorized thereto or other person upon a search warrant authorized by law to open any letter not addressed to himself.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful to import or cause to be imported into the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction any matter declared by section 3 of this act to be nonmailable, or to transport or cause to be transported any such matter from one State to another or into any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

SEC. 5. That whoever shall use or attempt to use the mails or the Postal Service of the United States for the transmission of any matter declared by section 3 of this act to be nonmailable, or who shall violate any other of the provisions of this act, shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $20,000 or imprisoned not less than 1 year nor more than 20 years, or such fine and imprisonment may both be imposed, and

if a naturalized citizen of the United States, then upon conviction under this act, his citizenship may, at the discretion of the United States Commissioner of Immigration, be canceled, and if an alien or a denaturalized citizen, shall be, upon the expiration of his sentence, deported from the United States and forever barred from reentering the United States or any territory under its jurisdiction.

NO RESPECTER OF PERSONS.

With bowed head and with shame I must state that both natural and naturalized American citizens, to a certain extent, in some localities have joined with aliens in these seditious acts and utterances, so while the bill provides for denaturalization and deportation, under certain conditions, it is no respecter of persons in so far as fine and imprisonment are concerned.

It is aimed at all who would overthrow our Government by force or violence.

Mr. Speaker, this is not the time for much speaking. The house is burning. I beg for immediate consideration and favorable action on the bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS S. CRAGO,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, November 15, 1919.

Mr. CRAGO. Mr. Speaker, it was my pleasant privilege to attend the rededication exercises of the reconstructed court house of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, held October 27, 1919. I have a copy of the address delivered by Justice Stafford on that occasion, and it is such a timely and beautiful word picture of respect for law that I ask unanimous consent to insert this address and a short account of the proceedings of this rededication in the RECORD.

REDEDICATION OF THE COURTHOUSE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

"The dedicatory exercises of the reconstructed courthouse of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia were held on the afternoon of Monday, October 27, 1919, in the presence of the justices and officers of the various courts, members of the bar, the Columbia Historical Society, and Oldest Inhabitants' Association, and a large gathering of the general public. The exercises were held on the lawn on the north side of the building, and the program was in keeping with the occasion.

"The exercises opened with an invocation by Rev. Charles Wood, pastor of the Church of the Covenant. Mr. H. Prescott Gatley, president of the District Bar Association, in introducing Mr. Chief Justice McCoy as the presiding officer, said in part:

"'The corner stone of the building was laid a century ago. I feel safe in saying that prior to the transformation that has recently taken place in it, judging from its then appearance, everyone was prepared to admit its age without argument. Now that it has been so magnificently remodeled and reconstructed it was deemed appropriate that fitting ceremonies attend its opening. It also seems eminently fitting that one who played no small part in procuring this beautiful structure and who presides over the courts held within its walls should preside at these ceremonies.'

"Mr. Chief Justice McCoy, in a brief address, paid eloquent tribute to his predecessor, Chief Justice Covington, who was able to secure from Congress the first appropriation for reconstruction of the building; to Mr. Elliott Woods, Superintendent of the Capitol, who had charge of the work; to Mr. August Eccard, superintendent of construction, and others who had part in the work on the building. He referred feelingly to a beautiful gift of flowers coming from an unknown donor 'in loving memory of Mr. Justice Thomas H. Anderson.' The Chief Justice then, in turn, felicitously introduced the speakers, Mr. Justice Stafford, former Chief Justice Covington, and Mr. Henry E. Davis.

ADDRESS OF JUSTICE WENDELL PHILLIPS STAFFORD.

"The first thing to be noted is that the ceremony which brings us together is not a dedication merely; it is a rededication. There is an element of value in the fact that on the selfsame spot justice is administered from generation to generation. So strongly did our English brothers feel it, that only with the greatest reluctance did they remove their courts from that 'certain place' where for many centuries they had been held, the celebrated Hall of Westminster; and some even contended that it was unconstitutional, a violation of Magna Charta itself, to do so. In early ages the pagan temple was transformed into the Christian Church. The early Christian, as a rule, did not demolish the old shrines; he breathed into them a new spirit, and made use of all he found there that was not inconsistent with the brighter and larger revelation. Where the old instinct of worship had found expression, there he taught men to observe a better ritual:

"Tantum ergo sacramentum
Veneremur cernui:
Et antiquum documentum
Novo cedat ritui.

"So in the crypt of York Cathedral they still show you the remnants of the heathen altar that connects their service with early Anglo-Saxon times.

"The feeling that thus prompts men to preserve the symbolic continuity of their spiritual life is a true feeling, based on the soundest philosophy. For, after all, it is not to the present form of faith alone that the temple is erected, but also to that primitive, permanent, catholic instinct of worship which antedates all forms and may outlast them all.

"So it is when we are dealing with another great and universal sentiment—justice. The forms and methods through which men will seek to make justice their own will, no doubt, vary in the future as they have in the past. Laws will pass away; constitutions themselves will be altered or supplanted; but the sentiment of justice will not be lost. It carries innumerable laws and constitutions in its bosom; and it is to that sentiment itself, rather than to any present-day embodiment of its aspiration, that we dedicate this place.

"The earliest conception of justice appears to have been not an act of any lawmaking assembly but a judgment pronounced by the primitive ruler—the patriarch-king. In the belief of his people it was a divine inspiration, what we should call a stroke of genius. His judgments were called themistes, from the name of the goddess of justice, Themis, whose mouthpiece he was supposed to be. Browning has given us a fascinating, if highly imaginary, picture of that original court scene:

"A king lived long ago,
In the morning of the world,
When earth was nigher heaven than now;
And the king's locks curled,
Disparting o'er a forehead full
As the milk-white space 'twixt horn and horn
Of some sacrificial bull.
Among the rocks his city was:
Before his palace, in the sun,
He sat to see his people pass,
And judge them every one
From its threshold of smooth stone.
They haled him many a valley thief
Caught in the sheep pens, robber chief,
Swarthy and shameless, beggar-cheat,
Spy-prowler, or rough pirate found
On the sea-sand left aground;
And sometimes clung about his feet,
With bleeding lip and burning cheek,
A woman, bitterest wrong to speak.
These, all and every one,
The king judged, sitting in the sun
His councillors, on left and right,
Looked anxious up—but no surprise
Disturbed the king's old smiling eyes:
Such grace had kings when the world began!

"We have traveled a long road since then. How can we expect men any longer to revere the law, which they now understand to be no gift of a god, but only the result of conflicting social forces—a conflict in which, perhaps, the individual's own idea of what the law should be has been overborne? And yet, if men are capable of taking a broader view, they will see that there is really something noble and august in this new conception of law as the expressed will of a free and mighty people; and there should be something impressive, not to say awe-inspiring, in the visible enforcement of that will. This may not be the poorest of all times to consider whether it may not be worth all the pains we can take to surround the execution of the law with every form of dignity and propriety that may serve to touch the imagination of the people and lead them to associate the act with all that is worthy of regard and veneration. For one thing is certain: There never was a great people that did not venerate the law. What gave Sparta her long supremacy among the States of Greece? What, indeed, but her inflexible—you might almost call it her blind and unreasoning—fidelity to law? 'Stranger, go tell the Spartans that we lie here in obedience to their laws.' Those were the words graven on the tomb of Leonidas and his companions at Thermopylæ. There they slept in simple, unquestionable obedience to a law that said no Spartan ever should retreat, no matter what the odds. Such a sentiment, inspiring all its members, is enough to make any nation great. Without some such reverence for law, the authentic voice of our millions of self-governed men, we may pile our wealth in mountains, but we shall be as a rope of sand.

"I have often longed for the gift of a sculptor that I might carve at the entrance to a court like this a group of figures that should body forth our conception of the judicial mind struggling

with the problems that confront it here. This is what I would try to show:

"High on her single-seated judgment throne,
With forward-gazing eyes, girded, erect,
Sits the wide-browed undaunted Intellect,
Resolving her dark doubt. Love, making moan,
Clings round her neck; and reaching to her zone,
Pale pity kneels; and, striving to deflect
Her forthright vision, Falsehood stands bedecked;
Blind Rumor's trumpet in her ear is blown;
And with raised hand white Vengeance whispers, 'Slay!'
Unmoved she sits, till Falsehood glides away,
Rumor lets fall his trump, Vengeance his stone,
And Love and Pity turn aside to pray:
Then, calling back her angels, heavenward flown—
Justice and Truth, she hears these two alone!

"How can we dedicate this house without a thought for those who once had labors here, and now are passed forever from its halls? Many have left us in these last few years. They would have rejoiced with us to see this day. I can not trust myself to call their names, and I know that they will come to you without my summons. Men they were of many and varied gifts; some with a touch of humor that lighted up the dusty ways, some with a golden eloquence that held us willing prisoners, some with world-wide learning, and some with the habit of silent, sleepless toil—good men and true, zealous guardians of the rights committed to their care—our friends, our brothers! Memory will never paint a picture of the old familiar rooms and leave them out.

"As years go on, what tragedies will be enacted here! What comedies of error, a cynic might suggest; but to-day we will not hear him. Here will come all tongues, all creeds, all races—the aggrieved with eagerness to have his wrong redressed, the wrongdoer with reluctance lest his sin should find him out. May all men look upon it as a place where justice may be found.

"O Themis, daughter of heaven and earth, goddess of justice, if still thou livest and givest heed to the affairs of men, listen to us who come to dedicate this place unto such things as in the days of old were dear to thee! Let even the dullest who come about these altars feel that thou art near! May the judges be pure of heart, patient and open-minded, swift to hear, slow to speak,

"good men,
But not so absolute in goodness
As to forget what human frailty is!

"May the juries be anxious only to find the truth and establish it by their verdicts; the witnesses able and willing to tell the truth, and the litigants willing to have them! May the advocates be more zealous to vindicate the truth than to maintain their causes! May he that triumphs depart without exultation, and he that is defeated without resentment! And finally, O Themis, may thy bandage never slip; but if it should, ever so little let it serve only to show thee the side of the weak and the oppressed!"

The Railroad Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM C. LANKFORD,
OF GEORGIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 17, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 10453) to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended; and for other purposes.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, this bill, commonly called the railroad bill, is of tremendous importance, and if passed will work for weal or woe long after we have passed off this stage of action.

In this measure we are not legislating for this generation alone but for the future of the race. We are attempting in a few short hours to shape the future railroad policy of the United States.

Are we doing the best possible thing for our Nation? I am afraid we are not. I secured a copy of this bill at the earliest possible moment. I have read and reread and studied the 86 pages of the bill, and I am afraid of it.

Among other serious objections, I believe that it goes too far toward centralizing railroad control here in Washington and doing away with the rights of the States to control the roads within their bounds. I fear it has the evils of Government ownership without the benefits. When you do away with the rights of the States you do away with the rights of the people in those States. You thereby strike a blow at the liberty for which our forefathers fought.

I fear if the bill passes in its present form we injure our States, injure the short lines of railroad, injure the public, and injure the great common people.

There is much of merit in the bill, but there is so much that I am opposed to until I can not persuade myself to vote for the measure.

But, Mr. Speaker, I do not have sufficient time at my disposal now to permit me to discuss in detail my objections to the measure. I may at a more convenient season discuss the measure more in detail. I will say, however, that I am bitterly opposed to the United States Government agreeing to protect the railroads against loss for any length of time after they are turned back to private owners. I am also opposed to the provision which the bill has inviting the railroads to ask for higher freight and passenger rates. Of course, the railroads will accept the invitation and the people will be forced to pay the bill. I am opposed to such a course. But I can not in this five minutes discuss the bill in detail.

At present let me say that all of us should study this bill, before we finally dispose of it, as carefully as we would study a will of some relative under which we are to get great property rights. Every word counts. Hundreds of books of Supreme Court decisions in the future will tell of our intent, as expressed by the language in this bill. Millions—yes, billions—of dollars of property rights hang on every phrase.

The rights of over a hundred million people are expressed in the language of the measure. Are we properly safeguarding those rights or are we about to surrender those rights? Study every sentence, every paragraph, every clause, every phrase, and every word of the measure and then conscientiously answer for the American people.

Railroads and Railroad Legislation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CHARLES J. THOMPSON,
OF OHIO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, November 11, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 10453) to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I am not a member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House, which, after months of impartial hearings given to all the interests throughout the land, prepared and presented to the House on Monday, November 10, H. R. 10453, known as the Esch bill. It provides for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation, for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees, and carries with it various amendments to the commerce act of 1887.

There are 435 Members of the House of Representatives, and only 21 of them are members of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. When this bill was introduced in the House on Monday it was with the understanding that it should be passed within a week; therefore, with the short time allowed for consideration, the general membership of the House, which is not on the committee and had nothing to do with the writing of the bill, have not had sufficient time to fully digest the subject matter of the bill and to fully acquaint themselves with all the details and ramifications of the proposed legislation; hence Members of the House must necessarily be guided largely by the judgment of the able chairman and the likewise able members of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, charged with the construction of this constructive legislation. This Congress was not elected to perpetuate war-time legislation or Government control or ownership of the basic industries of the United States of America. Consequently, in acting on this bill a majority of the Members will, no doubt, vote to pass the bill after amendments and discussions rather than obey the behests reaching them in the multiplicity of telegrams showered upon individual Congressmen directing them to vote and defeat the passage of the bill. The telegrams referred to have been re-

ceived from employees connected with interests who do not personally understand the contents of the Esch bill and, perhaps, did not fully realize the nature of their demand upon Members of Congress. I shall vote to support the bill after it shall have been fully discussed and amended, and then am willing to trust the conference committee between the Senate and the House to finally whip into shape the final law upon the railroad subject, which I trust may be workable and acceptable to the general public and may receive the President's approval.

The sullen fires of revolution which were slumbering around about us and throughout our beloved land prior to the war have been accelerated since the presidential election of 1916 by the events of war and may now be seen flaming up throughout the land. In my opinion there are grave days just ahead of the Republic. These are times when patriotic Members of Congress should not truckle or weaken, but should consider well the principles upon which our Constitution and the Republic are grounded and stand firm for the general public interests and for the great unorganized masses of our citizens who do not flood Congress with requests for class legislation. It is my intention to listen carefully with an open mind to all the debates upon this question. At this time, however, I wish only to make a few general observations concerning railroads and railroad legislation. Political consideration should be avoided in such constructive legislation as we are now considering.

A brief review of railroad history in our country may be of interest. The first big trunk line of the United States was founded less than 100 years ago, in the year 1828. On the 4th of July of that year, the anniversary of the birth of this Nation, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, laid the corner stone of the great Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. After endless and discouraging difficulties, and after vast and bold expenditures of money in this new enterprise, the success of which was by no means assured, the tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio finally reached Cumberland, Md., and a few years later the city of Wheeling on the Ohio River. Other railroads followed in rapid succession and quick transportation became an assured thing. Railroading in its early stages was a crude business. No railroad had the same gauge and the locomotives were clumsy affairs, incapable of making more than 20 miles an hour. But in those days it was considered reckless and dangerous speed.

Up to the year 1850, a period of 22 years, only 8,500 miles of railroad had been built. Now, there are over 240,000 miles in operation.

There is no question that our system of transportation has been the foundation of our progress and prosperity.

We now propose to return to the owners of the railroads the property temporarily taken from them through the exigencies of the Great War. It is just as well that we do so, for it has been evident even to a casual observer that the Government has not made what you can call a success of railroading.

Now, there have been in the past certain evils and irregularities in the management of the railroads by private parties, some of which had a harmful effect on the public. I believe in returning the railroads to full ownership by private parties, for only full ownership can be real ownership and carry with it full responsibility. But there is nothing to prevent us from enacting the legislation necessary to prevent a recurrence of the evils of the past. That is as far as we should go. To go beyond this would mean meddling with the management of the railroads; to fall short of it would mean a relapse into some of the corrupt practices of the past.

It has been the feed of demagogical politicians to denounce the railroads and to accuse them of all the sins in the decalogue. While I am willing to concede some of these sins, I am the last man in the country to believe that the great railroads and transportation systems of the United States rest on a rotten foundation. It has been charged that the railroads in some States have in the past owned and controlled the legislatures of those States. From later experiences I am not sure which is better for the country, to have the railroads own the politicians or the politicians own the railroads. Judging from the mess which the politicians have made of railroad management the argument seems to lean the other way. The very fact that Congress proposes to get rid of railroad management goes to show that the thinking men of the country have no taste for public ownership of the railroads.

There may be wrongs in the private management and ownership of railroads, but things have turned out far from right in the public ownership and management.

Let us look into the matter of fares and freight rates. The railroad business was carried on just like any other business in the country. Where population was sparse, the rates were naturally high. Where the population was dense, they were invariably lower. And with the rapid increase of the population came a gradual decline of passenger and freight rates all over the country.

This continued until the Interstate Commerce Commission was established. For a time the activities of this commission were limited in scope. The members, with a consciousness of greenness on railroad matters, were inclined to feel their way, but when they finally got into full swing they began the delicate task of fixing rates, and from that day on, especially since 1906, rates have gradually risen, trains have been discontinued, and the ability of railroads to borrow money in foreign countries has been reduced to a minimum. And the people had to dig down into their jeans and pay the bill.

There is probably no more expensive luxury the American people indulge in just now than your various commissions. They eat big holes into the pocket of the people, through which the dollar escapes with the same ease as the penny. As our imaginary evils increase our real commissions keep pace with them, and I have no doubt if we continue on these lines much further we shall appoint other commissions to regulate the original commissions, and so on ad infinitum.

I believe that concentration of undue power, especially in a railroad commission, paradoxical as it may seem, dissipates and dissolves power in that it takes it away from management of railroads by railroad experts; it takes it away from men of life-long training in specific railroad management; it prevents them from managing and successfully directing their own properties and places the management in the hands of a group or commission of nonexperts, any one of whom can not be held personally responsible for sins of omission or commission. There is, in my opinion, too great a tendency in this country of a government by bureaus and commissions, and too great a tendency to harass and handicap business, transportation, and commerce in developing the resources of the country. Preventive legislation for the evils that have existed, and that we know, should be enacted rather than legislation by fear to prevent imaginary bugaboos of the future that may never happen.

It seems to me that Congress is fully aware of what legislation is necessary to prevent in the future the past evils of railroad management. Having done this, it should limit the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission so that its activities will be confined to the enforcement of the preventive legislation of Congress. And to all such preventive legislation, I shall give my full support.

Having done that, I am willing to return ownership to the railroads in full. I am not afraid of the railroads. I am not afraid of any of the big business enterprises of my country. It is impossible to imagine that the wonderful success of our railroads and their marvelous development has been accomplished by corrupt practices, and it would be unpatriotic in me to cast such a slur upon any American enterprise. I am the last man to do that.

I am not a pessimist, like the old maid who went about with her nose in the air sniffing for bad smells. I am an optimist, like the jolly bachelor who opened the cologne bottle, or some other bottle, and reveled in an atmosphere of perfume.

So, likewise, let Congress close up the sewer trap on the bad smells by enacting the preventive legislation I suggested and then enjoy the dulciodorous aroma of business prosperity upon which our beloved country, let us hope, may soon enter.

Let us make the word "American" mean something. Let that word stand for enterprise, push, success, honesty, and integrity, so that even an American railroad may get its share of glory from that name.

The Railroad Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OSCAR E. KELLER,

OF MINNESOTA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, November 13, 1919.

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, granted me November 13, I desire to submit the following: Much has been said of the merits and demerits of the bill that is before us, and I desire at this time to discuss certain features of the bill, as I see them, and to dwell on the general proposal itself, that of returning the railroads to private control.

The first question of vital interest to the people, in the event the railroads are returned, is section 205, which provides for the refunding of carriers' indebtedness to the United States.

The railroads are indebted to the Government, for expenditures chargeable to capital account, $775,551,000, from which amount it is proposed to deduct the amount the Government owes the railroads on their standard return, less certain exemptions, or approximately $415,016,000, leaving a balance of approximately $360,500,000, which sum is proposed to be funded by the railroads, giving their secured notes payable within 10 years in annual installments, bearing a certain rate of interest. The security to be given is first-mortgage liens on the property, or in the event these are not available, the best security the President can obtain. Now, the unfairness in this proposal lies in the fact that whatever the Government owes the railroads is to be paid in cash, or its equivalent, while the indebtedness of the railroads to the Government is to be paid by the notes of the carriers, running over a period of years. It is proposed to use the Treasury of the United States to provide the capital, in part at least, for the maintenance of the railroads under private ownership.

Section 207 provides for the guaranty to the carriers after the termination of Federal control. Under this section the United States guarantees the operating income of the railways for a period of six months after the termination of Federal control, such income to be equivalent to the average operating income of each railroad during the three-year period ending June 30, 1917, or, in other words, equal to their operating income during the three most prosperous years in railroad history. Should the operating income of any railroad in the United States, that has been under Government control, fall below this average, the Treasury of the United States will be dipped into for the difference. Should any of the above-mentioned railroads show a greater operating income than during the three-year period, such increase goes into the pockets of those who control that railroad, and not into the Treasury of the United States, as has been the procedure under Federal control. Again, it is proposed to use public funds to maintain private investments without a dollar of return to the public. Under this section the railroads are also provided with a working fund upon which they can draw for their operating expenses for a certain period after the termination of Government control.

The bill also provides that within two months after the return of the carriers application is to be made to the Interstate Commerce Commission for such increases in rates as are found necessary to maintain normal operating incomes during the six-month guaranty period. Now, this, in my estimation, is the little joker intended to deceive the public and Congress, to create the impression that if no application is made within the two months allowed that no increase can be applied for at any time in the future. It is quite clear, I hope, to the observing that this clause merely prevents them from applying for an increase during the balance of the six-month guaranty period should they neglect to make such application within two months after the termination of Federal control. As soon as the Government guaranty period expires there is nothing whatever to prevent the railroads from petitioning for a substantial increase in rates. In fact, notice has already been served, through the statement of Mr. Alfred P. Thom, general counsel, Association of Railway Executives, before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, that, in the event the railroads are returned to private control, if the operating expenses and the wage schedule remain stationary during the coming year, it will be absolutely necessary for them to have an increase of at least 25 per cent in rates to operate efficiently. The public has been camouflaged by the argument of economy of private operation, and in the next breath they are asked for an increase in rates. During the first six months of next year—always the poorest in operating income return—the railroads will be operated at a considerable loss. A petition will be presented the Interstate Commerce Commission at the end of this period for a substantial increase in rates, basing their request on the poor showing during this six-month period, and the chances are their request will be complied with. Then during the last six months of the year, when all the heavy traffic is carried, the railroads will enjoy a period of prosperity such as they have never enjoyed before. During this readjustment period the stock manipulator and the gambler will get in their good work. Statistics show that a large percentage of the common stock of the railroads is owned by the common people—the public. Because of the poor showing of the railroads during this first six-month period, the value of stocks will decline considerably and the public will unload their holdings. Toward the end of the period their value will be at its lowest, and the gambler and stock manipulator will step in and buy up everything in sight. As soon as an increase in rates is granted the roads will show substantial increases in operating income, which, together with the increased amount of business due to the hauling of crops, and so forth, will build up a neat surplus at the end of the year. Immediately stock values commence to rise, and after they have reached their former level or have gone even higher, the gambler and the stock manipulator commence to unload their stock onto the public once again, pocketing a neat profit on their investment. This has been the result in the past and this will be the result in the future, unless the Government retains control of the carriers and eliminates the speculative end of the game.

Title 3, disputes between carriers and their employees, is, in my estimation, the most unfair, discriminating, and objectionable feature of the entire bill. Its sole intent and purpose is to bind and shackle labor so completely that it will submissively bow to every command and demand of organized wealth, establishing a serfdom that pales into insignificance the chains of slavery that 50 or more years ago rocked the very foundation of this free and independent Government of ours; a serfdom that threatens to create a period of unrest and disorder which our country could hardly withstand heaped upon the strain and tension under which we are laboring, following our glorious effort in behalf of the struggling and oppressed peoples of the world. Are we, as Members of this Congress, going to fasten the chains of slavery upon our hard-working, thrifty millions who are the backbone of our transportation system, after spending billions in our fight to free the struggling masses of humanity from just such a condition?

Are we, as Members of this Congress, going to grant the interests every possible concession financially, in order to return the railroads of the country to them in as good or better condition than when we took them, and then turn the employees of these railroads over to these same interests, bound and shackled, subject to their will and pleasure? May the sun never dawn on the day that sees these industrious, devoted, trustworthy servants of the public so enslaved. May the quietness of eventide never follow the day that sees them deprived of that freedom that was theirs before the Government saw fit to assume control and management of our transportation system. Title 3 should be stricken from the bill in its entirety. Labor should be dealt with as liberally, as fairly, as justly as are the owners of the railroads. I can never commit myself to any procedure that will deny a man his free and independent rights guaranteed him under the Constitution of the United States. In the discussion on this labor section, the Congressman from Indiana [Mr. WOOD] stated that there were during the war 6,000 strikes in effect, right at the time when the country was in need of every ounce of energy that could be put forth. This statement was made with the evident purpose of conveying the impression that all these strikes had been called by employees of the Railroad Administration, when, as a matter of absolute fact, not one single strike of railroad employees in any form was called during the period of the war. Not one single strike—and yet the gentleman from Indiana seeks to belittle the cause of the railroad employees by charging that they were connected with 6,000 strikes during the hour of our country's need. Any argument at all to effect the enslavement of the laboring class. I want to add, gentlemen, that the devotion to duty and the remarkable achievements of the men employed on our railroads during the dark days of war are worthy of the highest commendation.

The future development of our natural waterways—with which we have been so abundantly graced by a Divine Providence—is seriously threatened under this bill. Under its provisions the railroad companies are permitted to maintain boat lines on navigable streams in competition with companies in this particular business, with no safeguard to prevent the railroads from charging such low rates as to drive the competing companies from the field. This is the old, old system that has retarded the development of river navigation all these years, for after the railroads had succeeded in eliminating competition they, in turn, withdrew their boats, leaving all the freight to be handled over the railroads. It is high time that Congress, instead of allowing these lanes of transportation to lie idle, should foster and encourage their development as a necessary adjunct to our transportation system. Too much attention can not be directed to the importance of river navigation to our future development and prosperity. Only through the thorough utilization of our every natural resource will we, in the future, be enabled to maintain our commercial and our industrial supremacy.

The first 40 pages of the bill are devoted to the granting of financial assistance and power to the railroad interests at the expense of the public, and the last 40 pages are devoted solely to increasing the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. I am decidedly opposed to the creation of an autocratic commis-

sion of any kind, and granting it such unlimited powers as are conferred upon the Interstate Commerce Commission by this bill. The rights of State commissions and their jurisdiction over affairs within their boundaries must be recognized. I am opposed to the transfer of the powers of the various State commissions in the handling of intrastate railroad matters to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In conclusion, I am decidedly opposed to the return of the railroads at the present time. I believe the Government should continue to operate and manage the railroads for at least two years, at the end of which time I believe that a sufficiently creditable showing will have resulted as to convince even the most skeptical of the soundness of Government ownership of our greatest public utility. To pass final judgment upon Government ownership and operation of railroads by accepting as correct the many wild and weird statements that have emanated from every conceivable source would be the height of folly. Let us analyze the record of the past two years from the standpoint of actual facts and figures. Eliminating the most important and practical facts which led up to Government control, and judging the experience from the financial results in cold figures, at the end of the first year of operation there was a deficit of approximately $235,000,000, which was made up by an appropriation from the United States Treasury. At the end of the present year it is estimated that the deficit will approximate $300,000,000. The railroads under Government control have all been guaranteed a fair return on their capital stock, with no regard as to whether this stock was bona fide or not. Experts estimate that the value of the watered stock in our railroads approximates $8,000,000,000. The guaranteed return was paid on approximately $20,000,000,000 worth of stocks, watered and otherwise. According to figures available, operating revenues for 1918, under Government operation, increased 20.4 per cent over 1917, operating expenses increased 38.7 per cent, while freight rates increased approximately 25 per cent. Notwithstanding the fact that operating revenues increased in the ratio of 1 to 2 with operating expenses, the resulting deficit was but $235,000,000, which could easily have been wiped out by an increase of but 5 per cent in rates. According to reliable figures, the deficit for the first seven months of 1919 is approximately $216,000,000. In view of the fact that the first six months are always the poorest in point of revenue receipts, it can safely be assumed that the last five months of this year will practically wipe this deficit out or will reduce it to such an extent as to be negligible. This proves the assertion that the railroads can be operated efficiently and on a paying basis by the Government, and I am convinced that if Government operation is continued another year that a handsome surplus will have been realized to offset any past deficiencies.

What impelling motive, what incentive, what reason prompted the President to exercise his right of eminent domain in time of war in taking over the railroad system of the country? Was it because of the wonderful efficiency of our transportation system in the hands of private interests? Was it for the purpose of building up a huge surplus in the way of profits from this business? Immediately upon our entrance into the World War industry was called upon to double and treble its output; factory after factory was converted into a war-time industry; every available establishment was put to work manufacturing munitions of war and supplies for our soldiers. This immense production was thrown upon the railroads of our country, from every nook and corner of our land, to be transported to the seaboard and thence across the waters. Under private management, due to duplication of effort and absolutely inefficient supervision, a very serious tie-up of our transportation facilities resulted. It immediately became necessary for the Government to step in and untangle the knot after the railroad officials had failed in their effort to provide a remedy. The only solution was Government operation. The President arose to the emergency, issued the order which placed our transportation system under his jurisdiction, created the United States Railroad Administration, and in a short time had the system working to perfection.

There was little or no interruption in the process of delivering the necessary supplies and equipment to the boys in France. Of course there was a deficiency at the end of the first year of operation. But if this deficiency is to be measured against the saving that resulted in the expedition of the necessities of war to the front, thus resulting in the speedy termination of the war, the people of this United States would not have offered a word of objection had the amount been tenfold as great as it was. During the trying days attendant upon the prosecution of the war, time did not permit us to relax in our efforts to adjust the rates on our railroads in order to meet every cent of operating cost. This deficit can be rightfully charged to the cost of carrying on the war. How much more it would have cost us under private management in time, in money, and in lives must necessarily rest in our imaginations, for this would be difficult, indeed, to ascertain. To our wonderfully efficient handling of the railroad situation must be accorded in no small degree the success which our armies attained at the front. How much greater will be the benefits to be derived from the efficient management and operation of our transportation system during times of peace to the future development and prosperity of our land? Let us retain the railroads for at least two years and give our Government a fair and just opportunity to prove that only through Federal control and operation can the maximum of efficiency and the greatest amount of good be derived from our greatest public utility. Let us show by a fair trial that we are willing and anxious to place the responsibility for this public service in the hands of those who are best qualified to render such public service. If at the end of the two-year period it is found that the railroads can be operated most efficiently and more economically under private control, by all means let us return them; but if it is conclusively shown that Government operation and control is essential to the public welfare in time of peace, as it was in time of war, it will be our bounden duty, as representatives of the people, to purchase the railroads and operate them in the public interest. I am ready and willing to assume my share of the responsibility in this matter.

The Railroad Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. ROBSION,

OF KENTUCKY.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 17, 1919.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, when the war came on, and during the war with the Central Powers, the railroad, ship, and wire lines of the country were taken over by the Government. Soon after the armistice was signed the question came up as to what disposition should be done with the railroad, ship, and wire lines. President Wilson announced that they should be returned to their owners, but he offered no plans to guide the Congress in these matters. In fact, he announced that he had no solution for the railroad problem. The President called the Congress into extraordinary session on the 19th day of May, 1919, and in his message to Congress he announced that the railroad, ship, and wire lines should be returned to their owners, but he again failed to offer any suggestions or plans to the Congress. The President has since announced that even though Congress took no action he would return the railroads to their owners by January 1, 1920. Director General Hines takes the same position. So, therefore, it is up to Congress to take action on this important question.

During the short time that the wires were under the control of the Government Postmaster General Burleson and the employees of the wire lines were in a constant uproar. The Government lost over $14,000,000 in this experiment. The Republican Congress in August of this year by appropriate legislation returned the wires to their owners and the confusion and the discord among the employees ceased. Some time ago, through the action of the Republicans, the House returned the ships to their owners. This bill provides for the return of the railroads to their owners. The railroad question is the most far-reaching question that has or will come before the Sixty-sixth Congress. The railroads carry the commerce of factory, mine, forest, and field. It is through the railroads of the country that all of us are clothed, fed, and warmed. The railroads directly affect every industry, business, and profession, as well as every man, woman, and child in the Nation. The Nation can no more thrive without a vigorous, healthy, and prosperous railroad system than the body can thrive without a healthy and active blood circulation. The railroads are to the commerce and business of the Nation what the veins and arteries are to the human body. In the consideration of this important question three groups are involved, to wit, the owners of the railroads, the employees of the railroads, and the general public. We must look to the rights of all three groups and have but one purpose in mind, and that is to work out a plan that will give a square deal to all.

LEGISLATION NOW NECESSARY.

In building up the great railroad systems of the country it was necessary for the owners to expend more than $18,000,000,000. It also required years of training and experience for the employees. Government control in a way disorganized the whole system, as well as the plans for operation. Under Government control the various systems have been in a way united; the rates have been changed as well as the plans of operation. The Government has spent hundreds of millions in permanent improvements. It owes to the owners hundreds of millions for the use of the railroads. Government control has shown many defects, while at the same time we have seen many good results from joint operation, joint use of terminals, pooling of equipment, and coordination along other lines. If the railroads should be returned by the President without legislation, the railroads would return to the old rates, and this would force them to cut down the wages of the employees, and it would also bring about endless confusion. This action on the part of the President might wreck the railroads of the country and at the same time prove disastrous to the workmen. Action by Congress is absolutely necessary. We can not dodge this great problem. We must take hold of it and solve it. The question uppermost in the minds of the American people in November, 1918, was the question of reconstruction. The American people believed that a Republican Congress would and could solve the great problems of reconstruction.

MANY PLANS PROPOSED.

Many plans have been proposed as the solution for this problem. Among the more notable were the Esch plan, Warfield plan, Railway Executive plan, Transportation Conference plan, Citizens' National Railroad League plan, the Plumb plan, and many others less pretentious in purpose and scope.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, that had charge of the railroad legislation, began taking evidence early in the summer and continued almost daily until about the 1st of October. Every person, firm, committee, organization, as well as the railroad brotherhoods, were given an opportunity to be heard and to explain their views on this question. The committee, after hearing the plans and solutions of all parties at interest, reported to the House the now pending bill. No one plan was adopted in full. This bill undertakes to adopt the best from all of the plans. I desire to congratulate the distinguished chairman and the members of this committee for the information that they have brought to the Congress and to express my appreciation for their earnest, effective, and honest efforts.

THE PLUMB PLAN.

The railroad brotherhoods put forward the Plumb plan. This plan proposes that the Government buy the railroads and turn them over to the railroad workers of the country and let them operate them, and after the payment of all wages and expenses, if any profit should be made, they were to divide this profit with the Government. A careful poll of all classes of citizens of the country discloses that nearly 90 per cent of the American people are opposed to the Plumb plan. So far as it has been disclosed, no Member of Congress favored the Plumb plan. Mr. SIMS, of Tennessee, introduced the Plumb plan, but he made it clear that it was not his bill, and that he was doing this by request.

The objections urged to the Plumb plan are that our country is now in debt more than $20,000,000,000, and to buy the railroads we would have to go in debt $18,000,000,000 more, and under the Plumb plan, in case of loss, the loss would have to be paid by the taxpayers of the Nation. Again, if the Government should buy the railroads and turn them over to the railroad workers, the coal miners, the steel workers, the telegraph and telephone workers, and the steamship workers of the Nation would have the same right to ask the Government to buy up these industries and turn them over to the workers on the same terms. We can see that the Plumb plan is not at this time the plan to be adopted in this country. Some of the other plans went as far to the extreme the other way. So Congress must take a middle ground. We must take into consideration all of the people in solving this great problem.

PRESIDENT WILSON OPPOSED TO GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

I am convinced that some few Democrats in the House are trying to reap some political advantage in this matter. They are simply playing politics. President Wilson, who controls the Democratic Party, has announced positively that he would return the railroads to their owners by January 1, 1920. He demands that the railroads be returned to their owners. The Democratic administration, as well as Director General Hines, backs up the President in this move. Not a single Member of Congress on the Democratic side has made a speech in favor of Government control of the railroads. Not one of them will go on record with voting for Government control of railroads. Some of them will vote against this bill, but they will place it on other grounds. Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN, a strong Democratic leader, opposes the Anderson amendment, adopted in the interest of the railroad workers. No Democrat has offered any amendment or voted in favor of extending railroad control to 1921. The Democratic administration and Democratic Party have made such a "mess" in operating the railroads of the country that they are very anxious to get them off of their hands. The Republicans are opposed to turning the railroads back without proper legislation, and in this bill we are endeavoring to do that thing. We want the workers protected as well as the railroad owners and the public.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL COSTLY EXPERIMENT.

When the Government took over the railroads freight and passenger rates were greatly increased. This increase has cost the American people about two and a half billions of dollars. In addition to this, in order to take care of the loss, Congress has appropriated out of the Treasury—that is, out of the taxpayers' pockets of the country—$1,250,000,000, but Hon. Swagar Sherley, Director of Finance of the Railroads, in a recent letter to Congress, says that Congress will have to appropriate about $350,000,000 more to cover the remainder of the loss. So that, over and above the increase of rates, there will have to come out of the pockets of the taxpayers of the country more than one and one-half billions of dollars, and the total expense to the American people under Government control, over and above private control before the war, is about $4,000,000,000. That is about $40 for every man, woman, and child of America.

The Democratic administration says this is due to the increase in wages, and undertakes to blame this condition on the railroad workers of the country. This is not true. I am advised that the increase in all of the wages did not amount to as much as $1,000,000,000. The increase in the passenger and freight rates brought in over $2,000,000,000. What has become of the other $3,000,000,000? The railroad workers got no part of this. The Democratic administration at Washington showed extravagance, waste, and incompetency in the operation of the railroads as well as in practically every other thing that they have undertaken since they have been in control. The above figures do not include what has been expended upon permanent improvements on the railroads. All of the permanent improvements have been charged up to the owners. We might add here that in every country of the world that has undertaken Government control of railroads we have found that the expense to the shippers and public has been greater and the wages paid less than under private control in the United States.

It is really the unanimous view of Congress that the railroads ought to be returned to their owners with proper safeguards for the rights of the workers and the public.

RAILROADS AND WORKERS PROTECTED.

Materials are high; the cost of living is high. The workers' wages must be high. The man who receives $10 per day now is in no better shape than he was with $4 per day before the war. Five dollars per day now is not worth any more than $2 per day before the war. There can be no reduction of wages until there is a reduction in the cost of living. Congress has passed all necessary laws against profiteering and food hoarders. Billions are being collected from the American people in the way of taxes. These taxes indirectly come on all of the articles of consumption. Suits of clothes now have ten and fifteen dollars of taxes in them. Shoes have from two to five dollars of taxes in them. We must get back to economy in administering the affairs of the Government.

In order that there might not be any excuse for the reduction of the workers' wages, this bill provides that the present freight and passenger rates shall remain the same until the Interstate Commerce Commission shall have time to study the situation and fix rates that are fair and reasonable. It also provides a revolving fund of $250,000,000, which may be loaned to the weak and needy railroads with good security at 6 per cent interest to enable the weaker lines to get on their feet. Any drastic measures taken against the railroads at this time would reflect themselves upon the workers and hurt the workers of the country as well as cripple the commerce of the country. I feel that the workers under this law will be served as well as, if not better than, under Government control. The railroads under this law will have no excuse for undertaking to oppress or starve their employees.

WORKERS' PLAN OF MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION ADOPTED.

I have received a great many letters, telegrams, and resolutions urging me to oppose any antistrike provision in the railroad bill.

Some strikes have been ill-advised and some of the unions in the past have made mistakes. I think men should have the right to organize to secure their just demands in any legal manner. I am opposed to any antistrike law. The differences between capital and labor can not be settled by force. I mean there can be no final and just settlement by force either on the part of capital, labor, or the Government. The strike should never be restorted to if the workers can secure their rights in any other legal manner. I feel that it would have a bad effect on the social and industrial life of the Nation for us to say that men should not strike or for us to attempt to use force in the settlement of these important questions. I firmly believe that this method will breed I. W. W.ism and Bolshevism. We get best results by mutual confidence, respect, and good will. I therefore voted against the Webster antistrike amendment, and I favor the Anderson amendment and voted for it and hope the Members of the House will support it on the final passage of this bill. The Anderson amendment adopts the railroad workers' plan for the settlement of differences between the workers and the railroads. The railroads of America are organized into 14 brotherhoods. Every branch of railroad work is organized. This bill recognizes the 14 brotherhoods. In this plan of mediation and conciliation they are recognized. It has been said on the floor of the House that the railroad men have never broken a contract with their employers. They have had no general strike since 1894. I sincerely trust that under the plan adopted by us in this bill there will be no breaking of contracts in the future and no strike. The railroad boys must always remember that the American people will be behind them in any just demand, and when the American people are not behind them they should look into their proposition and try to get in line with the American people. The American people want a square deal.

WORKERS FAITHFUL AND COMPETENT.

There is no relation of life in which we display so much faith as we do in our relation to the railroad workers of America. I frequently get on the train here in Washington and go to my home in Barbourville, Ky. I am not personally acquainted with any of the track workers, road supervisors, telegraph operators, train dispatchers, or the trainmen. I take my seat in the train feeling perfectly safe. I give no attention to the condition of the tracks, the cars, or the movement of the train. I assume and have faith that the trackmen have made a safe track for our train. I have faith that the train dispatchers have issued the proper orders and the telegraph operators have received the orders and turned them over to the trainmen. I assume that the engineer and conductor know the contents of these orders and will carry them out. I assume that every employee along the line has done his duty. I am sure that the engineer and fireman will not go to sleep. I go to bed on the train with no more thought of danger than if I were in my own home. The many hundreds of railroad workers involved in this trip have all done their full duty, and I arrive safe and sound at my destination. No greater faith is shown in any of our other relations of life. We have built up the finest system of railroads in the world and we have the most intelligent and the best trained railroad men in the world to operate them.

WORKERS ARE PATRIOTIC.

I have heard a few men on the floor of this House undertake to denounce the railroad workers and the unions in general. The activities of the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviki in this country have been made the basis of these attacks. No one is more bitter in his denunciation or outspoken in his contempt for the I. W. W. and Bolsheviki than I am. They have but one purpose, and that is to destroy this Government. As I understand it, no I. W. W. or Bolsheviki can become a member of the miner's union or the railroad union if his views are known. We have thousands of union miners and union railroad men in my district. There are no foreigners among them. They are 100 per cent Americans. The railroad men for whom we are undertaking to legislate in this bill in my district are intelligent, law-abiding, and loyal American citizens. They take an active and large part in the industrial, educational, and social life of their communities. Thousands of these railroad and mine workers went overseas and into the camps of this country and many of them gave their lives to help win the war. I doubt if there can scarcely be found a railroad or mine worker in my district that did not buy one or more Liberty bonds and did not give generously to the support of the Red Cross and other war activities. Thousands of these boys have returned and taken up their work in the mines and on the railroads. They know that this is the best country on earth and will help to defend it and preserve it. It is true, no doubt, that the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviki, in sections of this country where there is a large foreign element, have taken possession of some of the unions in order to further their plans to destroy this Government. They have in this way done the cause of labor a very great injustice. Labor can do its cause no greater service than to kick out every man who is not loyal to this Government and who is not 100 per cent American, and refuse to take in any man unless he is loyal to our country and our flag. The American people will not back any union or any set of men who would overturn the institutions of this country and make of it a second Russia. I know of no labor organization in the country that is composed of men of higher intelligence or more loyal to the country than the railroad workers of America. I want this Congress to deal with them as intelligent and loyal Americans. We have faith in their fidelity to duty and in their mechanical skill to carry us safely over the country. Let us also have faith in their loyalty and devotion to this country. The owners are loyal and the workers are loyal, and therefore I apprehend no danger to the country or to the railroads when they are returned with the plan of mediation and conciliation which the workers have offered and which we are adopting to settle their disputes. The railroad boys must know, and I am sure that they do realize, that this is a big country and that all of us are workers, and any man engaged in honest service, let him be miner, farmer, factory man, lawyer, doctor, teacher, or the owner of the railroads, is a part of our great country and entitled to a square deal, and no man however great or rich he may be is entitled to any more, and no man however small he may be should receive any less than a square deal.

DIVISION OF RATES AND POOLING OF CARS AND EQUIPMENT.

Under the old law it was unlawful for railroads to pool their cars and equipment and it was difficult to obtain a fair division of through rates among two or more railroads. Under Government control we learned the tremendous advantage in the pooling of cars and equipment. This will result in great advantage both to the railroads and to the public. Without this plan some sections of the country have a surplus of cars while other sections have a shortage of cars, and thousands of empty cars would be returned when they could be filled on their homeward trip. This will enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to provide such regulations as will furnish ample car supply to the sections of the country as their necessities may arise. Under the old law the trunk lines often crowd out and impoverish the short lines on the question of the division of rates. This bill relieves this situation but not as fully as I should like to see it.

ADEQUATE AND SAFE CAR SERVICE.

I am strongly in favor of the provision in this bill which gives to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to force the railroads of the country to provide safe and adequate car service, not only to the shippers along their lines but to the short-line railroads. We have a great trunk-line railroad running through my district, and we also have a number of short-line railroads that are "feeders" for this trunk line. These short-line roads serve some very rich coal-producing and timber sections. They can own but little equipment in the way of cars. In the past there has been a great deal of discrimination of the railroads against shippers on the same line and against shippers on the short-line roads. Under this bill there must be no discrimination, and the Interstate Commerce Commission can require the trunk-line railroads to furnish adequate and safe car service to all of its customers alike, and furnish the short-line railroads with cars for shipments on their lines. I hope this provision will be adopted.

JOINT USE OF TERMINALS.

Under the old law one railroad could get possession of an important terminal point and shut out other railroads. This bill provides that the Interstate Commerce Commission may require the joint use of any terminal by two or more railroads on such terms as may be just and equitable. We learned the advantages to the public of this provision fully during Government control. I think that Congress should adopt this provision.

LONG AND SHORT HAUL.

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] has introduced an amendment to this bill which in effect destroys the entire rate and haulage system of the country. If this amendment is adopted, it will practically destroy the coal industry of Kentucky and Tennessee. I have a great many protests both from the miners and the operators in Kentucky and Tennessee against this provision, which is otherwise known, as I understand it, as the Poindexter bill. I would not be doing my duty to the coal industry of my district if I did not urge the Members of this House with all of the earnestness at my command to defeat the Sims amendment.

PROTECTS THE INVESTOR AND PUBLIC.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has been given increased powers under this bill, to the end that the rights of the railroad and the public may both be protected. Perhaps no department of the Government has given more universal satisfaction than the Interstate Commerce Commission. This bill not only gives them power to regulate rates but also gives them the power to determine the character of equipment used to protect the workers and the public. It gives them power to prevent the removal of any railroad. Towns and communities have heretofore been built up along railroads, and then the railroad would arbitrarily remove its lines. This can not be done under this bill. Again, no stocks, bonds, or other securities can be issued by any railroad—that is, interstate railroad—without the consent of this commission.

In the past the public has been imposed upon by speculators and promoters in issuing large blocks of stock and other securities to themselves, and in this way wrecking some of the great railroad systems of the country and thousands of innocent investors have been ruined. The country can not get along without the railroads. No railroad can be wrecked without the public in the long run bearing the loss. If this bill becomes a law the day of watered railroad stocks is over. The railroads must have fair returns upon their investments. In order to determine this we must know that their investment is fair and that they are not getting returns on a lot of watered stocks. In other words, the Interstate Commerce Commission has general supervision of the railroads of the country, but they will not run the railroads of the country. It is up to this commission to see that the roads and the public receive a square deal.

NO HELP FROM THE PRESIDENT.

I am not satisfied with all of the provisions of this bill. I presume that it would be impossible to frame a bill that would suit everybody in all particulars. Some say that the bill is too liberal to the railroads in the way of rates, guaranties, and loans for the next few months. The railroads must have an opportunity to get on their feet. Others say that we have been too liberal with labor in adopting the workers plans to settle disputes. Others say that we have given the Interstate Commerce Commission too much power. We must not forget that this is a very big question, the country is in an unsettled state, and the most that we can hope for is to work out a plan that will serve the American people best, and if the law has defects to remedy these defects as time and experience may disclose. It is a source of regret to all of us that we did not have and could not have the benefit of the counsel and the advice of the President of the United States on this the greatest of questions. Soon after the armistice was signed the President began to devote his energies to the so-called league of nations, and he pursued this matter with so much persistency that he is physically unable to do anything now in helping Congress. We have tried hard to understand why the President should devote so much time in an effort to give Great Britain and her colonies six votes to our one; to guarantee the boundary lines of the 23 nations in the league of nations; to give these foreign countries the power to declare war for us, to say how big our Army and Navy should be, to say how many of our boys and ships should be furnished to police the world, to engage in every war, brawl, and quarrel of Europe and Asia, and to give them the right to pass upon questions of commerce and immigration for our country and take all of these powers away from the Congress of the United States and the American people. I am glad that a number of great Democrats have joined with the Republicans and adopted reservations that will cut out all of this stuff and protect the American people. The President is going against the advice of every President of this country from Washington down to the present. The President says that these Democrats and Republicans have cut the heart out of the league of nations and have rendered it worthless. It is a matter of great regret that he has spent so much money and time on a thing that is worthless. How much better would it have been if the President should have devoted his energy and his time in helping to solve this great railroad question and the other great problems of reconstruction. In the present condition of our country we need to devote all of our powers of mind and our resources in the building up of our own country and placing our own institutions upon a sound and lasting basis.

If this railroad bill is not all that it ought to be, neither the President nor his party can blame the Republicans. The President could have been of service to us and the country if he had not been busy undertaking to run the affairs of all the other nations of the world.

Where Our Heroes Triumphed—A Visit to the Battle Fields of Europe.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FREDERICK C. HICKS,

OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, November 18, 1919.

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Speaker, having spoken already at some length of my experience on the battle fronts, I hesitate to ask the indulgence of Congress for a similar purpose and only do so in order to refer to some of the post-war conditions.

We left New York July 13, 1919, on the U. S. S. *Mt. Vernon*, the "gold ship," formerly the North German Lloyd liner *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*. You will recall that when war was declared she was on her way to Germany with a consignment of nearly $2,000,000 in gold. Her owners sent a wireless ordering her to return to America, and with less than four hours' run of coal in her bunkers the vessel reached Bar Harbor. Later she was interned at Boston, and on July 28, 1917, was placed in commission as a transport under the American flag. In September, 1918, when a short distance out from Brest, the ship was torpedoed but by the skillful seamanship of her captain and officers and the heroic action of the crew she reached port in safety. The explosion killed 36 men, and it was my sad privilege to attend the funeral of these sailors as they lay in state at Brest, their coffins draped in the flag for which they had given their lives.

Capt. Dismukes, commander of the *Mt. Vernon*, related to me many instances of this eventful trip that displayed the most exalted courage on the part of the men under his command. I want to refer to one very curious occurrence that took place in the fireroom, at which point the torpedo struck. One fireman was blown through a doorway and by the force of the air and water was driven up a ventilator shaft. Caught by a turn in the pipe, a section of the ventilator had to be cut away before he could be removed, but he escaped without serious injury. Another incident occurred when the captain inspected the ship immediately after the explosion. Going into the galley, which was located directly above the fireroom, he asked a colored steward what had happened in his department. Johnson replied, "Yas, sah; I was heah when the torpedo busted." "Well, what happened?" asked the captain. "Well, sah, Captain, all dese heah pots and kittles wat you see jest riz right up to de ceilin." "Well, what happened when they came down?" "I doan know, sah; I wasn't heah when dey come down."

Landing in Brest on July 21, we were met by representatives of the Navy, and I was joined by my two colleagues, Congressmen SLEMP, of Virginia, and ECHOLS, of West Virginia, who were to be my congenial companions for the remainder of the trip.

The history of Brest runs back many centuries. The Romans, early in their conquest of Gaul, established here a trading post to facilitate commerce with Great Britain in the procurement of tin. Although well situated, the town is not especially interesting. It boasts of an ancient castle and the houses are extremely quaint and old-fashioned. It possesses a wonderful harbor, one of the finest in Europe, but, as the French have always used this port as a naval station, little commercial activity is in evidence. A few miles from the town are barracks built by Napoleon. These were loaned us and became the famous camp of Pontanezen, additions being made in order to accommodate many thousands of men. Hundreds of our soldiers were at the camp awaiting embarkation to the United States. Everyone was anxious to get home, and there were no regrets in leaving.

This part of France is Brittany, and, strange to say, many of the native inhabitants do not speak French, still using the old Breton language. They are a sturdy lot of people, engaged in fishing and agriculture. Some of the best seamen enlisted for the submarine warfare came from these coast towns. The women wear white lace caps, and each community has its distinctive style. The men, as if to balance this extravagance, wear wooden shoes. They also wear broad-brimmed black velvet hats, with a streamer hanging down the back. Their fields are inclosed, as it were, by earthen embankments, which materially reduces the cultivable land.

High prices in France present a most serious problem, with no signs of a downward tendency. In Brest we were able to

obtain a very good dinner for about a dollar, and outside of Paris food prices are somewhat less than they are in the United States. They have no sugar, using for a substitute saccharine, a coal tar product. They are also short of fats, butter, and dairy products generally. The price of everything in Paris is abnormally high, and no wonder our soldiers complained. An ordinary dinner costs from three to four dollars. France is greatly aroused over the high cost of living, and a short time ago, becoming impatient, forced the minister of agriculture to resign, had profiteers arrested, then organized price committees in an effort to bring about a normal adjustment. The effort seems to be directed more against the middleman than against the producer.

There has been a great deal of complaint on the part of our boys over their treatment by the French, and I can not blame them. Without question, they were charged exorbitantly for everything they purchased, and were not accorded the generous treatment they had expected. Although France without doubt has a high and sincere admiration for America and is deeply grateful for what we did, yet she failed to meet the situation in that chivalric spirit our boys had every reason to anticipate. After the armistice a certain unmistakable coolness developed, which our soldiers naturally resented. The French authorities were anxious to have our troops—those not needed to protect their frontier—returned to the United States. I will not give all the reasons advanced for this, simply stating that it was due to the fear of a further enhancement of prices.

France is so different in her manners and customs, it was difficult for our boys to understand the people with whom and for whom they fought. The French are naturally saving and thrifty and not overly sanitary in their domestic economics. Most of the houses, although solidly and firmly built, are lacking in nearly all modern conveniences, bathrooms and telephones being conspicuous by their absence. Their business methods, too, were a shock to the American soldier, who was accustomed to more progressive systems. It was perfectly astonishing to the French the manner in which we handled the great problems of transportation and storage. Many buildings the French thought impossible of construction within six months we built in as many weeks. The resourcefulness and rapidity with which the Americans solved their problems was a constant source of wonder to the average Frenchman, unaccustomed to the pace of the twentieth century.

I want to give an illustration of our business methods in France which was a revelation. The army of occupation, experiencing great trouble in exchanging money, determined to start a bank under American supervision. A Maj. Morris was placed in charge. Receiving his orders at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he at once telephoned Army headquarters, 150 miles away, asking that a large sum of German money be ready for him at once. Then, taking an airplane, he made the flight to headquarters, obtained the money, and returned by train that same night. At 9 o'clock the next morning the bank was opened for business.

Paris to Brussels is a night's travel. The traffic is so heavy that it is almost impossible to board the trains, and every trip witnesses some persons compelled to stand during the eight-hour journey. The summer, so far, has been unusually wet and cold, but the crops in both France and Belgium look well, and the harvests should be bountiful. In speaking of food supplies, however, one should always remember that, owing to the lack of man power, the land for four years has not been cultivated to its maximum. As both the French and Belgian Armies are at present only partially demobilized, this year's harvests will be limited.

In Brussels we found few traces of the German occupation, and, in fact, outside of Louvain and the frontier cities, there is little visible destruction until one comes to the actual war zone. In the occupied part of Belgium the Germans inflicted great hardship by seizing all the cattle, horses, hogs, and so forth, and in removing machinery and tools from factories, which were transported to Germany.

In this act of vandalism the Germans exercised their usual methodical methods—numbering each piece, cataloguing every factory dismantled, and listing the places in Germany where the machine was sent. By consulting these lists it is now possible to ascertain the location of practically all of the property, and the work of securing the machinery is greatly simplified. Under the peace terms this machinery must be returned, and the Government of Germany has obligated itself to collect the purloined articles and return them to their owners. In one factory we visited, 97 per cent of the machinery had been removed and 4 per cent had up to date been returned. This factory before the war employed 12,000 men in the manufacture of locomotives and other heavy machinery. Factory after factory has been denuded of machinery, and this loss is a double one, for not only does it retard the industrial development of the country but deprives the Belgians of employment. Of the industrial situation I will speak later.

At first the Germans gave receipts for the food and labor commandeered, but later paid in marks, compelling the Belgians to accept them at a higher figure than they were worth. To prevent their own currency from being deranged by this influx of marks, the Belgian Government exchanged marks for francs, and the treasury now has on hand 6,000,000 marks, worth about 3 cents each.

From Brussels, a city that undoubtedly prospered from German occupation, for it was here that the officers of the army spent their money, we went to Liege, on the frontier of Germany, the first city to receive the shock of the invading hosts. We passed through Louvain, in the occupied area, which at the outbreak of war suffered severely from the German Army. To intimidate the Belgians this prosperous city was subjected to many acts of terrorism. The wonderful library, containing thousands of rare books and priceless manuscripts, was burned, as well as many private houses. The great cathedral was set on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished the roof, part of the spire, several chapels, and much of the interior were destroyed. The helpless people were robbed and their property transported to Germany. Hundreds of them were driven from their homes, sent across the Rhine, and compelled to work in practical slavery.

The mayor of the city related many incidents of cruelty and injustice. I will recall only one. A farmer owning 12 pigs was told to take these pigs to the city, where he would receive payment for them. He protested that he had no wagons. "Borrow them," said the officer; "if you disobey the order you will be imprisoned." The poor farmer found a wagon, loaded his hogs, and started for the city. On the way he was stopped by some soldiers, who seized 2 of the pigs and turned loose the remainder. After long delay the farmer secured 8 of the pigs and proceeded to his destination. On arriving, 12 pigs were demanded of him. He protested and told his story. The officer laughed at him and said, "All right; give me the names of the soldiers." This, of course, the man could not do. "Then," said the official, "you insult the uniform of the Kaiser by accusing his soldiers of theft." The farmer was fined for disobeying his orders, the fine being exactly the price paid for the 8 hogs delivered. This transaction balanced the books of the officer but left the man without either his pigs or his money.

The farming country we passed through on our way to Liege showed no indication of reduction of production. The land may not have been cultivated to its maximum during the war, yet there were no fallow tracts and the crops were in good condition.

Liege in 1914 was surrounded by a cordon of forts, constructed on the Brialmont system, with guns mounted in heavy-armored revolving turrets. All but one of these fortifications was destroyed under German artillery attacks in those grim days of August five years ago. For 12 days the heroic defenders of their homeland held back the imperial army—12 days of incalculable value, for by this unexpected delay France was given time to prepare and England was enabled to mobilize her troops. Although the invasion of Belgium may have been expedient from the military standpoint, it was a colossal blunder politically, for by that action of treaty violation Germany arrayed the world against her. The defense of Liege, the staying of the great war machine of Germany by a mere handful, was one of the sublime acts of the war.

We crossed the Meuse River on a bridge built by the Germans, a bridge which has echoed the marching tread of untold thousands. On the heights above, in a little cemetery, lie those who fell in the initial assault upon Liege. Black-gowned women and sorrowing children were placing flowers on the tomb of husband, son, perhaps father. With profound reverence we bowed our heads before the graves of those who had answered the call of duty and of country. On each marble slab was the picture of the fallen hero and the date, August, 1914. How long ago that seems; how remote from to-day! What mighty changes have taken place since those men poured out their blood! Sleep on, you noble dead; your lives were not rendered in vain!

Returning to Brussels, we started for Zeebrugge, passing on the way through Bruges. This medieval city, once a thriving seaport—"The Venice of the North"—is the terminus of two canals running from the North Sea. It was used by the Germans as a submarine base, great shops having been erected for the repair of submarines that were brought inland through the canals.

At Zeebrugge the submarines entered or left the sea, and here in the spring of 1917 the most spectacular naval exploit of the war took place. A great concrete breakwater, a mile in length,

completed just before the war, forms a harbor around the mouth of the canal. On this mole and upon the sand dunes along the coast the Germans had mounted heavy guns, which in their opinion rendered the harbor impregnable to assault. On a cloudy night the British made a surprise attack. Under cover of darkness a warship approached the mole upon which several companies of German soldiers were garrisoned. At the same time a submarine loaded with T. N. T. made fast to the mole near its shore end. The little vessel was safely moored, and the crew, leaving in motor boats, was several hundred yards away before being discovered. A terrific fire concentrated upon them killed many of the daring seamen. Almost immediately the time fuze set off the explosion on the submarine, completely severing the breakwater, thus cutting off the Germans on the outer end of the mole. The British warship, raking the mole with machine guns, succeeded in landing an attacking force which overpowered the Germans, killing most of them outright, and the remainder, in trying to escape along the mole, were drowned as they attempted to cross the gap made by the submarine.

This assault, however, successful as it was, was not the objective of the expedition; it was intended to divert attention from the real purpose of blocking the canal. While the attack on the mole was in progress several ships loaded with concrete were proceeding directly into the harbor. Under cover of the confusion on the breakwater, two of the ships, escaping observation, entered the canal itself and were sunk by their crews in accordance with plan. Desperate as were their chances, the men escaped with few casualties. Although the canal was not rendered entirely useless, these "block" ships—which are still there—seriously handicapped the German operations from that time on.

From Zeebrugge, up and down the coast, the sand dunes are still lined with German guns flanked by wire entanglements. At Lange Boom, not far from Ostend, we came upon a huge German concrete emplacement, with its single 12-inch caliber gun still in place. In the construction of this gun mount 700 soldiers and 400 civilians were employed. Four electric motors were used in its operation. With a range of 28 miles and hurling projectiles weighing 1,800 pounds, this gun periodically shelled Dunkirk. To avoid detection of its location it was fired only at night.

This part of Belgium is Flemish and many of the inhabitants were supposed to sympathize with the German cause. To induce desertions from the Belgian Army, promises of substantial rewards were made by the German officials. The few who turned traitors are now meditating in Belgian prisons upon the chances of war. I was especially glad to visit Dixmude, for it was from the ruins of this once prosperous city that the Germans opened fire upon our party in 1917, when we were in the Belgian front-line trenches on the other side of the Yser. Earnest work is being done in Dixmude by the Belgian Government in cleaning out the débris preparatory to rebuilding. German prisoners, of whom there are some 600,000 in France and Belgium, are employed in this work, or at least pretext at work, for I doubt if they are 10 per cent efficient, and are scarcely worth their board and pay, small though it is.

Here in this war zone the terrain for miles is mutilated almost beyond belief. Everywhere are trenches, pill boxes, and observation posts, but no houses—all these have long since been pounded into dust—for we were traveling through a part of the battle fields which had witnessed some of the most terrific assaults of the conflict.

Upon this tortured land, where once throbbed the life of industry and echoed the laughter of children, armies had struggled, staggered, died as the reeling and bending lines, like waves of the sea, swept back and forth under the smashing charges and counter attacks of desperate, maddened men. Silence now reigns over the fearful wilderness where only a few months ago the roar of artillery, the whine of shells, and the crack of rifles mingled with the shrieks of the mangled and the moans of the dying, in an inferno of destruction. A tree here and there, shattered and broken, with branches torn and twisted, still stands, gaunt specter of the death which had swept across the plain.

Paschendale, formerly a town of 5,000 people, on whose heights the British established themselves in the fall of 1917, no longer exists, and it was necessary for our guide to point out the site, as everything has been leveled to the ground. Along the roads were squads of British soldiers guarding the German prisoners employed in leveling the ground and collecting whatever was of value for salvage. British grave battalions were there also, searching for the graves of their comrades, disinterring the bodies, and then reburying them in military cemeteries. Unfortunately, in some places it seems impossible to recover the dead. The forest of Houlhulst, for instance, the scene of heavy artillery duels, gas attacks, infantry charges, and hand-to-hand conflicts, is really a swampy jungle of twisted roots and thick underbrush. The marshy ground, strewn with all the wreckage of war, is pitted by innumerable shell holes filled with stagnant water, in which bodies of men lie in all stages of decomposition. Fever and pestilence lurk in the tangled masses. Fallen trees, wire entanglements, hidden traps, and unexploded mines render the poison-saturated earth too dangerous to be molested. Recovery of the bodies is not only well-nigh physically impossible, but any attempt is certain to be followed by heavy mortality of those engaged in the work. The only solution that offers seems to be the cremation by chemicals of the remains where they lie.

Just before reaching Ypres we passed through a "cemetery of tanks," where scores of these British machines lay, shapeless heaps of iron. When the Germans retreated last summer they placed in the roadway charges of T. N. T., which were exploded by the weight of the tanks passing over them. Having spoken of Ypres last winter, I will not burden you with a repetition. Ypres is and must always be a colossal graveyard of homes and churches, schoolhouses and shops; a dead city, yet a living monument to the frightfulness of war. It has been destroyed beyond all hope of restoration. A most pathetic incident—one of thousands, no doubt—came to me at Ypres. I met a young Australian, a giant in physique, a veteran who had fought through the war. He was "just having a look around," as he said, and was about to go home. He had come to say good-by to his chum, his boyhood pal, who had stood shoulder to shoulder with him in many a fight, but who now was sleeping the sleep of eternity. He had come from the grave and was completely unstrung. "Blathey me," he said, "but that's the hardest thing I ever did. I don't mind standing up against the Hun—I gave him more than I got—but to leave my old boy here all alone, that gets me," and the poor fellow who could face a machine gun without flinching broke down and sobbed like a child.

Ypres marks the center of four years of desperate fighting, and on all sides the scars are the silent witnesses of the struggle. On one side lies Messines Ridge, gained by the British at terrible cost, only to be lost in the drive of 1918, and beyond rises Mount Kimmel, where some of our boys won imperishable renown last year. This hill is some 600 feet high, or was until the allied artillery smashed off several yards of the top. Its high elevation made its possession of great strategic importance. In the German offensive in 1918 the British were forced to evacuate the hill, and the German Army, driving for the sea, surged past each flank. To prevent their enemies occupying this hill as an observation post British and French artillery pounded its crest night and day, as many as 20,000 shells falling upon the top each 24 hours. The view from the hill enables one to visualize the dogged endurance of the British soldier—endurance which cost the lives of thousands of her young manhood when they "were fighting with their backs to the wall." But they held and saved the day. A short distance west of Kimmel the ground rises to another hill, the last ridge which separated the Germans from the coastal plains. The capture of this hill would have meant in all probability the fall of Calais, and with it the ports on the Channel, involving as a sequence the withdrawal of the British Army from northwestern France and the serious crippling of Great Britain as an active participant in the war.

We were fortunate in meeting the owner of the property, who escorted us to the summit of the famous hill, from which we viewed the desolation spread out for miles around. The gentleman pointed out his estate of some 1,700 acres where once stood villages and farms. Not one house now stands, and much of the land will continue a desert for years to come. His own home, formerly a castle built in the Middle Ages, is a pile of broken brick, the encircling moat alone remaining. This Belgian, who had served in the artillery, was surveying his lands, dividing it into three classes—No. 1, the part which could be brought back to cultivation by filling up the trenches and shell holes; No. 2, the portion which was so badly torn up that the expense of restoration, even if possible, would be prohibitive; on this he planned to plant trees; No. 3, the land in condition between the other two. This he proposed to use for houses and for grazing purposes. Our car having broken down, with 8 miles separating us from the nearest hotel and with evening approaching, we asked our friend if he could take care of us for the night. "Oh, I wish I could," he said, "but you see the condition of things. I have only a bunk in a shack myself and there is not a spare bed within 8 miles." Fortunately, however, he secured for us an Army truck, which later landed us in Popperinge.

With all the tragedy there is also some humor. When the Germans swept into Belgium they issued an edict that all wine owned by Belgians must be reported, and sold whenever de-

manded, for 1 mark per bottle, irrespective of its value. For any evasion the penalty was confiscation of the liquor and a fine of 1 mark per bottle or imprisonment. We were told of an instance where a wealthy Belgian, possessed of some rare wine, concealed his supply in his cellar. Fearing its discovery, he hit upon the happy thought of secreting it in a near-by pond. Under cover of darkness, with the aid of a wheelbarrow, he gradually deposited his stock at the bottom of the pool. But his troubles were not ended. After the bottles had lain in the water a few days the labels soaked off and floated to the top, forming a white scum. Some German officers noticed the strange phenomenon and upon investigation discovered that some rare vintage was not far away.

They made inquiries and some one recalled having seen the Belgian and his wheelbarrow at work. On demanding an explanation the frightened Belgian at first denied all knowledge of the affair, but finally admitted he had placed a few bottles in the pond for cooling purposes. The officers pooh-poohed this, saying they would soon find out the truth. They put men at work and fished up 2,000 bottles. The Belgian was told that all this wine would be confiscated and he would be fined 2,000 marks or sent to prison. He was advised to proceed to the official in charge, and be prepared to pay his fine. Duly presenting himself, the magistrate stormed at him, "Pay at once or I will send you to prison. Here is the bill." The poor Belgian drew out his wallet and was about to count out the 2,000 marks, when the official thrust the bill before him. "Pay the 50 marks now or you will regret it." The astonished Belgian almost blurted out that it should be 2,000 marks, but fortunately he did not, and paying the 50 went away with his receipt. This is what had happened: The officers had turned in 50 bottles and had retained 1,950 for their own use; but the poor Belgian could say nothing; his wine was lost to him, and if he reported the matter it would mean the payment of 1,950 additional marks.

A peculiarity of the battle front here and one I had not noticed elsewhere was that in the back areas all of the roadside trees, although dead, were still standing. They had not been injured by shell fire and were free of gashes and broken limbs; even the withered leaves were still attached to the branches. My only explanation is that these trees were killed by poisonous gases and not by artillery.

Before leaving Belgium let me speak of her economic position. Twenty-nine thirtieths of Belgium has been in the hands of the Germans, and there is not a corner of the free portion that has not been bombarded. It is estimated roughly that the material damage alone amounts to more than $4,000,000,000, although it is a difficult question to determine. Practically all the important factories, except those owned by German interests, have been robbed of their machinery and materials. In many of these factories, in the textile industry, for instance, the Germans stole the boilers, the engines, and even the belting. From others they took lathes. From still others they took yard locomotives. And in many cases they took items as small as brass door knobs. Frequently they demolished factories after stripping them, and in some cases actually blew to pieces the very foundations of factories and homes. They completely demolished more than 50,000 homes, 1,366 miles of railroad track, and 350 bridges and embankments. They took altogether more than 2,400 locomotives and more than 90,000 cars. They lifted out, in some cases, whole interurban lines, pulling down the trolleys and moving them, tearing up the rails and taking away the rolling stock, some of which they sent to Russia. Thousands of cattle, horses, and hogs were shipped into Germany and wide stretches of agricultural lands were made desolate. The heaviest loss was the destruction of iron foundries to the extent of $213.000,000, of steel and manufacturing plants in excess of $314,000,000, and of textile factories valued at over $242,000.000. The coal mines have suffered relatively little. They have hardly been affected except by measures of a general character. Most of them have been exploited, but not to any large extent. The situation in respect to the quarries is not so favorable. A large number of cement works have been despoiled of part of their equipment, which was transferred to the factories requisitioned by the Germans.

Legislation is now being considered in Congress to enable our manufacturers and producers of raw material to extend long-time credits for the rebuilding of the factories of Belgium and France and supplying them with the needed materials. The plan in general contemplates the formation, by private capital, of large financial institutions which will discount the obligations of foreign buyers. The purpose of the institutions, if the plan is adopted, will be to serve as agencies to assist our exporters in marketing surplus exportable materials for the rehabilitation of devastated countries as well as to enlarge our export trade generally. The notes received for the sale of the material may be secured by mortgages or some form of guaranty. The companies handling these securities could then offer them to the American investor in the shape of bonds or certificates of indebtedness. On this most important subject which is now occupying the attention of students of finance, let me quote from Mr. Herbert Hoover, whose observations of conditions at close range entitle his views to thoughtful consideration:

Unless something is done to reestablish the credits of the foreign countries in the United States and bring the rate of exchange to somewhere near the normal level, the American manufacturer and farmer will experience the greatest business reversal that the history of the United States has ever known. With the French franc, which previously has been worth about 20 cents, bringing 11 cents, and the English pound greatly depreciated, it is impossible for them to buy. The same thing is true of Italy and other stable Governments. Newly organized Governments can not purchase because they have no credit. Practically all of the money of the world is centered in the United States. It is there because it was forced to come in order to secure that which was necessary for the war. Unless some of that capital is returned in the form of credits, goods can not follow in the line they have previously taken. We must either say, with equanimity, that we will lose much of the billions of dollars that we have loaned to Europe, or must make further extension of credit, so that Europe can produce the goods to provide the money to repay us.

In this connection the following table showing the condition of our foreign trade may be of interest:

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance in favor of United States.
Calandar year—			
1913	$2,484,018,000	$1,792,596,000	$691,422,000
1914	2,113,624,000	1,789,276,000	324,348,000
1915	3,554,670,000	1,778,587,000	1,776,083,000
1916	5,482,641,000	2,391,635,000	3,091,006,000
1917	6,233,478,000	2,952,468,000	3,281,010,000
1918	6,150,193,000	3,031,305,000	3,118,888,000
1919—			
January	622,552,000	212,992,000	409,560,000
February	585,097,000	235,124,000	349,973,000
March	603,141,000	267,596,000	335,545,000
April	714,800,000	272,956,000	441,844,000
May	603,967,000	328,925,000	275,042,000
June	928,379,000	292,915,000	635,464,000
July	568,687,000	343,746,000	224,941,000
August	646,062,000	307,289,000	338,773,000
September	596,534,000	435,384,000	161,150,000
October	631,911,000	415,665,000	216,246,000

Returning to Paris we arranged a trip to the battle fields made sacred by our fallen dead. The highways in France, despite the terrific wear and tear of the last five years, are in wonderful condition. On the way to Chateau-Thierry the road passes fertile fields, skirts rich meadows, and at La Ferte bridges the famous Marne. It was hard to realize that this river, so peaceful now, beautiful and gentle as the summer's breeze which scarce ruffled its placid surface, was, only a short year ago, the charnel house of dead and dying men.

Last summer, the summer of 1918, when I was in Chateau-Thierry, it was full of American troops. Now only the memory remains of their gallant deeds, but these memories will endure as long as gratitude abides in the human heart, for that handful of American soldiers saved Paris. From the ramparts of the old Chateau, which gave the town its name, we looked across the river to the hills where on that famous 15th day of July our boys of the Third Division encountered the German onslaught—met the attack, held it, and then drove it back in a retreat which ended only when the German war machine four months later sued for peace. This division fought against heavy odds, for the French on their right, unable to withstand the pressure, fell back several miles leaving their own flank exposed. Yet the Third never faltered. They had come to fight, not to retreat, and outnumbered as they were, with their ally retiring, and facing an enemy flushed with confidence, they stood their ground, then smashed through to victory. No wonder the German high command reported that the "Americans are easy to kill, but impossible to stop."

Mezy, just east of Chateau-Thierry, is the place where the Germans endeavored to cross the Marne in their drive for Paris, and it was here that they met their masters. For 16 hours, under a grilling fire of shot and shell and gas, without intermission or relief, the men of the Third Division remained at their posts and by their matchless daring prevented the German hordes from reaching their objective on the heights south of the Marne. That victory illuminates one of the brightest pages in American history. All honor to this division, now known as the Marne Division, and especially to the Thirty-eighth Regiment of Infantry, which turned the tide of battle and made it possible for the Allies to take the offensive.

Belleau Wood, with its shattered trees and gapping shell craters, is hallowed ground, consecrated to the memory of those living and dead who by their valor and their courage added new glory to the traditions of the Marine Corps. In the little cemetery at the foot of the hill, made forever famous by

their deeds, lie those who fell in the conflict. With profound reverence we stood before the graves of these heroes who had rendered the full measure of devotion to their country and their flag.

BOIS MARINE BRIGADE.

Bois Belleau; come blow your horn.
Your oaks are shattered,
Thrown over and torn.
Even your name, Bois Belleau,
Is unmade, for now you are called
Bois Marine Brigade.

What's in a name?
In some there's naught;
But your name, Bois Belleau,
Was dearly bought.
We gave you our blood,
We gave you our aid.
Come blow your horn,
Bois Marine Brigade.

—Bradford Perrin.

Farther north we came to the place where the First and Second Division made their brilliant counter-attack on July 18. It is historic ground, sacred to the slain as well as to the living, for it was here on that eventful day that American soldiers, supported neither by French nor British troops, Americans and Moroccans only, opened the initial offensive drive, which was the beginning of the end. It was a position of honor, and with honor, our men fulfilled the trust.

At this point let me pause to consider briefly the full significance of that victory. Of its military value there is no question, for it stayed the onrush which was sweeping toward Paris. Almost, if not quite, as important was its effect upon the morale both of friend and foe. To the fainting Allies it brought confidence and hope; to the triumphant enemy consternation and despair. Until the Americans became a factor the Germans were winning the war. We can not be accused of egotism in stating facts, and this undeniably was the case. Let me quote a statement made by that grizzled old veteran, Marshal Joffre, when speaking to a number of American officials. The meeting occurred shortly after our declaration of war, when the general, then a member of the French mission, was in Washington. He said:

We are at the end of our resources. The morale of our armies and of our people is low. We know that you are in the war, and so do the people of France. But we have been led to believe that it will take a year before you can get your soldiers to the other side. I beg of you to see to it that one division of your Regular Army troops is sent immediately. We need them to revive our waning morale. If the soldiers of France and of England see your troops on the soil of France, it will give them courage to withstand the enemy until you can come over in force. The situation is serious; is exceedingly precarious. Do not wait until you have trained men of your conscripted army. That will take too long. But your Regular Army men have already had the training that has established their morale. We can teach them trench fighting in two or three months behind the lines. But send them to us if you want to save the situation.

Let me quote also another authority who had a better opportunity of realizing the effect of American troops upon the outcome of the war. Gen. Ludendorff, commander of the German Armies, says:

As long as our troops kept their morale they would get the better of any foe, even the American divisions, though their nerves were not exhausted as those of the armies that had been long in the war. But the fact weighed heavily that the newly arrived American reenforcements could release French or English troops in quiet sectors. This was a fact of huge importance; it makes clear the influence which the sending of the fighting forces of the United States had upon the outcome of the war. America thus became the decisive power in the war.

I can not refrain from relating a story told me by one of our officers. Even tragedies and sorrows may have their humorous side. A regiment which had been in training finally received orders to proceed to the front. The colonel was instructed to march his men to a certain spot, where he would be met by a guide, who would conduct his command through the danger zone. The troops, long grown impatient at the delay, received the news with shouts and cheers. Reaching the designated place, a French officer came forward, and the colonel, satisfying himself that his orders had been complied with, asked the officer to give instructions. "Follow me," said the Frenchman in a hoarse whisper. The colonel, deeply impressed by the subdued voice of his mentor, gave his orders also in a low whisper. As the word was passed down the line, talking and singing ceased, and in dead silence the troops marched along as if stepping upon eggs. At each turn of the road the same whispered command was given. Finally the guide stopped, saluted, and in a scarcely audible voice said: "Colonel, we will camp here for the night." Orders were whispered down the line, and the men, momentarily expecting an air raid or a barrage, very quietly unslung their packs. Approaching close to the guide the colonel in a whisper asked, "How far are we from the enemy?" In the same hoarse voice the answer came, "About 20 miles, colonel." "Twenty miles," shouted the colonel; "then why in h— do you whisper?" "Because," said the guide, "I have a sore throat."

Rheims, desecrated, shattered, and desolated by four years of war, is now throbbing with life. Of all the French cities we visited in the devastated regions, Rheims was the only one where the broken walls are being rebuilt by helping hands. Hope rises from her ruins and the dawn of a brighter day is already breaking through the darkness of her tragedies and sorrows. Beyond, we came upon the ill-fated plain of Chemin des Dames, a wilderness of destruction and despair. Fort Mailmasson tells its story of heroism and of sacrifice in a shapeless mass of masonry.

We passed through Bazoches, on the Vesle River, which, in August, 1918, was within the German lines. It was with particular interest that I wandered through this town, for last summer, when visiting the Seventy-seventh Division, I had witnessed, from an observation post upon a hill on the opposite side of the river, its bombardment and destruction. And here let me again pay tribute to the men of this famous division, whose record of achievement stands out conspicuously in the annals of the war. These New York troops, recruited from every walk of life, devoid of previous military training, by their valor, determination, and heroic bravery upheld the prestige of the mighty State from which they came. New York, which contributed 368,000 men to the Armies of the United States, can well feel proud of the deeds of her sons.

The last trip we made, before leaving France, was to the Canal du Nord, which runs between St. Quentin and Cambrai, in the British sector. The Hindenburg line was based upon this canal and its steep sides and stone embankments offered a most formidable line of defense. At Bellincourt the canal pierces a hill and runs the entire distance of 5 miles through a long tunnel. Here the Germans had concentrated troops and machine guns, with strongly defended lines protecting the hill in front.

Barges fitted with bunks and kitchens were floated into the tunnel, and the hill became literally a fortress. Electric lights, telephones, and a water system had been installed. Protected from the heaviest artillery fire by the earth and masonry above them, with each end of the tunnel blocked by concrete walls, the German troops were secure from all attack. Openings in the roof of the tunnel, through which stairways ran, gave exits for the men when ordered to take the offensive or relieve those in the outlying trenches. At the mouth of the tunnel, lying close together, I picked up two battered helmets—one an American, the other a German. What was their story? Where were the men who wore them? Did they meet here on alien soil, far from home, to grapple in a hand-to-hand conflict for supremacy until death sealed the verdict of their fate? Perhaps the answer lies buried in some unknown grave.

This tunnel was one of the strongest points on the entire line, and was probably the strongest German defensive position in France, but it fell before the combined attack of the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions, operating in conjunction with the British forces. On September 29 the troops "jumped off" in the attack. Their losses were severe, for they were subjected not only to a frontal fire but to a fearful enfilading fire upon their left flank as they smashed forward. For two days the Americans and an Australian division, which was supporting them, fought side by side. One battalion of the One hundred and seventh Infantry—composed largely of the old Seventh of New York City—having reached its objective, was for two and a half days separated from the main body of troops, supplies being sent them by airplanes. Gen. Haig and Gen. Rawlinson, of the British Army, commended in highest terms the action of these two American divisions, and well they might, for it was one of the greatest achievements of the war.

An officer of the Twenty-seventh Division related an incident that occurred at the time of the assault. The men, carrying everything before them, had passed over the hill, when suddenly German machine guns, which had been rushed up through the openings in the tunnel, began firing upon them from the rear. Taken thus by surprise, less valiant soldiers might have been thrown into confusion; not so with our boys. While still attacking the enemy in front, part of the division turned and charged the Germans behind them, sweeping them from the hill in utter annihilation. Do you wonder now, after such deeds of sublime courage, that when the Twenty-seventh Division marched up Fifth Avenue it received the unbounded tributes of praise from the Nation it had served and the State which proudly proclaimed these men her own?

On our way to the Argonne we passed over the Champagne front. It presented the usual appearance of the battle fields—trenches, shell holes, battered pill boxes, and twisted wire. Live shells, hand grenades, and fragments of ragged steel lay everywhere. Owing to the hard, chalky soil of this region, the

projectiles exploded on the surface, thus scattering the messengers of death much farther than where the shells, striking on soft ground, buried themselves before fragmenting.

The battle fronts are pretty much alike along the entire line from Switzerland to the North Sea, for each side utilized the same system of entrenchment, consisting of a main, front-line trench, then several rows of supporting trenches, with communication trenches connecting them. Innumerable dugouts, many made of concrete, still line the roadsides or honeycomb the slopes of the hills. At commanding points, machine-gun emplacements and observation posts, constructed in masonry, with steel beams and reinforced concrete, stand as lonely sentinels over the desolation they helped to create. Wire entanglements, broken wagons, pieces of artillery, cartridge cases, and fragments of weapons bear mute testimony to the frightfulness of which they were a part. In many places the salvage corps had gathered in heaps the brass and iron picked up from the fields. All this will be utilized in reconstruction.

The devastated area in France and Belgium extends for over 300 miles. Its average breadth is probably 10 miles, and in all this region there is hardly a house but has been either totally destroyed or badly damaged. The gifts of nature and the products of man alike were ravaged by the holocaust of war. Think of the tragedy of it all! Remember that most of this area was not the scene of one battle only but was the fighting zone for four years of the most destructive warfare ever known. No man's land varied in width as the formation of the land varied; sometimes 50 yards separated the front trenches; more often the distance was half a mile or even more. In many places the terrain presents a continuous mass of hummocks, craters, and shattered rock. Neither tree nor bush remains. It is a tumultuous sea of upturned earth, not an inch of soil escaping its baptism of fire. But nature, ever anxious to conceal her wounds, was at work. The rains of spring and the breath of summer had coaxed the grass and the flowers to lend their gentle mantle to cover the scars beneath. Daisies nodded their heads to the winds, and masses of poppies, those poppies of song and poetry, gorgeous in their brilliant red, gave warmth and color to the somber scene.

As in Belgium, German prisoners are here at work leveling old craters, filling up trenches, winding up wire, and removing shells. These shells—"duds," as they are called—and there are thousands of them, form a serious menace to the cultivation of the soil, for a plowshare striking the nose may cause the missile to explode. Many fatal accidents of this character have already added their toll to the casualties of war. A systematic search is being carried on for these dangerous relics. They are collected, piled into heaps in old shell holes, and then fired by electricity. The roar of the explosions reminds one of battle, and we could almost imagine that the war was still on. By next year the fields will show little evidence of the great struggle, but it will be many years before the devastated houses and cities are restored. Some will forever remain in ruins, silent witnesses to the tragedies that swept them out of existence.

No spoken word or written line can adequately describe the agony of those ghastly cities of the dead. The power of language fails when it attempts to depict that utter, hopeless desolation, that wilderness worse than a desert, foul and fearful. Magazine articles and books have been penned, speeches made, but each and every one falls short of the reality. We look upon it en masse, but should remember that every stone pounded into dust came from an individual home; some one, some human being like you or I, owned each bit of that tortured ground. Every piece of property belonged to some little French family to whom it was their all. These people love their homes and are coming back, returning to villages they do not know, to towns they can not recognize, all a mass of rubbish, filled with decay and filth indescribable, to fields covered with graves where visible death is marked by crosses and hidden death by the bombs and hand grenades which lie concealed like deadly serpents. To see these poor, homeless refugees struggling along the dusty roads pushing a cart piled with the few articles they had managed to save, leading a cow perhaps; the half-naked little children and tottering old men and women going back to start life anew, touches one's heart. In many places all vestige of their houses has been swept away; only heaps of débris remain. What must be the anguish, the unutterable despair of these victims of a war of annihilation, seeking in vain in those wastes for some old friend, some familiar spot, some landmark to indicate their homes of happy days!

We passed through the jungle of the Argonne Forest, where the Seventy-seventh Division won imperishable glory. In a deep ravine we saw the "rest camps" of the Germans—substantially constructed barracks, built in terraces, with paths and steps connecting the tiers. Little summer houses had been erected on the knolls, and a theater, swimming pool, electric-light plant, and water system give conclusive evidence that the Germans considered this secluded spot impregnable to assault, and so it was until the Americans decided to possess it. We went into the wonderful concrete dugout of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, more like a palatial club than an army officer's headquarters. When our boys paid their call the host had departed, but in his haste had left behind the trappings of his quarters. Pictures still hung upon the paneled and frescoed walls, and tableware, linen, and expensive china graced the sideboard. Open fireplaces, elaborate furniture, rugs, and built-in ranges indicated that this crowned head believed, at least, that war should not be devoid of creature comforts. Stairways led to underground recesses 60 feet below the surface, from which passages and stairways communicated with exits in other parts of the camp. In the event of an air raid, the Crown Prince could retreat to this subterranean refuge, and in case one stairway became blocked four others offered him opportunity of reaching the world above.

In this forest, where only a few months before resounded the roar of artillery, the stillness of the tomb now prevails; not a sound breaks in upon the silence. Even the birds shun the spot as if it were a land accursed. How graphic the story of America's triumph came to us as we traced the movements of our troops in those grim days of a year ago. In every American home the Argonne and the Meuse are household words. For all time these battle fields will be shrines where those who seek the grandest exemplification of valor will come to offer tribute to the men who made these names immortal.

In Paris, a wonderful panoramic painting of the war depicting hosts of warriors marching from the battle fields to receive the victors' wreaths and the thanks of a grateful nation. Every allied country is represented, supporting France. In the background are the cities of the war zone, each marked by name. One predominates the others; its name alone has been lettered in gold. It is Verdun. That word is on every tongue in France; it is known wherever courage is valued. For France, it embodies the conviction of her faith, the pledge of her determination, the consecration of her devotion. It is a symbol of her bravery and her valor, the triumph of her fortitude and her sacrifice. Here France, alone and unaided, met the mighty hordes of the invader, and here proved her right to live among the nations of the earth. The glory of Verdun and the deathless fame of 400,000 of her sons who fell in the attack is an epic, the most superb in the annals of mankind.

Over the shattered hills of Verdun our own boys won imperishable glory in the great Meuse offensive, the ultimate objective of which was the Sedan-Mezieres Railroad. This great four-track system, running through Sedan, was the main artery by which Germany supplied her armies on the central and western sections of the front. Could this be captured the enemy would be compelled to evacuate Belgium and Northern France. The topography of the country lent itself to formidable defense. On one side was the Argonne forest, a jungle of deep ravines and sharp ridges, covered by thickets of underbrush and tangled trees, in which every known system of defense had been installed. To the east were the heights of the Meuse extending northward to Sedan and south to Verdun. Each strategic point of the German side was protected by prepared defensive positions. It was in this offensive that the rolling barrage was employed on a hitherto unknown scale. Here let me quote from Congressman TILSON, who is an authority on artillery tactics:

> In the early part of the war, when an attack was contemplated, a barrage was planned and laid down from guns in place. Their range could be extended from short range to extreme range of the longest range gun. When it became necessary to move the barrage farther forward it was generally found very difficult or impossible to do so. The consequence was that there were very few advances longer than the extreme range of a large fieldpiece. When this campaign was planned it was determined that the barrage should be carried along. When the Infantry advanced to the limit of the barrage the guns in the rear were to be moved forward and through the guns nearer the front, so as to take up another position in the front and continue to carry the barrage forward.

The Meuse-Argonne offensive opened on September 26 with a bombardment by 2,500 pieces of artillery. I will not attempt to narrate the movements in this great campaign—this wholly American campaign, where our casualties totaled the appalling number of 120,000. Its story is known. No one can pass over that territory without realizing the magnitude of the task our soldiers undertook. No one who has seen those fields of battle can fail to be moved with emotion for the valor of the men who carried the flag in triumph to Sedan.

Probably the most famous as well as the most conspicuous position on the Meuse heights is Montfaucon. The summit of this steep hill commands a view of the entire country, and here the German Crown Prince had his headquarters during the attack upon Verdun in the spring of 1916. It was the nearest

he ever reached the city. In one of the houses was a heavy concrete shaft, built in from the cellar to the roof, and so disguised by the framework of the building as to escape observation. A great periscope enabled him, while concealed below, to observe the movements of his troops upon the distant battle fields. His bed chamber in the cellar had walls of reinforced concrete over 4 feet thick. I want to include a little poem about this hill written by a soldier:

THE ROAD TO MONTFAUCON.

M. P., the road from Avocourt
That leads to Montfaucon?
The road, sir, black with mules and carts
And brown with men a-marching on—
The Romagne Woods that lie beyond
The ruined heights of Montfaucon.

North over reclaimed no man's land,
The martyred roadway leads,
Quick with forward-moving hosts,
And quick with valiant deeds,
Avenging Rheims, Liege, and Lille,
And outraged gods and creeds.

There lies the road from Avocourt
That leads to Montfaucon,
Past sniper and machine-gun nests,
By steel and thermite cleansed. They're gone—
And there in thund'rous echelon,
The ruined heights of Montfaucon.

Not far from Verdun, in the little village of Romagne, a large national cemetery has been established, where 23,000 American soldiers lie asleep. In the center arises a great flagpole from which flies the flag, the emblem of their faith and devotion. Around the standard in close formation are the heroes awaiting the reveille on the Judgment Day. Each cross, each white cross, bears the name of the man, his company and regiment. A boy who was almost like a son to me lies with his comrades in that cemetery. He was in a machine-gun company and was killed only a few days before the armistice. His father asked me to try and find his grave. I went to the little town of Chevieres, where he had been buried. Scarcely a vestige remains of this hamlet, the church and graveyard and all the houses are a mass of ruins. An old French peasant told me that one American soldier had been buried in the little churchyard, but that his body had been removed a few weeks previously. Hunting among the tombs I came to an open grave. The fresh soil indicated the disinterment of the body only a short time before. I despaired of ever finding the object of my search, for there was no one to give me information; however, when I went to the cemetery at Romagne I renewed my efforts. It seemed almost hopeless among that 23.000 men, but at last I came to the grave. There on a cross, in the shadow of the flag he had died to defend, was the name of the man I sought—

Herbert Groesbeck, jr.,
First Lieutenant, Company A,
Three hundred and ninth Machine Gun Battalion.

Gathering a few poppies from the adjoining field, in silent reverence I placed them upon the grave of that boy—the only child of bereaved parents who also had contributed their all to the service of their country.

From Verdun we went to St. Mihiel, passing through towns which before the attack of September 12 had been in German hands since the beginning of the war. This, too, was an American offensive, planned by American officers and executed by American soldiers. Although French troops participated, they were under American command, as our troops had been under French command at Chateau-Thierry and Soissons. A very interesting side light occurred in connection with this campaign. When our Naval Committee visited Paris in September, last year, plans for the campaign were freely discussed in the hotels and other public places. There seemed to be no secrecy about the forthcoming operation, even the date for the attack being mentioned. The plans were so generally known that many considered it a piece of camouflage, predicting that the real offensive would be undertaken at a different place and date. But the plans were genuine, and as full preparations had been made it became necessary to divert attention to some other part of the line. German spies were everywhere, and, of course, the imperial command knew of the proposed operations and were arranging to meet it.

To foil the Germans an officer of high rank, in ignorance of the part he was to play, was ordered to another sector with instructions to prepare for a forward movement. Then detachments of troops were ordered to report to him, and every effort was made to give the whole affair the appearance of a genuine maneuver. Wireless messages, speaking of great forces and large quantities of artillery being concentrated for an attack, were sent out from headquarters, all for the purpose of misleading the Germans. They were deceived, for they sent several full divisions and a large number of guns to defend that sector, and while waiting for the attack which never came, the Battle of St. Mihiel was fought, with those German divisions miles away. This salient, which for four years had defied every attempt of the French to reduce it, was won by our forces in 27 hours. Again let me pay tribute to our soldiers and their heroism.

Before leaving this first all-American campaign I will speak of the controversy which arose as to whether or not there should be a distinct American Army. Many influential allied officers were opposed to the organization of a completed and separate American unit. They desired to use our soldiers as replacement troops under British or French command. Although during the war Americans were brigaded with both the English and the French, Gen. Pershing, to his everlasting credit, was determined that there should be an American Army on the battle front under his direct command. At one time the situation became extremely tense, but Gen. Pershing held out, and finally declared, as I understand, that "we would fight as an American Army if we fought at all." Under this pressure both Marshal Foch and Gen. Haig yielded. But for Gen. Pershing's insistence we would have had no American sector and probably little independent credit for any American activity.

From St. Mihiel we drove to Metz, passing through the Saar Valley. What a difference in the appearance of the country on the two sides of the boundary line! On the French border, desolation and gloom; on the German, prosperity and brightness. We passed mile after mile of smiling farms and populous villages free from any effect of the war. We visited the great fortresses that surround Metz, forts already christened with French names. The public buildings, too, have been marked by the French coat of arms, for remember this is Alsace, and for 50 years every Frenchman has vowed Alsace would be restored to France. On the great cathedral is a row of statues of the saints, and in a conspicuous place among them, gowned in priestly robes, was a figure of the Kaiser. Some wag had hung around his neck a label upon which was the motto, "Thus passes worldly glory."

Then to the Rhine with its traditions and its romances; the Rhine, which during the war was the goal of every soldier. To-day three flags fly along its banks, strangers to the land. On the upper reaches of the river the flag of France, lower down the flag of Great Britain, while between flies the flag of America. We passed through Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Mayence, Coblenz, and Cologne, and everywhere business was conducted as if nothing had happened. Although there was a general complaint of shortage of food, there was no evidence of any suffering. Men, women, and children were dressed comfortably, and their bodily wants seemed supplied. Even the river presented its usual appearance of laden barges carrying coal to the factories in the north. Vineyards and farms showed no diminution in cultivation, and prices of commodities of all kinds, although far higher than before the war, were much lower than in Paris.

In this region the Germans seem to have returned to work and to have accepted, as far as surface indications showed, the verdict of the peace treaty. We were told of many instances, however, of meetings being held to protest against agreeing to all the terms of that document. The German mark, which before the war was worth approximately 24 cents of our money, had fallen to about 5 cents, and to-day is worth only 2½ cents.

On our way back to Paris we passed through Luxemburg, a little country of less than 250,000 people, one of the neutral States in the war, but whose territory had been overrun by the German armies. I was surprised to learn that there were more Luxemburgers in the United States than in their own country.

Returning to Paris, we immediately started for the British sector, passing on our way to Amiens, through Senlis, Compiegne, Noyon, Ham, St. Quentin, Le Catelet, and Cambrai—towns made famous by the war. We were impressed with the appearance of Ham, a city badly damaged by shell, but which had been almost entirely cleared of débris, ready for the builders. Everywhere was a great absence of men, only women and children and old people being seen. We must remember that over a million French soldiers were still with the colors. St. Quentin presents a most terrible appearance of destruction, her great manufacturing plants being masses of twisted steel and broken machinery. Huge pill boxes had been constructed at many of the crossings in order to sweep the streets on the advance of the Allies. There is something uncanny and terrible about these grim blocks of concrete even now, harmless though they be, but when they were spitting sheets of flame from a concealed machine gun they must have been frightful beyond description.

Amiens shows little damage. You will recall that it was the objective in the great German drive in March; but the imperial army never succeeded in reaching it. Albert, Bapaume, Peronne, and Arras are shattered and desolated almost beyond repair. We were in the valley of the Somme, the battle ground of the British Army, where for years the men of Great Britain and

Ireland and the dominions overseas met the enemy in combat like the bulldogs that they are. Just beyond Arras lies Vimy Ridge, where the Canadians fought to glory and to death. From the summit of this ridge, which will forever stand out as a monument to Canadian valor, are two shafts erected to the memory of the men who fought for supremacy—one a Canadian monument, the other a German.

Near Vimy is what was once the city of Lens, with a population before the war of over 32,000 inhabitants. It presented the most frightful picture of desolation we had seen. Ruins indescribable reach as far as the eye can see—not a single house standing—only formless heaps of broken bricks, twisted steel, and splintered wood. One church spire alone stands above the welter of débris, pointing as it were to the immutability of Christ's teachings. Lens before the war was one of the most prosperous cities of France; the great coal district of the nation. The Germans, in order to cripple an industrial rival, destroyed the tipples and hoists, and then, not being satisfied, exploded great charges of dynamite within the mines themselves. Tons of concrete were placed in the wreckage and the mines flooded. In some mines, we were told, the Germans had buried thousands of their dead, converting the wrecked tunnels and shafts into cemeteries. The restoration of these mines, even approaching maximum production, seems hopeless, and at best many years must elapse before France can utilize them to any appreciable extent.

Returning to Paris, we prepared for our journey home, having been advised of the President's action in asking that Congress remain in session instead of recessing as planned.

When speaking of France, the question uppermost in one's mind is, "How is she recovering from the effects of the war, and how is she meeting the problems of reconstruction and economic readjustment?" There are so many angles from which to approach this query, and the subject is so vast and complicated that only in a general way can any answer be given. France at present is in a transition stage—a period of reaction from the terrible strain and anxiety of four years of destructive war on her own soil, four years of imminent danger to her material existence. There is a relaxing or letting down of the forces which sustained her throughout the darkest days of her history. While glorying in her triumphs she is nursing her sorrows, and has not yet attuned herself to the conditions of peace. Without question there is a feeling of dejection, discouragement, and even of indifference out of keeping with that heroic spirit of service, bravery, and undiminished faith which was so manifest when her armies, shattered and broken but unconquered, bid defiance to the invaders at Soissons and Rheims, and held the heights of the Meuse at immortal Verdun.

Yet who can blame her after all her sacrifices? Hers is not mere suffering from mental anguish—it is the acute agony of blows, the most terrific conceivable. Can France rehabilitate herself? Yes; it may and probably will take years, but a nation that can rise to the heights of sacrifice and the glory of courage of a Verdun will not die or surrender in the battles of peace. The basic principles of French character are thrift and love of country, and she will endure.

In addition to the seemingly hopeless problem of reconstruction and replacement of destroyed cities and factories is the problem of clearing away the débris, a gigantic task in itself. Where swamps exist in proximity to the towns, they afford a dumping place for this waste material, but only in a few instances do such conditions prevail. And then to the vastness of the undertaking must be added the attendant danger from live shells which lie buried everywhere in the ruins. These make it impossible to use modern steam shovels, for the records show that when hit, one shell in every ten explodes.

The losses of France in blood, property, and treasure are appalling. A million and a third of her best manhood perished in battle or died of wounds—a million more were hopelessly maimed. Two million of her civil population became refugees or prisoners in the invaded regions, while thousands died of disease, the direct result of war. What of the material losses? Twenty-five hundred towns and villages and 450.000 buildings, not including factories, completely destroyed, with 50,000 more badly damaged, costing over $6,000,000,000 to replace.

In agriculture, although all must be redeemed—not, however, out of new country but out of the wreckage of battle fields—the future is assured. Cattle and implements must be procured, it is true, but the peasant, the backbone of France, is already on his way back prepared to fight once more on the old battle fields, this time with the plow and the hoe, and again he will win. Four million four hundred and fifty thousand acres of farm lands under cultivation, producing each year before the war $150,000,000 worth of crops. were devastated. The agricultural and forestry losses are estimated at $3.000,000,000. In addition to these losses must be added the value of hundreds of thousands of head of horses and cattle stolen, the number of milch cows alone that were seized being estimated at 500,000.

Industrially the outlook is gloomy in the extreme. Mr. Vanderlip expresses the situation by two words—"industrial paralysis." The great factories of northern France no longer exist. To replace the structures and restore the machinery will require both time and money. Time means idleness, suffering, perhaps immigration. Money—there is none. The only hope of industrial France is long-time credits, and with them, to replace all that was destroyed will tax the genius of the mightiest financiers. Even the clearing away of the wreckage will involve enormous expense. When the Germans retreated from northern France they blew up every railroad bridge and wrecked every station—3,137 bridges and aqueducts were destroyed or damaged. The lines themselves have either been torn up for replacement in Germany or have been shelled out of existence.

The locomotives and cars which escaped capture had been worn out during the war, and there is no new equipment to be had. Yet here the work of reconstruction is going forward rapidly, for France realizes that her future depends upon transportation. Old rolling stock is being repaired, to which has been added many German and Austrian cars. This was the only field of industry in which we saw any progress made. Out of 1,227 miles of railroad, 1,209 had been restored to use by September 1, and also 420 out of 641 miles of canals. Of highways in the devastated area, 660 miles have been rebuilt. The losses in transportation are estimated at $1,000,000,000. The French commission on reparations has reported the industrial losses as follows:

Coal mines	$900, 000, 000
Metal industries	2, 500, 000, 000
Dye industries	900, 000, 000
Textile industries	4, 000, 000, 000
Various industries	1, 800, 000, 000

Before the war France produced 41,000,000 tons of coal annually, half of which came from the invaded regions, now a wilderness. The total estimated damage of French property as the result of war is estimated at over $20,000,000,000.

Because of her great loss in man power, which is causing a serious retarding of the work of reconstruction, France, with a view to increasing the available supply of labor for this work, has concluded with the Polish Government an arrangement which will result in the sending to France of 100,000 Polish workers, for the greater part miners and stonemasons.

On the industrial situation, let me quote from that eminent student of economics, Mr. F. H. Simonds:

> In this field France is not beginning, or is starting with extreme slowness. The war has made France a poor country. It lacks the capital, the money, to buy raw materials. With a depreciated currency to buy them in foreign country, to buy the machinery, to buy all that is essential to begin industrial life, is to risk financial chaos. Only the German indemnities can restore the stability of French currency, if America will not lend, and against the coming of the indemnity the Government stolidly refuses to permit foreign purchases. So the paralysis continues on the industrial side. Here Germany has won, at least temporarily. She had put one nation out of the race, while her own factories are intact. Without credits, without loans, without aid, French industry can not start life.

In speaking of the future of France, Premier Clemenceau, the very incarnation of dynamic force, says:

> It is true that our fields have been ravaged and our villages and towns razed. The elite of our young manhood reposes in our sacred soil enshrouded in glory. All our wealth has been spent without measure; our best blood has been shed from all our pores; tears have furrowed all faces; all hearts have trembled with unspeakable horror. France is erect, alive, and strong in its will for justice, as in the military virtues of its great soldiers. Now, everyone to the task, to accomplish the duties of to-morrow.

In this connection Baron du Marais, vice president of the French economic mission, in a statement recently made to a correspondent of the New York Times, reported that—

> The basic elements of the economic solidity of France have been in no way impaired by the four years of war, which she has successfully concluded. These basic elements are: The will to work of her people, the fertility of her soil, and the natural raw material resources which she possesses within her own borders and in her colonies.
>
> Owing to the war, 4,500,000 acres of French land have been rendered unfit for immediate cultivation. The result is that in 1920 France will have to import about $150,000,000 worth of food. This condition is, of course, purely temporary, as prior to the war France produced 90 per cent of the foodstuffs she consumed.
>
> TO INCREASE FOOD OUTPUT.
>
> The return of Alsace assures in France a large supply of chemical fertilizers. This will enable the farmers of France to increase their production so greatly that by 1921 her imports in foodstuffs will be small as compared to 1920, and by 1922 she will again be producing sufficient for her needs.
>
> "There is no land-labor problem in France. Farming is productive of considerable financial results, and as a great majority of the farmers own their own land and work it with their sons on the basis of cooperation, the profit which accrues is equitably distributed to a very large number of people. When the farm hands were demobilized they returned to their farms and took up their work without hesitation and without loss of time.

The French industrial situation presents a problem more varied and more difficult of solution than the agricultural, for on the quick solving of the industrial problem rests the rapid recovery of France from the effects of the late war. Industry in France can not recover without the assurance of a supply of the necessary raw materials it demands. The most accessible source of supply for most of these raw materials is America, but it is uneconomic to buy in the most expensive market in the world, and the present rate of exchange makes the American market the most expensive in the world.

Coal is the first item on the list of the needed raw materials for industry. Before the war France was already obliged to import largely. As 60 per cent of her domestic coal supply was furnished from the northern regions, and as many of these productive mines have been rendered unfit for work for a number of years, France faces at present an annual shortage of 20,000,000 tons, which will be bought in the market offering the most advantageous terms.

Besides increasing as rapidly as possible her own coal production, France is developing and has developed water power as the logical substitute for coal. Already her rivers and waterfalls are supplying her with 1,500,000 horsepower, and she has at her disposal some 5,000,000 horsepower as yet undeveloped. The introduction of modern coal-saving devices in every French plant of importance is in most cases an accomplished fact.

SOON TO EXPORT STEEL.

In spite of the German invasion, France, the second greatest producer of iron ore and steel in the world, is at present producing sufficient steel and iron for home consumption. Further, she will soon be ready to export at the rate of 17,000,000 tons of iron ore per annum and 2,000,000 tons of steel. This rapid recovery of the steel industry has been made possible by:

First. The fact that the natural conditions of the French iron mines prevented any considerable damage by the German invasion.

Second. The restoration of the Lorraine Basin to France.

Third. The acquisition for a period of years of the Sarre Basin and the acquisition of the controlling interest in certain great steel works in Luxemburg.

Many of our steel plants, temporarily incapacitated by the Germans, will soon be placed on a productive basis again, as the machinery stolen can be easily and correctly identified and so returned to France.

The French textile industries were greatly damaged through the German invasion. Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing, Sedan, the chief centers of this industry, were for four years in German hands. The return of Alsace-Lorraine, however, to a great extent compensates for this damage, and by the use of modern machinery the French textile manufacturers, who before the war exported a profitable surplus of their products, will next year be able to fill all the demands of the home market. To do this, however, they must import from America 1,000,000 bales of cotton in 1920. Here again the satisfying of this demand rests upon the extension of the credits necessary for the making of this purchase.

Including the demands of less important industries, the total cost of the raw material and food needs of France for 1920 can be placed at an irreducible figure of $600,000,000 to $700,000,000. On the fulfillment of this demand for food and raw material rests the rapid restoration and return to prosperity of France. Without aid she would still recover, but the process of convalescence would be needlessly and uselessly prolonged. The extension of about a 10-year period of credit for this sum is necessary to France for the following reasons:

First. To enable her to maintain at an equitable figure the costs of the necessities of life.

Second. To insure sufficient time for the complete recovery of her industries.

Third. To permit repayment at a rate of exchange not prohibitively unfavorable.

Fourth. France is in the position of one whose reputation for honesty must be maintained and desires a period of 10 years in which to make repayment because she is sure that within 10 years the means available for repayment will be at hand.

SEES FRENCH LABOR STABLE.

The securities for the extension of credit are three in number: First is the Frenchman's characteristic love and desire for work. The French labor situation has stabilized itself, of itself, more rapidly than that of any other country in the world. A striking proof of this stability was given at Lyons not more than two months ago, when the delegates of the great French Confederation of Labor and the Steel and Iron Workers' Union met in conference. French labor voiced to the world through its chosen representatives the motto it had adopted for itself, "Maximum production."

Further, the Frenchman and the Frenchwoman, whatever may have been said to the contrary, realize that they must and indeed are willing to pay the taxes which their Government has thought it necessary to impose upon them for the payment of the indebtedness which, as French men and women, they incurred during the war. The per capita taxation in 1919 of every man, woman, and child in France is $56. This burden of taxation is borne by the uninvaded four-fifths of France. The other fifth will not be taxed until it has been assured of a reasonable measure of recovery from the vandalism which it suffered.

Second. In actual and potential natural resources, France with her colonies has practically unlimited quantities of supplies necessary to her economic and industrial development. Morocco offers a virtually untouched field for agricultural and mineral supplies. Morocco and western Africa within three years can supply France with 30 per cent of her raw cotton needs. The French iron and steel industry, which doubled its output in the 10 years preceding the war, is assured of rapid and sound development, particularly in view of the return to France of Alsace-Lorraine.

Third. France is financially sound. Of her total indebtedness of $36,000,000,000, 85 per cent is in the hands of French people and is distributed among 7,000,000 investors. The remaining 15 per cent is counterbalanced by at least an equal amount due to France by the nations of central and eastern Europe. A certain portion of the sums to be paid by Germany to France as reparation for war damages will be set aside as a sinking fund against the national debt.

In a word, France is in need of ready cash to be used as working capital until the terrific investment which was made in Liberty and Right starts to bring in dividends. She needs cash now, and 10 years in which to repay.

Speaking in terms of prosperity and sound business, the world is a unit. An unnecessarily long delay in the complete restoration and natural development of France will react to the detriment not only of France and the French, but also of America and Americans. We must either stand as a unit or eventually fall as a unit. As a unit we have achieved victory in the cause of right as against might; as a unit we must assure the fruits of this victory not only to America but to the world.

Exchange rates.

	Unit value.	Exchange rate Sept. 24.	Exchange rate Oct. 27.	Discount from mint par.
				Per cent.
Canada	1.00	0.9675	0.9637	3.6
Germany	.2382	.0450	.0350	85.3
Italy	.1930	.1013	.0962	50.2
Belgium	.1930	.1163	.1163	39.7
France	.1930	.1176	.1156	40.1
England	4.8665	4.1825	4.1800	14.1
Switzerland	.1930	.1795	.1770	8.3
Holland	.4020	.3750	.3800	5.5
Denmark	.2680	.2175	.2150	19.8
Norway	.2680	.2340	.2290	14.6
Sweden	.2680	.2450	.2410	10.1
Spain	.1930	.1898	.1925	.3
Argentine	.9648	.9060	.9650	Par
Japan	.4885	.5100	.5075	[1]3.9

[1] Premium.

So much for France. Of the doughboy in Europe, "He came, he saw, he conquered," and then when his work was done he was compelled to stay in France many weary months. I do not blame him for kicking; he was entitled to grumble. Of his deeds, that is history. Of himself on the line or back in the rest areas, he was an American—that is all—a big, reliant, fearless, splendid American. He did every job that was asked of him, and did it right. He played hard and he fought hard. He went into a fight with as brave a heart as God ever placed in human breast, and with a smile on his face he passed down into the shadows. He was the finest soldier in all Europe. He knew it, but it did not make him self-concerned, only proud that he was a representative of a great race, the embodiment of the will of the Nation whose uniform he wore. He saw France, unabashed and unafraid, strong, wholesome, generous, conscious of his strength, yet gentle—except when there was fighting to be done. Sam Browne belts were not popular with him. Some of his officers, newly come to rank, were not equal to their tasks, but he always was. By his sublime courage, his unfailing optimism, and his abiding faith that nothing could withstand the United States of America he smashed through to every objective, and would have gone to Berlin had not the armistice stopped his victorious advance. As a "scrap of paper" had been Germany's downfall, so another scrap of paper saved her from reaping the whirlwind she had started. Of this we are certain—never again will any nation which saw the American soldier in action challenge him without a realization of what that challenge means.

While we remain loyal to our institutions and adhere to the principles laid down by the fathers in their conception of constitutional government; while we render willing obedience to established law and stand steadfast against the malign forces of disorder, our individual liberty and our national independence and sovereignty will continue unimpaired. While we cherish the memory of the patriotic sacrifice of those who offered their lives to duty and remember the unselfish service of our people, determined to surrender all, to render all for country in its hour of trial, despite dangers that may arise or crises that may threaten, we can look into the unfathomed years with assured confidence that the American Republic will endure, a guiding star for the civilizations of the world.

I know of no way more fitting or appropriate in which to close the series of addresses on the war it has been my privilege to make, than to quote the eloquent words of Gen. Pershing on the occasion of his receiving the thanks of Congress:

"The burdens that fell to the lot of our soldiers have been heavy, and the way beset by many obstacles, but faith in the righteousness of our cause and trust in Almighty God have given us courage and inspiration.

"The trials of battle demanded Spartan endurance and utmost self-sacrifice. Never have men faced a more difficult task nor borne greater hardship, and never have troops shown a finer spirit of willingness or more resolute purpose.

"The might of America lay not only in her numbers and her wealth but also in the spirit of the people and their determination to succeed at whatever cost. While every man who went to France courageously did his part, behind him were millions of others eager to follow, all supported by a loyal people who deprived themselves to sustain our armies and to succor our allies.

"Whether billeted in French, Belgian, or Italian villages, or in the camps of England, our young men have left behind them a standard of frankness, of integrity, of gentleness, and of helpfulness, which will give the other nations of the world a firmer belief in the sincerity of our motives.

"The benefits flowing from the experience of our soldiers will be broadly felt. They have returned in the full vigor of their

manhood, strong and clean. In the community of effort, men from all walks of life have learned to know and to appreciate each other. Through their patriotism, discipline, and association they have become virile, confident, and broadminded. Rich in the consciousness of honorable public service, they will bring into the life of our country a deeper love for our institutions and a more intelligent devotion to the duties of citizenship.

"To you, gentlemen of the Congress, we owe the existence and the maintenance of our armies in the field. With a clear conception of the magnitude of the struggle, you adopted the draft as the surest means of utilizing our man power. You promptly enacted wise laws to develop and apply our resources to the best effect. You appropriated the fabulous sums required for military purposes. Many of your Members visited our armies in the field and cheered us by their interest and sympathy. You *made possible the* organization and the operations by which victory was achieved.

"The various staffs, bureaus, and departments, with all their personnel, are deserving of especial acknowledgment for the ability with which their problems were met. The officers and soldiers who served at home are entitled to their full share in the victory. There existed a unity of purpose between our Government in all of its branches and the command of the troops in the field that materially hastened the end.

"Our Navy performed a brilliant part in transporting troops and supplies and in maintaining our sea communications. The Army was convoyed across the seas with the maximum of safety and comfort and with incredibly small loss.

"A special tribute is due to those benevolent men and women who ministered to the needs of our soldiers at home and abroad. The welfare societies, maintained by a generous public, gave us invaluable aid. In our hospitals the surgeons and nurses, both permanent and temporary, served with a skill and fidelity that will ever be worthy of our grateful remembrance.

"Business and professional men abandoned their private interests and gave their service to the country. Devoted men, women, and even children, often in obscure positions, zealously labored to increase the output of ships, munitions, war material, and food supplies, while the press and the pulpit stimulated patriotic enthusiasm.

"Our admiration goes out to our war-worn allies, whose tenacity after three years of conflict made possible the effectiveness of our effort. Through their loyal support and hearty cooperation a genuine spirit of comradeship sprang up among us which should firmly unite the peoples as it did their armies.

"The cheerfulness and fortitude of our wounded were an inspiration and a stimulus to their comrades. Those who are disabled should become the affectionate charge of our people, whose care they have so richly earned. Let us in sympathy remember the widows and the mothers who to-day mourn the loss of their husbands and sons.

"Our hearts are filled with reverence and love for our triumphant dead. Buried in hallowed ground which their courage redeemed, their graves are sacred shrines that the Nation will not fail to honor.

"The glorious record made in the fight for our treasured ideals will be a precious heritage to posterity. It has welded together our people and given them a deeper sense of nationality. The solidity of the Republic and its institutions in the test of a world war should fill with pride every man and woman living under its flag. The great achievements, the high ideals, the sacrifices of our Army and our people belong to no party and to no creed. They are the Republic's legacy to be sacredly treasured and carefully transmitted to future generations."

PILGRIMS.

For oh, when the war will be over
  We'll go and we'll look for our dead;
We'll go when the bee's on the clover,
  And the plume of the poppy is red;
We'll go when the year's at its gayest,
  When meadows are laughing with flow'rs;
And there where the crosses are greyest,
  We'll seek for the cross that is ours.

For they cry to us: "Friends, we are lonely,
  A-weary the night and the day;
But come in the blossom-time only,
  Come when our graves will be gay;
When daffodils all are a-blowing,
  And larks are a-thrilling the skies,
Oh, come with the hearts of you glowing,
  And the joy of the Spring in your eyes.

But never, oh, never come sighing,
  For ours was the Splendid Release;
And oh, but 'twas joy in the dying
  To know we were winning you Peace!
So come when the valleys are sheening,
  And fledged with the promise of grain;
And here where our graves will be greening,
  Just smile and be happy again."

And so, when the war will be over,
  We'll seek for the Wonderful One;
And maiden will look for her lover,
  And mother will look for her son;
And there will be end to our grieving,
  And gladness will gleam over loss,
As—glory beyond all believing!
  We point . . . to a name on a cross.

—Robert W. Service.

LETTERS FROM A QUAKER DOUGHBOY TO HIS MOTHER.

[Pvt. W. F. T., Fifty-fifth Company, Second Battalion, Fifth Regiment United States Marines; member Pershing's composite regiment.]

PARIS ISLAND, S. C., *June 4, 1918—6.15 a. m.*

DEAREST PARENTS: Well, it is raining hard, the first rain we have had since we have been here, and it is a heavenly relief; the heat has been something fearful, never less than 95 all day long, and such a sun, it just seems to burn you up; but with all that, it is not so bad. Excuse the change of ink, but mine went dry, like the country.

We drill all the time and will soon be good soldiers. We are on the drill grounds at least five hours a day and the rest of the time is all taken up with work, except a few hours, which we have to ourselves, and you are so tired then that you go right to bed. This life will sure make a man of you if it doesn't ruin you.

We had to go down and wash our clothes yesterday, and they make sure that you have them very clean; if they are not, the officer throws them on the ground and walks on them, takes your name, and makes you wash them again.

We will be here in this camp for about three weeks; then at the main camp for two weeks; then two weeks on the range; then maybe a 15-day leave; then Texas or Quantico, or heaven knows where we may go.

We had a little storm last night, but it is clear and hot now. Will close, as inspection is here. Lots of love.

BILL.

—

PARIS ISLAND, S. C.

DEAREST PARENTS: Well, it is raining again, and we are having a little rest, and it is very welcome.

What do you think? I have been made a squad leader in my company, and that may mean a corporal in a regular fighting company; it is the first step in promotion, and I am glad to get it.

I met the battalion chaplain yesterday and he asked me what religion I had, and I told him I was a Quaker, and he said from all he heard the people were proud of the fighting Quakers.

We went for another swim yesterday and it was fine, but not nice walking home, as the sand got in our feet and hurt.

The sun is out now and I imagine we will get a good three-hour drill after "chow," but don't mind, as I am getting to enjoy it now.

A brigadier general inspected our tents this p. m. and we are making ours look just as neat as possible.

This is by far the nicest service that anyone could get in; there is a moderate amount of swearing, but only when one has a real cause to swear does he swear; I have heard no dirty stories as yet, and as far as I can see there is none of it in camp. Will close, as "chow" is ready.

Your loving son,

BILL.

JUNE 5.

—

AUGUST 30, 1918.

The ship on which I sailed has arrived safely overseas.

Your ever loving son,

BILLY.

—

FRANCE, *August 30, 1918.*

DEAREST PARENTS: Well, I suppose you have received my card stating that I have arrived safely, and this will relieve your minds as to where I am. It was rather sudden, but I could not let you know beforehand, as I could not telegraph the news and did not get a chance to write. I am writing now using a mess can for a desk, and so you must excuse this writing. We will be going to a training camp soon. We are in a rest camp now, but we don't seem to get much rest. We had a fine trip over—no rough weather and no submarines. We are now sleeping in our little pup tents, which serve the purpose very well indeed, although they are rather small. If you send me any boxes, send candy, smoking tobacco, and crackers and fruit cake. Either will be welcome, as we are always hungry. It seems to be cloudy most of the time here, but once in a while the sun breaks through.

The population shows the effects of the war here where we are, even if the land does not. My, from what we hear over here the war is well in favor of the Allies now. Is it, now?

Will try and write soon again.

Your own loving son,

BILLY.

—

AUGUST 31, 1918.

DEAREST: Here we are in our little "pup" tents, and it is raining outside. We are still in the same place, but I think we will move soon now. I surely do hope so.

We have good food out here; not much variety, but, all the same, good, wholesome food.

Well, it is getting on to fall now, and it will seem funny not to be going back to Exeter.

The ship we came over on has gone, and our last link with the United States seems gone; we are cut off for a time at least.

You must excuse this dirty paper, but it is pretty hard to keep anything clean around here, as we have no place to keep it.

If the expression "Distance makes the heart grow fonder" is true, I surely love you all at home with a love that can not be expressed in words.

BILLY.

—

FRANCE, *September 22, 1918.*

DEAREST M. AND F.: I expect you have been pretty anxious about not hearing from me for so long. I have had no time at all to write. From our rest camp we went direct to the trenches and went over the top on the third wave. I can't exactly explain how I felt, but was not a bit scared. We lost hardly any men, and of those that we did lose most of them were wounded. We dug ourselves in up on a hill, and here we were a fine target for the Boche guns; but we suffered very little. We are now billeted far behind the lines for an indefinite length of time. I have much to tell you when I get home which I can not put

in my letters, which will probably be few and far between. Do not worry about me, as I have no fear and expect to be home with you within six months. I am now in the regiment that did all the work you read so much about in the papers, and I am proud to be in it. Its name will always bring back proud memories to the hearts of the American people. We do a good deal of hiking over here. We hiked over —— miles last night just to get here, and we have made three other hikes just about as long

We are billeted in barns now, and are making friends with all the different kinds of cooties that ever were made, and they sure are a great pest. Mother, thee won't need worry about ordering meals for me when I get home, as I am going to order all the meals for about two weeks and have just what I want. I will just rest when we are all together again and enjoy life for a few months; then business. When I do come home, I am going to walk right in on you without a word, so you may from now on live in expectation. It sure will be a happy moment for me when I get off the train at old P. W. In this drive I was in—for when we went over the top we started one of the biggest drives the war has yet seen, the barrage the Allies sent over was the largest in the war. It was fierce from the looks of the Hun trenches. We pushed the enemy back about 15 miles in four days, there our —— ——. All the other fronts are the same way too, steadily moving toward the border. I have eaten several meals in German territory already.

All's well, with dear love.

BILLY.

—

MY DEAREST MOTHER: I have now received all the mail that you have written me, as my replacement mail came last night, about 40 letters, and I stayed up until after 12 reading it, and it was just like an evening at home.

Yes; it is a shame that you have not been getting my mail, and I have been writing so often too, two or three times a week. I also got your cable last night, and it was most cheering.

I was thinking about the squad of men I had when we first came over, before we were put into the Fifth; we have had rather hard luck, for out of the eight men, two have been killed, four severely wounded, and two slightly wounded. I feel sorry for the families of the two dead heroes, for they were both nice, refined boys. I can fully realize how you have worried over not getting mail, for I had the same worry for four months; of course, yours have been worse, for your thoughts must have had me in some tight places, and you were right, but by God's good will and your love I came through O. K. I guess the most narrow escape I had was at Thiacourt, in the St. Mihiel drive. A boy and myself were down there on a detail while the Germans were shelling the town very heavily. We heard a big shell coming and got up close to a wall. (Bill as a runner showed the way to the boy who had been detailed to take water to the front line.)

Bu-r-m—Bang! We had our faces pressed up against the wall, and when I looked to see if Ted was O. K. I saw him on the ground with his head blown entirely off; it was a terrible sight, and I thought, suppose it had been me, and I thought of you two at home. I then did a thing which was very hard to do. I first carried the body to a hole, then the head. I nearly died carrying that bloody head of my friend. I put it in the hole with the body and covered it up, and put a little white stone, with a piece of a board on the grave for a marker, and said: "Greater love has no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends." I then went back to those dark, lonely trenches or little single holes in the ground, and on the way back I cried for that dear, dead boy back there in his lonesome grave, real tears, the first cry I have had in France.

Oh, how I long to get back to you and try and forget some of the horrible things I have seen. Will close, as I am tired and must go to bed. All my love.

BILLY.

—

DEAR MRS. THAYER:

I am very sorry to write that Billy was wounded October 5; so far as I can find out, the wound was slight, so do not worry if you do not hear from him for a time; tell him I was also hit twice, and am in the hospital now. Billy and all our boys will be home soon, as the war is almost finished. Billy is a real man, Mrs. Thayer, and a son to be proud of.

Sincerely,

Private BENJAMIN F. SCOTT,
Fifty-fifth Company, Fifth Regiment,
United States Marines.

—

BASE HOSPITAL NO. 27,
Angers, France, October 5, 1918.

DEAREST M. AND F.:

I have a bed, a nice soft bed with sheets and blankets, and it seems as if I am in Heaven.

We started a drive in the Champaigne, one of the German strongholds, and we sure did drive for the Germans are now some 20 miles farther back than when we started. We started on the 1st; on the 3d I was wounded in the back with a piece of high-explosive shell. The wound is not dangerous, only painful, but the doctor says the pain will not last long. Six of us were lying in a shell hole when a big 6-inch shell exploded about 10 feet away from us; three of the boys were hurt, not badly; I was one. This is a fine place, good food, good care is taken of us, and above all we are away from that terrible front line. I have been over the top five times within five weeks, and I have had enough. This last time we were under a steady shell fire for 68 hours, a terrible strain on our nerves.

From the looks of things now, we will all see home before many months are up, and I think this division, the Second, will be one of the first ones to get home. I sure do hope so. Am a little tired now, so will close and write again in a few days. Do not worry the least bit, as I am all right, and in a place where there is no danger.

Your own loving,

BILLY.

—

HOSPITAL 27, *October 11, 1918.*

DEAREST M. AND F.: Got up and walked some to-day, and I am sure feeling fine; the long rest away from the front line is doing me good.

I think our division is going to be cited again for the good work it did in our last drive; it was our division that started the big drive in the Champagne which you have read so much about; the French were with us. In one place where we had to lie down in shell holes we were so mixed up that there was a blue devil in the same hole with me; the hole seemed small for two, but we got into it just as if we had been two brothers, which in a way we are—brothers in arms. I think that instead of getting a motor cycle when I get home I will fix up a nice room, buy some more books, etc.—things that will be of use to me in the future life. Don't you think that is a better plan?

We have not been paid for about two months, so when we do get it it will be quite a nice sum, and there is not much to spend it on over here. All you can get is wine, and I have not wasted one sou on that, and do not intend to. I have not had one drink of liquor in France, and am glad of it, dearest mother and father. I am living over here as I know you would want me to. I would not be ashamed to let you see a moving picture of my life over here, but you sure would be shocked at some of the hardships your gay young man has gone through. I will tell you all pretty soon, I hope. The fall here in France reminds me of that in New Hampshire at our place. I have seen some lovely color, not so bright, but just as many colors. I am worried about Scotty; I do not know whether he is wounded or not, as I did not see him when I was carried off. I wish I knew where he was and if he was hit. I hope he was as lucky as I was, and did not get hurt very badly. I have often thought, mother mine, which would be the sadder when the war is over, the mother who had a son buried in France or a mother who had a son who was a slacker. I would rather have my son dead than a slacker, and I guess most all feel that way.

Will close and try and write again soon.

BILLY.

—

BASE HOSPITAL NO. 27, FRANCE.

DEAREST M. AND F.:

I leave the hospital to-day for a replacement camp, where I will wait until I am able to get back to my company. I am entirely well, and feel much better for the good rest I have had while here.

It now looks as if we were able to see light at last, for it looks as if peace was coming nearer to end this bloody fight and appalling slaughter. I sure do hope that the Germans are about to surrender. I don't see how they can help it, at the rate they are retreating now. They leave all behind them and run. In the last drive I was in we took 28,000 prisoners and over 200 big guns. All this was done in a few days too.

I surely look forward to getting home and being with thee and Dad. I fear my nerves are sadly unstrung; it is the fearful explosions that do it when we are being shelled by Fritz; then there is always that feeling of whether you will get there or not; you do not notice that while going over the top, but when you lie in a hole for a couple of hours, with big shells exploding around, then is when you do a lot of thinking. You do not want to, but you can't help it. Its funny, but I always think about the good old times we used to have in New Hampshire. It all comes back to me just like a big history book were in front of me all the while. One good thing is that we do not stay in the front line very long; four days and nights is the most I have had. When we come back from the front, we do a lot of hiking and at the end we get billeted in some pretty little French town 10 or 15 miles behind the lines. Here we do a little drilling, have numerous inspections, and above all, we eat, for it is here that we have good food, making up for the little we get while at the front. I have been three days on one box of hard tack and one canteen full of water; most of that went the first day, and we were very hungry and thirsty the day we got out. The number of airplanes over here is huge; when you are at the front, you can not look up without seeing 10 or 12 in the air. The fights we see in the air are very exciting, but it gives you a funny feeling when you see one or the other come down in flames. When we were at ——, we shot one down with rifle fire; the pilot was wounded in 11 places, but the man lived; a soldier is a pretty hard thing to kill for all you hear.

I love you with all my heart, and am living as I know you would want me to, and again I know I will be glad later that I lived a good life while I was here, where there were so many temptations. My motto is, "Keep your gun and your mind clear." All my love, dear folks,

BILLY.

—

EVACUATION CAMP,
Angers, France, October 22, 1918.

MOTHER DEAREST: My, I will be glad to get back to the company, for I may have a letter there from thee, which I am very anxious to get. I sent a Christmas card yesterday, which you put on a little box you can send me Christmas.

I wrote Uncle Fred a nice letter this morning as I think he is interested in what we do over here. He has seen the kind of life we lead and knows what it is. We take a walk each morning here around part of the town; Angers is a pretty place—by far the nicest I have seen in France yet; the others were all dirty like the slums of New York.

We are all very anxious for the war to end, but still we do not want it to end until Germany is licked all around, and it begins to look as if she was. We will have lots to tell when we get home. I can just picture us sitting around a nice meal, then I will tell you all about it, but the good meal part looks best to me; we have good enough food, but always the same; it will be variety that will be so nice.

I have lots of plans made which I may carry out when I get home, then again I may not, but it is fun to make them anyway.

I have one worry, and that is about Scotty; I wish I knew if he is all right. Going through together what we fellows have to go through makes you very fond of your "pal." If we get through all right, I will want you to meet him, for he is a fine boy, indeed, a nice, clean, straightforward fellow, one you can trust at all times.

I am well and happy as conditions permit, but none of your friends are around with you when you are away from your own platoon, the rest of the fellows who were in my platoon happened to get to some other hospital; of this I am very sorry. I will feel much better when I get back with them. Do not worry about me, I will come back to you all right. I have had two dreams about home and both of them were about my return, and above all my great love for you two and yours for me will carry me through all danger; and best of all, I think the war is over.

Your own,

BILLY.

—

EVACUATION CAMP,
Angers, France, October 25, 1918.

DEAREST M. AND F.: Still here, but am entirely well, and am just waiting to be sent away. About another week, I guess, then a week or so in getting back to my company. We just came back from our

daily walk, and it was a pretty walk, too. Out through an old woods, under big trees, that are now in their full autumn color, and they are very pretty indeed. We went for about half a mile, then fell out for a half-hour rest, in which we just walked around near where we fell out, we got back just in time for lunch, so now I have the rest of the p. m. to myself, so I thought that a letter to you would always be welcome.

Two propaganda balloons (I don't know if that is the way to spell it, but I mean the balloons that we send into the enemy's lines with news) went over and we do not know whether they were ours or the Huns. They are about the size of a Fourth of July balloon.

My, what a success the loan was! It sure cheered us up to know that you stand behind us so strongly, and it will not do the Huns any good when they find it out, either. Mother, if thee sees any good war pictures in New York that are not too expensive, will thee get one once in a while for me, as I want them in my room when I get home. A good way to get some is to buy that English magazine when it has an unusually pretty colored picture in it.

How hard it is to write letters! You can say so little that is on your mind. If I could only get some of your letters I would be able to write more interesting ones than I do, but you know that I am all right and intend to stay all right until I get home. Then, after going through all this, I will probably catch cold and feel miserable for a few days. Wouldn't that be funny? Will close and rest a little, and will write again to-morrow. More letters are better than a few long ones, and then I may have some more news.

Yours son,

BILLY.

—

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, *November 16, 1918.*

DEAREST PARENTS: I have received both of your letters, and it was a blessing to get them—the first mail I have received since I have been in France. They were both fine letters and very cheering to your boy over here.

"The war is over." My, how good that sounds to us boys who have been fighting so long. I have lived through it all, and, thank God, I will see you again and be able to tell you all about it. There were times indeed when my life was not worth much; but these are all over, so let us be happy and look forward to that joyful meeting we will have some time in the near future.

I will now try and tell you how the end of the war came to the Fifth Marines, fighting on the Meuse River. I got back from the hospital just in time to get in the last great battle of the war. The night before we went over the top for the last time was spent in a big, dark woods. Here we underwent 10 hours of the most frightful artillery fire I have ever been in, the Germans using everything from a 1-pound shell to great 10-inch shells (sea bags). It was in this woods that several hundred Americans were killed and hundreds wounded. We went over the top at about midnight in a fog so thick that you could not see 10 feet in front of you. The Germans at once opened up with their machine guns and caused some loss. We went down into a field bordering the Meuse River and ran into a German barrage almost as bad as the first one. Our engineers had put two pontoon bridges across the river. Over there we went, our platoon being the first to cross. After crossing the river we lay along the bank for a while, then walked up for about a mile. We rested here for a couple of hours, and it was here that we captured a German, who, we think, saved all our lives. It was then the morning of the 11th, about 7 o'clock, the day the treaty was signed. We had planned to take our objective, which was a hilltop about half a mile away. The German said not to do it, as the war would be over at 11 o'clock. We had heard rumors of this but were not sure, so decided to wait. While we lay there we could hear the boom of our guns and the screaming of the German shells, which were exploding just across the river.

At about 10 minutes of 11 we all began to get nervous, as it was life or death to us if they did not cease at 11, for we would have been terribly cut up if we had taken the hill, for it was full of mines and machine guns. At 7 minutes of 11 by my watch—which I could hardly hold still enough to see, I was so nervous—there was a final roar; all was quiet, not a gun broke that heavenly stillness: then from the hillside above us poured hundreds of gray-clad men singing and shouting, "Le guerre finis (French, so we could know what they meant). It was then that I first saw Germans that we did not try and kill. They came down, started shaking hands and swapping rings, etc. This ended the greatest war in history, and I thank God that I lived to see the end and to know that I could once again see all that is dear to me.

This letter is written in German ink, on German paper, and is written with a German pen, and will be mailed from a town that has been in the hands of the Germans for four long years. As we go through these towns we are given flowers and blessed by the poor French, who, I fear, have been badly treated by the Germans. One old lady told me that she got only enough flour every 25 days to bake one good-sized loaf of bread. They live on cabbage and turnips. I at once gave her my meal ration of good bread.

Give my love to all. It is beginning to snow now, my first snow in France.

Your own man child,

BILLY.

I am just the same boy you sent away last summer, only a little more settled, I guess. Feel like staying at home more and not "gadding around," as dear, middle-aged Dad would say. (Not old, middle aged.) So is my darling mother.

Dad, I am going to bring you a 5-pound box of peanut brittle when I come home.

BILL.

—

SEGENDORF, GERMANY, *December 20.*

MY DEAR BRGTHER GEORGE,
Private, United States Army:

My, it has been a long while since I have written you, but then the past six months I have been pretty busy all the time.

I will try to tell you in a few words what I have been through since I have been in Europe. I landed at Brest August 27, and went into camp there for 10 days. From here we were sent in box cars up to within hiking distance of the St. Mihiel front. We were on this front for five days, being pretty heavily shelled; but that is about all. It was here that the company I was in shot down a Hun plane with rifle fire. Details I will tell you when I see you. We were billeted after this drive for about two weeks, then proceeded to the Champagne front to take Mount Blanc, where the French would not advance. We took it, but paid heavily. It was at Mount Blanc that I was wounded. I was hit below the knee on the morning of the fourth day of the drive by machine-gun bullet; went to the regimental dressing station at Somme-Py (it was here that we went over the top on the first day); was dressed, and a few hours later skipped and got back to the front line.

We went over again in the morning, and at 2.30 p. m. I was hit in the hip with a piece of shrapnel. The shell exploded very close, killing three and wounding two—another fellow and myself. About four hours later I woke up back at Somme-Py, feeling pretty stiff. My leg felt rather stiff, and I asked for a look at it, as I was then being dressed. It was a wound about 4 inches long, and a piece of shell had gone in and glanced off the bone and stopped. I have the piece now. From Somme-Py we had a tiresome journey to Angers, where I remained nearly six weeks. I got back to my outfit just in time to get in the last few days of the great Meuse drive, which was indeed a hot one. We were under fierce artillery fire right up until 11 o'clock November 11. About a week after fighting ceased we started on our hike into Germany and finally through the Rhine. We have been in this town about a week, and I think we may stay here until we are relieved to go home. Oh, George, what a day it will be when we all get together again! I have seen so much blood and terror that it will be like heaven to get back to our dear mother and father, won't it, brother dear? There were times when I gave up all hope of seeing any of you again, but I was lucky enough to get there, and now that it is over, I am glad that I went through it. Will close now, as I want to get a letter home. I pray God that we will all be together soon.

Your affectionate

BILL.

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SEGENDORF, GERMANY, *December 26, 1918.*

DEAREST MOTHER: Now that the war is over and you know that I am safe, I will tell you about my trip back from Angers. I got aboard a train at Angers—first-class passage, think of that—where before I have always ridden in a box car carrying 40 men or 8 horses. From Angers I went to Lamaris, a large camp where new troops are outfitted, and wounded also. I remained here four days, sleeping on a floor and lining up for my meals with 4,000 other fellows. I have stood in chow line as long as three hours, and it rained every day I was there. From Lamaris I went to Verennes, a very interesting trip indeed, for I made the jaunt, 100 miles, riding in a first-class train. The latter part was made on a sand car, which, by the way, was full of nice wet sand. I spent a day and a night on this, rolling up in my blankets during the night. Reached Verennes in the late afternoon—that is, what is left of it, for it has been bombarded by both the Allies and the Germans off and on for four years. It is only a few miles from Verdun. As I said, I reached there late in the afternoon, was given a place to sleep in a tin house full of hay. It was fine and soft, and I was just in the middle of a nice nap when an explosion so fierce that it knocked my cap off—I always sleep with my hat on when sleeping in hay, for several reasons—broke the stillness of the night. We were being bombed by the Huns. They dropped four in all, and every one fell within 500 yards of my berth. Not a person was killed—several hurt. One went off and a car full of jam was entirely ruined. We got the jam in pails the next day. I was here four days and nights, and we were bombed three of the nights. The last night one of the machines was hit by an antiaircraft shell and fell. The pilot and bomber were both killed, one instantly and the other died on the way to the hospital.

From Verennes I had a 70-mile ride on a truck full of rations for the men on the line. Went to Fosse, just where regimental headquarters was, and from there to Beaumont, 3 miles from where we crossed the Meuse on the night of the 10th. Here we were shelled by the Germans all night, at intervals of 2 minutes between each shell. We had just entered the town when the first shell fell; it was a big one, made a hole big enough to put the whole truck in and killed 7 mules, wounded 17 men, and ruined 2 ambulances that were standing there. Some one yelled at us that we had 2 minutes before the next one; we went on, and sure enough, in exactly 2 minutes another came utterly destroying a small church, not an unusual thing for a shell to do.

From Beaumont I went to the front line alone at 4 o'clock in the morning. The crossing of the Meuse was set for that day, and my dear pals in the Fifth Marines had gone over the top at about 3 a. m. It took me 2 hours to go about 2 miles, half the time was spent on my face in the ditch, as all the back area was being heavily shelled. It was very dark and foggy when I got where they had crossed the river. It was easy to tell the place for many bodies lay by the way. Oh, such fine men to be sacrificed for those pigs who fired directly at them with their artillery from a hill on the other side. The Germans told us later that they had direct range on us with 27 big guns. The machine-gun fire was not so heavy when I got there as it was when the boys had crossed, so I managed to get over unhurt but with a bullet hole through my coat sleeve just cutting the skin. I did not know where my company was, so I spent the rest of the morning in a nice big shell hole, that is, until 11 o'clock, for this was the great day on which the fighting ceased. After 11 o'clock I joined the company, and was sure glad to see my friends and all the boys. They are the finest fighters in the world, the Yanks are.

I have told you before what happened after 11, so I will not write it again. You can let this go in the "Guide" if you wish to, so the people in Port can see that their boys fought hard right to the end.

Will close, as it is 11.15 p. m. and I am tired.

Lots of love, dears,

BILLY.

—

JANUARY 25, 1919.

MY DARLING: So thee had influenza? Well, its lucky I did not know it until it was over, for I would have been in the hospital with a nervous breakdown instead of some harmless mumps, the swelling of which has entirely gone down, but I have to stay here 14 days. I have only been here 4 now, so that means 10 days more of rest for me. I sure did have a fine Christmas from you all; just listen, the money—$20, $5, from Aunt Jessie, 4 cakes from England, candy from uncle, his address was shown on the carton, I will write and thank him for them, but I know who the real, dear giver was, and best of all the little Xmas box with the watch in it. This I got first; just mentioned it last.

As I lie in bed now I look right out on the Rhine, which at most times is full of queer looking boats going up slowly, for the current is very swift, and going down rapidly. It is a queer river, such a funny color, and so treacherous looking. I guess all things German are alike, including the Germans themselves. I will tell thee a horrible sight I saw enacted on the battle field near Verdun.

Two men were carrying a stretcher bearing a wounded Hun. I was looking at them without much interest, for we saw so many cases like it, when suddenly I tried to call out, but could not even utter a sound. The German pulled a big automatic out of his clothes and shot that brave stretcher boy in the back, killing him instantly; the other man

did a thing which some might have considered cruel. I think it was too good for the Hun. Being a stretcher bearer, he had no arms, so he picked up a club, and struck the Hun in the face with the end of the stick. From then on the Hun had a hole for a face; he had no face at all, just a bloody hole, and I looked at that hole with delight; they then dumped him off on the ground, and about two minutes after a high-explosive shell did for him, blew him to pieces. Such is the reward of the wicked. I am going to get dad a nice knife here; they have beauties over here, and it would be nice for him to have a knife from Coblentz. I have an amethyst breastpin for thee, a plain but unique setting, and a lovely stone. I have things from the battle field for Bob and George and Seth, etc. Just small things, but from the front, which will please them more than things I could buy in stores. I have a fine iron cross that I found at the Champagne the day I was wounded; about an hour before it came off a dead officer. I hope they don't keep us over here much longer, for it is terribly tiresome, and home is always in our minds; and, mother, oh, that word; it keeps me alive, just to know that she is waiting for me; thy kiss when I get back will bring heaven to earth for me. Be careful, my darling, don't work too hard; thee has done so much, let the others do some. God bless and keep thee for me, dear. Thy own,

BILLY.

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SEGENDORF, *February 21, 1919.*

DAD: Two fine letters from you in the last two days. You always have so much news to tell; they are just like a nice story; mother's are just the same. My, I didn't really know that you thought that I was really lost, but I got a letter from M. F. to-night, and she said that she felt as if her own brother had been lost while you were so worried about me, and she seemed quite pleased to know that I had been found, if you may call it such. I am so glad that you liked my letters and think them interesting. I try to make them so, but am not much on writing descriptions, but will be able to tell you some fine stories when I get back. I intend to write my experience on three fronts in a little notebook; then I will be able to read them to you, just a little personal account of these three drives. Tell mother I think her idea about tan for my den is fine; it will go well with me, too. I also intend to try a brown suit when I get home; I think it would go pretty well with me, and I have never tried it before.

Will now tell you a little story about the Champagne front, rather an experience than a story. At about 7 o'clock the night of September 27, we got into some French trucks and rode until, I should say, about 1 o'clock in the morning. After getting off the truck we hiked about 15 miles, passing through several ruined towns and big woods absolutely torn to pieces. We took up a position in reserve of the Fourth French Army, under Gen. Gourand. We remained here in single-man dugouts for two days and were not bothered by the German artillery at all. On the night of the 29th we moved up in support, and here the real hardships of the front came to us again. For two days we had no hot food at all. Scotty and I got so hungry that we went out and collected the bread that the French had thrown away, scraped the dirt off it, and then ate it with relish. We also ate the "monkey meat," canned meat they had left, a very foolish stunt, for it had been opened and left in cans for two days; but hunger forces anything. Well, going over as soon as we got to our position I got a gas watch—if they threw over gas shells, I was to give the alarm and we would don our masks. We were on the bank of a railroad track; the bank was about 40 feet high and offered fine shelter. As I was saying, I got the first watch and cautiously climbed up on the bank and stood up there absolutely still, as we were so near the lines that a Hun sniper could easily see me if I moved. It was a clear night, with a lovely full moon, almost as light as day, and I must have been a fine target silhouetted on the bank. Scotty called me. He was in our little dugout, which we shared. I turned and looked down the bank. Swish, thud, went a bullet and lodged itself in a telephone post. After that I stayed flat on my stomach looking out over the battle field, which was aflood with the light of star shells and was a very weird sight; and the lone crash of a rifle now and then, and once every so often the tap, tap, tap of a machine gun. At 5 o'clock the next morning we went over the top, and as we went down on an old track in extended order we were all whistling a merry tune to help cheer ourselves up. I felt more like Chopin's Funeral March, and I wondered if his march would have been any different if he had seen these terrible sights. In the place where we went over the French sent out tanks to destroy the pill boxes—machine-gun nests. They sent out 28 of them, and the Germans destroyed 26 of them with direct fire from their famous Austrian 88's. Then we went over. Will tell you the rest later. All my love,

BILLY.

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SEGENDORF, GERMANY, *March 16, 1919.*

MOTHER MINE: Well, I have seen Pershing. He reviewed the Second Division a few days ago, and it was a very impressive affair indeed. He said we looked the best of any of the troops that he had inspected, and they numbered about 750,000. He also complimented our captain on the appearance of the Fifty-fifth Company.

Ben has gone home, and I miss him a good deal; we were such close friends, having been through so much together.

To-day I took a long trip up the Rhine, and it was beautiful indeed. I wish thee could have seen it.

I think it is fine that thee is going west with Uncle Fred, but be careful and do not overdo thyself, for I want thee well when I get back. I have had several chances to go "west" myself while over here, but something prevented it. (Joke.)

With dear love,

BILLY.

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A BIRTHDAY LETTER TO MY DARLING MOTHER, WRITTEN A YEAR TO THE DAY AFTER MY ENTRANCE INTO THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

COBLENZ, *June 1, 1919.*

MY DEAREST: Thy birthday letter came last night, and what a letter it was, dear.

Thee said George had a locket that he kept while he was over here. Well, I have a little picture of thee that has seen its hard times. During the fighting it was rolled up and put inside of an empty cartridge and tied around my neck, because if I should have been badly wounded and unconscious my clothes might have been taken off without my knowing it, and I would not have lost it for anything. It has also been inside the lining of my gas mask. It was there the night of the big German counter-attack at Mont Blanc Ridge, in Champagne. During the attack a great deal of gas was sent over, and we had our masks off and on for the greater part of the night. It was in this counter-attack, the night of October 3, a year ago, that we pulled off a new stunt. When the Germans came over we went out to meet them, instead of waiting for them. It all happened in the dead of night, the only light being from the star shells and the very red light that bursting shells make. The Germans were so surprised at our new way that they did not put up much of a fight and went back to their trenches, but we followed and gained 2 kilometers that we were supposed to have taken the next day. For this our regiment was cited by the French.

It was here that I bayoneted the only man that I killed in that way. It happened this way: The gunnery sergeant and I were in a shell hole a little in advance of the rest. A man had been wounded on our left and one of the men of the Red Cross ambulance unit went out there under that fierce fire and brought him in. While he was doing this the Germans let up in their fire. The man, thinking that they were respecting the Red Cross on his arm, stood up after depositing the wounded man on the stretcher. Then, as he bent over to pick up his end of the stretcher, a German machine gunner opened up on him and put 16 bullets in the middle of his back. Well, the gunner and I saw the machine gunner at the same time. He was about 100 feet from us, but we just saw red at that low-down trick of his. We did not hesitate a bit, but got right up and ran right at him. The sergeant took him from the right and I took him on the left. He turned his gun on the sergeant, but had to stop and put in a new belt of shells. Here was my chance. I was about 6 feet from him when he was ready to fire again. If I had waited to bring my rifle up and sight it, he would have killed the sergeant, so I took my rifle and threw it with all my force, just a chance that it would kill him or stop his firing. It stopped him. The bayonet struck him full in the back; it was going with such force that it went right through him. It saved the sergeant, though, so bother the Dutchman. It was the first Hun I ever killed at close range, but I did not bat an eye. He got what was coming to him, and I thank God that I was given the chance to avenge that lad he had killed.

About an hour after this the German counter-attack came. The gunner that was with me was killed, and I got a small piece of shell splinter behind the knee, which I got fixed up, and came back to the front again, for I could not think of the boys up there without me; but I had to leave them the next day; but as I was unconscious when I left I did not know it. I am glad I was, for I would not have wanted to leave; but I would have had to just the same, on account of the great loss of blood, for I lay wounded in a ditch for two hours before they found me, and when they did get me I had to crawl the last hundred yards to the dressing station, as both my stretcher bearers were killed by a shell and I was thrown out of the stretcher. It was the explosion of this shell that I got something that I have never told you about. I was stone deaf for two weeks and coughed up blood for about four days; could eat nothing at all for about a week. In 20 days I lost 38 pounds; it does not seem possible, but when I went in I weighed 150 and when I got back to Angers I weighed 112. I was a skeleton. Nothing but bones. Now I have told you something that I was not going to tell you until I got home. I did not even tell Uncle Town while I was with him, but as this is a birthday letter to my darling, I had to tell her the biggest thing that ever happened to me in my life, and it happened in the last year of my teens. God bless thee, my darling; I so often thank God that I was spared to thee and Dad. It was a close shave, but I got there O. K., and I guess it was God and your love that did it. I have been in hell, but I am the same Bill that left you a year ago.

I am sending some pictures taken here in Coblenz when Gen. Foch was here. They are pretty good, and I don't believe you have any actual photos of him back in the States taken by some one you know and who loves you. I will send them under separate cover.

Well, this is quite a letter and you don't know what love goes with it. The love of a soldier for the dearest mother and father in the world. I have so much to tell you that I can't write it. Love to George and F. K.'s.

BILL.

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THE MARINE CORPS IN THE WAR.

At the close of hostilities, November 11, 1918, the total enlisted strength of the Marine Corps was 70,474, inclusive of reservists. These men were enlisted or enrolled from the different States in the proportions given below:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Alabama	0.46	Nebraska	0.70
Arizona	.31	Nevada	.14
Arkansas	.44	New Jersey	1.89
California	5.36	New Hampshire	.11
Colorado	1.85	New Mexico	.04
Connecticut	.36	New York	14.68
Delaware	.11	North Carolina	.72
District of Columbia	.65	North Dakota	.34
Florida	.17	Ohio	8.88
Georgia	.98	Oklahoma	.57
Illinois	8.31	Oregon	2.31
Idaho	.82	Pennsylvania	10.95
Indiana	1.84	Rhode Island	.10
Iowa	.91	South Carolina	.10
Kansas	1.10	South Dakota	.22
Kentucky	.89	Tennessee	2.98
Louisiana	1.21	Texas	3.45
Maine	.04	Utah	1.32
Massachusetts	3.00	Vermont	.04
Maryland	1.33	Virginia	.85
Michigan	1.94	Washington	2.76
Minnesota	3.95	Wisconsin	1.32
Missouri	6.23	Wyoming	.16
Mississippi	.49	West Virginia	.88
Montana	1.74		

The total number of Marines transferred overseas, including naval personnel serving with the Marine Corps, for duty with the American Expeditionary Forces was 30,821.

Marine Corps aviation squadrons overseas (four bombing and one headquarters squadron), 5; officers, 165; men, 895.

Marine Corps officers serving with Army Air Service, American Expeditionary Forces, 5.

The casualties suffered by the Marine Corps, as reported to November 13, 1919, from all sources, are as follows:

	Officers.		Men.		Total.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Killed in action	46	5.40	1,420	4.91	1,466	4.93
Died of wounds	32	3.31	960	3.32	992	3.32
Died of disease	15	1.98	271	.94	286	.97
Accidentally killed	4	.11	24	.09	26	.09
Died, other causes	2	.22	11	.04	13	.05
Total	99	11.02	2,686	9.30	2,785	9.35
Wounded severely	45	5.07	1,316	4.55	1,361	4.57
Wounded slightly	115	12.68	2,862	10.00	2,977	10.00
Wounded, degree undetermined	276	30.43	5,061	17.50	5,337	17.91
Total	436	48.07	9,239	32.00	9,675	32.47

The above figures show casualties for the total number of officers and men landed in France, using 29,791 as the basis—907 officers, 28,884 enlisted men.

MEMORANDUM ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE COAST GUARD DURING THE WAR.

On April 6, 1917, the date of the declaration of war against Germany by the United States, the entire Coast Guard passed from the control of the Secretary of the Treasury to that of the Secretary of the Navy, and has continued to this date to operate as a part of the Navy. Coast Guard headquarters at Washington has functioned as a bureau of the Navy Department; the various field units, except the depot, academy, office of the supervisor of lifeboats, and the Coast Guard general stores, have operated under the direct command of the heads of certain naval groups in foreign waters and along our coasts.

Plans for the coordination of the Coast Guard and Navy in the event of war had been worked out and were published to the service during the month preceding the war in a confidential order. By it each unit of the Coast Guard was assigned a definite line of action in the general mobilization, whereby all would immediately begin to operate under a naval command specifically named in the order for each unit. The dispatches putting the order into effect were cleared on the day war was declared. Units affected included 22 cruising cutters, 14 harbor cutters and launches, and 280 coast stations, with a personnel of approximately 229 commissioned officers, 404 warrant officers, and 3,500 enlisted men, increased during the war to a maximum of 438 warrant officers and 6,100 enlisted men, with no increase in the number of commissioned officers.

All units affected by the mobilization order were assigned by it to naval districts, but six cruising cutters were within a few days taken from the districts and assigned to the Atlantic Patrol Squadron. Four of these, with two other cruising cutters, were sent abroad for duty in the war zone. These six vessels left the United States individually between the dates of August 15 and September 20, 1917. One of them was sunk in the war zone by enemy action, the others returned to the United States between the dates January 3 and July 1, 1919.

The cutters attached to naval districts acted as patrol vessels on the coast, convoyed and towed along the coast or to offshore points various craft used in connection with the supply fleet, were detailed to hunt for enemy submarines reported on the coast, and were sent, when the necessity arose, to assist vessels in distress.

The coast stations, with their surfman patrols, formed an armed force for observation and communication on the coasts and Great Lakes. They were especially valuable in this respect along the Atlantic seaboard at the times of submarine attacks on our coast. They continued to perform work of rescue and assistance as occasion required. The annual report of the service for the only full fiscal year of active operations in a war status—the report of 1918—shows that the cutters and stations maintained their record in this regard with 1,250 persons rescued from peril and vessels to the value of $15,198,322 assisted, having 11,084 persons on board.

The peace-time batteries of the cruising cutters comprised from two to four 6-pounder guns; these were generally replaced or augmented by larger guns of the 3-inch or 4-inch rapid-fire type to a maximum on a few of the vessels of four 4-inch, this being considered the heaviest battery any of the cutters could carry to advantage. Their armament further included the usual outfit of small arms, machine guns, and depth charges of the 50-pound or 300-pound sizes, varying with the nature of the duties to which they were assigned. To the outfit of small arms on the harbor cutters was added in most cases a 1-pounder gun. Small arms were distributed to the coast stations and carried on patrol by the surfmen.

The communication system of the Coast Guard and the organization which had been created for its maintenance proved of great value in connection with our war measures. At the date of the declaration of war the service had in operation about 1,000 miles of telephone cable and land wire linking up its stations, with connection to commercial exchanges and lines. The system at that time was not sufficiently complete for Coast Defense purposes, and measures were speedily taken to extend and perfect it. To-day it covers the Atlantic coast from Quoddy Head to Key West. All the important lighthouses have land wire or cable run to them linking up with the general system. On the Gulf coast cables were laid and new lines constructed to outlying lighthouses and to all Coast Guard stations. The telephone lines on the Great Lakes were overhauled and extended to include all Coast Guard stations and important light stations. New lines on the Pacific coast were built to the principal light stations, so that communication facilities to all important lookout points are now provided. The Coast Guard lines at present include 3,000 miles of land wire and 400 miles of cable.

The *Tampa*, one of the Coast Guard cutters, was sunk with all hands in the Bristol Channel on the night of September 26, 1918, by enemy torpedo, and 111 officers and men were lost. This was the heaviest single loss suffered by the American naval forces operating in the war zone during the war.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

[Compiled by Mrs. Dean Mason.]

The United States Sanitary Commission, organized to assist the Army Medical Bureau in caring for the wounded, in preserving and restoring health, and securing the general comfort of the soldiers during the trying times of the Civil war, 1861–1865, was the precursor of the American Red Cross. Although as early as 1859 M. Jean Henri Dunant, of Geneva, Switzerland, having witnessed the horrors of war, and with the object in mind of alleviating the suffering of the sick and wounded upon the battle field, published a book, "Un Souvenir de Solferina," in which he vividly described these horrors and proposed that societies should be formed in every country in time of peace to train nurses and to collect supplies in case of need. The result of M. Dunant's agitation was an organization formed after the Geneva Convention, in 1864, and ratified by 14 countries.

So successful was the Sanitary Commission during the Civil War that the Geneva Convention received its representative, who by reports and by photographs was able to demonstrate the practical and efficient work accomplished, thereby allaying the fears of those who thought the plans proposed for Red Cross societies throughout the world impracticable. Many conferences and congresses have been held since this first meeting at Geneva in 1864. In July, 1881, through the heroic efforts of Miss Clara Barton, a Red Cross society was incorporated in the District of Columbia under the name of the "American Association of the Red Cross." Miss Barton, who had herself been a nurse in the Civil War, was appointed its president. In June, 1900, the American National Red Cross was incorporated by act of Congress, and in January, 1905, it was reincorporated and granted a new charter, the one now in force. The international committee at Geneva is regarded as the central committee of all, and the league of Red Cross societies recently formed, with its world-wide opportunity for the amelioration of the conditions of mankind, has grown to such proportions that the original headquarters in Geneva is too small to house its activities.

During the period from 1881 to 1917, the year the United States entered the Great War, it is estimated that the Red Cross expended approximately $18,900 for the alleviation and prevention of human suffering, such as the San Francisco earthquake and fire, in 1906; Chinese famine, 1907; Messina earthquake, 1908; and other great catastrophes needing immediate and organized assistance. The Red Cross is a volunteer relief organization having official Government sanction, and as such assists the Army and Navy whenever called upon, but is not, however, a Government department.

The President of the United States is president of the American Red Cross by election of the general board. Representatives of the State, War, Navy, and Justice Departments of the Government are members of the central committee. All Red Cross accounts are audited by the War Department and an annual report is made to Congress through the Secretary of War.

To facilitate activities during the present World War, on May 10, 1917, President Wilson appointed a War Council of seven members; as chairman, he selected Mr. Henry P. Davison. On March 1, 1919, its work accomplished, the War Council ceased to exist and the society reverted to a peace-time organization.

There are six classes of individual membership: Annual members, at $1 per year; contributing members, at $5 per year; sustaining members, at $10 per year; life members, upon payment of $50; patrons, who pay $100.

During the war the cash contributions of the American people to the support of the Red Cross in less than one year totaled more than $300,000,000. Before the World War the highest membership attained was 328,000, divided among 555 chapters. On November 1, 1917, there were more than 5,000,000 members and 3,287 chapters, and before the armistice was signed there were 20,000,000 members, not including the 8,000,000 school children enrolled in the Junior Red Cross. The tremendous increase in work and responsibility during the war made a new system imperative; accordingly the State, Territorial, and insular activities of the United States and foreign Red Cross chapters were grouped into 14 divisions, each with its own manager, all, however, under the direction of a general manager at Washington.

The future peace program of the Red Cross is to render of permanent service the wonderful organization built up during the war by the loyalty and cooperation of the whole American people; the fulfillment of relief work undertaken for the war veteran and suffering civilian populations in allied countries and at home; a Nation-wide crusade for the promotion of public health, including a vigorous campaign for the extension of the country's nursing facilities, and an expansion of home service for emergency-disaster relief, and to benefit the population in general.

Adding the cost of supplies to the cash contributions during the war makes a total of about $400,000,000 received. The contribution of service—knitting garments, making surgical dressings, and ministering to the soldiers in need—can not be estimated.

Two years before the country entered the war the Red Cross began enrolling its forces for a possible demand. As a result, on April 6, 1917, six complete hospital units were ready for service, and within seven weeks one of these had already reached England on its way to France, thus being the first detachment of the American Army to reach the war zone for active service. The American Red Cross activities abroad covered a wide range. During the conflict it organized 50 base hospitals, 46 ambulance companies, and assisted the Army Nurse Corps in organizing two additional base hospital units. Eight base hospital units and 17 naval hospital units were organized for the Navy, for which also a hospital was established in London.

As the official reserve of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps, to the American Red Cross fell the duty of raising regiments of nurses for war service. Over 31,000 were enrolled. Of the 17,000 nurses assigned to the Nurse Corps, all but about 1,100 being with the Army, half of whom saw foreign service.

Of course, the greatest activity of the American Red Cross in European field naturally was in France, although the Red Cross at no time sought to supplant any of the relief agencies already operating, simply strengthening them in every way possible, and accordingly assistance was given to 157 organizations. The most pressing immediate need was canteen service for the soldiers. Aid extended to overtaxed French hospitals, the establishment of hospitals, dispensaries, diet kitchens, rest houses, and convalescent huts of its own; also furnishing vast quantities of medical and surgical supplies, the value of these in one year reaching $10,000,000; supplying before the war was ended the medical and surgical supplies, wholly or in part, to half of the 5,000 hospitals of various sorts in France. It has established 7,500 military beds, and was operating several donated chateaux and rented hotels at seaside resorts as convalescent houses, in addition to 60 convalescent huts and hospital farms, which latter helped supply the hospitals with fresh food. Besides all of this and much more, the work for the French civilian population was enormous. In Russia a large amount of relief had been administered, supplying milk to 25,000 starving little ones in Petrograd, an ambulance unit of 125 cars supplying drugs, and extending help to the families of Russian soldiers, Serbian refugees, and many others. A base was established at Vladivostok, which became an important one, and a mission was sent to Archangel to care for the American troops operating there. In England the work of the American Red Cross consisted of caring for American soldiers, passing to and from the port sailors whose ships were based at English ports, furnishing hospital facilities for sick and wounded, and assistance in British relief work, including donations of money. In Italy the work grew rapidly. By the summer of 1918 over 100 American Red Cross ambulances and 25 auxiliary motor vehicles, with a personnel of 135 men, were on duty on the Italian front. Canteens were opened, hospitals established, and much civilian relief work accomplished, the benefits of which were a long step toward restoring Italian morale.

In the Balkans the work was varied. Roumania, panic stricken and exhausted, received great relief, including food, clothing, and serums and vaccines with which to combat the epidemics already gaining great headway. In Serbia quantities of food, clothing, and medicines were distributed, also seeds and implements with which to cultivate the fertile plains. Much help was given northern Greece. The work in stricken Belgium was most important and upon a very broad scale. Hospitals, caring for refugees and children orphaned and homeless, and in every way possible assisted to alleviate the suffering of innocent people attacked.

In May, 1918, a commission was sent to Switzerland extending to the sorely distressed Swiss monetary relief and building and maintaining huts, hospitals, canteens, and homes for interned soldiers. The civilian population, particularly children, received assistance. Expenditures and appropriations exceeded $2,200,000. One of the primary duties of the Swiss commission was to handle the dispatch of food and comfort boxes to American soldiers who were prisoners of war in Germany and to establish communication between them and their families. Without this aid the life in the German prison camps would have been unbearable.

In the Near East the helping hand has also been felt. A commission was sent to give assistance in the territory freed by Gen. Allenby's army.

Minor activities have been carried on in Poland, in the Azores, and Maderia Islands, Portugal, Armenia, and Syria. Also a donation of $500,000 to the Canadian Red Cross. In giving this little résumé not half has been told. The war council is finished and dissolved, but the American Red Cross has joined hands with the Red Cross of the leading nations of the world for a great and permanent good, and that the ideals and the principles which have made the American Red Cross a standard, may be known and studied. The results speak for themselves, but the methods by which these results are attained are unknown to organizations outside of our own, and for others to meet and be measured by this standard the high level of efficiency must be reached.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS IN RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION IN FRANCE.

[By William C. Biddle.]

When in the summer of 1917 the American Red Cross sent to France a delegation, headed by Maj. Grayson M. Murphy, to study conditions and plan for future work it was a fortunate circumstance for the Friends that two members of the American Friends' Service Committee of Philadelphia crossed the Atlantic on the same ship. The cordial relationships then formed were of great value in future connections.

British Friends had been in France since the fall of 1914 as members of the French Red Cross and operating under the name La Mission de la Société des Amis. During this period they had started several hospitals, also homes for children and aged refugees, two factories for making wooden sections for demountable houses, had relief workers caring for refugees and their agricultural department, and had assisted many in getting their gardens and small farms under cultivation.

Maj. Murphy and his associates were sufficiently impressed with the work the English Friends were doing and their willingness to cooperate thoroughly with the Americans, their work then being the nature of a "going concern," that a distinct department of the American Red Cross was formed, known as the Bureau of Friends of the American Red Cross. Thus the American Friends became members of the American Red Cross, the British Friends retaining their membership in the French Red Cross. The assistance given by these two Red Cross organizations was invaluable.

Up to this time considerable sums of money had been contributed by American Friends and sent to the Friends in France, and several American volunteers had gone over and joined them. But it was not until August and September, 1917, that American workers commenced to arrive in any considerable numbers. Something more than 650 have gone over, of whom about 45 were from New York State and about 60 were women. Approximately $2,000,000 have been collected by Friends, principally from among their own members. The Mennonites also gave valuable aid in both men and money. About 50 men went over and many thousands of dollars were contributed.

The work in France has been quite varied. Before the armistice it was largely among the refugees that had been driven from their homes to many parts of France. Nearly all French doctors were with the Army, leaving the civilians in many localities entirely without medical aid. Friends established several hospitals—surgical, medical, and maternity—convalescent homes, homes for aged, and homes, schools, and playgrounds for children. Relief workers and district nurses visited the refugees to study their condition and as far as possible minister to their needs The two factories at Dole and Ornans making sectional houses had shipped the houses, knocked down, into districts in the Marne and Somme from which the Germans were driven after the first battle of the Marne, and houses were erected and occupied by returned refugees. In the big German offensive of March, 1918, the Somme was again overrun and some of these houses were destroyed. Many of them were, however, left standing by the Germans and are now again occupied by the refugees since their second return to their homes. Friends then in the Somme did heroic work helping the aged and infirm refugees and the children to get away ahead of the rapidly advancing Germans; at times the Germans were but a few hundred yards behind, coming into one edge of a village as the Friends with perhaps the last of the refugees were escaping from the other edge.

This was a new and unexpected work for them. Their companions worked night and day carrying the helpless and exhausted and wounded to places out of danger. On one trip maps and valuable papers belonging to an army headquarters were, by official request, moved to a point of safety. Canteens and kitchens were opened, where the wounded and the weary soldiers and civilians together were fed and rested and helped on their way. Few were the hours of sleep, some working 48 to 60 consecutive hours.

With the starting of the second German drive in May, near Rheims, the French civil authorities sent a hurry call to the Friends, who promptly responded with several motor trucks, doctors, nurses, medical supplies, and food. The most urgent need was found to be near Epernay and Dormans on the Marne, where many refugees had sought shelter in deep cellars that were under heavy shell fire. Here for nearly a week the same strenuous efforts were put forth as in the Somme in March. Refugees, old or infirm or sick; also children helped or carried to places of safety and fed and places found for them to sleep—sometimes a heap of straw in an old barn. From some villages prefectural records and plans showing divisions of land were carried to safety. Frequently the cars were under shell fire, and occasionally before visiting the most exposed positions were forced to wait for darkness, but though they registered many thousands of miles under these conditions no accident occurred. Nor was any member of the Friends' unit ever wounded during these two offensives or the many other times they were in districts that were being shelled or bombed.

The approach of the battle line forced the evacuation of the maternity hospital at Chalons. Chalons never fell into the hands of the Germans, but it was shelled, also bombed from aeroplanes, in the hope of destroying the railroad which passed very near the hospital, and on July 14, a few hours before the third offensive started, the military authorities gave the final word to evacuate. Arrangements had been made to receive this hospital at Mery-sur-Seine. All patients were moved to this point without accident.

During this time a number of new recruits for the work were arriving in Paris, and owing to the general confusion were unable to proceed at once to the point where they were to have begun work. Their time was very profitably employed in serving in the canteens at the stations for refugees passing through Paris. After the Battle of Chateau-Thierry, they won great praise from the American Red Cross. They spent their time at the railroad stations, frequently working all night helping to unload the hospital trains and place the wounded into the ambulances for the last stage of their journey to the hospitals.

This sudden increase in the number of refugees in southern and central France intensified the housing problem, already acute. In cooperation with the French Government Friends were able to do their part in providing shelter for the refugees in several cities. They erected houses at Troyes, at Dole, at Besancon, and, at the time of the armistice, were erecting 50 houses at Montceaux-les-Mines, a coal-mining field, where the need was particularly pressing. With the German retirement and the armistice the problem was changed again. At all of these centers they were able to help install the families in these houses and furnish them with a modicum of furniture and clothing and any assistance which was necessary.

At Lisieux, in Normandy, Friends were asked to send 2 workers to take the responsibility for 6,000 refugees.

At Le Glandier 600 Belgian children from Liege, their parents living and working under German rule, were placed in a great monastery, where Belgian professors were giving them lessons. Friends were asked to send workers to teach them to play, pitching pennies seeming to be the only pastime these city children knew. Five men and two women soon had them playing basket ball, football, baseball, and other American games. Scout training in the nearby woods was soon inaugurated, and the children never tired of listening to stories of American life, of Indians, etc. When the children were returned to Belgium after the armistice, many were the tears shed at parting, and the tears were not all in the eyes of the children.

In the winter or early spring of 1918 Mr. Homer Folks, then head of civil affairs department of the American Red Cross, asked that 300 Friends be sent over from America, not to join with the English and American group but to work directly with other American Red Cross bureaus. Friends Unit No. 2 was then formed, and until the fall of 1918 nearly all the new arrivals were loaned to the different bureaus of the civil affairs department. They were given a variety of work, built houses, hospitals, barraques, etc., for refugees, helped with traveling hygiene exhibits, with children's playground work, and model farms; in hospitals, canteens, etc.

The armistice seemingly made every refugee in France anxious to return at once to the old home, and a new field of usefulness was almost immediately opened on part of the scarred battle field of the Marne; also work long ago planned near Verdun was at last made possible. About this time the French authorities allotted different sections of the devastated area to the various relief organizations. The Friends were awarded the region lying between Clermont-en-Argonne and Verdun, a district comprising about 39 villages, several of them so badly shot up not one room remained with walls and roof undamaged.

The first work in the Verdun district took the form of repairing houses that had not been damaged beyond repair, and providing quarters in different villages for their relief workers and transport department. A convenient center for the work in this district was found in a large dairy farm called Grange-le-Comte near Clermont-en-Argonne. In January, 1919, unit No. 2, which had been working under the American Red Cross, was closed and the addition of these workers made it possible to proceed much faster than before. The provisional repairing of houses in this district was greatly hastened by the use of German prisoners, many of whom were experts and nearly all willing workers.

The French Government had recognized the work of the Société des Amis to the extent that up to this time they had furnished free of cost the lumber used in the factories making houses. From now on they furnished free sections made in French factories. This permitted the closing down of the factories at Dole and Ornans and the transfer of many workers into the devastated area to help erect these French-made sections, thus making the contribution to the reestablishment of life in these areas much more rapid and effective. The mayors of the different villages, generally the first ones to return, were consulted, lists of refugees obtained, and sites selected. If size of lot permitted, the house was erected on the former home plot. Frequently the mayor requisitioned land on the outskirts of the village and the houses were built in a group or "cité." With the lumber furnished free by the French Government and the erection of the houses, a labor of love on the part of the Friends, all their workers being volunteers, the refugees had to pay no cash for their new homes. They are, however, charged a few hundred francs against their share in such damages as may be collected some time in the future from the Germans. Latest reports from France indicate that by the end of November roofs will be over the heads of every refugee family that has returned to the area allotted to the Friends.

The agricultural department, seeing the pressing need to save the crops about the battle fields as the armies passed to the north in the fall of 1918, threw a strong force of workers into the fields and some thousands of tons of grain were reaped and thrashed that would probably have been otherwise lost owing to the lack of farm labor and the destruction of machines. In five separate centers shops were maintained for repairing agricultural machinery, and the French Army seeing the work being done placed at the disposal of this department two large groups of salvaged agricultural implements, from which many missing or obsolete parts were obtained. In one month 360 machines were repaired for the refugee farmers that otherwise were unusable.

With the help of several 3 and 5 ton motor trucks thousands of rabbits and chickens and hundreds of sheep and goats were brought into this district that had no railroad facilities, and were sold to the refugees at or below cost. It was discovered that bees had been practically exterminated in the war zone, which meant little or no fruit of certain varieties. Hundreds of hives were brought in, bee culture started, hives and swarms sold to refugees at half cost. This low price was made to encourage sales, for while it was realized the purchaser would get the honey, his neighbor who owned fruit trees might be the greater gainer from the bees, without being burdened with the care of them. Plowing and planting have been done through the spring of 1919, in some cases communal tracts on sites selected by the mayors. Some of these were divided among refugees, each to care for his own lot, others were continued as communal, each refugee doing a part of the work for the common good, the crops to be divided when harvested. In one village the damaged church was repaired, and at the first service in the church since 1914 the curé returned thanks to God and to the Société des Amis for the plowed fields that greeted the inhabitants on their return.

The relief workers seem at times to get closer to the French people, partly because their work requires a speaking knowledge of French, partly because they greet and welcome the refugee when he arrives and gets the first glimpse of the desolation where was once his home. Also they inquire into his wants and try to minister to his pressing needs. Clothing is furnished him and his family from the generous stocks sent over from the Friends in America, also those given by the American Red Cross. Orders for food or other necessaries are given him on the cooperative stores, about a dozen of which were started by the Friends in as many villages. The starting of these stores in the devastated regions devoid of railroad or other transportation was made possible only through their transport department, which had in use about 125 motors of varying capacity, from 5-ton trucks down to motor cycles with side cars. These trucks brought in food, clothing, furniture, seeds, farm implements, animals, etc., bought in wholesale centers and sold at or below cost to the refugees. These prices were often one-half to one-third and sometimes a quarter the price dealers were charging in nearest town in which was a store, and to which the refugees would have had a walk of many kilometers. These cooperative stores are now being taken over by a French cooperative society to be run permanently.

Workshops were also started, where mattresses, pillows, furniture, and other useful articles were made or repaired. Materials for embroidery were furnished the girls and women to take home, and many beautiful pieces, both white and colored, were worked and brought back. The women were paid liberally for their efforts and a ready sale was found among Army officers and members of the various relief organizations. Many thousands of francs were thus distributed among those eager workers who otherwise might have experienced difficulty in finding a profitable occupation.

Many expressions of thanks and appreciation came from the French peasants for the help they received, also from French officials, but it was at Christmas that the real reward was reaped. During the Christmas holiday season more than 6,000 children were entertained with cinemas, sleight-of-hand performances, etc., and most of them were given presents. Hours before the doors were to open the children would be waiting in the bitter cold. Their little expectant faces would brighten as the gifts were distributed, Christmas presents almost unknown to them since the war started. Dolls were the great favorites with the little girls, and in one village they were carried in all solemnity to the damaged and abandoned church and duly christened.

One of the earliest activities started by English Friends, and now the first to close down, was the medical. Mention has already been made of the dearth of doctors out of the army and the numerous hospitals, homes, and visiting nurses maintained by Friends. As demobilization proceeded and French doctors were released to take up again their practice in one locality after another, Friends withdrew their doctors and nurses to prevent competition with the French, so that by early September most of the medical work had closed, with one notable exception. The Chalons Maternity Hospital, started in 1915, has shown such a record for efficiency and low death rate, as compared with any other maternity in France, and the influence on the inmates, also on the staff, of whom many are French nurses and aids, has been so striking that the French Government has conferred the "Legion d'Honour" on Miss Edith M. Pye, an English Friend, who acted as head nurse and matron, an honor that has rarely been awarded to a woman. Plans are about completed for continuing the maternity permanently under the management of a French committee composed mainly of local government officials and prominent citizens who have seen and watched its workings. Friends have donated more than 500,000 francs for new buildings, equipment, etc., and four of them, probably two each English and American, will be on the permanent board. It is planned to have each year two American and two English trained nurses on the staff.

As against taking an active part in war, this Friends' work has been and is a labor of love, for the Quakers for 250 years have laid emphasis on the practical character of Christianity, and it is hoped this hospital experiment in international cooperation and good will may, even in its diminutive sphere, bear some fruit.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 13, 1919.

DEAR MR. HICKS: Referring to your personal visit at this office to-day and to your request to be furnished with the latest revised figures, by divisions, on battle deaths and wounded in the American Expeditionary Forces, and also with the latest revised total figures on other casualties during the entire period of hostilities, including those which occurred both in the United States and abroad, I have the honor to inform you as follows:

The figures given below are those shown on the final casualty report of the central records office, American Expeditionary Forces, and are arranged according to the total number of battle casualties suffered:

Division.	Battle deaths.	Wounded.
Second	4,478	17,752
First	4,411	17,201
Third	3,177	12,940
Twenty-eighth	2,551	11,429
Forty-second	2,644	11,275
Twenty-sixth	2,135	11,325
Thirty-second	2,915	10,477
Fourth	2,611	9,893
Seventy-seventh	1,992	8,505
Twenty-seventh	1,785	7,201
Thirtieth	1,629	7,325
Fifth	1,976	6,864
Eighty-second	1,298	6,248
Eighty-ninth	1,433	5,853
Thirty-fifth	1,067	6,216
Ninetieth	1,392	5,885
Thirty-third	980	6,266
Seventy-eighth	1,384	5,861
Seventy-ninth	1,419	5,331
Eightieth	1,132	5,000
Ninety-first	1,414	4,364
Thirty-seventh	977	4,266
Twenty-ninth	951	4,268
Thirty-sixth	600	1,928
Seventh	296	1,397
Ninety-second	176	1,466
Eighty-first	251	973
Sixth	93	453
Eighty-eighth	29	89
Total	47,205	198,056
Others	3,075	7,634
Grand total	50,280	205,690

According to the latest reports received 23,692 members of the American Expeditionary Forces died of disease, 5,326 of accident and other causes, and 4,480 were captured by the enemy. The number reported as missing in action has been reduced to two.

The latest available figures on casualties in European Russia, Siberia, and the United States and its possessions during the entire period of the war are as follows:

	European Russia.	Siberia.	United States and possessions.	Total.
Killed in action	109	25	.....	134
Died of wounds	35	10	.....	45
Died of disease	81	41	34,779	34,901
Died of other causes	19	31	2,059	2,109
Wounded	305	30	.....	335
Total	549	137	36,838	37,524

The grand totals of all casualties during the period of the war, including the latest reports received, are therefore as follows:

Battle deaths	50,459
Died of disease	58,593
Died of other causes	7,435
Wounded	206,025
Missing in action	2
Taken prisoner	4,480
Grand total of all casualties	326,994

Very respectfully,

P. C. HARRIS,
The Adjutant General.

Among the 10,709 casualties occurring among "other units" there is one most interesting and not inconsiderable group, some of the members of which are included in "troops not in division," and the rest among the casualties of replacement and depot divisions. These are the men who deserted to the front. They went A. W. O. L.—absent without leave—from their organizations in the zone of supplies or in the training areas, and found their way up to the battle line, where many of them took part in the fighting, and some of them were killed or wounded. These cases were so numerous that Gen. Pershing made special arrangements by which trained men who had rendered good service behind the lines could, as a reward, secure opportunity to go to the front and take part in the fighting.

THE DEADLIEST WAR.

Of every 100 American soldiers and sailors who took part in the war with Germany, 2 were killed or died of disease during the period of hostilities. In the Northern Army during the Civil War the number was about 10. Among the other great nations in this war, between 20 and 25 in each 100 called to the colors were killed or died. To carry the comparison still further, American losses in this war were relatively one-fifth as large as during the Civil War and less than one-tenth as large as in the ranks of the enemy or among the nations associated with us.

The war was undoubtedly the bloodiest which has ever been fought. One possible competitor might be the Crimean War, in which the casualty rate per 100 men was equally heavy. The British forces in the Crimean War lost 22 of every 100 men, the French 31, the Turkish 27, and the Russian 43. More than four-fifths of the losses were, however, deaths from disease, while in the recent war with Germany disease deaths were inconsiderable as compared with battle deaths. The forces engaged in the Crimean War were, moreover, much smaller.

Battle deaths in armies engaged in present war, 1914–1918.

Russia	1,700,000
Germany	1,600,000
France	1,385,300
Great Britain	900,000
Austria	800,000
Italy	330,000
Turkey	250,000
Serbia and Montenegro	125,000
Belgium	102,000
Roumania	100,000
Bulgaria	100,000
United States	50,280
Greece	7,000
Portugal	2,000
Total	7,451,580

Soldiers furnished by each State.

	Men.	Per cent of total.
New York	367,864	9.79
Pennsylvania	297,891	7.93
Illinois	261,074	6.68
Ohio	200,293	5.33
Texas	161,065	4.29
Michigan	135,485	3.61
Massachusetts	132,610	3.53
Missouri	128,544	3.42
California	112,514	2.98
Indiana	106,581	2.83
New Jersey	105,207	2.80
Minnesota	99,116	2.64
Iowa	98,781	2.63
Wisconsin	98,211	2.61
Georgia	85,506	2.28
Oklahoma	80,169	2.13
Tennessee	75,825	2.02
Kentucky	75,043	2.00
Alabama	74,678	1.99
Virginia	73,062	1.94
North Carolina	73,003	1.94
Louisiana	65,988	1.76
Kansas	63,428	1.69
Arkansas	61,027	1.62
West Virginia	55,777	1.48
Mississippi	54,295	1.44
South Carolina	53,482	1.42
Connecticut	50,069	1.33
Nebraska	47,805	1.27
Maryland	47,054	1.25
Washington	45,154	1.20
Montana	36,293	.97
Colorado	34,393	.92
Florida	33,331	.89
Oregon	30,116	.80
South Dakota	29,686	.79
North Dakota	25,803	.69
Maine	24,252	.65
Idaho	19,016	.51
Utah	17,361	.46
Rhode Island	16,861	.45
Porto Rico	16,538	.44
District of Columbia	15,930	.42
New Hampshire	14,374	.38
New Mexico	12,439	.33
Wyoming	11,393	.30
Arizona	10,492	.28
Vermont	9,338	.25
Delaware	7,484	.20
Hawaii	5,644	.15
Nevada	5,105	.14
Alaska	2,102	.06
American Expeditionary Forces	1,499	.04
Not allocated	1,318	.04
Philippines	255	.01
Total	3,757,624	

Place of organization of divisions and sources, by States.

Division.	Camp.	States from which drawn.
Regulars:		
1st	France	Regulars.
2nd	....do	Do.
3rd	Greene, N. C	Do.
4th	....do	Do.
5th	Logan, Tex	Do.
6th	McClellan, Ala	Do.
7th	MacArthur, Tex	Do.
8th	Fremont, Calif	Do.
9th	Sheridan, Ala	Do.
10th	Funston, Kans	Do.
11th	Meade, Md	Do.
12th	Devens, Mass	Do.
13th	Lewis, Wash	Do.
14th	Custer, Mich	Do.
15th	Logan, Tex	Do.
16th	Kearny, Calif	Do.
17th	Beauregard, La	Do.
18th	Travis, Tex	Do.
19th	Dodge, Iowa	Do.
20th	Sevier, S. C	Do.
National Guard:		
26th	Devens, Mass	New England.
27th	Wadsworth, S. C	New York.
28th	Hancock, Ga	Pennsylvania.
29th	McClellan, Ala	New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia.
30th	Sevier, S. C	Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, District of Columbia.
31st	Wheeler, Ga	Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
32d	MacArthur, Tex	Michigan, Wisconsin.
33d	Logan, Tex	Illinois.
34th	Cody, N. Mex	Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota.
35th	Doniphan, Okla	Missouri, Kansas.
36th	Bowie, Tex	Texas, Oklahoma.
37th	Sheridan, Ohio	Ohio.
38th	Shelby, Miss	Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia.
39th	Beauregard, La	Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana.
40th	Kearny, Calif	California, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico.
41st	Fremont, Calif	Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming.
42d (Rainbow)	Mills, N. Y	Various States.
National Army:		
76th	Devens, Mass	New England, New York.
77th	Upton, N. Y	New York City.
78th	Dix, N. J	Western New York, New Jersey, Delaware.
79th	Meade, Md	Northeastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia.
80th	Lee, Va	Virginia, West Virginia, western Pennsylvania.
81st	Jackson, S. C	North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Porto Rico.
82d	Gordon, Ga	Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee.
83d	Sherman, Ohio	Ohio, western Pennsylvania.
84th	Zachary Taylor, Ky	Kentucky, Indiana, southern Illinois.
85th	Custer, Mich	Michigan, eastern Wisconsin.
86th	Grant, Ill	Chicago, northern Illinois.
87th	Pike, Ark	Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, southern Alabama.
88th	Dodge, Iowa	North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, western Illinois.
89th	Funston, Kans	Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska.
90th	Travis, Tex	Texas, Oklahoma.
91st	Lewis, Wash	Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Utah.
92d	Funston, Kans	Colored, various States.
93d	Stuart, Va	Do.

Movement of troops.

Leaving America from—	
Quebec	11,000
Montreal	34,000
St. Johns	1,000
Halifax	5,000
Portland	6,000
Boston	46,000

New York	1,656,000
Philadelphia	35,000
Baltimore	4,000
Norfolk	288,000
	2,086,000
Arriving in Europe at—	
Glasgow	45,000
Manchester	4,000
Liverpool	844,000
Bristol ports	11,000
Falmouth	1,000
Plymouth	1,000
Southampton	57,000
London	62,000
Le Havre	13,000
Brest	791,000
St. Nazaire	198,000
La Pallice	4,000
Bordeaux	50,000
Marseille	1,000
Italy	2,000
	2,086,000

To be exact, between May, 1917, and November 21, 1918, 2,086,722 troops, including 30,821 marines, were sent overseas. In addition, 9,677 nurses were transported, a grand total, exclusive of civilian missions and persons engaged in welfare and special work, of 2,096,399. Of this number 1,047,374 were carried under the British flag, 896,449 under the American flag, 61,608 under the Italian flag, 48,691 under the French flag, and 42,277 under flags of neutral nations. Such an achievement was no less to the credit of the Allies than to the Navy and merchant marine of the United States.

Days spent by each division in quiet and active sectors.

Division.	Quiet.	Active.
First	127	93
Twenty-sixth	148	45
Forty-second	125	39
Second	71	66
Seventy-seventh	47	66
Fifth	71	32
Eighty-second	70	27
Thirty-fifth	92	5
Thirty-second	60	35
Third	.....	86
Eighty-ninth	55	28
Twenty-ninth	59	23
Twenty-eighth	31	49
Ninetieth	42	26
Thirty-seventh	50	11
Thirty-third	32	27
Twenty-seventh	.....	57
Thirtieth	.....	56
Ninety-second	51	2
Seventy-ninth	28	17
Fourth	7	38
Sixth	40	.....
Seventy-eighth	17	21
Seventh	31	2
Eighty-first	31	.....
Ninety-first	15	14
Eighty-eighth	28	.....
Thirty-sixth	.....	23
Eightieth	1	17
Total	1,329	905

German prisoners captured by each division.

Division:	Men captured.
Second	12,026
First	6,469
Eighty-ninth	5,061
Thirty-third	3,987
Thirtieth	3,848
Twenty-sixth	3,148
Fourth	2,756
Ninety-first	2,412
Twenty-seventh	2,357
Fifth	2,356
Third	2,240
Twenty-ninth	2,187
Thirty-second	2,153
Ninetieth	1,876
Eightieth	1,813
Thirty-seventh	1,495
Forty-second	1,317
Seventy-ninth	1,077
Twenty-eighth	921
Eighty-second	845
Thirty-fifth	781
Seventy-seventh	750
Thirty-sixth	549
Seventy-eighth	432
Eighty-first	101
Seventh	69
Ninety-second	38
Sixth	12
Eighty-eighth	3
Total	63,079

Subsistence shipped to American Expeditionary Forces, Apr. 1, 1917, to Dec. 1, 1918.

[Not including Y. M. C. A. and civilian relief supplies.]

	Quantity.	Unit cost.	Total cost.
Bacon, pounds	147,956,223	$0.44	$65,722,154
Beef, frozen, do	250,584,692	.23	58,536,584
Beef, tinned, do	140,843,476	.32	45,517,792
Flour, do	542,874,797	.05	28,500,927
Tobacco, do	27,449,645	.67	18,407,732
Cigarettes, each	2,439,260,097	.003	15,123,412
Reserve rations, do	15,623,159	.76	11,873,591
Sugar, pounds	106,169,345	.07	7,888,382
Cigars, each	160,180,225	.05	7,768,741
Butter and substitutes, pounds	16,200,799	.40	6,433,337
Tomatoes, do	100,081,789	.06	8,024,924
Beans, baked, do	54,731,788	.10	5,226,885
Jam, do	26,029,028	.10	4,877,840
Coffee, do	39,185,167	.12	4,729,659
Milk, evaporated, do	42,922,743	.11	4,498,303
Fish, salmon, do	30,961,801	.14	4,408,960
Beans, dry, do	39,646,677	.11	4,297,700
Vegetables, dehydrated, do	12,971,935	.30	3,924,010
Lard and substitutes, do	15,781,228	.25	3,861,666
Sirup, gallons	6,171,808	.59	3,654,945
Hard bread, pounds	27,978,830	.13	3,614,865
Candy, do	7,895,053	.28	2,191,667
Rice, do	25,466,547	.08	2,029,684
Prunes, do	15,748,931	.10	1,650,014
Fruit, evaporated, do	8,976,848	.13	1,191,228
Cornmeal, do	16,074,678	.05	736,221
Pickles, gallons	1,333,210	.47	625,809
Ham, pounds	1,772,917	.34	610,238
Corn, sweet, do	7,639,786	.06	431,648
Emergency rations, each	765,400	.53	401,835
Vinegar, gallons	1,319,877	.28	367,586
Oat meal, pounds	4,661,732	.06	296,020
Peas, green, do	4,689,425	.06	262,608
Peaches, canned, do	2,415,182	.11	255,043
Hominy, do	1,826,269	.09	155,963
Beans, stringless, do	2,148,759	.06	127,207
Salt, do	13,707,276	.009	120,024
Pears, canned, do	1,150,120	.10	117,542
Apples, canned, do	1,831,096	.06	117,007
Cheese, do	314,203	.28	87,191
Pineapples, canned, do	899,258	.09	82,012
Apricots, canned, do	863,414	.09	78,743
Cherries, canned, do	423,444	.12	51,703
Total			327,059,997

Clothing delivered to the Army, Apr. 6, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918.

Articles.	Shipped overseas.	Total produced.
Stockings, pairs	29,733,000	89,871,000
Undershirts	15,693,000	69,764,000
Underdrawers	14,701,000	71,884,000
Shoes, pairs	9,135,000	26,423,000
Flannel shirts	6,401,000	22,193,000
Blankets	3,127,000	19,419,000
Wool breeches	6,191,000	17,342,000
Wool coats	3,871,000	12,335,000
Overcoats	1,780,000	7,748,000

(Compilation by Capt. H. T. Wade, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.)

117. ARTILLERY AND AMMUNITION.

American artillery in France.

Total pieces of artillery received to Nov. 11	3,499
Number of American manufacture	477
American-made pieces used in battle	130
Artillery on firing line	2,251
Rounds of artillery ammunition expended	8,116,000
Rounds of ammunition of American manufacture expended	208,327
Rounds of American-made ammunition expended in battle	8,400

Summary of ordnance and ammunition production.

(Compiled by Capt. H. T. Wade, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.)

ORDNANCE DELIVERED TO AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE ARTILLERY (COMPLETE UNITS).

	Floated from United States to Nov. 15.	British and French deliveries to Nov. 11.	Total.
75-mm. guns	143	1,888	2,031
4.7-inch guns	64	0	64
155-mm. howitzers	0	747	747
5-inch seacoast guns	26	0	26
6-inch seacoast guns	72	0	72
155-mm. guns	[1]16	226	242
8-inch howitzers	96	141	237
9.2-inch howitzers	0	37	37
8-inch seacoast guns, railway mounts	3	0	3
14-inch Navy guns	8	0	8
75-mm. antiaircraft guns	26	52	78
Total	454	3,091	3,545

[1] Without recuperators.

Summary of ordnance and ammunition production—Continued.

ARTILLERY AMMUNITION (COMPLETE ROUNDS).

	Floated from United States to Nov. 15.	British and French deliveries to Nov. 11.	Total
75-mm. gun	8,595,000	2,614,000	11,209,000
4.7-inch gun	242,000	0	242,000
155-mm. howitzer	199,000	1,126,000	1,325,000
155-mm. gun	0	39,000	39,000
5-inch and 6-inch seacoast gun	19,420	0	19,420
8-inch howitzer	0	311,000	311,000
9.2-inch howitzer	10,000	104,000	114,000
8-inch seacoast gun	0	0	0
14-inch gun	1,000	0	1,000
	9,066,420	4,194,000	13,260,420

OTHER ORDNANCE.

Rifles	1,800,000	0	1,800,000
Pistols and revolvers	615,000	0	615,000
Machine guns	49,350	4,158	53,508
Machine rifles	38,000	33,915	71,915
Rifle and M. G. ammunition	1,629,300,000	95,900,000	1,725,200,000
Pistol and revolver ammunition	233,848,000	0	233,848,000
Grenades	1,745,000	5,508,000	7,253,000
Caissons (75 mm and 155 mm)	5,000	2,676	7,676
Tractors	1,547	348	1,895
Tanks	25	341	366

Total floated include quantities later sunk.

British and French deliveries exclude guns lent temporarily to the United States and ammunition furnished direct by the French and British to troops in the field They also exclude guns shipped to United States for training purposes or turned over from British orders in the United States.

Ordnance supplies produced in the United States for the United States Army, Apr. 6, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918.

Helmets		1,975,000
Machine guns		130,000
Machine rifles		52,000
Rifles		2,507,000
Pistols and revolvers		666,000
Rifle and machine-gun ammunition	rounds	2,879,000,000
Pistol ammunition	do	328,000,000
Tractors		3,249
Tanks		69
Smokeless powder	pounds	[1] 198,000,000
T. N. T	do	[1] 101,000,000
Ammonium nitrate	do	[1] 91,000,000
Picric acid	do	[1] 37,000,000

[1] Large quantities also manufactured for France and England.

Estimated total war expenditures of principal nations to May 1, 1919.

[All figures in billions of dollars and excluding normal expenses and loans to allies.]

Country.	Billions of dollars.
Great Britain and Dominions	38
France	26
United States	22
Russia	18
Italy	13
Belgium, Roumania, Portugal, Jugo-Slavia	5
Japan and Greece	1
Total allies and United States	123
Germany	39
Austria-Hungary	21
Turkey and Bulgaria	3
Total Teutonic allies	63
Grand total	186

The total direct war costs amount to about $186,000,000,000, and of this sum the enemy countries spent about one-third and those on the allied side about two-thirds. Germany spent more than any other nation, and was closely followed by Great Britain, whose expenditures include those of her colonies. The figure for France is $12,000,000,000 less than that for Great Britain, and our own figure is below that for France. The Austrian expenditure was almost equal to that of the United States. It is noteworthy that the United States spent about one-eighth of the entire cost of the war and something less than one-fifth of the expenditures on the allied side.

Population, debts, etc., of belligerent countries.

	United States.	Great Britain.	France.	Italy	Germany.
Population	107,600,000	46,000,000	39,600,000	34,600,000	65,000,000
Debt	$25,484,000,000	$37,700,000,000	$36,000,000,000	$15,600,000,000	$39,000,000,000
Foreign loans	$9,500,000,000	$8,000,000,000	$1,440,000,000		
Debt, per capita	$236.85	$819.56	$909.00	$450.86	$600.00
Total debts, less credits	$148.55	$645.65	$872.72		
Debt, per cent of wealth	10	31	58	62	48
Prewar wealth	$250,000,000,000	$120,000,000,000	$62,000,000,000	$25,000,000,000	$80,000,000,000
Annual income	$60,000,000,000	$15,500,000,000	$7,500,000,000	$4,500,000,000	$16,000,000,000
Per capita currency circulation:					
1913		$3.18	$27.85	$15.23	$9.50
1914	$35.12	$8.03	$48.66	$16.35	$18.50
1916	$38.48	$20.43	$81.28	$27.91	$40.05
1918	$48.76	$42.38	$147.42	$64.62	$118.46
1919	$55.76	$49.16	$170.62	$65.00	$151.17

United States national debt at close of other wars.

Apr. 1, 1791 (Revolution)	$76,781,000.00
Debt per capita	18.88
Dec. 31, 1815 (War of 1812)	127,041,000.00
Debt per capita	14.64
July 1, 1850 (Mexican War)	63,452,000.00
Debt per capita	2.74
July 1, 1865 (Civil War)	2,674,815,000.00
Debt per capita	76.98
Jan. 1, 1917	1,226,954,000.00
Debt per capita	11.40
July 1, 1919 (Great War)	25,484,000,000.00
Debt per capita	236.85

WAR EXPENDITURES.

(Estimated on prewar rates of exchange.)

UNITED STATES.

Expenditures for the war period amounted to $32,427,000,000, and of these more than $9,384,000,000, or about 29 per cent, were met out of tax receipts and other revenues than borrowed money, although payment of nearly half of the income and profits taxes for the fiscal year 1919 has not yet been made, such payment being deferred until the fiscal year 1920. In this calculation no deduction is made of expenditures for loans to the Allies, which on June 30 amounted to $9,102.000,000, or for other investments, such as ships, stock of the War Finance Corporation, bonds of the Federal Land Banks, etc.

If we assume that the expenditures of the Government on a peace basis would have been at the rate of $1,000,000,000 a year, or for the period under discussion of nearly 27 months would have equaled $2,250,000,000, then we may estimate the gross cost of the war to June 30, 1919, at $30,177,000,000 (not including loans to Allies).

The gross public debt (without any deduction for loans to the Allies or other investments) amounted on June 30, 1919, to $25,484,000,000. Of this sum only $3,634,000,000 was in the form of Treasury certificates, or floating debt. Of such certificates more than $608,000,000 matured or were redeemed on July 1, 1919, and were paid out of the net balance in the general fund on June 30, 1919. Source: Letter of Hon. Carter Glass, July 9, 1919.

GREAT BRITAIN.

During the period of August 1, 1914, to August 16, 1919, Great Britain spent a total of 10,069,851,000 pounds sterling, of which 3,002,003,000 was raised by revenue and 7,067,848,000 represented net borrowings. No attempt has been made to discriminate between war expenditures and other expenditures, the figures covering all the expenditures for the period indicated. In order to have some idea of the normal prewar expenditures of Great Britain, it might be mentioned that during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913, the total expenditures of Great Britain were 189 million pounds, and for the following fiscal year they were 197 million pounds. Source: London Economist for August 23, 1919.

FRANCE.

From the outbreak of the war to December 31, 1918, a total of 161 billion francs were appropriated by the French Parliament, but the entire amount was not expended. Apparently the total expenditures amounted to about 142 billion francs, of

which 22½ billions were raised by taxes and the remaining 119½ billions by loans, of which 52½ billions were raised by the sale of bonds, 26 billions by short-term securities, and 41 billion represented the floating indebtedness. Source: L'Économiste Européen, August 8, 1919.

ITALY.

Italy's total actual expenditures for the four fiscal years 1914–15 to 1917–18 are given in her budget as 58,955,000,000 lire. During the period 19,318,000,000 lire were raised by taxation, while Italy's debt increased from 14,500,000,000 to 93,000,000,000, or about 78,500,000,000. The increase in indebtedness in excess of the expenditures is apparently due to the fact that Italy's bonds were floated considerably below par. Italy's expenditures during the war may, therefore, be estimated at about 97,000,000,000 lire, on the basis of the par value of her war obligations and her revenue from taxation, of which about 19,000,000,000 were raised by taxation and the remaining 78,000,000,000 by loans. Source: Budget speech of Sr. Nitti, secretary of the treasury, delivered on November 26, 1918, and printed in French in the Bulletin de Statistique et de Législation Comparée, February, 1919.

BELGIUM.

Before the war the per capita wealth of Belgium was estimated at 7.247 francs, a figure exceeded only by Great Britain, France, and Switzerland among the countries of Europe. The annual revenue in 1914 was estimated at 6,000,000,000 francs, a considerable part of which was derived from foreign investments in Russia, the Far East, South America, and other parts of the world. The estimated value of personal property, including foreign investments, was 13,820,000,000 francs in 1913, of which perhaps 2,000,000,000 francs was owned by foreigners.

PRESENT FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The prewar debt, totaling 4,887,254,000 francs, has now been increased to a grand total of 19,780,054,000 francs. This amount includes 2,347,800,000 francs represented by interprovincial bonds covering German fines, and 7,800,000,000 francs for the retirement of the German currency. German indemnities stipulated by the Treaty of Versailles are, of course, relied on for the liquidation of a large part of this war debt, 2,500,000,000 francs being payable before May 1, 1921. Source: Report of C. E. Herring, trade commissioner.

Percentage of expenditures raised by taxes.

	Per cent.
United States	29
Great Britain	30
France	15.8
Italy	19.6

TWO HUNDRED DAYS OF BATTLE.

(Official report from War Department.)

Two out of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle. The number who reached France was 2,084,000, and of these 1,390,000 saw active service in the front line.

American combat forces were organized into divisions, which consisted of some 28,000 officers and men. These were the largest on the western front, since the British division numbered about 15,000 and those of the French and Germans about 12,000 each. There were sent over seas 42 American divisions and several hundred thousand supplementary Artillery and service of supply troops.

Of the 42 divisions that reached France 29 took part in active combat service, while the others were used for replacements or were just arriving during the last month of hostilities. The battle record of the United States Army in this war is largely the history of these 29 combat divisions. Seven of them were Regular Army divisions, 11 were organized from the National Guard, and 11 were made up of National Army troops.

American combat divisions were in battle for 200 days, from the 25th of April, 1918, when the first Regular division, after long training in quiet sectors, entered an active sector on the Picardy front, until the signing of the armistice. During these 200 days they were engaged in 13 major operations, of which 11 were joint enterprises with the French, British, and Italians, and 2 were distinctively American.

At the time of their greatest activity in the second week of October all 29 American divisions were in action. They then held 101 miles of front, or 23 per cent of the entire allied battle line. From the middle of August until the end of the war they held, during the greater part of the time, a front longer than that held by the British. Their strength tipped the balance of man power in favor of the Allies, so that from the middle of June, 1918, to the end of the war the allied forces were superior in number to those of the enemy.

The total battle advances of all the American divisions amount to 782 kilometers, or 485 miles, an average advance for each division of 17 miles, nearly all of it against desperate enemy resistance. They captured 63,000 prisoners, 1,378 pieces of artillery, 708 trench mortars, and 9,650 machine guns. In June and July they helped to shatter the enemy advance toward Paris and to turn retreat into a triumphant offensive. At St. Mihiel they pinched off in a day an enemy salient which had been a constant menace to the French line for four years. In the Argonne and on the Meuse they carried lines which the enemy was determined to hold at any cost, and cut the enemy lines of communication and supply for half the western battle front.

THIRTEEN BATTLES.

American troops saw service on practically every stretch of the western front from British lines in Belgium to inactive sectors in the Vosges. On October 21, 1917, Americans entered the line in the quiet Toul sector. From that date to the armistice American units were somewhere in line almost continuously.

It is difficult to cut up the year and 22 days which intervened into well-defined battles, for in a sense the entire war on the western front was a single battle. It is possible, however, to distinguish certain major operations or phases of the greater struggle. Thirteen such operations have been recognized in which American units were engaged, of which 12 took place on the western front and 1 in Italy. Battle clasps will be awarded to the officers and men who participated in these engagements. These battles are named and the number of Americans engaged is shown below.

Thirteen major operations in which Americans participated.

Operation.	Approximate number of Americans engaged.
West front—Campaign of 1918:	
German offensives, Mar. 21 to July 18—	
Somme, Mar. 21 to Apr. 6	2,200
Lys, Apr. 9 to 27	500
Aisne, May 27 to June 5	27,500
Noyon-Montdidier, June 9 to 15	27,000
Champagne-Marne, July 15 to 18	85,000
Allied offensives, July 18 to Nov. 11—	
Aisne-Marne, July 18 to Aug. 6	270,000
Somme, Aug. 8 to Nov. 11	54,000
Oise-Aisne, Aug. 18 to Nov. 11	85,000
Ypres-Lys, Aug. 19 to Nov. 11	108,000
St. Mihiel, Sept. 12 to 16	550,000
Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 20 to Nov. 11	1,200,000
Italian front—Campaign of 1918:	
Vittorio-Veneto, Oct. 24 to Nov. 4	1,200

The first major operation in which American troops were engaged was the Cambrai battle at the end of the campaign of 1917. Scattering medical and engineering detachments, serving with the British, were present during the action, but sustained no serious casualties.

GERMAN OFFENSIVES.

The campaign of 1918 opened with the Germans in possession of the offensive. In a series of five drives of unprecedented violence the imperial great general staff sought to break the allied line and end the war. These five drives took place in five successive months, beginning in March. Each drive was so timed as to take advantage of the light of the moon for that month.

The first drive opened on March 21, on a 50-mile front across the old battle field of the Somme. In 17 days of fighting the Germans advanced their lines beyond Noyon and Montdidier and were within 12 miles of the important railroad center of Amiens, with its great stores of British supplies. In this battle, also known as the Picardy offensive, approximately 2,200 American troops, serving with the British and French, were engaged.

The attack upon Amiens had been but partially checked, when the enemy struck again to the north in the Armentieres sector, and advanced for 17 miles up the valley of the Lys. A small number of Americans, serving with the British, participated in the Lys defensive.

For their next attack (May 27) the Germans selected the French front along the Chemin des Dames north of the Aisne. The line from Rheims to a little east of Noyon was forced back. Soissons fell, and on May 31 the enemy had reached the Marne Valley, down which he was advancing in the direction of Paris. At this critical moment our Second Division, together with elements of the Third and Twenty-eighth Divisions, were thrown into the line. By blocking the German advance at Chateau-Thierry, they rendered great assistance in stopping perhaps the most dangerous of the German drives. The Second Division not only halted the enemy on its front but also recaptured from him the strong tactical positions of Bouresches, Belleau Wood, and Vaux.

The enemy had by his offensives established two salients threatening Paris. He now sought to convert them into one by a fourth terrific blow delivered on a front of 22 miles between Montdidier and Noyon. The reinforced French Army resisted firmly and the attack was halted after an initial advance of about 6 miles. Throughout this operation (June 9–15) the extreme left line of the salient was defended by our First Division. Even before the drive began the division had demonstrated the fighting qualities of our troops by capturing and holding the town of Cantigny (May 28).

There followed a month of comparative quiet, during which the enemy reassembled his forces for his fifth onslaught. On July 15 he attacked simultaneously on both sides of Rheims, the eastern corner of the salient he had created in the Aisne drive. To the east of the city he gained little. On the west he crossed the Marne, but made slight progress. His path was everywhere blocked. In this battle 85,000 American troops were engaged—the Forty-second Division to the extreme east in Champagne, and the Third and Twenty-eighth to the west, near Chateau-Thierry.

ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

The turning point of the war had come. The great German offensives had been stopped. The initiative now passed from Ludendorff to Marshal Foch, and a series of allied offensives began, destined to roll back the German armies beyond the French frontier. In this continuous allied offensive there may be distinguished six phases or major operations in which the American Expeditionary Forces took part. In four of the six operations the American troops engaged were acting in support of allied divisions and under the command of the generals of the Allies.

The moment chosen by Marshal Foch for launching the first counter-offensive was July 18, when it was clear that the German Champagne-Marne drive had spent its force. The place chosen was the uncovered west flank of the German salient from the Aisne to the Marne. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, and Forty-second American Divisions, together with selected French troops, were employed. When the operation was completed (August 6) the salient had been flattened out and the allied line ran from Soissons to Rheims along the Vesle.

Two days later the British struck at the Somme salient, initiating an offensive which, with occasional breathing spells, lasted to the date of the armistice. American participation in this operation was intermittent. From August 8 to 20 elements of the Thirty-third Division, which had been brigaded for training with the Australians,

were in the line and took part in the capture of Chipilly Ridge. Later the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions, who served throughout with the British, were brought over from the Ypres sector and used in company with Australian troops to break the Hindenburg line at the tunnel of the St. Quentin Canal (Sept. 20–Oct. 20).

In the meantime simultaneous assaults were in progress at other points on the front. On August 18 Gen. Mangin began the Oise-Aisne phase of the great allied offensive. Starting from the Soissons-Rheims line, along which they had come to rest August 6, the French armies advanced by successive stages to the Aisne, to Laon, and on November 11 were close to the frontier. In the first stages of this advance they were assisted by the Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, and Seventy-seventh American Divisions, but by September 15 all of these were withdrawn for the coming Meuse-Argonne offensive of the American Army.

The day after the opening of the Oise-Aisne offensive the British launched the first of a series of attacks in the Ypres sector, which continued with some interruptions to the time of the armistice and may be termed the "Ypres-Lys offensive." Four American divisions at different times participated in this operation. The Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth were engaged in the recapture of Mount Kemmel, August 31 to September 2. The Thirty-seventh and Ninety-first were withdrawn from the Meuse-Argonne battle and dispatched to Belgium, where they took part in the last stages of the Ypres-Lys offensive (Oct. 31 to Nov. 11).

With the organization of the American First Army on August 10, under the personal command of Gen. Pershing, the history of the American Expeditionary Forces entered upon a new stage. The St. Mihiel (Sept. 12–16) and Meuse-Argonne (Sept. 26–Nov. 11) offensives were major operations planned and executed by American generals and American troops.

In addition to the 12 operations above mentioned, American troops participated in the Battle of Vittorio-Veneto (Oct. 24 to Nov. 4), which ended in the rout of the Austrian Army.

THE BATTLE OF ST. MIHIEL.

The first distinctly American offensive was the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, carried through from September 12 to September 15, largely by American troops and wholly under the orders of the American commander in chief. In the attack the American troops were aided by French colonial troops, who held a portion of the front line. The Americans were also aided by French and British air squadrons.

The attack began at 5 a. m., after four hours of artillery preparation of great severity, and met with immediate success. Before noon about half the distance between the bases of the salient had been covered, and the next morning troops of the First and Twenty-sixth Divisions met at Vigneulles, cutting off the salient within 24 hours from the beginning of the movement.

Two comparisons between this operation and the Battle of Gettysburg emphasize the magnitude of the action. About 550,000 Americans were engaged at St. Mihiel; the Union forces at Gettysburg numbered approximately 100,000. St. Mihiel set a record for concentration of artillery fire by a four-hour artillery preparation, consuming more than 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition. In three days at Gettysburg Union artillery fired 33,000 rounds.

The St. Mihiel offensive cost only about 7,000 casualties, less than one-third the Union losses at Gettysburg. There were captured 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns. A dangerous enemy salient was reduced, and American commanders and troops demonstrated their ability to plan and execute a big American operation.

THE BATTLE OF THE MEUSE-ARGONNE.

The object of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, said Gen. Pershing in his report of November 20, 1918, was "to draw the best German divisions to our front and to consume them." This sentence expresses better than any long description not only the object but also the outcome of the battle. Every available American division was thrown against the enemy. Every available German division was thrown in to meet them. At the end of 47 days of continuous battle our divisions had consumed the German divisions.

The goal of the American attack was the Sedan-Mezieres railroad, the main line of supply for the German forces on the major part of the western front. If this line were cut, a retirement on the whole front would be forced. This retirement would include, moreover, evacuation of the Briey iron fields, which the Germans had been using to great advantage to supplement their iron supply. The defense of the positions threatened was therefore of such importance as to warrant the most desperate measures for resistance. When the engagement was evidently impending, the commander of the German Fifth Army sent word to his forces calling on them for unyielding resistance and pointing out that defeat in this engagement might mean disaster for the fatherland.

On the first day, the 26th of September, and the next day or two after that, the lines were considerably advanced. Then the resistance became more stubborn. Each side threw in more and more of its man power until there were no more reserves. Many German divisions went into action twice, and not a few three times, until, through losses, they were far under strength. All through the month of October the attrition went on. Foot by foot American troops pushed back the best of the German divisions. On November 1 the last stage of the offensive began. The enemy power began to break. American troops forced their way to the east bank of the Meuse. Toward the north they made even more rapid progress and in seven days reached the outskirts of Sedan and cut the Sedan-Mezieres Railroad, making the German line untenable.

In the meantime (October 2 to 28) our Second and Thirty-sixth Divisions had been sent west to assist the French, who were advancing in Champagne beside our drive in the Argonne. The liaison detachment between the two armies was for a time furnished by the Ninety-second Division.

In some ways the Meuse-Argonne offers an interesting resemblance to the Battle of the Wilderness, fought from May 5 to 12, 1864, in the Civil War. Both were fought over a terrain covered with tangled woods and underbrush. The Wilderness was regarded as a long battle, marked by slow progress, against obstinate resistance, with very heavy casualties. Here the similarity ends. The Meuse-Argonne lasted six times as long as the Battle of the Wilderness. Twelve times as many American troops were engaged as were on the Union side. They used in the action ten times as many guns and fired about one hundred times as many rounds of artillery ammunition. The actual weight of the ammunition fired was greater than that used by the Union forces during the entire Civil War. Casualties were perhaps four times as heavy as among the Northern troops in the Battle of the Wilderness.

The Battle of the Meuse-Argonne was beyond compare the greatest ever fought by American troops, and there have been few, if any, greater battles in the history of the world.

American data for the Meuse-Argonne Battle.

Days of battle	47
American troops engaged	1,200,000
Guns employed in attack	2,417
Rounds of artillery ammunition fired	4,214,000
Airplanes used	840
Tons of explosives dropped by planes on enemy lines	100
Tanks used	324
Miles of penetration of enemy line, maximum	34
Square kilometers of territory taken	1,550
Villages and towns liberated	150
Prisoners captured	16,059
Artillery pieces captured	468
Machine guns captured	2,864
Trench mortars captured	177
American casualties	120,000

RECORD OF 29 COMBAT DIVISIONS.

Twenty-nine combat divisions achieved the successes and bore the losses of active operations. The story of their achievements can not be told within the limits of this account. There are, however, certain fundamental records which give us a picture of the accomplishments of these divisions. They tell us how long each division served in the front line, how far each advanced against the enemy, how many prisoners each captured, and how heavily each suffered.

The First Division was the first in line and the first to enter an active sector. It reached France in June, 1917, went into line in October, and into an active sector in April, 1918. The next three divisions in order of length of service all reached France in 1917.

Three of the 29 divisions were still serving their apprenticeship and had not seen much severe battle service at the time of the signing of the armistice. They were the Sixth, the Eighty-first, and the Eighty-eighth. It is interesting that of the total of 2,232 days which American divisions spent in line four-tenths were in active sectors.

The Railroad Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CLEMENT C. DICKINSON,

OF MISSOURI,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, November 15, 1919.

Mr. DICKINSON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I have feared that this great transportation measure, so vital to the interest of every citizen of the United States, would be driven through the House under pressure, without full and fair consideration, and without sufficiently safeguarding the interest of the general public. This is the most important legislative bill that will engage the attention of this Congress. The transportation question, dealing with the commerce of the Nation, should have the best and most careful thought of Congress; and is entitled to the full and fairest consideration, and I deplore the fact that this important bill should be taken up now and rushed through in the closing hours of this special session.

I fear that whatever bill should be hastily passed by this House will not be the measure that will finally become the law, and the House should not abandon its duty and right to pass such a railroad bill as would meet the judgment and best interests of all the people, and by hasty action here is surrendering in a large measure to the Senate the enactment of this legislation on this all-important subject, with a bare hope that finally in conference a better measure may be framed and finally enacted into law.

I am aware that the great Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has given constant attention and consideration for many weeks to the provisions of this bill, but little opportunity has been given the large membership of the House to study in detail this bill, reported just before it was taken up for action and passage. Without any desire to criticize the membership of the committee that has labored so long and so industriously in their desire to report a proper bill, I feel that it should have been reported at an earlier date, or the passage of it delayed until the regular session in December, so that the Members that are not on the committee and the general public could have had opportunity to more carefully study this large bill with 86 pages dealing with a subject of such vital interest to the country. This bill in its present shape does not seem to me sufficiently to safeguard the public, who should be the first concern of Congress.

While capital or the owners of the railroads should be fairly treated in dealing with these properties, yet it must not be forgotten that their rights as owners are subject to the rights of the general public. That, in fact, they hold these properties as trustees for the public as well as owners. They have no

right to retain ownership if they fail to protect the public welfare. Unless this bill sufficiently protects the interests of the public, it should not become a law until it has been amended in every proper particular, or rewritten if necessary. These railroads are common carriers, built not for the purpose of mere investment but for the commerce of the country that furnishes the traffic that supports the railroads. No railroad measure should be passed that fails to have proper regard for not only the public but also for those that give life and vitality to railroad operation—the employees, who are necessary and without which no railroad can run. Both capital and labor should be fairly treated, but the shippers, producers, and consumers are the ones that need protection against encroachments upon their rights. Without their contribution the railroads could not run, for the railroads must depend upon the public for support. Safeguard the rights of the public and capital and labor will both be helped thereby.

I will not in this brief time attempt to point out all of the objectionable features to the bill.

It is submitted amid the controversies between capital and labor. Capital seeking to pass a bill that will safeguard its interest, to stabilize railroad stocks and bonds and enhance their value, and provide that the Government guarantee returns demanded on the investment and operation of these properties. Labor is demanding higher wages, and capital is protesting unless the public will stand the increases by higher freight rates. The demand of the public heretofore has been lower freight rates and more business. The products of the farm and factories and mines can not reach the consuming public at fair prices unless reasonable rates are provided. Capital refuses to surrender any part of its income in order that labor may have its demands met. Labor asks that a larger share for the results of their labor be given them. The fear is that this bill opens the way to grind the public that furnishes and pays the freight and is entitled to fair and reasonable rates, while capital and labor struggles threaten to unload on the public unusual burdens. If the Government by legislation assumes too many burdens under this legislation, a grievous wrong will have been done. Regardless of my views as to public ownership of railroads, this question will not end unless strict control is provided by law, so as to compel protection of the general public. It is better to retain control, at least for a period, and enact proper legislation, than to hastily turn over the railroads. Spurred by those who seek undue advantages, while seeking to get rid of Government control, action on this bill is hastened.

In the stress of war the railroads fell down under private ownership and control, and the owners were more than willing to let the Government take over these properties during the war, when extraordinary demands had to be met, and they were anxious for the Government to contribute and spend large sums of money for the betterment and operation of these properties that they could not successfully handle under war demands. Engrossed as the Government was in the stress of haste and the enormous strain, while it used all its powers to help bring the war to a successful end, it was compelled to use the same officers and agents who had operated these railroads under private ownership, and at no time has the Government been in real and full control of the operation of these properties. Many of the very agents employed by the Government from the inception apparently aided in the propaganda to discredit Government control, seeking thereby, apparently, to hasten the return of railroads to private owners. There has been no fair test of Government control.

The conduct of the railroad owners and operators in the past toward the great public service corporations has left a bad impression in the public mind toward private control, and the robbing in many instances of these properties by diverting its revenue, providing immense salaries, making unnecessary overhead charges, increasing burdens of operation, all have tended to help the advocates of public ownership of these and all public service corporations, who urge that it is far better that the Government own the railroads rather than have the railroads own the Government; but, above all things, the Government should regulate and not lose its fair control of the railroads, and the railroads should not be permitted to control the Government in any line. Let the railroads serve the public and let the public interest be protected, and all may be well, else Government ownership will come to the front again with renewed force and with the support of many who have heretofore not been in favor of Government ownership.

This bill in its present shape invites the opposition of many who think intensely along the lines of safeguarding the public interest. Under this bill the Government is asked to continue to furnish large sums of money for the benefit of private owners; guaranties and loans are liberally provided for; short lines and so-called weak lines discriminated against; water transportation discriminated against; extraordinary and unusual powers given to the Interstate Commerce Commission in regard to abandonment of short-line railroads, and in other respects. I have sought to protect the interests of the public and my section by amendments offered and by speech, and I do not feel that I can support this measure in its present shape and therefore will cast my vote against it.

Exclusion of Victor L. Berger.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD YATES,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 10, 1919.

On the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That under the facts and circumstances of this case Victor L. Berger is not entitled to take the oath of office as a Representative in this House from the fifth congressional district of the State of Wisconsin or to hold a seat therein as such Representative."

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, Victor Berger has spoken. We, after reading every word of the testimony and the committee report, have heard him, and we have seen him and felt him and his attitude and spirit. Although he is not a Member of this House, we extended to him the privilege of presenting what he might have to say as to why this resolution should not be passed. I am glad we voted to do that, and I am glad that we voted down the motion made at the close of his "argument" by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUCKER] to expunge the same, because I think it is important that the Berger speech go to the country to be read and reread and pondered and weighed by all the people. For myself, when I am asked why I voted to exclude this man, I shall need no other explanation or justification than to say "Go and read in the RECORD of this House the things he put there, the things he read and said in the presence of 300 Members of the House." His remarks amounted to a harangue and tirade. He talked for nearly two hours. He lifted the veil and disclosed his soul. He rolled up a curtain, and we looked upon his heart. In that heart we saw nothing but hatred. He did not conceal this hate. It reminded us of the celebrated German hymn of hate sung by Huns as they invaded Belgium and France. He venomously gave vent to his hate.

He hates Congress. He denounced us Representatives and told us we did not truly represent the people; he denounced us again, saying we are all cowed by the capitalistic press. This is a deliberate falsehood, so far as I am concerned and so far as all the other Members of this House are concerned, I believe. He hates the courts. He hates the judge and jury by whom he was tried and convicted and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for giving aid and comfort to Germany. He hates and belittles and vilifies the President and the Secretary of War and the "superczaristic" Postmaster General and all in authority. He hates the press, declaring it plutocratic. He hates the American economic and financial system, stigmatizing it as "capitalistic." He declares and proclaims all this concentrated hatred. He is contemptuous about it. He is insolent, arrogant, insulting, vituperative, with all the expertness in editorial epithet which years of practice has given him. His effrontery is amazing. He declares he retracts nothing ever written or said by him. He admits he subscribed to the Socialist platform advocating that citizens buy guns and keep the guns, with the necessary ammunition, insisting, however, that in his own case the rifle he kept was "only to shoot deer." The gullibility with which his own dupes have swallowed his advice caused him to believe that Congress is sufficiently gullible to believe that a million men were advised to buy guns, "with necessary ammunition," to "shoot deer." He says 4,000,000 soldier and sailor boys fought all in vain, so that we "lost our liberties and gained nothing but imperialism." As a matter of fact, our boys saved New York, Washington, and Chicago from a triumphal parade led by the Kaiser; but this man says all they did was to lose us our liberties. He forgets there are graves—American—in France to-day, because such men as he helped to prolong the war. He said Congressmen, not being "representative," may exclude him, but he will

return again and again. Born in the same year I was born, 1860, he had every opportunity to become a good American. He was born in Austria; he came here of his own choice in 1878. He was 18 years old; he had his eyes open. He came to better his condition. Yet in 38 years he has failed to acquire even our tongue; at least he has retained his beloved Austrian accent, so that an American can hardly understand his every other word. Three hundred of us, desiring to be fair judges, desiring to give him the benefit of the doubt, have become satisfied he is guilty of giving aid and comfort to Germany. I wish every citizen could have heard him. I hope he sends his abusive speech to a million men. He is a hater of our American system and Government; he is a traitor in speech and heart and soul. And once he himself took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic. He impresses me not as a mere man; he is a menace; he represents and embodies and personifies an awful thing, whose jaws and claws I have helped to keep out of the finest legislative body in the world. I thank God I have had the opportunity to render that much service to my beloved country. I could do no less under my oath, which reads as follows:

I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter. So help me God.

Our Diplomatic Service; How Can Its Decay Be Arrested?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN JACOB ROGERS,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, November 19, 1919.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I am printing an explanation of H. R. 10587, "A bill for the reorganization and improvement of the foreign service of the United States," which I introduced in the House on November 15, and upon which I hope to be given hearings before the Committee on Foreign Affairs when Congress reassembles in December.

With the termination of the World War the United States is confronted with the immediate and urgent problem of how to modify and improve its diplomatic and consular service. As never before the United States is to be a great world power. Questions of international prestige and policy, as well as of the expansion of our trade, demand the most efficient possible representation of our country in foreign nations. Our present foreign service is modeled substantially as it was several decades ago, at a time when the problems confronting us were entirely different from those of to-day. Our foreign service must grow if we are to grow and to realize our world opportunities.

But not only our methods but our men must be representative of the new day. On the whole, and speaking very broadly, I believe that our consular service has been improving during recent years—improving not merely in the way in which it has performed the country's business but also in the character and ability of the men whom we have sent forth as consuls. Speaking equally broadly, I think that our diplomatic service has been going downhill. This latter tendency has in part resulted from the kind of men who have been serving as our secretaries of embassy and legation abroad. While it is true that these secretaries are subordinate to the ambassadors or ministers at the foreign capitals where they are serving, nevertheless in fields involving diplomatic technique and experience, as well as in fields involving actual national policies and programs, the secretaries to a very large extent—because they are the permanent and nonpolitical officers of the embassy or legations—determine the excellence of the service at a given moment.

Why is it almost inevitable that our corps of secretaries is at present not up to the standard? For two reasons: First, because the salary is pitifully inadequate to attract and hold men of the first rank and ability, and, second, because the maximum probable promotion, after years of successful service, is by no means commensurate with the ambition of a first-rate man.

After 15 years of supremely successful service a man may hope to become a secretary of the first class. This means a salary of $3,000, beyond which he can not hope to go, even if he spends the remainder of his life in the service.

Business concerns have been quick to recognize this situation and are picking off our best secretaries by offering a salary inducement of three or four times what the Government is paying them. The greatest number of our secretaries to-day are in class 3, receiving $2,000 a year. Among them are several men who are efficiently discharging the duties of chiefs of bureaus in the Department of State. I refer to men like Mr. Ruddock, Chief of the very important Division of Western European Affairs, and Mr. Johnson, Chief of the Division of Latin-American Affairs. Two thousand dollars does not begin to represent a fair return for the extremely responsible work which men like these two must perform. Many of them have stayed on in the service during the war for patriotic reasons. Since the war many have already resigned and more will resign in the near future. If the Government is to compete with private business, it must offer its men at least a reasonable basis of compensation. This it has not done.

The result of the low salary scale and of the dark outlook for really worth-while promotion has been that the type of men recently applying for positions as secretaries, and able to meet the very exacting demands for appointment, has been insufficient in number and inadequate in caliber. This condition, I believe, will be increasingly evident in the future. The men who are now willing to accept appointment are as a rule those of large private means and without practical experience of any kind in business or affairs. They are men to whom the social opportunities strongly appeal, and who are little concerned with the great international problems with which a secretary should naturally be most vitally concerned. A situation more undesirable than the present one—or more unfair to the good men now in the service—can scarcely be imagined.

In a bill introduced in the early days of the present Congress—H. R. 2709—I formulated a proposal designed to result in the appointment by promotion of the best consuls general and secretaries in the service to the rank of minister as vacancies therein arose. This action would encourage a man of ambition, would provide an outlet at the top for the best men now in the service, and would stimulate the recruiting of the abler sort of young men who now hesitate to enter what looks like an absolutely blind alley.

In a bill which I introduced on the 15th instant (H. R. 10587) "for the reorganization and improvement of the foreign service of the United States," I propose a further step. One phase of the proposal means a more adequate salary scale for the secretaries—from $3,500 for the fourth-class secretary to $5,500 for the first-class secretary, as compared with a present scale of $1,500 up to $3,000.

But the fundamentals of my plan go much further. The Diplomatic Service and the Consular Service are now completely divorced and independent. There is no interchange or intermingling between them. I propose a complete fusion and unification of the two services, with promotions from the lowest to the highest grades. I do this by abolishing altogether, as a service rank, the secretaries of embassy or legation. I would give each secretary now in the service a service rank as consul general or consul, each receiving a consular grade and salary depending upon the secretarial class in which he now is. All new men entering the service hereafter would receive an appropriate service rank in one of the lower consular grades. The resulting unified service I would call the "Foreign Service of the United States."

If this plan is adopted, then every man in the foreign service will have a consular rank. Those best fitted for diplomatic service at embassies or legations will be assigned, though consuls, for such service. While on such service they will be known in the country and community where they are located as counselor or secretary of embassy or legation, just as at present. There will be no handicap to their performing their diplomatic functions resulting from the fact that they hold commissions still as consular officers. As the needs of the service or of the individual make proper, a man performing the duties of secretary will be transferred back to consular work, and vice versa. I believe that this program, involving frequent interweaving between diplomatic and consular work, and the attendant experience gained, will tend greatly to broaden and stimulate the men of the service. Graduates of a law school will gain in breadth and usefulness by acquiring business experience in a consular office at some great world port. On the other hand, a good business man, whose experience hitherto has been wholly on the consular side, will acquire additional and extremely useful information and experience if he is assigned from time to time to perform diplomatic work at a foreign capital. All in all, the shuttling back and forth will prepare the right man for the most important duties in the higher branches of our foreign service. The proposal will strengthen each side of our present foreign

service where at present it is weakest. Public opinion, and especially enlightened business opinion, demands practical experience of all our representatives abroad. My program will insure the accomplishment of this. Recruiting of the right men will be encouraged, because the prospects of promotion for merit, higher salaries, and more abundant, vital, and varied work will necessarily attract much stronger men.

As a corollary to this plan I propose that transfer back and forth to diplomatic and consular work may be made by the Department of State without the concurrence of the Senate, so long as the individual affected is retained in the same grade of the service. Only when he is promoted to the next higher grade and consequent salary would the advice and consent of the Senate be requisite. I also propose that every man in the service, including clerks and subordinates, should be an American citizen, except only those who receive salaries of less than $1,000 per year. I also suggest that all clerical and subordinate positions should be subject to civil-service laws and regulations. This is to encourage the infusion of the merit system in the service from the top to the bottom.

I have left undiscussed one vital element of the plan. By section 11 of the bill I propose that the Secretary of State be directed to designate from time to time, and after special preliminary examination, foreign-service pupils, who shall be between 18 and 30 years of age, who shall be required to attend such university as the Secretary may prescribe for at least three years, and who shall during that time follow such courses of instruction as he may stipulate. When these foreign-service pupils have completed their course and have successfully passed an examination to determine their fitness, the Secretary may recommend them for appointment as vice consuls of career in the foreign service. I propose that such foreign-service pupils shall be under no expense for subsistence or tuition during their course, and that they shall agree to remain in the service for at least five years following their appointment. If this recommendation is adopted, it will mean that after the plan gets under way newcomers in the service—necessary young and energetic men—shall be possessed of all the theoretical and technical knowledge requisite for the proper performance of their important, difficult, and varied duties. Such a plan can not absolutely guarantee success in every case. But it certainly minimizes the likelihood of an inadequate personnel. In other words, the proposal extends to the foreign service the practice of the Nation in training at West Point or Annapolis its future officers of the Army and Navy. France has long followed this method with excellent results.

If the two measures which I have outlined receive the approval of the country and of Congress, in substance if not in detail, I am satisfied that we shall have laid the foundation of a thoroughly progressive, modern, and businesslike foreign service. We shall go far to eliminate from the diplomatic side the idle rich young man who thinks in terms of silk hats, spats, and afternoon teas. In strengthening the Diplomatic Service we shall also be strengthening the Consular Service. We shall be paving the way for a virile and vigorous foreign service—one capable of truly representing the United States in its relations with the rest of the world in the great days of trade and politics which lie before the Nation.

The Splendid Record of the Special Session of the Sixty-sixth Congress.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK W. MONDELL,

OF WYOMING,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, November 19, 1919.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, the special session of the Sixty-sixth Congress draws to a close. The work for which it was especially convened—that of passing the seven great appropriation bills, which its Democratic predecessor had failed to pass—was performed in record time, in excellent form, and with enormous saving to the Public Treasury.

The House of Representatives has, with the passage of the Esch railroad bill, completed in excellent form the extensive program of progressive and constructive legislation outlined in the resolution adopted at a conference of the Republican Members of the House at the beginning of the session.

The duties of the session have been onerous and exacting, and the conditions under which they have been performed have been difficult and trying. The Congress was called upon to place upon the statute books in 38 legislative days 7 great supply bills a Democratic Congress had failed to enact in the more than three months of the preceding session. The unsettled conditions following the war have rendered it difficult to plan and build along sane lines and on sound foundations the constructive legislation to which the Congress was pledged.

Notwithstanding these handicaps, whether we view the work of this special session from the standpoint of economy in appropriations, forward-looking, constructive legislation or diligent continuous attention to the public business, it can be truthfully said that no Congress in American history has more courageously, consistently, and continuously addressed itself to or more faithfully performed and discharged the duties and responsibilities placed upon it than the special session of the Sixty-sixth Congress now drawing to a close.

Certain Democrats have claimed that it was a Republican filibuster that prevented the passage of seven of the great supply bills in the closing days of the last Congress. I have never been particularly disturbed by that effort of the majority of the Sixty-fifth Congress to charge its failures to the minority, as it simply serves to emphasize the fact that if it were a Republican filibuster that defeated those bills it saved the American people about $940,000,000 as compared with the Democratic bills that failed and $1,685,000,000 as compared with the sums of the estimates for those bills as submitted by the Democratic administration.

For the benefit of those who desire a detailed statement of the actual savings in the appropriations made by this session of Congress as compared with the bills which failed at the closing session of the last Congress, and amounting to $939,692,541.97, I am inserting in the RECORD a detailed statement relative to these measures, which is as follows:

Comparison of the amounts of the eight appropriation bills which failed of final enactment at the third session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, with the amounts of the same bills as they have been finally agreed upon at the first session of the Sixty-sixth Congress.

Title of act.	Last action figures Sixty-fifth Congress, third session.	Amount as agreed upon Sixty-sixth Congress, first session.	Decrease, Sixty-sixth Congress, first session, under Sixty-fifth Congress, third session.	Increase, Sixty-sixth Congress, first session, over Sixty-fifth Congress, third session.
Agriculture	[1] $37,344,852.00	$33,899,761.00	$3,445,091.00	.....
Army	[1] 1,240,500,066.98	772,324,877.50	468,175,189.48	.....
District of Columbia	[2] 14,446,364.00	15,364,421.00	.....	$918,057.00
Indian	[2] 11,457,797.03	11,131,397.03	326,400.00	.....
Navy	[1] 824,708,121.88	616,096,838.88	208,611,283.00	.....
Sundry civil	[3] 851,171,859.25	605,160,207.95	246,011,651.30	.....
Railroad deficiency	[1] 750,000,000.00	750,000,000.00	.....	.....
Third deficiency	[4] 38,346,913.59	[5] 24,305,929.40	14,040,984.19	.....
Total	3,767,975,974.73	2,828,283,432.76	940,610,598.97	918,057.00

Net decrease, Sixty-sixth Congress, first session, under Sixty-fifth Congress, third session $939,692,541.97

[1] Amount as reported to the Senate.
[2] Amount as passed the Senate.
[3] Amount as passed the House.
[4] Amount as reported to the Senate exclusive of $750,000,000 for railroad deficiency, passed as a separate measure but included in third deficiency act for the third session of the Sixty-fifth Congress as reported to the Senate. Also exclusive of $53,750,000 for emergency shipping fund carried in the amount of the sundry civil bill for the Sixty-fifth Congress, third session, as it passed the House.
[5] This amount does not include $45,044,500 carried in the bill making urgent deficiency appropriations for the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and for the payment of pensions. Of this sum $42,615,000 was not estimated or considered at the third session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, and $2,429,500 was included in the third deficiency bill at that session.

It will be noted that these savings are in the main in the Army, the Navy, and the sundry civil bill. In other words, in lines and items of expenditure for the establishments and purposes directly or indirectly connected with and affected by war operations. It has been the habit of our Democratic friends to claim that these enormous reductions and savings were due to the ending of the war and to the tremendous reduction of military activities. This claim is utterly without basis or foundation.

The estimates considered by the committees of the Sixty-fifth Congress in December, 1918, January, February, and March, 1919, were estimates made after the close of hostilities and the signing of the armistice, and were substantially the estimates that were considered by the Committee on Appropriations of the House in May. The savings on the bills above referred to, in round figures, were as follows:

Army appropriation bill	$468,175,189.48
Navy appropriation bill	208,611,283.00
Sundry civil appropriation bill	246,011,651.30

Not only were there no substantial reductions in the estimates considered by the Republicans in May below those considered by the Democrats in January, February, and March, and

no suggestions on the part of the administration that they could get along with lesser sums, but during the consideration of these bills by the House and Senate in May and June, and up to the last moment before final action on them, the officials of the administration were strenuously endeavoring to secure increases in practically the amount of the reductions made by the Republican Congress.

For the benefit of those who desire detailed information as to the saving in the appropriations as actually made, as compared with the estimates of the sums needed as submitted by the administration, I am inserting in the RECORD a detailed statement showing an actual saving in appropriations as compared with the estimates of $1,685,867,893.64, and which is as follows:

Comparison of the amounts of the appropriation bills as agreed upon, with amounts asked for and considered during the Sixty-sixth Congress, first session.

Title of act.	Amounts as agreed upon, Sixty-sixth Congress, first session.	Amounts asked for and considered, Sixty-sixth Congress, first session	Decrease of amounts agreed upon, Sixty-sixth Congress, first session, under amounts asked for and considered, Sixty-sixth Congress, first session
Agriculture	$33,899,761.00	$34,993,686.00	$1,093,925.00
Army	772,324,877.50	1,268,322,269.04	495,997,391.54
District of Columbia	15,364,421.00	15,635,701.00	271,280.00
Indian	11,131,397.03	11,939,813.89	808,416.86
Navy	616,096,838.88	975,903,621.28	359,806,782.40
Sundry civil	605,160,207.95	964,591,556.25	359,431,348.30
Railroad deficiency	750,000,000.00	1,200,000,000.00	450,000,000.00
Third deficiency	24,305,929.40	[1] 42,764,678.94	18,458,749.54
War-risk insurance and pension deficiency	45,044,500.00	45,044,500.00	
Expenses incident to first session of the Sixty-sixth Congress	385,720.00	385,720.00	
Total	2,873,713,652.76	4,553,581,546.40	1,685,867,893.64

[1] This amount does not include $45,044,500, estimated in connection with the bill making urgent deficiency appropriations for the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and for the payment of pensions. Of this sum, $42,615,000 was not estimated at the third session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, and therefore not included in the total of $42,764,678.94, which sum does include $2,429,500 for above-named purposes.

Let me again emphasize the fact that these estimates were not predicated on war conditions; they were submitted after the signing of the armistice; and that, therefore, the saving which was made below these estimates was not, as gentlemen on the Democratic side have claimed, a saving made possible by changed conditions. Neither the conditions nor the estimates had appreciably changed between January, February, and March, when the Democratic Congress considered the bills, and May and June, when the Republican Congress considered them.

Neither were these savings due to a failure to provide for the reasonable needs of the Government in its essential activities. Nearly five months have passed since these appropriations became available, and no necessary activity of the Government has been unduly or injuriously curtailed. No substantial or well-founded claim has been made that the appropriations will not be sufficient for the period for which they were made. All this being true, the fact is that the special session has saved to the American people approximately $940,000,000 below the appropriations actually proposed by its predecessor and more than one and three-quarter billions below the estimates on which the appropriation bills were based.

THE PROGRAM OF LEGISLATION.

The passage of the Esch railroad bill completes the program of constructive legislation proposed for this session, which includes among the important work accomplished by legislative enactment:

The passage of seven great supply bills that should have been passed by the preceding Congress and other necessary appropriation and deficiency bills, as follows:

Agriculture appropriation bill.
Army appropriation bill.
District of Columbia appropriation bill.
Indian appropriation bill.
Navy appropriation bill.
Sundry civil appropriation bill.
Railroad deficiency bill.
Deficiency bill to meet 1919 deficiencies of appropriations of Sixty-fifth Congress.

Deficiency bill to meet 1919 deficiencies for pensions and war-risk family allowances.

Deficiency act, 1920, largely for War Risk Bureau and detection and prosecution of crimes, including enforcement of anti-hoarding and profiteering acts, national prohibition, and laws for punishment and deportation of anarchists and seditious agitators.

In general legislation the following:

The return of the telephone, telegraph, and cable lines of the country to their owners.

The adoption of the woman-suffrage amendment.

The placing on the statute books of a complete and comprehensive national prohibition law.

The enactment of liberal provisions for vocational training and rehabilitation of wounded soldiers and sailors; and generous appropriations for the same.

The extension and enlargement of the food-control act with a view of preventing hoarding and profiteering, and with additional penalties for the violation of the statute.

Provision for additional travel pay for enlisted men discharged from the Regular Army.

Authorizing enlisted men who served in the World War to retain their uniforms and personal equipment.

Provision for the retention in the service until June 30 of officers in excess of the number regularly in the permanent establishment, thus enabling efficient volunteer officers to continue in the service.

Provision for reimbursement to the United States of approximately $400,000,000 advanced to provide motive power and rolling stock, through a corporation organized for that purpose on behalf of the railroads. This is the so-called equipment trust act.

Provision for the continuation of the control of the War Trade Board over the importation of dyes until January 15, 1920, with a view of preventing dumping of German dyes on the American market.

The incorporation of the American Legion.

Amendment to the war-risk insurance act increasing the allowance in certain classes of serious injury.

Repeal of the daylight-saving law.

Provision for additional compensation for employees of the Postal Service.

Legislation to facilitate the marketing of agricultural products, including live stock, by increasing amount which banks may loan on paper secured by such commodities.

Amendment to the Federal reserve act to enable national banks to assist in the facilitation of export trade.

Legislation making more stringent the restrictions and prohibitions surrounding the entry of aliens.

Provision for the completion of the railroad in Alaska.

Provision for liberal increased permanent appropriation for the American Printing House for the Blind.

Increase of pay of printers and pressmen in the Government Printing Office.

Provision for punishment for the transportation of stolen motor vehicles.

Provision for the reclamation of arid lands in Nevada.

Extension of law providing for stock-raising homesteads.

Relief to certain land entrymen, through leave of absence from their claims, to enable them to engage in essential industries.

Relief from assessment work on mining claims to avoid the withdrawal of labor from essential industries.

Provision for grants of public lands for school purposes.

Provision for completion and payment of necessary construction work on Army camps and cantonments.

Provision in aid of relief for the stricken peoples of the Near East by providing for an organization for that purpose.

Provision for the further regulation of vessels operated by the Shipping Board.

Extension of the provisions of law for the protection of the civil rights of the members of the Military and Naval Establishments.

Creation of office of General of the Armies of the United States in terms providing for the appointment of John J. Pershing to that office.

Granting citizenship to Indians who fought in the World War.

Authorizing the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of Washington to give the same right to women to vote and hold office as is now enjoyed by men.

Provision for tentage for encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic, United Confederate Veterans, Spanish War Veterans, and Veterans of the World War.

Granting the cancellation-stamp privilege to the Roosevelt Memorial Association.

Extending the franking privilege to Edith Carow Roosevelt, widow of ex-President Roosevelt.

Provision for an ambassador to Belgium.

Provision for the regulation of rents in the District of Columbia.

MEASURES THAT HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED BY AND PASSED THE HOUSE.

In addition to the measures that have become laws, the House of Representatives has considered and passed measures of great importance, which the Senate, engrossed with the treaty, has not had time to consider, of which the following are among the more important:

The Esch railroad bill: A complete and comprehensive measure for the return of the railroads to their owners and for effective and extended public control over the same. One of the most important pieces of constructive legislation ever considered by Congress.

The Greene merchant marine act, for the promotion and maintenance of the American merchant marine: A comprehensive legislative enactment outlining a policy with regard to the disposition, regulation, and use of Government-built ships and for the promotion of an extensive American merchant marine.

The Good budget bill, providing a comprehensive plan for a complete and thorough budget system for the Government of the United States.

The Smoot-Sinnott oil, gas, and coal-land leasing law: A complete plan for the leasing of the remaining public lands containing coal, oil, or gas. The first strictly leasing bill which has passed the Congress. This bill has passed both Houses and is now in conference.

The water-power bill: A carefully prepared and thoroughly considered legislative program for the development of water power under Federal regulation.

Bills reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, as follows:

Repealing the obnoxious taxes on soft drinks, soda water, and ice cream.

To regulate the importation and promote the establishment of industries for the manufacture of dyes and other coal-tar products.

Providing adequate tariff on essential ores, the importance of which was emphasized by the war, including tungsten, zinc, and magnesite.

Providing tariff rates necessary under existing conditions for the production of glassware, surgical instruments, and shell and pearl buttons.

Repeal of law providing for Canadian reciprocity.

The Fess bill, providing for Federal aid to and cooperation with the States in the vocational training and rehabilitation of those injured in industry, including agriculture and transportation. An important and noteworthy legislative proposal in the interest of humanity and for the restoration of unfortunates to lives of hope and usefulness.

The Edge bill, an extension of the Federal reserve act, providing for organization for the promotion of foreign trade. A most important piece of constructive legislation, particularly essential in the development of our trade with South America and in the extension of our commerce with all the world. This bill has passed both House and Senate and has been agreed to in conference.

The Sweet bill, amending the war-risk insurance act, with the view of increasing the efficiency of the bureau and greatly liberalizing the provisions of the act in the payment of compensation to disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines.

The Johnson bill, for the deportation of undesirable aliens.

The Rowe seaman's bill, to encourage American citizens to enter the merchant marine by reducing the length of the sea service necessary for American citizens taking a course on United States training ships to become able seamen.

The Alexander load-line bill, to aid American shipping by the establishment of load lines for certain vessels.

The Kiess bill, revising the laws relating to public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications, with a view of clarifying, simplifying, and systematizing the same, and effecting a saving of over half a million dollars per annum.

The Rogers bill, authorizing the Secretary of War to loan rifles to posts of the American Legion.

The Kahn bill, to encourage the efficiency of the Military Establishment by a modification of the requirements for the selection of certain noncommissioned officers.

The Scott bill, to protect the coastwise trade by repealing the provision of law which allowed foreign ships to participate in the coastwise trade during the war.

The Hutchinson cold-storage bill, providing a comprehensive plan for the regulation of cold storage with the view of preventing hoarding and deterioration of foodstuffs in cold storage, and the practice of deception with respect to the same.

The Nolan minimum-wage bill.

The Platt bill, amending the Federal farm-loan act with a view of removing red tape and making the act more workable.

A resolution requesting the Secretary of War to place on sale without delay the surplus food products under control of the War Department, the passage of which has had a marked effect on the cost of living by placing many millions of dollars' worth of food in the hands of the people at reasonable prices.

A resolution requesting the Secretary of War to immediately distribute among the highway departments of the several States for use on roads the more than 22,000 motor vehicles for which requisition has been made, and to immediately offer for sale at public auction all other surplus Army motor vehicles.

A bill for the retirement of public-school teachers in the District of Columbia.

IMPORTANT MEASURES REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

In addition to the important measures which have become laws and the even more important measures that have been passed by the House, the House committees have reported much legislation of importance which has not been considered owing to the lack of time and which will be considered early in the regular session. Among the more important of these measures are the following:

The Fuller bill, providing for increase of Civil War pensions.

The Sells bill, providing for increase in Spanish War pensions.

The Mondell national soldier settlement bill.

The Lehlbach civil-service retirement bill.

The Johnson bill, further regulating and controlling the immigration of aliens.

The Vestal wheat and corn-mill products standards bill.

The Bland monthly pension-payment bill.

Several committees of the House, both regular and special, have been giving careful and painstaking attention to the matter of investigating war expenditures. This is particularly true of the Special Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, Mr. GRAHAM'S committee, and the Walsh committee on Expenditures under the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Other than the reports on Army foodstuffs and on motor vehicles above referred to and statements to the House on the situation surrounding the $70,000,000 plant at Nitro, W. Va., and some other details of the work of the committees, the committees have not gotten far enough along with their work to make reports to the House, but the reports already made have served a most valuable and useful purpose in the public interest, and the committees are, through their diligent investigations, accumulating a fund of information which will be presented in due time and be of great interest and value.

The above brief reference to and outline of the more important legislation which has become law, which has been passed by the House of Representatives, or which has been reported by the committees, while it fails to present the work of the session in that detail to which it is entitled, is sufficient to challenge the attention of even the casual reader to the great volume and vast importance of the work of this session. The work has been performed in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and its volume and importance is such as to challenge the admiration of the country and reflect credit upon the Congress.

Statistical recapitulation and comparison extraordinary sessions, Sixty-sixth Congress and Sixty-fifth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

	Sixty-sixth Congress.	Sixty-fifth Congress.
Convened	May 19, 1919	Apr. 2, 1917
Adjourned	Nov. 19, 1919	Oct. 6, 1917
Calendar days	184	188
Actual days in session	144	114
Bills introduced	10,735	6,511
Joint resolutions introduced	249	163
Simple resolutions introduced	397	173
Concurrent resolutions introduced	38	26
Total bills and resolutions	11,419	6,873
Public laws:		
Approved	71	91
Without approval	20	
Over veto	2	
Total public laws	93	91
Public resolutions:		
Approved	18	13
Without approval	3	
Total public resolutions	21	16
Private laws and resolutions	7	2
Committee reports:		
Union Calendar	153	70
House Calendar	106	71
Private Calendar	109	4
Total	368	145

Statistical recapitulation and comparison extraordinary sessions, Sixty-sixth Congress and Sixty-fifth Congress—Continued.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

	Sixty-sixth Congress.	Sixty-fifth Congress.
Reported bills acted upon:		
Union Calendar	107	45
House Calendar	85	53
Private Calendar	47	3
Total	239	101
Pending	129	44
Total	368	145
Resolutions agreed to:		
Simple	121	52
House concurrent	11	29
Senate concurrent	5	4
Total	137	85

The Railroad Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. BOX,

OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 17, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 10453) to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. BOX. Mr. Speaker, the President decided and definitely announced several months ago that, with or without any action by Congress, he will return the railroads to their owners by January 1, 1920, so that they will be returned whether or not this bill is passed.

The passage of a well-considered law, fair to the people and all concerned, would help, but Congress is not bound to enact a bad law in order to return the roads to the companies. It will be better to enact no law than to pass a bad one. The roads will go back in any event.

In passing I feel compelled to say that I am opposed to the Plumb plan for the Government ownership or operation of railways. Such a scheme necessarily involves ultimately the complete taking over by the Nation of coal mines, iron and steel and timber industries, and later, but certainly, the socialization of mills, gins, stores, farms, and other agencies of producing and distributing what men need.

Among the many provisions contained in the 86 pages of this bill, a few of which are good and many bad, are the following:

It extends the time for the payment of what the companies will owe the Government on unsettled balances at the end of the period of Government control for a period of 10 years.

Its provisions are such as to induce and virtually force an early increase in freight and passenger charges.

It provides that large sums of money belonging to the Government shall be used by the railway companies for present "operating expenses."

It requires the Government to furnish the roads, in addition to the funds last above mentioned, a fund of $250,000,000 as a revolving loan fund for the exclusive use of railway companies, and further requires them to take steps to raise freight and passenger charges in order to get the benefit of this loan fund.

It guarantees the "standard income" of the railways for a period of six months after they are returned to the owners. The "standard income" is the average return received by the railroads during the three years just preceding our entry into the war—the best three-year period for them in their history. This guaranty will insure the income of the roads for a period of between 18 and 24 months after the actual cessation of hostilities. The terms of this guaranty are much more favorable to the roads and harder on the taxpayers than the terms of the Government guaranties during the period of war control.

All of the above things, such as the increase of the burden on the taxpayers, and freight and passenger charges, will tend to increase the cost of living at a time when it is already distressingly high.

The amount which this will cost the Government, in guaranties and subsidies, will run into the hundreds of millions, which, in addition to the sums loaned to the roads, will be taken from the Public Treasury at a time when the Government is already paying out from one to four billion dollars more per year than it is receiving in taxes and revenue, and will greatly increase the already heavy deficits.

No surprise need be felt if the railroads ask and receive still further subsidies at the end of the period covered by this guaranty.

The bill will, if enacted, unnecessarily impair to the point of destruction the regulatory powers and agencies of the State, thereby dangerously and hurtfully centralizing power at Washington, and placing it and its remedial agencies far from the people. Under it the expense, difficulty, and delay of obtaining redress will be so great that a man or concern of small means can not afford the expense of proceeding for relief.

It is subject to other serious objections, which I can not enumerate in the time allowed for these remarks.

After having voted for every amendment which will improve the measure, I shall vote against the bill, because to my own satisfaction I know it to be fundamentally wrong.

The Railroad Bill, While Not Perfect, Is a Substantial Stride in the Right Direction.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. J. WILL TAYLOR,

OF TENNESSEE,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 17, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 10453) to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, this, perhaps, is the most vital and important legislation that has challenged or that may challenge the consideration of the Sixty-sixth Congress. During the last 12 months the return of the railroads to their owners has been the general topic of discussion by practically every man, woman, and child throughout the Nation. It has afforded a theme for the budding school orator in the debating society, has been the paramount question to be daily discussed and as often settled by the ubiquitous "gang" that universally gathers at the country store; the press has reveled in it, the politician has, of course, worked it overtime, and the demagogue has "rolled it as a sweet morsel" under his nefarious tongue. In other words, the railroad problem has for the past year been the all-absorbing, all-consuming topic of the hour. Almost as many theories and panaceas touching the solution of this great national subject has been advanced and propagated as there are inhabitants in the United States.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP ABANDONED.

In the meantime the fallacies and sophistries of Government ownership have been exploded, and "now none are so poor as will do this sad socialistic heresy reverence." Government ownership of railroads was born out of the travail and exigencies of the war, and was justified and can only be justified as a strict emergency measure. Notwithstanding greatly increased freight and passenger tariffs, this idealistic experiment, this irridescent dream, has cost the Government of the United States—the American people, if you please—approximately a billion dollars, to say nothing of the inconvenience and unsatisfactory service suffered by the commercial and traveling public. Even the President, who was originally its chief exponent, has admitted that Government ownership of railroads and telephone and telegraph lines are impracticable, and some time ago returned the wires to private ownership and has given formal notice that he will return the roads on January 1.

PURPOSES OF THE BILL.

The intents and purposes of this bill, therefore, are to provide a method of return and to prescribe rules of conduct which shall follow.

Of course, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, the bill under consideration is not perfect and will not be received by unanimous acclaim. However, in my opinion, it is a wholesome and substantial stride in the right direction, and will be

beneficial to a greater or less degree to all classes of our citizenship. It would be next to a physical impossibility, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, to evolve a measure that would absolutely please, gratify, and satisfy every person and every interest. The millennium has not yet dawned and the docile lamb is still just a little bit "leery" and suspicious of the ravenous lion. Human nature, in other words, is still unbridled and more or less rampant. We can only perform our candid, conscientious, and patriotic duty in such matters, keeping in mind the welfare of our country; and if there be those that are so blinded by selfishness and prejudice that they can not reconcile themselves to the results of honest efforts on the part of their representatives that is, of course, their misfortune. It is a lamentable fact that we have people in this country, claiming to be American citizens, too, whose moral perspicuity is so dwarfed and circumscribed that they can see no good in anything that does not reflect their own ideas, their own image, and their own interest. These chronic and perpetual critics, discontents, and calamity howlers are not confined to any particular class or condition, however. They are to be found among the "idle rich" as well as with the "unfortunate poor."

RAILROADS HAVE WROUGHT WONDERS.

The railroads have been a tremendous influence and agency in the development of our country. Within the limited observation of each and every Member of this House, under the magical touch of railway development "desert and waste places of the earth have been made to blossom as the rose." In the wake of railroads cities spring up, markets are created, factories are installed, the wheels and spindles of industry revolve, labor finds employment, and education and prosperity inevitably follow. These great arteries of trade and commerce have not only begotten industrial evolution and prosperity, but they have made communication easy and travel cheap, practicable, and comfortable. We can not therefore afford to adopt a narrow or niggard policy which might tend to discourage, hamper, or retard further railroad development in our country. Albeit, we must not permit the great financial interests back of the railroads to impose burdensome conditions on the public or to dominate our governmental policies. I cheerfully and gratefully acknowledge the immense benefits which have inured to our country through railroad development; however, the railroads have not thereby acquired rights, privileges, or prerogatives superior to any other person or organization engaged in legitimate trade. I believe the railroads should be permitted to derive a just and reasonable return on the investment made, but they should not be permitted to impose hardships on the public no more than the merchant should be allowed to profiteer.

FAVORS GOVERNMENT REGULATION AND CONTROL.

I favor such governmental regulation and control as will secure and safeguard the rights and interests of the great American public, such regulation and control as will preclude exorbitant tariffs, either freight or passenger, and such regulation and control as will give the employees of the roads the rights, compensation, hours, and working conditions to which they are entitled.

I am supporting this bill because it enlarges the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission, vesting it with power to force union terminals in the matter of railroads and docks, thus expediting and facilitating both navigation and transportation. I expect to support this bill because it embodies and prescribes a remedy for that great bane to southern industry—car shortage. Under the provisions of this bill, upon proper complaint the Interstate Commerce Commission has the power and authority to so allocate the railway cars and equipment as to relieve a situation which has been so common and so detrimental to the coal fields and the quarriers of east Tennessee, and particularly my district. I shall support the bill because it provides a method of conciliation between the employer and the employee. While this bill does not attempt to prohibit or penalize strikes, if its provisions for the settlement of industrial disputes are observed and applied with proper intent and discretion there will be no strikes.

A FRIEND OF LABOR.

I believe that the laboring man is as worthy of his hire today as when that great principle was originally enunciated. I believe that there is no greater virtue in this life than human labor. I believe the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow possesses rights sacred, peculiar, and preeminent. I realize that an effort has been made and is now being industriously and sedulously urged to create the impression that the laboring man is not loyal, that he is possessed of Bolshevik tendencies, and that sooner or later he is going to precipitate revolution. I do not believe a greater slander was ever uttered. The laboring man—organized and unorganized—is the salt of the earth. He is the bone and sinew of society and the bulwark of the Republic. The test of his loyalty is recorded "in Flanders fields, where poppies grow," as well as on the Liberty bond and war savings stamp records of the Treasury Department.

The agents of the red flag, radicalism, and Bolshevism are seeking to take advantage of our industrial unrest. We are facing a critical period. Every true, patriotic American citizen—capitalist or laboring man—will stand firm like the Rock of Gibraltar for American principles and American institutions.

INVOKES GOLDEN RULE.

There is no better precept than that laid down by the meek and lowly Nazarene, which in effect is the modern golden rule. We must "give and take" in our industrial and commercial relations and transactions. We are all Americans and ought to be for America. The eloquent sentiments of Stephen Decatur are peculiarly apropos to-day: "My country, may she ever be right, but right or wrong, my country."

No real American will do anything that may soil the escutcheon of Uncle Sam or bring shame, disgrace, or discredit to Old Glory.

The Constitution with Respect to the Covenant of the League of Nations.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WELLS GOODYKOONTZ,

OF WEST VIRGINIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, November 19, 1919.

Mr. GOODYKOONTZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting an address delivered by me at a banquet given in honor of the West Virginia Bar Association, at Fairmont,. W. Va., July 23, 1919, which address is on the subject of the Constitution of the United States with respect to the covenant of the league of nations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The address is as follows:

"In the treaty of peace with Germany, signed at Versailles, near the city of Paris, on the 28th day of June, there is incorporated as Part I thereof the covenant of the league of nations. The covenant is made up of a preamble, which declares that the purpose of the signers is 'to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security,' and of 26 articles, which contain the stipulations, and an annex specifying the names of the original members of the league and a list of States invited to accede to the covenant.

"Much has been said for and against the covenant. Argument has served only to confuse and bewilder. As a result of the preachings of those who have been going about the country advising the people pro and con, the whole matter has become nebulous and the minds of the people distracted, not knowing whom or what to believe; and, being in the same quandary myself, I have, within the limits of time at my disposal, made an examination and study of the instrument on purpose to inform myself in order that I might, as a legislative official of the Government, impart that information to those whom I have the honor to represent whenever occasion should require.

"It has been said in argument that the adoption of the league would expose the Nation to domination by non-Caucasian races and would endanger the rights of the people in respect to their religious freedom. The contention of Senator REED is that if the league were established the East Indian and yellow races would combine and hold dominion over the white race, and therefore, on account of ethnological considerations, the covenant should be defeated. Another contention—that of Senator SHERMAN—is that the establishment of the league would give opportunity for the return to temporal power of the Holy Roman See, eventuating in the union of the church and State. I certainly do not share the views of the Senators which I have just outlined.

"There are certain ignoble persons who would capitalize the issue for mere partisan purposes. Then there are those who rail out at the President. Those who do this weaken their cause.

"This is an American question of supreme importance, involving the very existence of the Government and its right to en-

dure, its mission being primarily to guarantee the happiness and freedom of its own people, and, secondly, to aid the weak and heavy-laden elsewhere in the world; and the proposition therefore transcends mere sectional and party considerations.

"That the terms and conditions of the covenant were vague and indefinite and that the variant constructions and interpretations placed upon them were the result of such vagueness and uncertainty was the impression I received as a result of a cursory examination of the paper.

"The impression thus made was after more careful study dissipated. The conclusion to which I have arrived is that the meaning of the covenant may be found in the text; but that the meaning is generally well covered up, at least so far as the understanding of a layman is concerned. In none of the articles do we find a matter concerning which our antagonism might be aroused set forth in plain language in complete form. It is only when we examine an article, not necessarily as to its own independent meaning, but as to its bearing on some other article, and as supplementing in a dangerous manner that other article, that we are able to comprehend the dangers involved.

"The crafty statesmen of Europe, long schooled in diplomacy and in intrigue, aided by one Gen. Smuts, of Africa, caucused for months upon the form of this paper and perfected it in language so subtle as to conceal from the ordinary man and woman its true meaning. If you do not believe what I say, submit the paper to a farmer, merchant, banker, or school-teacher and ask him if he comprehends the meaning of it.

"Certain patent provisions of the covenant are the following:

"(1) A governing board, called a 'council,' is created to consist of nine members—the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, and temporarily Belgium, Brazil, Spain, and Greece.

"What do the American people think of submitting their rights of sovereignty and independence to this coteric of foreigners? Certain of the nations, especially France, Belgium, Greece, and Italy, are bankrupt. They feel that America is rich and should divide with them. They expect us to cancel the debt they owe us on account of the war loans. Some of them actually hate us; especially is this true of Japan, Italy, and Spain; and Brazil, in common with all South American countries, has very little use for us.

"Our ancient friendship for France has been strained; our aid in the war is not appreciated. Frenchmen think we have merely discharged a duty, and hardly have done that because we were so tardy in getting into the war. Great Britain will undoubtedly control the league. The Revolution was fought that we might be freed from the tyranny of Great Britain, but now it is proposed by treaty to put our great country and its people again at her disposition and to be handled by her according to her imperial will. Our people will do well to take notice of the struggle of Ireland for liberty and freedom.

"Britain with her 35,000 vessels rules the seas. On this point it is pertinent to inquire what has become of the doctrine 'freedom of the seas.' The covenant of the league on the subject is as silent as the tomb. The covenant provides for—

"(2) A more numerous body, called an 'assembly,' the latter being the representatives of the nations who are members of the league.

"It is interesting to note in passing that our Government, representing 48 States, is to have but one member, whereas Great Britain is to have six in the assembly. England takes one for herself and one each for Canada, Australia, South Africa, India, and New Zealand. May I be permitted to inquire why New Zealand and India should have each a representative, whereas the imperial States of New York and Illinois have none?

"(3) A 'permanent court of international justice' is intended to be created by the league. This court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character 'which the parties thereto submit to it.'

"Reading the language I have quoted one would think that the question of submitting the controversy was for the voluntary action of the parties, but such is not the case. Such action is involuntary and mandatory and in case of refusal coercion will be resorted to.

"The members of the league engage not to go to war without doing one of two things—either they shall submit the controversy to arbitration and award, agreeing that the decision shall be binding, or else submit the same to judicial inquiry. The pledge to do one of these two things is absolute and unconditional, and if the pledge be violated then force will be imposed and pressure applied by enonomic blockade, the boycott, or stern punishment inflicted by the combined armies and navies of the league to such an extent as may be necessary to bring the recalcitrant into submission.

"(4) Matters cognizable by the permanent court of international justice are (a) disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, (b) as to any question of international law, (c) as to the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation, (d) any damages for such breach.

"(5) The judgments of the court created by the league will be executed in manner as I have already stated, and the council of the league will recommend what quota of armed forces and expense each nation shall contribute.

"The avowed object of the league is to command peace and secure it—by force when necessary—throughout the earth.

"The question of accepting the covenant is of present and great importance, in view of the fact, as stated by the Literary Digest, there are being waged right now no less than 23 wars. The American people can hardly believe this to be a fact, but the statement is true, none the less. Press censorship has kept the people from knowledge of the terrible conditions now prevailing throughout the Old World.

"The President is whispering in the ears of Senators intelligence of the seething, boiling, burning conditions of Europe and Asia and Africa, and we are expected at our expense to send our boys over there to give up their young lives in an effort to restore the equilibrium.

"If the Senate shall ratify the league, Congress will be forced to make appropriations to cover the cost of sending back to Europe thousands of soldiers to maintain order between the Poles, the Czecho-Slovaks, the Jugo-Slavs, the Finns, the Bolsheviki, the Letts, the Ukrainians, the Ruthenians, the Esthonians, the Bulgars, the Afghans, and the Egyptians—the latter two being uprisings against British rule. And this is the reason why the War Department objected to having the Army reduced below 600,000 men.

"We all know the argument for the league. All say that concerted effort to prevent wars ought to be made, and I accede to that proposition. But the President in his dreaming has seen a 'vision,' and vision it is, for no more visionary, impractical, or greater heresy was ever preached than the advocacy of the unqualified acceptance of the instrument in question, for, instead of a league of peace, it is a covenant that will engender strife and be operated so as to breed and prosecute wars.

"If we accept the covenant, time will prove, I do not doubt, the instrument—using Isaiah's rather strong expression—to be a 'league with the devil and an agreement with hell,' and the mother whose son shall fall on foreign soil because, forsooth, the President saw a vision will corroborate what I have said.

"In the Chamber of the Senate I heard Mr. Wilson deliver his famous message on the subject of the German treaty and the covenant of the league, to which he and his colleagues had subscribed their names as representatives of this Government, and as I listened my mind filled with anxiety for the danger that confronted us. I grant that the President is an extraordinary man and a very great American, but how many times has he, just as other Presidents, made mistakes? How many times has he been compelled to reverse his own opinions and decisions? In this country millions will follow his lead without question upon the fiction that 'the king can do no wrong.'

"The framers of the Constitution, by the terms of that fundamental instrument, in wisdom ordained that the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, might enter into treaties, and, furthermore, that the Constitution and the treaties thereunder, when made, should become and be the supreme law of the land.

"The argument presented by those who oppose the confirmation of the treaty and the covenant incorporated therein, that the terms of the covenant are in contravention of the organic law, in my opinion, is not sound. The power to make a treaty carries with it the power of enforcing it, just as the power of a court to pronounce and enter judgment carries with it, as a corollary, the authority to carry that judgment into execution. In such instances the right of enforcement is but the complement of the antecedent action. The right of the Nation to enter into an international engagement, called a treaty, is not only authorized by the Constitution but is an attribute of sovereignty.

"The articles of agreement entered into at Versailles, designated a treaty, embody therein the covenant of the league, which is a part of the treaty. We have been told that the rose by any other name would smell as sweet. We look at the substance and, indeed, the form, and there we see all the indicia of an international agreement of such vast scope and almost indescribable ramifications as to place the instrument not only in the category of treaties, but a treaty of the first magnitude of such proportions as was scarcely ever before dreamed of, much less written. Therefore I say that those who proceed ad arguendo

to say that the Senate should not ratify the covenant because of constitutional impediments are laboring under a misconception of a proper construction of the Constitution, for the Constitution allows the treaty to be made and declares that when it is made it shall be the supreme law.

"That the President negotiated and, on behalf of the Government, signed the treaty, with the covenant embodied therein, is an accomplished fact; and that in so doing the President neither sought nor had the advice and consent of the Senate is a conceded fact. But if the Senate shall see fit to ratify the action of the Executive, there can be no escape, for the Government will then be bound, manacled, and shackled hand and foot. And this, I say, may be done within the limitations of the Constitution. But assuming, for the purpose of argument, that the Constitution does not admit of the making of a treaty possessing the character of the one under consideration, and further assuming that the Supreme Court should so hold, what then? The answer is that the judgments and decrees of the Supreme Court are not binding upon the league and that the mandates of that august tribunal would carry no more authority than the findings of a moot court; that only the international court, the world tribunal, organized under authority of the league of nine members, eight of them foreigners, alone had jurisdiction; and submitting our cause to the arbitrament of these international judges we should not be surprised if they, with gentle indifference to the terms of the Constitution, in their wisdom should find that the point made was without merit and that so little a thing as the Constitution of the United States should not be allowed to stand in the way of a world project; and that as in the case of the people of a nation where the laws undertake to provide for the greatest good to the greatest number, so in dealing with the immeasurably greater matter, a world of nations, and looking upon a single nation as only one of a world group and applying the doctrine the greatest good to the greatest number, this world tribunal might find it expedient to hold our feet to the fire, it mattered not how much we cried out. And from such adverse decision, upon this or any one of the thousands of other questions made cognizable by that international tribunal, what appeal could be taken? The answer is: None. There is no right of appeal. There is no higher tribunal. The court of first instance is also the court of dernier ressort. Our only possible remedy will have failed. And in that case we should not whimper, for we will have groomed a lion and placed our hand in his mouth.

"If the treaty be ratified, no longer can we say we are a sovereign, free, and independent nation. By delegating to the league the powers enumerated, the American Government will, in a measure, abdicate its rights to rule and govern the American people.

"In the councils of the league and in respect to the administration of law—by the court it might establish—our Nation would have just about as much voice as would one of you lawyers as to the conduct of a corporation in which you held one-ninth of the stock and the remainder whereof was held by certain disagreeable individuals, of which class there are representatives in most every community.

"The fact that the Constitution places no limitation upon the power of the treaty-making officers would not justify an acceptance of the provision for the establishment of the league. The framers of the Constitution thought that this great power could safely be intrusted to the President and the Senate combined—the former as head of the executive department, the latter as the most influential branch of the legislative department.

"But with great foresight and wisdom they ordained that two-thirds of the membership of the Senate must agree. We may suppose that at the time that the Constitution was written there was little apprehension of danger that a President and two-thirds of a Senate would at any time enter into alliances that would entangle us with foreign countries, especially with Great Britain, yet it was thought safer to require the composite judgment of a number of men rather than risk the decision of a single man.

"The power to ratify the Versailles treaty is therefore now reposed in the 96 Members of the Senate, and 64 of that number must vote in the affirmative in order to vitalize the document.

"A Senator is the keeper of his own conscience and responds to his own conviction agreeably with his oath of office. His responsibility will not be lessened by anything the Executive may do.

"The acceptance of the league involves repudiation of the declaration and, in substance, an abrogation and an abandonment of the Constitution by a surrender of liberty and independence—the most dearly bought and fondly cherished rights of the American people."

The Railroad Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIAM F. STEVENSON,
OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 17, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 10453) to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I am unable to vote for this bill. It has some splendid provisions, but the disregard of the interests of the general public in caring for the interests of the carrier forbids my support. The principal reasons for voting against it are as follows:

First. The guaranty for six months by the United States of net income equal to the average income for 1915, 1916, 1917. The Government has increased the rates on freight 25 per cent and on passenger fare 50 per cent, and while cost of operation has increased, I believe that properly operated the average roads will show a profit on the first six months' business, and there will be no need of this guaranty. If the figures presented by the committee are correct, however, the Government will stand to give to the railroads $500,000,000 under this clause, and I am unalterably opposed to that.

Second. The railroads are directed in order to get the benefit of this guaranty to apply in 60 days for a raise in rates, and the proposition is to raise them 25 per cent. If this is done it is estimated that it will increase the cost of transportation from $500,000,000 to $750,000,000 per annum, and this increases the cost of living when the people not only expect a decrease in cost of living but in transportation rates in particular.

Third. It virtually destroys the power of the State to regulate intrastate rates and to control construction and abandonment of interstate roads.

It is contended that a vote against the bill is a vote to retain Government control and ultimate Government ownership. This is untrue. The President already has ample power to return the roads to their owners, and when he opened this Congress May 19 he announced that he expected to return them December 31 whether there was further legislation or not. I am opposed to the ownership of the railroads by the Government, but I am equally opposed to the ownership of the people by the railroads as proposed in this bill.

The Railroad Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. S. D. FESS,
OF OHIO.
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, November 15, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 10453) to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, we are nearing the completion of the Esch railroad bill. Of the many steps of reconstruction in which we are passing from a war to a peace basis this is vastly the most important yet taken. When the war's demands were given as a reason for the administration to take over the transportation lines the Congress passed the necessary laws granting the necessary authority to do it. The Government's most unfortunate experience in political operation of the lines has convinced the country of the glaring failures of Government operation and it is hoped has settled for some time to come the question of Government ownership. It is now conceded that the country generally condemns it, and its proponents are limited to the professional socialists, together with the class of workers who think they can drive better bargains with the Government than with the owners. The Republicans on the night of May 17 in caucus declared for the return of the roads. The President in his ad-

dress before Congress declared his intention to return them by January 1, 1920.

The excessive burdens placed upon the lines by the Government and the frightful deficit entailed to be made up out of the Federal Treasury rendered it impossible to prevent bankruptcy of the roads when turned back unless remedial legislation was enacted. This task was undertaken. The committee opened hearings in July and continued them 13 weeks, sitting morning and afternoon daily. Before the committee appeared the best representatives of the various plans of solution proposed, to give expert information from their respective angles. There were at least seven prominent plans presented. They are commonly known as the Cummins or Senate plan, the Esch or Commerce Commission plan, the railway executives' plan, the chamber of commerce plan, the Warfield plan, the National Railroad League plan, and the Plumb plan. Specifically stated, the Plumb plan was the employees' plan of sovietizing the roads, the Warfield plan was the proposal of the holders of railroad securities, the executives' plan was the proposal of the owners of the roads. Each of these was urged from the angle of interests. The chief item of the executives' plan was profit of a business enterprise. The chief item of the Warfield plan was income from securities, while that of the Plumb plan was wages. The committee collected and published these facts and statements of all the interested parties that appeared. These hearings supply the greatest body of expert information by the the highest authorities on the most important industry, outside of agriculture, ever collected by any legislative committee of the House of Representatives. Here is brought together in the form of briefs the strongest presentation of respective solutions of the transportation problem, based upon an assembling of facts, that ability can supply. Each individual plan has much to commend itself to the legislator, and each had to be weighed and considered. It is needless to assert that each had essentials in the solution. The problem of the committee was apparent and its duty was plain. It was necessary to view every plan from the angle of public welfare. It was inevitable that the primary item in the Plumb plan, as emphasized by the proponents, was wages. The primary item in the executives' plan was profit, while in the Warfield plan it was guaranteed income on securities. All these had to be considered not merely for the recognition of the factors represented by each, but for the sake of the public as well. The owners, whose capital was necessary to build a system of transportation, have inherent rights in reasonable profit upon the investment. Above and beyond that the public has an interest in seeing that the roads are profitable, else there will be no funds seeking investment in rail securities, without which improvements and betterments necessary for the needs of a growing country are impossible, and consequent disturbance of the public weal is inevitable. Profitable industry is at once an imperative necessity in transportation in the United States. The insistence in certain quarters to abolish capital in the roads is at once unscientific and economic nonsense. Profit is necessary, but it is not the all-important nor the only item.

The employees' rights must be considered. This is also not alone from the angle of the employees but that of the public, as the best possible conditions for labor become of public concern when efficiency of service is in question. Labor has the right of steady employment if possible, the most healthful and favorable conditions under which to work, and at a scale of wages to maintain an American standard of living. But as the roads can not be run for profit alone, neither can they be run for wages alone. The Plumb plan is impossible, because it is an attempt to sovietize the transportation lines of the country and operate them by the employees for the employees. No successful industry can eliminate the directive genius. The security holders must be considered also, not only on behalf of their rights, but of the public, which largely depends for service on the interests of the holders to insure efficient and economic service that the enterprise may be managed on a profit basis.

While the legislator must keep in mind the interests of all these parties, his chief concern must always be the larger factor, the public, which includes both the employer and the employee. He must guard himself against prejudice on the one side and fear on the other. His legislative conduct must not be determined by desire to favor any one class nor punish another class. It must be dictated by a determination to do justice to all, and especially to guard well the rights of the great unorganized public whose servant every Congressman should aspire to be.

The Esch railroad bill is an honest effort to legislate on this basis. It incorporates some features recommended by many interests and refused others. It abandons Government operation for private management, but retains many features introduced by public operation, such as common terminals. It terminates political management for efficient responsible operation where selfish interest must serve economic management and efficient service, the two items for which the public are willing to pay. The bill proposes to turn the roads back under such condition as to allow the roads to succeed under the stupendous handicap inherited by Government operation. The enormous increase of operating expenses fixed by political management which may become permanent must be offset by economies introduced under the less expensive and extravagant operation by private management. To insure the public against undue advantage it gives the Interstate Commerce Commission adequate power to represent the public's interests. It permits increase of rates under the approval of this Government agency, which speaks for the public. It thus attempts to provide a profit basis to insure the needed credit on the one side and guards against undue burdens on the public on the other side.

The most difficult item in the solution, next to credit, was that of wages. The bill attempted to establish effective machinery for the settlement of labor disputes. The bill was amended, unfortunately, by eliminating the effectual agency which fixed responsibility for the observance of a contract both by employer and employee. This, in my judgment, was a vital error. The attempt to write into the bill a provision to forbid during the pendency of the adjustment either a lockout or a strike was successfully resisted. This, in my judgment, is an unfortunate omission. The public have a right to demand the machinery for the adjustment of labor disputes and to be exempt from injuries incident to either lockouts or strikes during the adjustment. Unfortunately both of these items were opposed by labor leaders and were omitted. In my judgment, the time demands definite steps to meet these industrial upheavals. The Government can not be commanded save by the whole people. No group, either employers or employees, must be allowed to deal in ultimatums when the Government is a party in dispute, which must always be the case when the public are involved.

The recent efforts to sovietize industry are ominous. The radical leadership witnessed in the demands of the Plumb-plan proponents, in the steel strike, and in the coal strike points in its final analysis to but one goal. It is an attempt under the guise of dispute over wage scale to revolutionize the industries under the claim of democratization of industry, which to this radical leadership is the first step to sovietism. The safety of the country lies in a saner leadership. There is no doubt that American labor is sound and patriotic at heart; it must not be allowed to be rushed into revolution by these revolutionists "boring from within." We must without fear or favor set our faces as a Nation against this attempt to Russianize the labor and industries of this country. It is against this foreign leadership that our labor must be warned. If it loses to them, the Government must for the sake of labor, as well as the public, take steps to effectually thwart the dangerous propaganda. The most important factor to be considered in this legislation is the effectual method of insuring successful transportation, so as to avoid the necessity of resuming Government ownership with the roads under the domination of a leadership which will attempt, as in 1916, to give orders to the Government under the threat of a nation-wide strike.

The Cummins bill contains an antistrike provision. There is a growing belief that while the right to quit work is a fundamental American right with which the Government does not wish to interfere, the right must not be construed to reach a total destruction of the rights of the public. In other words, if the issue should be presented whether a basic industry, such as coal mining, should be tied up to the extent of closing up the kindred basic industries, such as transportation, which would present a starvation situation before the cities as well as untold suffering from freezing, the Government must find a way to prevent it, even if it compels the working of the mines. The Interstate Commerce Commission plan looked to an adjustment of such disputes, during the pendency of which neither lockouts nor strikes were to be allowed. This is in accord with the recommendation of President Wilson in his message in 1916. The Cummins bill goes to that extent. The Esch bill did not contain that provision, but it did provide against the violation of the contract by either party, with a penalty attached. This provision was looked upon as an effectual protection of the public in case of a dispute which extended to a violation of contracts. Unfortunately, labor resisted this provision and backed a substitute, the Anderson amendment, which contained merely voluntary machinery, with no authority whatever to enforce its decisions. It is an attempt to talk over questions of dispute in case parties are willing to do so. No action can be enforced, no matter what conclusions may be reached. It does not include all the parties in labor interested in transportation and entirely omits the one great factor, the public. It is most re-

grettable that at this time, when we are dealing with this basic industry of transportation, that we failed to insert an effectual plan, creating the machinery of adjustment which is both official and authoritative, before which disputes affecting the public must be carried, and during the pendency of the dispute neither lockout nor strike to be allowed under penalty of the law. This should have been done for the sake of the vast population who must innocently suffer from industrial disputes, and it would ultimately be in favor of labor as well as capital.

This Nation must realize that we must sooner or later force the problem of respect for law. The Government must insist upon respect for its sovereignty. It must serve the notice to all its citizens, and it can not accept ultimatums from any group, but in the interest of all it must make itself supreme.

Government Bulletins and Scientific Farming.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN W. SUMMERS,
OF WASHINGTON,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, November 19, 1919.

Mr. SUMMERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the various departments of the Government employ an army of experts along almost every conceivable line of human interest and endeavor. They are preparing and publishing bulletins literally by the thousands. Great benefit comes to our citizens by placing these bulletins in their hands, but I am fully persuaded that unless some better system is devised of bringing these publications to the attention of the masses much highly specialized information will avail us nothing.

I came into office fully determined to try to represent all the citizens of all the counties of my district, and unless I can bring to them the fullest opportunity to grasp the good things this Government has to offer I shall have fallen short of my ambition and my standard.

Mine is an agricultural and a horticultural district. In fact, southeastern Washington, which I have the honor to represent, contains the most highly productive wheat fields in all the world. My district also leads the world in the quality, quantity, and value of apples grown.

I might particularize and say that Whitman County, Wash., which is not irrigated, probably produces more wheat than any other county in the United States, and that she probably also holds first place among all the counties of the United States in the total value of her farm products.

Yakima County, Wash., due wholly to irrigation, this year produces more apples and of greater value than any other county in the United States, and is also a competitor for first place as the leading agricultural county in the United States.

The productive wheat and barley fields and the orchards of Columbia, Asotin, Klickitat, and Benton Counties, and the wheat fields of Garfield, Adams, Franklin, and Grant Counties all contribute their share to the wealth of the "inland empire." Kittitas County is famous throughout the West for the quality and the quantity of her alfalfa.

Walla Walla County, Wash., leads the world in her per-acre production of wheat, while her orchards, alfalfa fields, and gardens and her matchless soil and climate stamp her by no less an authority than the First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Vogelsang, as the "garden spot of the world."

But, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, while we surpass most other districts in the United States in climate and soil, there is yet another element that contributes to our success.

Through the extension courses of our State college at Pullman, Wash., and by cooperation with the Federal Government, our people have become scientific farmers and scientific horticulturists.

In order to render further assistance along this line, I am bringing the whole subject of Government bulletins to their attention in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MY DEAR FRIEND: The Departments of the Interior, Labor, Commerce, Bureau of Public Health, etc., issue bulletins covering almost every subject of general interest. I will gladly supply you with any of these on request.

On the inclosed leaflet you will find listed bulletins on many subjects of interest to farmers, housekeepers, and others. These bulletins are written by Government experts and doubtless some of them will be of interest to you or to members of your family.

If upon looking this leaflet over you find four or five bulletins you like, draw a short line in front of the number, write your name and post-office address very plainly at the top of the leaflet, and mail it back to me, and I will take pleasure in sending you such as are available.

I will make no general distribution of seeds, but until my allotment is exhausted, I will be glad to send a combination package to those who request them. I can only send such variety as is allotted me.

If any soldier, or his family, has failed to obtain 5 cents per mile travel pay, $60 bonus, uniform, equipment, allotment, allowance, or insurance due, I will gladly extend all possible aid in securing the same.

Very sincerely,

_____.

If by this means I can contribute in some small degree to the further success of my constituents and can at the same time assist some patriotic family in securing a final settlement with the Government, I shall feel fully repaid for all of my efforts.

Neutral Zones.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLAY STONE BRIGGS,
OF TEXAS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, November 19, 1919.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. Speaker, the pendency in Congress of bills to permit the establishment of "free zones" at ports of the United States has attracted the attention of the whole country to the wonderfully rich trade opportunities offered to this Nation through the medium of the "zone" system.

A plan which, if adopted, promises to give American interests a substantial if not controlling part of a special foreign export business that is estimated in the aggregate at $4,000,000,000 a year—surely a prize not to be despised by any nation—and yet in the past one that America has allowed to be monopolized by Europe and particularly the countries of Germany and Denmark.

"Free zones," so called, have no relation to either the principles or doctrine of free trade or those of the tariff. The name is intended solely to designate restricted areas at ports of entry, and any other designated places where foreign goods may be landed and held for sorting, assembling, repacking, mixing, blending, storage, milling, or manufacture and transshipment without the payment of customs duties unless such imports are brought into the United States from such areas.

The use of the word "free" in connection with "zone" has a tendency to be confusing and misleading, but in no sense does it indicate an entry into the United States of dutiable goods free from the payment of any customs charges or tariffs. On the contrary it is distinctly recognized and provided that no goods can be introduced into the United States from "free zones" without first paying all customs duties which the law prescribes such articles shall bear. A clearer conception of just what such a zone is, as suggested by the Tariff Commission, is obtained by the use of the term "neutral zone." In such limited territory the operation of the customs laws are suspended as long as foreign goods or imports remain there or are shipped to other countries; but such areas or zones are guarded by customs officers at all times, at the expense of the agencies operating the zones, to see that no goods enter the United States without the payment of all customs duties.

The owners of the goods can therefore exercise the fullest control over them as long as they remain in the zone area, without the hindrances and restrictions, which, under existing conditions, operate to harass and retard the distribution, handling, and transshipment of such goods to foreign lands.

Some seem to think that the idea of the free or neutral zone originated with Hamburg, Germany, when she established in 1882 this apparently novel method of developing and building up a great trade in foreign goods that only touched that port for sorting, repacking, or redistribution before being exported again to another country, without once having entered Germany. But the United States, even as far back as 1799, gave expression to the same idea, though in a more restricted and far less successful form. The present movement for such zones is therefore not the announcement of any new policy on the part of this country. In the year last mentioned, the United States provided by law for the drawback or refund of duties, when foreign goods which may be imported here are subsequently exported to any foreign port, other than the dominions of any foreign state immediately adjoining the United States. But this plan contemplates and requires the payment of duties as an initial step without any alternative choice.

Later on, in 1842, a limitation was provided that to secure the drawback or refund the merchandise must be exported within three years from the date of the importation of same. And at the same time it was further provided that 1 per cent on the amount of all drawbacks allowed shall be retained for the Government. Thus it is that the allowance to-day under the present drawback provision in force is for 99 per cent of the duties paid.

The experiences under the cumbersome drawback system, while developing the usefulness of the basic policy, also disclosed a too-restrictive operation of the plan. Hence additional legislation in 1842 brought into operation the bonded warehouse. Through this method of entry foreign goods could be imported into the United States and stored in what are known as bonded warehouses for a period of three years upon the owner or importer giving a satisfactory bond in double the amount of the duties. But the duties themselves were not required to be paid if the goods were exported to foreign countries within the period indicated. It was only when the merchandise, or any part of it, was taken out of such warehouses and brought into the United States that the customs duties had to be paid. If not removed within the time stated, the goods were regarded as abandoned to the Government.

Then being desirous of still further extending the method of making the policy already adopted even less restrictive than the limitations of the drawback and bonded warehouse plans would allow, Congress in 1913 made provision for the bonded manufacturing warehouses, where, without payment of duty, imported goods may be handled, altered, or manufactured solely for export, and in such manufacture be mixed, if desired, with domestic goods. Under this plan also the persons availing themselves of the privilege must give bonds for the customs duties and submit, as under the other two plans, to a number of irksome and embarrassing customs regulations, inspections, and restrictions.

It is these very restrictions, endless red tape, and constant customs inspections that render the plans in vogue so difficult to operate under in competition with the plan of the neutral zone. And while, as has already been shown, it has never been the purpose of our Government, no matter by what political party controlled, to impose customs duties on foreign goods imported into the United States when such goods were to be shipped within a reasonable time to other countries, yet the methods adopted to carry such purpose into effect have become so ineffective and unduly restrictive that such declared purpose is in danger of being actually defeated and an enormous trade allowed to drift into the hands of foreign countries.

The United States Tariff Commission, in an exhaustive review of the whole situation, gives some of the more conspicuous restrictions that operate to render the present plans so hopelessly inadequate.

With reference to the drawback or refund of duties, the commission, after setting out a table showing imported articles subsequently exported in manufactured form, upon which drawback was paid, remarks that it is obvious from such figures given in the table that scores of industries in this country that now use foreign materials in the production of goods for export do not exercise the drawback privileges at all, the reason being that for the prevention of fraud the privilege is so hedged about with exacting and intricate regulations that the amount of the drawback very often does not pay for the labor and cost of collecting it.

And as illustrative of the practical impossibility of making use of the drawback privilege, under ordinary conditions, upon a large scale, by an industry of average size, the following illustration is cited by the commission as actually developed at the hearings conducted by that nonpartisan body. The evidence, it seems, disclosed that the rice-milling industry can not operate more than half the year when dependent alone on the domestic crop of rice. Efforts, therefore, have been made to use the idle months in cleaning and milling foreign rice for reexport to the West Indies and Spanish America. To do this work profitably it was shown that the rice must be imported in full shipload cargoes and handled in bulk through grain elevators. The cargoes are usually about 6,000 tons each, and as there is an average duty of one-half cent a pound, the duty that must be paid on a full cargo is $60,000. The importer would, of course, be entitled to a drawback on such quantity of the rice as was reexported, but the commission states that it was the unanimous testimony of the mill officials interviewed that the business had to be discontinued because of the difficulty, delay, and expense of securing the drawback.

It must be further understood that in order to recover drawback, even after reshipment, evidence must be furnished this Government of the actual landing of the goods in a foreign country. Aside from the delays and tying up of a large part of the working capital, it is apparent that the risk of losing from hazards of different kinds the capital itself, through failure of such goods often to arrive in such foreign country, is so great as to preclude a general use of such plan.

In the case of bonded warehouses, specific instances of some of the more hampering restrictions were given, among which are the requirements that vessels must submit to the same formalities and regulations, whether they bring dutiable goods or goods to be placed in bond; and the goods themselves, no matter if destined for reexport, have to be valued, sampled, weighed, and tested before removal from the dock. This, it is apparent, entails much expense and delay, and also adds to the accumulation and sometimes congestion of cargoes at ports where a large volume of business passes over the docks.

Moreover the bond which the owner or importer in such cases must give in double the mount of the duty is subject to forfeiture if the goods are stolen, lost, destroyed, or fraudulently removed. It has been suggested that the owner of the bonded warehouse ought to be the only one to give the security required for the safekeeping of the goods, but this suggestion has not been adopted.

One of the most serious restrictions of the present bonded warehouse plan is that it denies the owner or exporter, except in cases of serious damage, the right to handle, sort, assemble, mix, or repack the imported goods, even though in a bonded warehouse and under the supervision of a customs inspector. The denial of this privilege—one that is enjoyed by all competitors operating neutral zones in foreign countries—is to practically make it impossible to compete with those who elsewhere are accorded the privilege in its fullest enjoyment.

One American exporter testified before the Tariff Commission that his firm found it necessary to take goods from bonded warehouses in the United States and ship them to a West Indian port, where they might be repacked and thence forwarded to destination.

Another glaring insufficiency of the present system is evidenced by the further recorded experience of an American firm dealing in foreign embroideries. It seems that the Canadian law treats goods held in American bonded warehouses just as if they had entered domestic commerce, and, if exported to Canada, assesses duty on the foreign value of such goods, increased by the amount of duty they would have paid if they had entered the United States for domestic consumption. To avoid the effect of such regulation and fill a Canadian order, the American firm was compelled to send goods from such bonded warehouse in New York all the way to England, where the goods were reinvoiced and thence shipped direct to Canada. And so the great value of the trade in question rests in the freedom from restrictions in a great forwarding business. Just as goods in the domestic trade must be arranged and put up in different forms and packages to suit different classes of trade, so in this transshipment enterprise the same factors enter; and without the right to handle, sort, rearrange, and distribute in the form desired by the buyers of other countries, the trade can not be either developed or retained when competitors are able to meet the demands which American exporters can not meet.

In the neutral or free zone, however, policed by the customs authorities at the expense of the organization in control of the zone, all operations of the customs laws would be suspended. No duties need be advanced; no constant customs restraints and regulations imposed; no denial of the privilege of repacking, sorting, blending, assembling, mixing, or milling experienced; no outlay of large parts of operating capital required to be tied up in duties, and endless difficulties encountered in getting it back within a reasonable time, if at all. And yet, when any of those goods move out of such zone into domestic commerce, all duties must at once be fully paid. A zone where our own buyers may see the foreign goods themselves before purchase or transshipment, instead of having to depend upon samples which now they are not even able to compare with the delivered product until the duty is paid.

There is another and important development that further emphasizes the need of the neutral zone. It is the expansion of American shipping and the absolute need of cargoes for it, in the absence of artificial aids, if it is not to be operated in normal times at a loss and driven from the high seas by ships of other nations. Such cargoes must include imports as well as exports. It will probably be true that such imports will not find a large enough market in this country to consume them, and that we must arrange to place them in other countries

where hey are desired. If we are able to do this with any degree of success, in competition with other countries where free or neutral zones exist, as in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, and other countries with tariff laws, we must enjoy the same zone system and be able to transship upon equal terms foreign goods for which a demand exists elsewhere.

It will not alone be great ports like New York, Galveston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco that will find it necessary and advantageous to provide adequate facilities to establish and operate such neutral zones, but other ports will enjoy and should be granted the privilege of establishing such areas upon a proper and fair basis. Although the bills now before Congress contemplate the establishment of such zone areas only at ports, there does not appear to be any serious objection to the establishment of interior zones, to the extent, at least, of providing for manufacturing plants within them, which will convert foreign raw products into manufactured goods, either with or without the addition of American products, for export to foreign countries.

Past experience, however, has not yet demonstrated any great or conspicuous development of manufacturing interests in free zone areas.

The general bills before Congress are substantially along similar lines, with one noteworthy exception. The measure approved by the Tariff Commission, with proposed amendments, grants the privilege of establishing, operating, and maintaining free zones only to public corporations, defined to mean only a State, a legal subdivision thereof, or a municipality. The other measures authorize a grant to either public or private corporations with a provision that the Secretary of Commerce shall give preference to the applications of public corporations. It is also substantially provided that such corporations must operate such zones as public utilities, giving to all who apply the use of the zone upon equal terms, and that the rates and charges for services must be reasonable.

The Tariff Commission concluded its general report in 1918 to the Senate Commerce Committee at the second session, Sixty-fifth Congress, on the free zone plan with the following statement:

> After exhaustive study of foreign institutions and careful investigation of American conditions and mercantile opinion, the Tariff Commission recommends the policy of permitting the establishment of free zones in American ports, and indorses with certain suggested amendments the bill S. 4153, as shown in the reprint, analysis, and comment which follow.

The same approval is voiced by the commission in its letter and report at this session of Congress to the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

As a part of the report there is printed the indorsements and expressions from chambers of commerce, commercial associations, and trade bureaus from the cities of New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Galveston, and San Francisco, in which not only the proposed plan is strongly indorsed but convincing arguments advanced for its adoption.

At the recent hearings before the Senate Commerce Committee and the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, the greatest interest was displayed in the furtherance of the zone plan, and representatives of the Government and both private and public bodies appeared to advocate its adoption. It is true opposition developed which seemed to rest upon the theory that in some way the proposed system might operate to the detriment of the protective-tariff principle, and that Mexico had not been able to make a success of some so-called zone system, established upon a part of her frontier. But it was a significant and cogent fact that some of the strongest advocates of the zone system before the congressional committees announced themselves as believers in the protective-tariff principle and asserted that they saw nothing in the zone plan that contained any threat against the tariff. In fact, the success of the zone plan in Hamburg did not interfere in the least with the maintenance of the German tariff schedules and an increase in the duties from time to time.

And it is a further fact of the greatest significance and force that our country as far back as 1799 adopted the free-zone policy, though not making any provision for the free zone itself, and constantly recognized and developed the extension of the idea through all periods of the adoption and application of the highest protective tariffs in the United States.

The constitutionality of such proposed legislation is undoubted. The provision of clause 6, section 9, of article 1 of the Federal Constitution that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another" has no application whatever.

As far back as the case of Pennsylvania *v.* Bridge Co. (18 How. (U. S.), 421) the United States Supreme Court said that—

> It is a mistake to assume that Congress is forbidden to give preference to a port in one State over a port in another. Such preference is given in every instance where it makes a port in one State a port of entry and refuses to make another port in another State a port of entry. No greater preference, in one sense, can be more directly given them in this way, and yet the power to give it has never been questioned.

Congress has enacted legislation accordingly, which has been on the statute books for many years and has never been questioned seriously since the bridge company case.

Illustrative instances are continued in the act of June 10, 1880, Twenty-first Statutes at Large, page 173, distinctly singling out specially named ports for certain privileges and asserting—

> that the privilege of transportation herein conferred shall not extend to any place at which there are not necessary officers for the appraisement of merchandise and the collection of duties.

The act of March 24, 1874, Eighteenth Statutes at Large, page 24, also provides for importers' bonded warehouses for storage and cleaning of rice at ports of entry. Article 2771, Revised Statutes, also provides—

> that vessels which are not vessels of the United States shall be admitted to unload only at ports of entry established by law.

If such legislation is constitutional, why can not Congress prescribe that unless certain facilities obtain at certain ports they can not enjoy the privileges of free zones?

The proposed system challenges the attention and consideration of the commercial interests of America and offers opportunity for commercial supremacy that rarely comes to any nation under such promising conditions for success.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. EVANS,

OF MONTANA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, November 15, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 10453) to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. EVANS of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I am for the Hayden amendment, and if that fails I am for the Sims proposition. I prefer the Hayden amendment. It is an exact copy of the provisions of the Poindexter bill and has been favorably considered and reported by the Senate committee.

This proposition means simply this, to prevent the charge of a greater freight rate for a shorter distance than for a longer distance when the freight is moved in the same direction over the same road and the shorter haul is included within the longer. This matter has been before the American people for many years and has been legislated on a number of times. In 1910 congressional action was taken largely by the efforts of Senator Joseph M. Dixon, of my State. It was then believed that the relief so manifestly denied the people of the great interior country would be granted. It now seems that by a ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission the relief we feel is due us is again to be denied.

Section 4 of the interstate-commerce act has to do with the long-and-short haul. It provides that a common carrier may not charge in interstate commerce more for hauling goods a shorter distance than it may charge for hauling it the longer distance, the charges being for service in hauling cars going the same direction and the shorter distance being part of the longer. There was a provision, however, in this law giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to make exceptions when it seemed that by reason of water competition an injustice would be imposed upon the common carrier. It was not supposed, however, that the exception would come to constitute the dominant and controlling feature of the section. It was supposed that the proviso would take care of the unusual, of the extreme, cases, but just the opposite has occurred. The proviso has come to be a controlling element of the paragraph, and the part of the paragraph which denies the common carrier the right to charge more for the shorter distance than for the longer when the shorter is included within the longer distance has become the dominant feature of the law.

What is the reason for this discrimination? Why, the excuse is because of the water competition in favor of the coast points. When we became involved in the World War the ships that had

been carrying commerce between the East and the West through the Panama Canal were largely drawn off from this service, and the very reason that had been used as the excuse for inequality in freight rates no longer existed.

On June 30, 1917, an order was issued wiping out discrimination in part. A little bit later this order was suspended, but on January 21, 1918, it was restored, effective March 15, 1918, and it has obtained until this time; but this does not mean that it will continue. On the other hand, it is a mere temporary provision calculated to meet war conditions, and will disappear, of course, with the termination of the war and the assumption of normal conditions. More than this, the relief granted since March 15, 1918, does not apply to eastbound traffic.

Let me illustrate how it works, and to make it plain let me localize my illustrations. I live in the little city of Missoula, in the western part of the State of Montana, about 800 miles east of Seattle, Wash. Two transcontinental railroads run through my town and on to Seattle. A man in my town wants to build a bridge for the county. He buys his steel at Chicago or Pittsburgh and ships to Missoula, and his freight is $1,500. If this same bridge was to be built in the vicinity of Seattle, the freight bill would be approximately $1,000, though it was shipped 700 miles farther and right through my town.

Suppose, again, a city in Montana puts in a system of waterworks. A city on the Pacific coast of the same size puts in an equivalent system. In both of these cities an equal number of tons of iron pipe was used, but the Montana city was compelled to pay $10,000 in excess freight rates alone, which must come from the people of that city, than was paid by the city on the Pacific coast that put in the identical water system and the iron for which was hauled on the same railroad tracks that delivered the iron to the Montana city, but was hauled 700 miles farther.

Let me give you another illustration of the conditions under which we are laboring: Here is Spokane, Wash., and the Stanton Meat Packing Co. is in business there. A few years ago the Stanton Meat Packing Co., having a surplus of lard, wanted to send it to Chicago, Ill., the packers there purchasing the lard. The carload weighed 62,100 pounds. Now, then, that called for an examination of the freight rates, and this is what they found: Rate from Spokane to Chicago was $1.25 per hundred; also rate from Spokane to Seattle, 50 cents; Seattle to Chicago, 60 cents; a total of $1.10. They found that they could send the quantity of lard from Spokane in one car to Chicago at $1.25 per hundred, or they could send the lard from Spokane to Seattle and then have their agent take and send it back again right through Spokane, making a round trip, or a joy ride, for the lard of 700 miles and on to Chicago for $1.10 per hundred. By doing this they could let the railroad company have the pleasure of hauling the lard from Spokane to Seattle, back to Spokane, on to Chicago, and do the whole thing $93.15 cheaper than they would do it if they could haul the carload of lard from Spokane to the city of Chicago.

If time would permit, I could multiply these illustrations a thousand times. Every merchant, every farmer, who ships a pound of freight, every citizen who lives west of the Mississippi and east of the Cascade Range of mountains, must bear this burden. At least 13,000,000 of them. It is not confined to the great Northwest from where I come, but the same conditions apply to a greater or less degree to all interior points.

There can be no sound economic reason for this artificial restraint upon trade and commerce. By what moral right, by what sort of reasoning, do we reach the conclusion that it is just to charge more for hauling a shorter distance than a longer one on the same road and in the same direction when the shorter is included in the greater? Is a half a loaf greater than a whole loaf? Is a half dollar more valuable than a dollar?

The Hayden amendment, which we are seeking to adopt, reads as follows:

That section 4 of the act to regulate commerce as amended be further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. (1) That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers, or of like kind of property, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line or route in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, or to charge any greater compensation as a through route than the aggregate of the intermediate rates subject to the provisions of this act, but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge or receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance.

"(2) Whenever a carrier by railroad shall, in competition with a water route or routes, reduce the rates on the carriage of any species of freight to or from competitive points, it shall not increase such rates unless after hearing and an order granting permission therefor by the Interstate Commerce Commission."

When the original section 4 of this act was passed it was intended and believed that it would be construed and executed as we demand by this amendment it shall be; unfortunately, the exception put in the original section has become the rule. We therefore desire to take from the Interstate Commerce Commission any and all discretion in the matter. We believe we are right and think this House must find no difficulty in reaching the same conclusion.

I am perfectly willing that any town or city with water transportation shall have and enjoy all the advantages nature has given them, but I am not willing that the people in some other community not so fortunately situated shall be penalized and taxed to support its more fortunate neighbor.

But it is urged that this discriminatory system is right because of water competition. Gentlemen, a great deal may be conceded to those who urge that the Pacific coast shall receive advantages by reason of water competition that will fall short of conceding that the unreasonable discriminatory rates that have existed shall continue to exist. Surely it is a concession when we say that goods may be shipped from Chicago or New York to Seattle, Wash., at a rate no greater than that which is charged for shipping the goods to Butte, Mont. We are not asking even that which it would seem we have the right to ask—that the rates to this intermountain country shall be less than to coast points. What we are asking is that they shall not be more.

If you say that the charges shall be the same, the intermountain country will then be bearing a burden that is much higher and much harder to bear than the burden placed on the Pacific coast cities and peoples. A greater burden, I say, for the reason that the people of the intermountain country are asked to pay an amount equal to that paid by the Pacific coast for service that is much less.

We built the Panama Canal a few years ago. It cost the people of the country something like one-half billion dollars. That money was not advanced by the people of the Pacific coast; it was not advanced by the people of the East; it was advanced by the people of all our country, and in that great project the people of the western and intermountain country have as great a right and interest as have the people of any other section. That being the case, we have a right to receive benefits to be attained by the completion of the canal; we were told everywhere was the scaling down of transportation charges between the East and the West. Is that a benefit that is to accrue to the West alone—that is, merely along the Pacific coast—or is it a benefit that should accrue to all the great West, including the Plains States and the States in the intermountain region?

Again, not only from the standpoint of fairness between man and man ought the contention that I am urging to prevail but from the standpoint of the building up of our country it should prevail. I am sure that the Congress does not want to deliberately grant better conditions to one group of cities than it grants to another group; yet that is precisely what is being done under the present law. When a merchant buys his goods in the eastern markets, ships them by rail to Portland or Seattle through Montana, and turns around and ships the same goods back to Montana points and lays them down at a less price than they can be shipped from the East, it is a clear discrimination in favor of cities on the Pacific coast as against those in Montana and other parts of the great West. Now, this discrimination is not only against cities that are already established in Utah, in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, and other States, but this discrimination works an injury upon those States as they attempt to invite new capital or to profitably invest the capital that is theirs as a result of years of toil and frugality.

What encouragement is there to offer? What inducement is there to present when the cities of the Pacific coast can say if you will establish your plant, your wholesale house, your factory with us we can show you that you can have cheaper freight rates than if you were to establish your institution in Butte or Salt Lake City or any other point in all that great empire of 13,000,000 people?

Mr. Speaker, it is wrong, and we hope this Congress will not perpetuate that wrong. We are asking no favors; we only ask for fair play.

We spend hundreds of millions of dollars annually to improve the Mississippi and other rivers, and yet let the railroads tax the interior points in order to reduce their rates at water competitive points, and so prevent any traffic on the rivers. Thirty years ago there were great freight carriers on the Mississippi, and what did the railroads do? Having all of the interior points to draw from, they put a freight rate on cotton from Memphis to New Orleans, 500 miles away, of 50 cents a bale, while they charge in cases where there is no river or water line, as from Corsicana to Galveston, $2.55 for 250 miles. Years ago, when boats were plying the Mississippi and hauling cotton, the roads reduced the rate to 50 cents a bale on cotton, and in like proportion on other freight, until they drove the

freight off the river, and they still keep it low in order to prevent a reinstallation of boats on the river. If our cities on the rivers and on the coast rightly understood even their own interest, they would be content with the advantage that God has given them, and not seek to destroy that great opportunity for cheap transportation that nature gave our country in giving us our inland waterways; and we, the Congress, ought to see to it that the inland waterways of this country are utilized, and this will never be done until you get an amendment like the Hayden amendment, which forbids railroads to tax interior points to enable them to lower freight rates to water-competitive points and drive freight off the waterways of the country. It is so plain, it is so clear, that how any man looking at the interest of the whole country and voting for the expenditure of millions of dollars can fail to see it I do not understand.

The only possible way for the people who do not live on the banks of rivers to get any benefit from river improvement from the money taken out of the common Treasury to improve the rivers is to forbid the Interstate Commerce Commission to give these preferential rates, and thereby prevent river transportation, and then levy an additional tax upon the citizens who live off these rivers in the form of higher rail rates. The people who do not live on the banks of the rivers, or where they can get water transportation, would be better off if the Government refused absolutely to appropriate any money to improve any navigable waters, because they must pay their part of the tax, and the only result is that the railroads give these water competitive points preferential rates so low that they have to raise the rates on the rest of the people.

That, Mr. Speaker, is one of the reasons I have never voted for a river and harbor bill during my service in this House.

The Prohibition Bill.

A law which has not the people's moral support, nor the power of public opinion behind it, sooner or later falls into disuse and becomes an impotent instrument in the jurisdictions where the sentiment of the community is opposed to its enforcement.

SPEECH

OF

HON. HENRY M. GOLDFOGLE,

OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, July 12, 1919.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6810) to prohibit intoxicating beverages, and to regulate the manufacture, production, use, and sale of high-proof spirits for other than beverage purposes, and to insure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye, and other lawful industries.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. Chairman, no one is more mindful of the duty of Congress to carry out the provisions of the Constitution than I am, but in my judgment the eighteenth amendment is so framed as to practically render it incapable of enforcing national prohibition, unless the legislation we adopt shall have the concurrence of the several States.

It may be that the promoters of the amendment had in mind merely to confer jurisdiction on Federal and State authorities to enforce such legislation as Congress should pass in furtherance of the first section which provides for prohibiton of intoxicating liquors. That, however, is not the language or substance of the amendment. It goes far beyond that. It requires concurrent legislation by both the Federal Government and the several States to effectuate national prohibition. It is not to be likened to constitutional or statutory provisions which provide for the enforcement of Federal laws through either Federal or State authority. It calls for concurrent legislation. It is the first time in our history that such a provision was ingrafted in any amendment to the Constitution.

If the legislation we adopt and that which the several States may adopt should seriously differ or be so inharmonious as to substantially conflict with each other, which code of enforcement, I ask you, would govern? How or under what known rule of law could both pieces of such legislation stand and be legally each carried into effect?

When the other day the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. VAILE] had the floor, I inquired of him what, in his judgment, would be the effect of such contradictory legislation should, for instance, the penalties differ, and he replied that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CURRIE] discussed that question, showing that a majority of the authorities held that the more severe penalty must be enforced. I deny that this is the governing rule. Nor do the authorities cited by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CURRIE] apply to such an anomalous case as is presented under the eighteenth amendment. In the cases or in most of them to which he had reference, the States had in their independent legislative power separately provided for certain violations of law, while the Federal Government had for similar acts provided punishment, but each had acted in its own separate and independent right of sovereignty. Here the amendment contemplates the same legislation, National and State, to bring to enforcement the inhibition, and I challenge any lawyer to point out any well-recognized authority which in an analogous case sustains the contention of the gentleman from Colorado.

I call your attention to a well-considered case decided by the United States Supreme Court, Houston versus Moore, reported in Fifth Wheaton's Reports, pages 3 to 76. In that case the learned justice delivering the opinion of the court said:

If in a specified case the people have thought proper to bestow powers on Congress as the safest depository of them, the people have reason to complain that the same powers should be exercised at the same time by the State legislatures. To subject them to the operation of two laws upon the same subject, dictated by distinct wills, particularly in a case inflicting pains and penalties, is, to my apprehension, something very much like oppression, if not worse.

Mark you the language of the eminent jurist—"something very much like oppression, if not worse."

And the court continued:

In short, I am altogether incapable of comprehending how two distinct wills can at the same time be exercised in relation to the same subject to be effectual and at the same time compatible with each other. If they correspond in every respect, then the latter is idle and inoperative; if they differ, they must, in the nature of things, oppose each other so far as they do differ. If this one imposes a certain punishment for a certain offense, the presumption is that this was deemed sufficient and under all circumstances the only proper one. If the other legislature imposes a different punishment in kind or degree, I am at a loss to conceive how they can both consist harmoniously together.

In the time allotted to me I can not pursue the discussion as to the effect of this peculiar constitutional requirement for not a concurrent enforcement of a specific constitutional or statutory law but for concurrent legislation of Congress and the several States. I shall rather address myself to the drastic provisions of the enforcement act and to the unfair and unjustified prohibition of nonintoxicating beer and light wines. In placing the ban upon these beverages you go beyond the spirit, if not the letter, of the constitutional amendment. You will unnecessarily and unjustifiably deprive millions of well-behaved, orderly, decent people, whose sobriety and respect for law can not be truthfully assailed or questioned, from partaking of these beverages, to which they have been accustomed and which experience proves have been harmless and healthful and which myriads of high-standing physicians all over the land have testified are in hundreds of thousands of cases beneficial to the human system.

Under this bill you would deprive an accused in important cases of the right of trial by jury. The American people, ever since the foundation of the Republic, have regarded the right of jury trial as one of the great bulwarks for the preservation of liberty and a sure method of securing justice when accused of crime. Our boast as Americans has been that in criminal trials the accused has the right to be tried by a jury of his peers. It was the right guaranteed by Magna Charta; it has come to us reverenced through the centuries; it has been stoutly maintained as a precious prerogative of every man and woman within our land; and you now propose to seriously interfere with that cherished right which the lovers of American justice, through all the years of our national life, treasured as one of the paladiums of our liberties.

More than that, by this enforcement measure you seek to overturn the very wise and beneficent rule of law which places the burden of proof on the prosecution in all criminal and quasi-criminal cases, and substitute a vicious rule to compel the accused in certain cases to first establish his innocence before the prosecution proves his guilt. The bill in substance, in many of its provisions, overturns the safe and salutary rule that the prosecution must establish guilt beyond the reasonable doubt. In certain cases mentioned in the bill you provide for a reversal of that wholesome, salutary rule of law which declares that everyone is presumed to be innocent of crime until his guilt be established beyond a reasonable doubt. You would set aside the inflexible principles of law which the wisest minds of lawmakers and jurists have considered essential in the proper administration of justice, and substitute new rules which presume guilt in the first instance instead of innocence, which under the present law attends the accused throughout all stages of the prosecution. In some cases you, without good or sufficient rea-

son, subject the accused to the exercise of the arbitrary will of a single judge, instead of resorting to the ordinary processes of law that have worked well for our communities to the present time.

More than that, this enforcement measure contains clauses which, in their last analysis and effect, discriminate between the rich and poor, the well-to-do and the humble, conferring on one class privileges which in a practical sense are denied to the other. So while one class can stock up liquor in the home the other class, of course, can not. You are doing this at a critical time, when there is so much unrest among the masses and so much discontent, which, while we seriously deplore and regret it, still, as a matter of fact, exists.

There are provisions in this enforcement measure opening the door to persecutions of those who may become victims of designing people working out their avarice, cupidity, or malice, as I shall endeavor to point out when we come to consider the bill for amendment.

This bill imposes an enormous burden of expenditures upon the general public, already overburdened with taxation in every form. It deprives the Government and States of enormous revenues, which of course must be made up out of the pockets of an overtaxed people. Consider, too, the provisions for the myriads of Government agents, clerks, spies, and employees of every kind required to carry on the work. What a wonderful and wide field there may be found for exploitation of some of these to hold down their jobs.

In some of the provisions there will be found a wide opportunity and the possibility of a profitable field for the extortioner for the operation and plying of his vile and nefarious profession. There are many other features of the bill that are highly objectionable, for instance, such as imposing liens without even the usual legal notice of suit or a public record being made of the lien. These unprecedented provisions will grievously affect and certainly seriously impair the interests and property rights of innocent real estate owners, especially in New York and other large cities. I will particularly point this out when amendments are in order. Under these provisions, if through malice or exploitation of persons, or even through some possible error, an action against an owner charged with having liquor on his property be commenced, there is no means or method under which he could rid his property of the lien, or secure a discharge of the lien through bond or other security until after trial of the case. In some jurisdictions this would be long after suit is brought—perhaps years—and so the owner is in danger of being hampered and would frequently be prevented from raising a loan on mortgage or in good faith conveying his property.

The power of public opinion is always essential to inspire and promote respect for law. A law that has not the moral support of the people behind it sooner or later falls into disuse, and then becomes an impotent instrument in the jurisdiction where the sentiment of the community is opposed to its enforcement. And these views apply to the character of this obnoxious legislation.

The Railroad Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRANK L. GREENE,
OF VERMONT,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, November 18, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 10453) to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, granted by the House November 18, I submit the following correspondence regarding an interesting point of constitutional law involved in the original taking over of the railroads by the United States Railroad Administration:

ST. ALBANS, VT., *June 14, 1918.*

THE PRESIDENT.

SIR: A railway passage ticket or mileage, bought and paid for, is a contract as binding as any known to the law.

It entitles the purchaser not to a refund of his money but to transportation over the specified number of miles. Any court having jurisdiction will decree specific performance or award damages for breach, as may be claimed.

The Constitution forbids the States to pass any law impairing the obligations of this contract in specific terms.

While Congress is not in terms thus prohibited it has very seldom enacted laws that even incidentally could have such effect.

The emergency statute under which the Government has taken over control of the railroads neither in terms nor by implication suggests any purpose to invalidate existing contracts not inconsistent with such control.

Yet under cover of this law your deputy, the director general, has issued an order which is exactly the same in legal effect as the order of the German Government to invade Belgium, but without even the excuse of military or other necessity. The one contract is no better than the other.

To millions of Americans who may own these unused tickets it announces that their Government does not scruple to forcibly deprive them of their contract rights—not for public necessity, but for a very small money profit.

It places a stigma for all time on the credit of the railroads, for if these contracts may be ruthlessly treated as "scraps of paper" so may all others—for none can be made any more secure.

I am painfully at a loss to reconcile this with the platform of high ideals upon which you have taken your stand for our beloved country before the world—with your high regard for the rights of nations and persons under the law, as so often and so forcibly expressed.

With great respect,

STEPHEN E. ROYCE.

[United States Railroad Administration, W. G. McAdoo, Director General. Division of law: John Barton Payne, general counsel; R. Walton Moore, assistant general counsel.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 2, 1918.*

STEPHEN E. ROYCE, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, St. Albans, Vt.

DEAR SIR: Your letter to the President of June 14 has been referred to the division of law of the United States Railroad Administration.

The act of March 21, being, as you point out, an emergency statute, its application necessarily has an emergency character. Those who dealt with the matter were convinced of the necessity of discontinuing the use of mileage, and they had no doubt that revenue and other considerations required that its use by the entire public should cease at one and the same time. Any other course would have invited the purchase of mileage books, for future use, just in advance of the new arrangement becoming effective. Nothing arbitrary or unfair was intended, and I need only cite such decisions as the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. *v.* Mottley (219 U. S., 467), with respect to the legality of what has been done.

With much respect, I am,
Yours, very truly,

R. WALTON MOORE.

ST. ALBANS, VT., *July 17, 1918.*

Mr. R. WALTON MOORE,
Assistant General Counsel.

DEAR SIR: Referring to your favor of July 2. I am sorry you do not credit me with intelligence enough to discriminate between the case you cite and this one. However, I am not troubled about this, or about a very few unused mileage tickets (which I shall have framed rather than redeemed); nor presently interested in the question of the legality of this order or the power to issue or enforce it. The Germans have ample power, and law of their own make, to back everything they have done.

What concerns me is the question of right or wrong, and of the honor of my country.

A. The President said in his Fourth of July address that we are in this war "to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, * * * no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right."

B. The President's deputy, in control of railroads taken over for the sole purpose of coordinating their operation for war purposes, issues an order repudiating hundreds of thousands of (passage and mileage tickets) small contracts, which certainly are "promises and covenants," if words mean anything, made by those railroads with their customers, the public—specific, unconditional, for full value received, guarded by the State laws, and immune from impairment by the States under the Federal Constitution.

C. The Prussian Government repudiated their contract to respect the neutrality of Belgian soil under a plea of "military necessity," which, from the Hun viewpoint that leaves honor and honesty out of the equation, is no doubt quite sound.

D. The American Government now repudiates these contracts with no conceivable plea of necessity, but simply for the purpose of forcing the holders of them to pay an additional fee before the goods they have already bought and paid for will be delivered to them. And this by order of an administrator acting under a statute which, so far as I can see, neither in terms, intent, nor scope authorizes or contemplates any such grave and ruthless assault upon common-law rights.

Now, if you can reconcile A and B and differentiate C and D, I shall be most grateful to you, for it is most unpleasant for a loyal American citizen, born and bred, to feel obliged to explain or excuse the acts of his Government—and be entirely at a loss how to do it; to see his country apparently following the barbarian lead in a vicious assault upon the very corner stone of civilization—the contract, and in professing one thing but doing the reverse.

But the explanation may not be by citation, plea of expediency, or excuse. Only facts and reasons that will stand the acid test of truth and logic will suffice to prove that one contract may be sacred and inviolate and another, in every legal and substantial respect the same, a mere "scrap of paper."

Do not, I beg you, regard this matter otherwise, or doubt that unless these questions can be and are answered squarely and satisfactorily, so as to justify that contract-repudiating order, or else the order made to conform to the President's plain words, it will come back to plague you sorely.

Only the other day a writer on Government activities said:

"We must have no place of authority in our national life for the inconsiderate and narrow man who would follow brutal practices in the handling of our businesses under the guise of war necessity. There is no reason why harsh treatment should prevail when kindlier and less destructive methods will secure the desired result."

An assault on the contract is an assault on civilization itself, for there is no other foundation for civilization to rest securely on.

"Truth knocketh softly at first, and yet again: but if the door be not presently opened, woe unto the door, and unto him that dwelleth within."

Very respectfully, yours,

STEPHEN E. ROYCE.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ISAAC SIEGEL,

OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, November 19, 1919.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Speaker, in the death of Col. Theodore Roosevelt last January the Nation lost one of its greatest leaders. It was therefore fitting that on October 27 last, his sixty-first birthday, that everywhere in our country orators and speakers paid their tributes to his memory and his extraordinary achievements in so many endeavors. In New York City, his birthplace, over 294,000 school children attended exercises in his honor, and everywhere the tribute of Speaker FREDERICK H. GILLETT was read and highly appreciated. It was printed in newspapers, and everywhere it brought forth the highest favorable and laudatory comment. It is fitting that it should be preserved for future generations, and I therefore insert it. The Speaker wrote as follows:

"No greater tribute can be paid to the memory of Col. Theodore Roosevelt than to say that, in practically every respect, he represented the American ideal.

"The story of our Nation's life makes it absolutely necessary that our ideal should have certain qualities. We have been a pioneer Nation, and our ideal must be a fearless man of rugged strength and tireless energy, with a physique enabling him to climb mountains, swim rivers, and cleave his way into the unknown through tangled wildernesses. He must also be a scholar, because in America complete and universal education is our goal. Next, he must be a leader who leads in order to serve. And, greater than these, he must be a lover in the truest sense of the word—a lover of family, of country, and of God. Careful study of the career of Mr. Roosevelt and analysis of his character show that in all four of these traits he approached perfection.

"When he was a boy he engaged in horseback riding, hunting, and other athletic sports. This gave him the foundation for his marvelous strength and his love for the 'great outdoors.' His exploits in the West and achievements upon the field of battle were those of a man of brawn and muscle, incapable of fatigue, immune to illness, and ignorant of fear. Throughout his life he was in constant quest of the unknown, bringing his career of exploration to a climax by adventurous work of lasting importance in South America. His physical courage and endurance seemed limitless, but did not surpass his moral courage.

"Never before have we found such a combination of powerful bodily traits and rare attainments in scholarship as Mr. Roosevelt displayed. The hunter became the author; the warrior became the orator and statesman. There was practically no subject upon which he was not informed. The nobles of Hungary were astounded by his knowledge of early Hungarian history. He was familiar with the classics and old Norse. His fund of information regarding birds and animals was unlimited. All that he read and heard he retained in his memory and, what is more, could use it when required.

"Theodore Roosevelt was destined to be a leader. He had such a magnetic personality that old and young flocked to his standard at his slightest call. At an early age he entered politics for the express purpose of serving the people. He allied himself with all movements for reform and fought consistently for what he considered right. In battle, in office, on the platform, and in the press he gave his contribution toward true and undefiled Americanism.

"His whole life was charged with an earnest sympathy for his fellow men, particularly the unfortunate and the humble, and a constant and unflagging effort to be of service to them. That, I think, was his noblest characteristic and left the deepest permanent impress on our history. His efforts and his example forced upon the attention of the Nation his theory that every man should have a fair chance in life. If that theory should be adopted and his spirit should become universal, most of our misery and crime would disappear.

"It was as a lover of home and of children, though, like Mr. Roosevelt wished to be remembered by posterity. Speaking of the publication of his letters to his children, he said, 'I would rather have this book published than anything that has ever been written about me.' Before his children were able to read he sent them what they called 'picture letters,' made up of rough drawings of the ideas he wished to convey. In the later ones we find descriptions of childish pranks, games, and romps, mingled with little stories of animal life. He tells of how he played hide and seek and other pastimes with his boys. Every child and grown person should read these letters, for no better insight into his real character can be found.

"History runs true to form in the sad coincidence that the man who was without doubt the most typically American of all Americans should have passed away just as his America reached the zenith of her glory as a world power. Moses, the typical Israelite, led his followers to the promised land, but was not allowed to enter. Julius Cæsar, the model Roman, formed a huge Mediterranean empire, which was not to be his to rule. Joan of Arc, who was the highest type of French womanhood, swept foreign control out of her land, only to be burned at the stake when her mission was accomplished. Abraham Lincoln, the representative American of his day, was stricken as soon as he had cemented together the Union which was torn by civil war. Theodore Roosevelt saw the country vindicate its best traditions and his teachings when pitted against foreign foes, but died before the triumphant return of our fighting forces and at a time when the United States of America was at the threshold of her position as arbiter for the world.

"The children of 1898 patterned themselves after Roosevelt. They wore his 'Rough Rider' uniform and acted out in their games what they read of his deeds. His great love for children had its recompense in the love that the children of America had and have for him. To them and to their elders he was the American ideal. And when his achievements, which at this period seem still current events, shall pass into history, no pages of the annals of our country will be brighter than those recording the work of Theodore Roosevelt."

Homes for Our Service Men.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DICK T. MORGAN,

OF OKLAHOMA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, November 19, 1919.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, on the 11th day of June, 1919, I introduced H. R. 5545, entitled "A bill to provide homes for soldiers, seamen, marines, and for other purposes." The great majority of the Members of the House are no doubt familiar with the general features of this bill. It may not be out of place, however, to again present an outline of the proposed measure.

The chief provisions of H. R. 5545 may be summarized as follows:

The administration of the bill is placed under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

It creates a Government corporation to be known as the Soldiers' and Seamen's Federal Home Founding Corporation. The Secretary of the Interior and four other persons, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, are to be the directors and managers of the corporation.

The capital stock of the corporation is to be $100,000,000, all of which is to be subscribed by the United States of America.

A county board is provided, consisting of three persons, namely, the postmaster of the county seat of each county, the county agent of the Department of Agriculture of each county, and one other person appointed by the corporation. An additional board is provided in cities having 20,000 or more population.

The soldiers and seamen are to be provided with homes through a system of loans made by the corporation.

Two kinds of loans are provided for—long-term loans to run for a period of not less than 5 years nor for more than 60 years, and short-term loans to run for a period of not exceeding 5 years.

Every honorably discharged soldier, seaman, and marine is entitled to obtain a loan of not more than $4,000, with which to purchase a farm homestead or a home in a town or city. Loans are to be made up to the full value of the homestead. Short-term loans not exceeding $1,200 are authorized to enable the purchasers of farm homesteads to supply themselves with the proper live stock and farm equipment. Short-term loans are to be made up to the full appraised value of the live stock and equipment purchased.

The $100,000,000 capital provided is made a revolving fund to enable the corporation to conduct its business. To obtain additional capital, the corporation is authorized to issue long-

term bonds in an amount not in excess of the total amount of mortgages held on urban or farm homesteads. Short-term bonds are authorized to be issued in an amount not exceeding the loans and chattel mortgages held for short-term loans. To insure the sale of these bonds in large quantities and at a low rate of interest, the Government guarantees the payment when due of both the principal and interest of the bonds. The bonds are made exempt from taxation.

In view of the fact that loans are authorized up to the full appraised value of the property mortgaged, it must be assumed that there will be some losses to the corporation. To provide against such losses a guaranty fund is created. The interest charged on the long-term loans is to be one-half of 1 per cent per annum higher than the interest rate on the bonds, and the interest on the short-term loans is to be 1 per cent annually higher than the interest on short-term bonds. The one-half of 1 per cent on long-term loans and the 1 per cent on short-term loans is to be set aside as a separate fund to make good any losses which the corporation may incur. In addition to this, the corporation will have the entire interest received on its capital of $100,000,000 to apply on any losses it may sustain. The payments into the guaranty fund and the annual interest on the endowment capital of $100,000,000 will far exceed any possible losses the corporation will sustain.

The corporation is authorized to use 25 per cent of its capital as a revolving fund in the purchase of land to be subdivided into farm homesteads of not less than 10 nor more than 40 acres, and land within or adjacent to any town or city to be subdivided, platted, and sold as urban homesteads.

Soldiers, seamen, and marines are authorized to make entry of any public lands without the payment of fees or commissions.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to reserve from entry for a period of two years any public lands, during which time soldiers will have the preference right to enter land so reserved.

The corporation is further authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to use any part of the public domain to provide homes under the provision of the act, and any soldier making entry of public lands shall be entitled to secure a short-term loan not exceeding $1,200 to provide the necessary live stock and farm equipment for the operation of the farm.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS SAY.

Under leave granted by me to extend my remarks, I propose to make somewhat extended quotations from the resolutions which have been adopted by the national convention of the American Legion, by various State branches of the American Legion, and local posts of the organization. I shall also print excerpts from a portion of the large number of letters I have received from soldiers, seamen, and marines who served in our Army and Navy during the great World War. The subject is one of very great importance not only to the beneficiaries of the proposed legislation but also to the Nation. Certainly it will be instructive to the Senators and Representatives in Congress, as well as the public generally, to read what our service men themselves think of the proposed legislation.

RESOLUTION OF NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION.

The bill, H. R. 5545, has been received with great favor by the soldiers, sailors, and marines of the great World War. This is shown by the hearty indorsement they have given it. These indorsements have come from all sections of the country, from individuals, local posts, and State organizations of the American Legion, and finally by a resolution passed by the national convention of the American Legion which met at Minneapolis November 11, 1919. This resolution was general in its terms, but it specifically requests the immediate enactment of a law to be known as the "American Legion home founding act," embodying direct loans to ex-service persons for the purchase and development of farms and for the purchase of city homes. That this resolution met with the enthusiastic approval of the delegates to the convention is shown by the fact that it was received with loud cheers when read before the convention. The incident is described by John H. Dunnewind, staff correspondent of the Detroit Free Press, as appears in the issue of this paper November 13, 1919. The correspondent, in referring to the resolutions reported by the committee on beneficial legislation, says:

The major portion of the report on beneficial legislation was given over to recommendations for provision for wounded and disabled soldiers. The most important section, however, demands Government aid in building homes in both country and city. When this section was read, loud cheering followed.

ARKANSAS.

The State convention of the Arkansas Branch of the American Legion passed a resolution indorsing H. R. 5545, as is shown by a letter from Mr. Roy W. Wood, of Little Rock, in which he says:

It may be of interest to you to know, in the event you have not already been advised, that the Arkansas Branch of the American Legion at its State convention, October 8 and 9, unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the "Morgan bill," and further urged the Arkansas delegation in Congress to lend their support to the measure. I am quite sure that when this matter comes before the national convention, in Minneapolis, that the Arkansas delegates will not only vote for but will work for an indorsement of your bill.

Because of its simplicity, freedom from red tape, and the fact that it gives the discharged soldier in the cities the same benefits as those in the rural sections leads me to express the strong hope that your bill takes precedent over all other proposed measures for recognition of honorable military and naval service.

Mr. Tom Poe, of Little Rock, in a letter dated November 1, 1919, referring to H. R. 5545, says:

I introduced the resolution in the convention of the American Legion, Arkansas Branch, indorsing your bill. I think it the best bill of its kind that has been offered.

Mr. Neill Reed, of Heber Springs, Ark., under date of October 31, 1919, writing of the action of the American Legion post at that place says:

Your proposed bill was indorsed to the man and a resolution was passed to such effect with a request to myself to notify you of such resolution. Speaking for the post as a whole, it is their earnest hopes and desires that you meet with encouragement and success in such an earnest endeavor.

COLORADO.

The State executive committee of the Colorado Branch of the American Legion indorsed H. R. 5545, as shown by a letter from Maj. H. A. Saidy, of Colorado Springs, under date of July 14, 1919, in which he says:

I have read your bill, H. R. 5545, and your speech on "Homes for soldiers," very carefully, and am very much pleased to say that, in my opinion, the plan you have outlined will be a very good one, and one that will please every returned soldier. At a meeting of the executive committee of the American Legion, of Colorado, your bill was unanimously indorsed. We are sending our resolution to the national organization of the American Legion.

DELAWARE.

The State convention of the Delaware Branch of the American Legion indorsed H. R. 5545, which is shown by a letter dated October 31, 1919, from State Adjt. C. M. Dillon, in which he says:

The first State convention of the American Legion, in session in this city on October 23, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas the American Legion has been asked for an expression of opinion as to the better of numerous bills now pending in Congress in reference to financing homes for soldiers: And therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the Delaware State convention of the American Legion indorse and recommend the passage of the Dick T. Morgan bill, known as H. R. 5545, and that we request our Representatives in Congress to support this measure."

IDAHO.

The executive committee of the St. Anthony Post No. 22, American Legion, St. Anthony, Idaho, indorsed H. R. 5545 by resolution, as follows:

It appearing that H. R. 5545, introduced in the House June 11, 1919, entitled "A bill to provide homes for soldiers, seamen, and marines, and for other purposes," by Hon. DICK T. MORGAN, Representative from Oklahoma, is a fair and just measure, and one which will benefit the larger majority of ex-service men: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we inform the Senators and Representatives from this State of our approval of this bill and ask them to lend their assistance to its final passage with a view of its becoming a law.

Mr. Curtis Bland, Preston, Idaho, under date of November 11, 1919, says:

I wish to say that as post commander I speak for more than 300 ex-service men in the county, and we are all for your bill H. R. 5545. Your effort to get this bill enacted into law is to be commended, and we are all back of you and pledge our support. Inclosed find copy of resolutions to that effect.

Following is the resolution referred to by Mr. Bland:

Whereas there is now pending before the Congress of the United States a bill commonly known as the Morgan bill; and

Whereas said bill has for its purpose the financing of soldiers, sailors, and marines, to enable them to procure either farms or city homes: Therefore be it

Resolved by Preston Post, No. 34, Idaho Branch American Legion, That we urge the Congress of the United States to enact into law the said Morgan bill.

Mr. Mark A. Shields, Boise, Idaho, under date of July 21, says:

Because of the interest I know exists among the former service men on the subject of your talk June 16, I wish to indorse, heartily and without reservation, every clause contained in H. R. 5545 and your talk in behalf of it at the time it was introduced.

CONNECTICUT.

Mr. James B. Moody, jr., State chairman of the Connecticut Branch of the American Legion, in a letter dated July 5, 1919, referring to H. R. 5545, says:

I judge from careful reading of your bill H. R. 5545 that you have devoted thorough study to impending needs of former service men in the establishment through our Government of a law which would make those of them who are dependent and need help reasonably independent, and result in there existing in our good country better manhood, better citizenship, and undying love for the flag for which these men fought.

By far yours is the best of its kind of the several bills presented to Congress, in my personal opinion, and will, I trust, receive speedy and favorable action by both branches of Congress.

FLORIDA.

The Sarasota Bay Post, No. 30, American Legion, as shown by a letter, under date of November 3, from Post Commander A. L. Joiner, passed the following resolution:

It having been brought to the attention of this post that the Hon. DICK T. MORGAN, Member of Congress from Oklahoma, had introduced a bill (H. R. 5545) to provide homes for soldiers, seamen, and marines before the House of Representatives: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this post, through its proper officers, notify the Hon. DICK T. MORGAN, Member of Congress, of their appreciation of his efforts in the behalf of the "all-wars service man," and that this post is unanimously in favor of House bill 5545.

Walter S. McQuade, of Miami, Fla., under date of August 18, in a letter, says:

May it be God's will that your bill (H. R. 5545) go through both House and Senate and receive the official signature of the President and seal of our Government.

J. J. McGee, Jacksonville, Fla., under date of August 19, 1919, in a letter, says:

To my mind this bill would be the most helpful to the men who have served in the World War and were fortunate enough to return with their lives of any yet introduced.

Dr. Eustace Lang, of Madison, Fla., under date of August 19, 1919, in a letter, says:

Any measure enacted by Congress in recognition of services of our soldiers will have to be capable of universal application to be satisfactory, and to be of the greatest benefit to the ex-soldier and the Nation it must be of a nature that will best aid the soldier to help himself. Such a measure your bill appears to be.

Dr. Frank E. McClane, of Marianna, Fla., under date of August 22, in a letter, says:

My true wish to you is that your bill may pass both Houses in its entirety, which would alone place you in an enviable position in the hearts of our boys and other people.

F. E. Hunt, adjutant, John J. Pershing Camp, No. 10, United Spanish War Veterans, of Miami, Fla., in a letter, says:

John J. Pershing Camp, No. 10, of United Spanish War Veterans, at Miami, Fla., desires to thank you very much for your expression and interest as manifested in House bill 5545, and we assure you of our support and will be glad to help you furthering same.

ILLINOIS.

Mr. Charles L. Makemson, attorney, Chicago, Ill., under date of August 8, 1919, in a letter, says:

On behalf of the Austin Post of the American Legion, of Illinois, I wish to thank you for the interest taken by you in the welfare of the American soldiers of the Great War in introducing in Congress the bill providing for homes for soldiers.

The Austin Post of the American Legion, by a letter, under date of August 8, 1919, passed the following resolution:

Whereas Austin Post of the American Legion believes that said bill (H. R. 5545) should be passed by the Congress of the United States within the shortest possible time, and hereby thoroughly indorses and approves the said bill.

Mr. E. Moon Probert, Chicago, Ill., says:

I am pleased to advise you that the Hyde Park Post of the American Legion of this city, at a meeting held last evening, indorsed your bill whereby ex-service men might secure loans from the Government to build homes.

Individual indorsements.

Benj. Havlik, Chicago, Ill., referring to the high rent he has to pay and the difficulties with which he has to contend, says:

All this, however, will be cleared when your bill passes, and it will bring happiness to many thousand American homes.

John Frederick, Cicero, Ill., says:

It is my earnest desire to purchase or build a home suitable for myself, but the trouble is I haven't anything to start with, and therefore must abandon any such hope unless your co-Representatives consider your praiseworthy bill same as you do.

Mr. Martin Anderson, Peoria, Ill., says:

While no one bill before Congress would satisfy all ex-service men, and I believe several should be incorporated into one so as to give a choice of one or the other, if anything is done at all, for one I would say if the Government backed me in the building of a home, I would be the most grateful citizen in the great United States.

INDIANA.

The State executive committee of the Indiana Branch of the American Legion passed the following resolution:

Whereas there is now pending in the House of Representatives a bill introduced by Representative MORGAN, Oklahoma (H. R. 5545), which has for its object the recognition of honorable military and naval service by creating a large fund to be known as the home fund of which soldiers, sailors, and marines may procure for the purchase of homes either in cities, towns, or on farms: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the executive committee of the Indiana Branch of the American Legion, do hereby indorse and approve said bill or one in which the same principles are incorporated.

The Indiana State convention of the American Legion also indorsed the bill, as shown from a letter of Mr. L. Russell Newgent, secretary, under date of November 1, in which he says:

The men in the State are mostly in favor of your bill, with the exception of a few who are in favor of a bonus. The State convention adopted a resolution asking for the passage of a bill which would give the soldier his choice between the bonus and a long-term loan similar to that outlined in your bill.

Mr. Floyd R. Murray, Hammond, Ind., says:

I am writing you as president of the local post of the American Legion. We wish to express our appreciation and commendation of the bill which you have introduced in the House providing the Government funds from which returned soldiers may borrow $4,000 for home-building purposes.

Mr. Harry E. Wells, Madison, Ind., says:

Representing some 700 returned soldiers of this county, I, as secretary of Jefferson County Post No. 1, of Indiana Branch, American Legion, upon their suggestion, am writing you to express their appreciation of your efforts to get your bill through allowing soldiers to borrow money from the Government as outlined in the inclosed article. Your plan is right, and we are with you.

Mr. L. Russell Newgent, Indianapolis, Ind., says:

I made a careful examination of your bill, and in my judgment it is far ahead of anything that has been offered by anyone in behalf of the soldiers of the late war. I see no reason why the great number of men in the cities and towns should not be taken care of just the same as those on the farm.

Mr. Augustus B. Wilson, Indianapolis, Ind., says:

I have read with great interest your bill, H. R. 5545, which I sincerely hope will be passed at this session of Congress.

As a returned World War veteran, having seen service in France, I most heartily indorse your bill, which will give material aid to the returned fighting men and show them that the United States has not forgotten them now that the war is over.

Mr. Mark H. Thomas, former captain, Quartermaster Corps, American Expeditionary Forces, Huntington, Ind., says:

I wish to commend this act in principle, and I sincerely hope that it passes the Congress in something like its present form.

As a former soldier of the late war, I will say that I believe the great mass of former service men will back a bill drawn along the lines of your measure.

IOWA.

The State convention of the Iowa Branch of the American Legion adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Iowa Branch of the American Legion, in State convention assembled, respectfully ask that Congress pass the Morgan bill as legislation directed to aid the service men.

American Legion posts.

The Davenport Post, No. 26, of the American Legion, under date of November 5, passed the following resolution:

Whereas there is now before the United States Congress a bill known as the Morgan bill, H. R. 5545, which, if it becomes a law, would authorize the Government to loan honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines a reasonable amount of money at the rate of 3½ per cent interest with which to build them a home: Therefore be it

Resolved by Davenport Post, No. 26, of the American Legion, city of Davenport, State of Iowa (representing the ex-service men of Scott County, Iowa), That said post does heartily approve of the above bill or of the other bills which will authorize the Government to loan ex-service men money with which to build homes at a reasonable rate of interest.

The Sedan Post, No. 93, American Legion, Iowa Branch, Adair, Iowa, passed the following resolution:

Whereas there is a bill before Congress known as the Morgan bill: Be it

Resolved, That Sedan Post, No. 93, Iowa Branch of the American Legion, assembled in regular meeting on this 3d day of November, 1919, at Adair, Iowa, respectfully asks that Congress pass the Morgan bill as legislation directed to aid the service men.

Individual indorsements.

Mr. Orville W. Harris, Jefferson, Iowa, says:

A copy of the proposed bill, soldiers and seamen's Federal home-founding act, has just come to my attention. I wish to say that it is the best thing that has thus far been proposed, and it has the hearty indorsement of the discharged soldiers of this community.

Mr. A. Ray Lauer, Creston, Iowa, says:

As a returned soldier, I wish to express my hearty thanks to you for the introduction of the soldiers and sailors' Federal home-founding act.

It seems to meet the approval of all the ex-service men with whom I have come in contact.

KANSAS.

Mr. Arthur J. Luckey, State chaplain, American Legion, Manhattan, Kans., says:

I have looked through your speech on financing homes for soldiers, delivered in support of your bill on that subject. I think that you have a very good, practical plan for assisting the soldiers of the recent war in a way that will be beneficial to them and to the country. What we need for the stability and safety of society is more homes.

Mr. Leonard G. Fort, Emporia, Kans., says:

As an ex-service man and a member of the American Legion, I wish to thank you for your efforts in the House in promoting our interests.

Your bill, H. R. 5545, I believe to be a better policy than any cash-bonus bill. The spirit of home building, I believe, will tend greatly to Americanization.

Mr. Oscar F. Sturn, Parsons, Kans., says:

I have seen your bill, H. R. 5545, which you introduced in Congress June 11, 1919. I am much interested and hope that your bill may pass. There are many soldiers who would be glad of such an opportunity to get a home or farm. I live in the city and have a good position but no home, and with the help of such as your bill provides one could soon own his own home.

LOUISIANA.

Mr. Richard A. Uhalt, New Orleans, La., says:

Your kind favor of the 24th instant to hand, and very glad to receive a copy of the bill H. R. 5545. I have carefully examined same and find it perfect in every respect.

Say, that is a real, true American bill, and should go through like a shot. Those are all my sentiments.

There came to my notice of your passing a bill for the helping of the boys. Say, that is fine. I wish to say I can assure the Government that this plan of yours can be worked out successfully, and the Government will not be out one cent.

MARYLAND.

Mr. R. A. Nusbaum, R. F. D. No. 1, Union Bridge, Md., says:

I am in touch with about a hundred of the boys in this part of the country, and we all like the features of your bill so much better than the Lane-Mondell reclamation bill. Do all you can to get support for your bill and pass it.

MASSACHUSETTS.

American Legion posts.

Mr. Leon P. Lincoln, vice commander Barre Post, No. 2, American Legion, Barre, Mass., in a letter, says:

I am pleased to inform you that our post adopted resolutions in September favoring the passage of bill H. R. 5545, and sent copies of the same to our Representatives, to the Department of the Interior, and to the Massachusetts State Branch, American Legion, and to our delegates to the national convention of the American Legion.

I assure you that as a post we are heartily in favor of this bill in preference to any other bill that has been proposed relative to the establishment of farms or homes for service men. We believe that it is a bill which will give the greatest benefit to the greatest number of service men, and at the same time can be carried out with a much smaller appropriation than the other bills proposed.

Mr. Sylvio H. Moineau, adjutant, Herbert Akroyd Post, No. 132, American Legion, Marlboro, Mass., in a letter of November 17, says:

Yours relative to H. R. 5545 received and action taken thereon. First, allow me to thank you both for Post No. 132 and myself for the framing and fostering of a bill that will mean so much to the ex-service man of small means. This post has voted to indorse your bill and communicate with our Representatives in Congress asking their support of the bill. Our delegate from this post to the national convention was urged to work for H. R. 5545.

MINNESOTA.

American Legion posts.

The Axel Buseth Post, No. 18, American Legion, Henning, Minn., in a letter under date of October 24 stated as follows:

Whereas the Hon. DICK T. MORGAN, of Oklahoma, in the House of Representatives of the United States has introduced a bill (H. R. 5545) which provides for a constructive program calculated to be permanently useful, helpful, and beneficial to all honorably discharged service men without distinction by offering to all such honorably discharged service men the privilege of home ownership:

We, the members of the Axel Buseth Post, No. 18, the American Legion, assembled at a regular meeting at the headquarters at Henning, Minn., October 6, 1919, fully cognizant of the soundness of the measure, do indorse said bill, H. R. 5545, and urge its speedy enactment into law.

Individual indorsements.

Mr. R. Forest McConnell, St. Peter Free Press, St. Peter, Minn., says:

I am heartily in favor of your constructive bill for the benefit of soldiers. I am an ex-soldier of the past war and am naturally watching the action of Congress in this regard. I have editorially indorsed the plan in this week's issue and will send you a copy immediately.

Dr. I. C. Edwards, Breckenridge, Minn., says:

I have read and reread your bill and two speeches regarding the financing homes for soldiers. I heartily indorse it, and so does every returned soldier and sailor and marine which I have interviewed on the matter.

Mr. E. W. Melster, adjutant, William R. Witty Post, No. 37, St. Peter, Minn., says:

Personally I am very much in favor of this bill, and as this post is fortunate in having two members as national delegates to the Minneapolis Convention, I feel certain it will have a very good support should it come before one of the business sessions.

Mr. W. Wallace Munger, Excelsior, Minn., in a letter, says:

I appreciate your method of arranging for soldiers. Not gifts of money or land where they could not live if they would, but a good substantial life toward a home of their own in the community in which they choose to live is the desire of the greatest number of soldiers. You are on the right track absolutely, and Godspeed.

Mr. Al H. Sidwell, Ribbinsdale, Minn., in a letter says:

You sent me a copy of your bill, H. R. 5545, and I want to again express my hearty approval and also that all I have shown it to have been very enthusiastic about it.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Edward L. Willett, Yazoo City, Miss., says:

I shall take the greatest pleasure in writing our Representatives asking them to support your bill. I wish to advise having written Hon. J. W. COLLIER and Hon. BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS, asking them to cooperate with you in getting H. R. 5545 passed.

MONTANA.

Mr. H. T. Simms, Deer Lodge, Mont., writes of action taken by Powell Post, No. 10, American Legion, Deer Lodge, Mont., as follows:

I am pleased to state that Powell Post, No. 10, has unanimously indorsed your bill H. R. 5545. I have not heard a dissenting voice, and have had the bill published in full in our local paper.

Mr. Martin G. Read, Choteau, Mont., referring to action taken by Choteau Post, No. 6, of the American Legion, Choteau, Mont., says:

At their last regular meeting, November 4, 1919, Choteau Post, No. 6, the American Legion, voted its unanimous support of your bill "to provide homes for soldiers, sailors, and marines."

NEBRASKA.

The State convention of the American Legion of Nebraska, which met October 11, 1919, passed the following resolution:

Whereas a bill to provide homes for our soldiers, sailors, and marines, known as the Morgan bill, has been introduced in the House of Representatives; and

Whereas the said bill affords a constructive plan to enable former soldiers, sailors, and marines to own and develop their own homes, both in the city and on the farm: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Legion urge upon the Congress of the United States the immediate enactment of said bill and the carrying of the same into effect.

Local posts.

The Douglas County Post of the American Legion, on October 7, 1919, Omaha, Nebr., passed the following resolution relative to H. R. 5545:

Resolved, That the Morgan bill as introduced in Congress be favored and indorsed, and that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to all of our Representatives in Congress, and that the local post of the American Legion instruct their delegates to the State convention to take a similar stand, so that the State organization can take action on it.

Individual indorsements.

Mr. Robert G. Fuhrman, chairman the American Legion, Pender, Nebr., with reference to H. R. 5545, says:

Believe me, we are highly enthusiastic here over this legislation, and consider it the best yet, and assure you that you have our complete support in securing its passage.

Mr. Charles H. Epperson, jr., Clay Center, Nebr., under date of November 3, 1919, says:

At the State convention we declared ourselves in favor of your bill, singling it out as the best of the many before Congress.

Mr. L. E. Luttrell, Omaha, Nebr., under date of August 16, 1919, with reference to H. R. 5545, says:

I strongly believe that your bill will serve better a greater body of men than any of the other bills, and I trust that my letter will serve as a vote toward the support of your bill before Congress. As a former soldier of the World War, I think your bill correct.

Mr. W. S. McEachron, Omaha, Nebr., under date of September 6, referring to H. R. 5545, says:

In my opinion the great benefit to be derived from this bill is to the country at large. No one thing will do more to down Bolshevism and I. W. W.ism than a country of home owners. You never see a home owner waving the red flag, and with about two or three million new home owners scattered over the United States the strongest possible bulwark will be provided for our country's peace and prosperity.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Henry J. Leclerc Post, No. 13, the American Legion, Greenville, N. H., passed the following resolution relative to H. R. 5545:

Whereas Hon. DICK T. MORGAN, of Oklahoma, has introduced in the House of Representatives, at Washington, a bill entitled "The soldiers' and seamen's Federal home-founding act"; and

Whereas this act provides for the loaning, by a corporation founded by the Federal Government, to all honorably discharged veterans of this last war and all previous wars of sufficient money to enable said veterans to purchase farms or urban homesteads: Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that this bill, H. R. 5545, is worthy of the support of every Member of Congress.

NEW JERSEY.

Mr. Walter D. Van Riper, Newark, N. J., under date of October 14, 1919, with reference to H. R. 5545, says:

I have read your bill, H. R. 5545, and it seems to me to be a very commendable one, and if a bonus or some other means of reward is going to be provided this seems to me to be the best means I have yet heard of, and I trust that it will meet with the favorable action of your colleagues.

Mr. Edward F. Weston, Newark, N. J., under date of November 7, 1919, writes relative to H. R. 5545, as follows:

I wish to congratulate you on the measure, and wish you success in your endeavors to have it enacted into law.

NEW MEXICO.

The Chester L. Thomson Post, American Legion, Fort Bayard, N. Mex., in a letter dated November 8, stated as follows:

We have received your letter and a copy of your bill, H. R. 5545. This was considered and met with great approval at a meeting of our post of the American Legion several days ago.

NEW YORK.

American Legion posts.

Mr. Edward Saphier, president Warwick Post, American Legion, New York City, N. Y., in a letter, says:

As president of the Warwick Post, American Legion of New York City, I am instructed by the members thereof to inform you that at its last meeting on November 6, 1919, a resolution was adopted giving its approval to the proposed bill, H. R. 5545, initiated by you.

I trust you will be good enough to furnish me with at least a dozen copies of your speech so that at the next meeting we can discuss and debate the same more intelligently.

Mr. Earl C. Hitchcock, Warrensburg Post, American Legion, Warrensburg, N. Y., in a letter, says:

It is with great pleasure that I inform you that Warrensburg Post No. 446, of the American Legion, heartily indorses your bill to provide homes for former service men of all wars of the United States.

We believe that by including all veterans you have done a great thing and have shown a clearer knowledge of what the men really want than has been shown by any of the bonus bills created for political reasons.

Mr. C. D. Neattice, secretary Post No. 248, Middleburg, N. Y., says:

At a special meeting of the Timothy Murphy Post of the American Legion, this post went on record heartily indorsing your bill, H. R. 5545, to provide homes for veterans.

Mr. Fred Kellerhouse, secretary Shekomeko Post, Pine Plains N. Y., writes as follows:

At the last meeting of the Shekomeko Post a vote was passed indorsing your bill.

Individual indorsements.

Mr. M. J. Ostrander, the Corse Press, Sandy Creek, N. Y., says:

Yours of October 25, together with a copy of your speech delivered to the House of Representatives, together with a copy of your bill, H. R. 5545, is before me, and has my most hearty approval, as it would prove a lasting benefit to a great number of deserving soldiers.

Mr. A. C. Finelite, 150 Nassau Street, New York City, says:

I am heartily in favor of the adoption of the bill, and would like to see it a law.

Mr. John J. Haggerty, department of excise, Albany, N. Y., says:

The bill appeals to me as being the greatest advance yet made in legislation affecting such veterans, as it places no premium upon patriotism, but rather offers an opportunity as a recompense for sacrifices made from patriotic motives.

Mr. John C. Duffy, 302 West Seventy-seventh Street, New York City, says:

As a soldier of the World War, allow me to thank you for your bill to help the ex-service men by loaning them money at a low rate of interest to buy their own homes. You are certainly the best friend of the veterans in the House of Representatives, and we will never forget your kindness.

John J. Nolan, 169 Elk Street, Albany, N. Y., in a letter, says:

I am a young married man, recently discharged, and my ambition is to own my own home, and I believe your bill is an excellent one, and I sincerely hope that it is given favorable consideration. It will benefit thousands of us boys who do not care to take up farming by giving us a start in life. It is the least the Government can do.

Mr. George L. Peterling, 152 Sherman Avenue, New York City, in a letter, says:

From my personal experience, such a plan would prove of the utmost benefit to all service men desirous of owning something besides a rent receipt, but who unfortunately, are not equipped with the necessary knowledge of farm management to promote and render such an enterprise successful.

Mr. Tony Mazzeo, 127 West Ninety-eighth Street, New York City, in a letter, says:

I am taking the pleasure of writing a few lines to let you know that I appreciate the bill you are to present and glad you are one to think of us boys.

Mr. William H. Wilson, 2581 Eighth Avenue, New York City, says:

Mighty interested in looking forward to the success of this measure, and sure do wish you oceans of good luck in "putting this over."

Mr. Neil A. Strand, 415 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., says:

I for one would like to see your bill pass the House, because I expect to get married some day and would like to live in my own home.

Mr. John E. Rutledge, 319 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., says:

It seems to me your bill is the best one advanced so far for the veterans of the World War.

Mr. Wauhope Lynn, 146 Grand Street, New York City, says:

Your proposed bill for home building and ownership is the whole story to solve present discontent. The home is the only altar that man or woman worship at without trouble in their hearts.

OKLAHOMA.

The Oklahoma State Convention of the American Legion, which met at Oklahoma City, October 21, 1919, passed the following resolution in regard to H. R. 5545:

Resolved, That the American Legion of the State of Oklahoma unqualifiedly indorse the bill H. R. 5545, now pending in Congress, for the relief and benefit of all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, as being the fairest and best bill now in their interest introduced, and request Congress to pass said bill in the form in which it has been introduced. Said bill does not give the soldier anything, but loans him money at a small rate of interest, which he can pay back, for the purpose of acquiring a home either in the city or the country, thereby permitting the soldier to maintain his self-respect.

Mr. Hugh P. Haugherty, commander, eighth congressional district, Oklahoma American Legion, informs as follows:

At a meeting of the State executive committee at Oklahoma City on last Monday we adopted the slogan, "A home for every soldier," and we will try to get it, and think your bill is the proper way to accomplish that end.

Local posts.

At a special meeting of Argonne Post, No. 4, American Legion, held at Enid, Okla., on July 2, 1919, the following resolution with reference to H. R. 5545 was adopted:

Whereas the Hon. DICK T. MORGAN, a Member of the House of Representatives from the eighth district of Oklahoma, has introduced into Congress H. R. 5545, on June 11, 1919, the same being an act entitled "A bill to provide homes for soldiers, seamen, and marines, and for other purposes": Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Argonne Post, No. 4, State of Oklahoma, unqualifiedly indorse and request the passage of the said act by the Congress of the United States, the said act, in the judgment of the Argonne Post, No. 4, State of Oklahoma, more fully meeting the justness to the individual soldier, seaman, and marine than any other bill pending in Congress of the United States known at this time.

It is believed that this bill will meet with absolute approval of all soldiers, seamen, and marines of the late emergency.

Mr. R. B. Butts, Muskogee, Okla., writes as follows of the action taken by the James F. Smith Post, of the American Legion at Muskogee, Okla.:

This is to notify you that at a meeting of our post of the American Legion on last Monday night we by resolution unanimously indorsed your bill known as H. R. 5545, which you introduced in Congress on June 11 last. We are in favor of some such legislation at this session of Congress.

An excerpt from a resolution passed by the Atoka County Post, of the American Legion, Atoka, Okla., with reference to H. R. 5545 follows:

We believe that said H. R. 5545 extends equal rights and opportunities to all soldiers and sailors; that it is fair and equitable both to the Government and to the soldiers and sailors; and we hereby indorse it as our choice of the plans thus far submitted to the Congress.

Mr. J. E. Hildt, Tulsa, Okla., advises as follows in regard to the action taken by the Joe Carson Post, of the American Legion, at Tulsa, Okla., relative to H. R. 5545:

I am very glad to advise that Joe Carson Post, of the American Legion, located at Tulsa, with a large attendance, and after full discussion, last night unanimously indorsed the Morgan bill to provide homes for soldiers, sailors, and marines.

The Everett Taylor Post, No. 3, of the American Legion, Cleveland, Okla., October 7, 1919, passed the following resolution referring to H. R. 5545:

Now be it

Resolved by Everett Taylor Post, No. 3, of the American Legion, Cleveland, Okla., That the bill known as the Morgan bill be heartily indorsed and special consideration for it at the hands of the House of Representatives, Senate, and President be recommended.

Individual indorsement.

In addition to the foregoing resolutions and communications with special reference to action taken by the State and local organizations of the American Legion of Oklahoma relative to H. R. 5545, I have received a large number of letters from every section of the State strongly indorsing the measure and urgently requesting Congress to take favorable action in regard to same.

OREGON.

The Carl B. Fenton Post, No. 20, of the Oregon State Branch of the American Legion, passed the following resolution:

Whereas a bill entitled "The soldiers' and seamen's Federal home-founding act," House bill No. 5545, introduced on June 11, 1919, by the Hon. DICK T. MORGAN, of Oklahoma, is the one measure whose provisions are of such character as to be generally available to all ex-service people for the obtaining of homes on terms which are at once businesslike and liberal: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Carl B. Fenton Post, No. 20, of the Oregon State Branch of the American Legion, That we indorse and recommend for passage H. R. 5545, introduced in the House of Representatives of the United States on June 11, 1919, by the Hon. DICK T. MORGAN, of Oklahoma, and that we do hereby respectfully request our Representatives in Congress to support this measure.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Elwood N. Bannon, Philadelphia, Pa., under date of October 26, 1919, advises as follows of action taken by Post No. 26, the American Legion, Philadelphia:

This post has passed a unanimous resolution that the secretary write you and state that this post is in full accord with the principles incorporated in your bill, H. R. 5545.

Mr. Barney McNulty, Allentown, Pa., under date of October 20, 1919, with reference to action taken by Post No. 29, of the American Legion, Allentown, Pa., relative to H. R. 5545, writes as follows:

I have the pleasure of writing you that at a meeting of Post 29 of Pennsylvania, held last Tuesday, the 14th, that by a vote taken by the post the three members of same which were elected delegates to the national convention of the American Legion were instructed to work for your bill.

Mr. James G. Frey, of Du Bois, Pa., under date of October 22, 1919, writes as follows in regard to the action taken by Post No. 17 of the American Legion, of Pennsylvania:

My post, No. 17, of Du Bois, Pa., took up your bill concerning the loan to the ex-service men, and after a long discussion instructed its representatives to the State convention to do all they could to help its passage.

RHODE ISLAND.

Mr. F. W. Armstrong, Newport, R. I., under date of October 16, 1919, advises as follows with reference to H. R. 5545:

For your information you are advised that yesterday the American Legion State convention, held in Providence, R. I., indorsed your bill making provisions for loans to ex-service men, your bill being chosen out of 20 similar bills.

Local posts.

Under date of June 27, 1919, Mr. F. W. Armstrong, Newport, R. I., advised as follows in regard to the action taken by the Newport Post of the American Legion relative to House bill 5545:

I have been instrumental in having the Newport Post of the American Legion, composed of approximately 300 ex-service men, indorse this bill, and letters will be written to the Senators and Congressmen in Rhode Island urging them to support the measure.

Individual indorsement.

Mr. J. J. Condon, Central Falls, R. I., under date of June 30, 1919, says with reference to House bill 5545:

In my opinion this bill admirably covers the question of providing homes for the soldiers, and from the standpoint of one who hopes soon to acquire a home, I feel qualified in saying that this bill can not fail of meeting with the approval of those for whom its benefits are intended.

Mr. Harold F. Jones, Providence, R. I., under date of October 12, 1919, with reference to House bill 5545, says:

Your conception of the soldier and sailor idea of home rings true to both my buddies' and my own heart, and your hearty cooperation to push this bill through Congress to aid us men who took an active part in the war at this low rate of interest will do more to counteract all the evils of Bolshevism and I. W. W.ism and all the other present evils than all the soap-box and four-minute speeches that can be thought of and carried out.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The South Dakota branch of the American Legion, as outlined in a letter received from the State secretary, M. C. J. Harris, took the following action in regard to House bill 5545:

At the recent State convention of the American Legion of South Dakota your bill, H. R. 5545, was presented and given considerable discussion. It was the sense of the convention that this bill extends proper rights and privileges to the soldier, sailor, and marines as a body. I was instructed to inform you that in your efforts to secure the passage of this bill you will have the hearty support of the American Legion of this State.

Individual indorsements.

Mr. Theodore R. Johnson, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., says:

Your speech on "Home for Soldiers" has been carefully digested. Personally I believe your plan one that should merit consideration. It sounds feasible, is uniform, reaches all, and on its face has no patent defects.

Mr. E. B. Moles, Wessington Springs, S. Dak., says:

I have mentioned these to a number of ex-service men who have been giving these matters some serious consideration, and I find without a single exception that your plan meets with the most favor of any we have heard of so far.

Please accept my thanks, sir, for your efforts in our behalf. Whether the bill passes or not, we will always feel indebted to you for this work.

TENNESSEE.

Mr. F. E. Hagler, internal-revenue agent, Nashville, Tenn., in a letter under date of July 29, said:

Speaking as a discharged soldier, I want to thank you for the bill you have introduced providing for Federal assistance to discharged service men in purchasing a home or a farm.

Of all the plans for this purpose that have come to my notice, yours is the only one that is based on a common-sense understanding of the men's need. The enactment of your bill into a law will do a great good.

Mr. E. W. Stanfield, Memphis, Tenn., in a letter, says:

Have been keeping up with, and greatly interested in, your bill to aid discharged soldiers. Do sincerely hope that this bill may go through and that I might be one of the very first to obtain the loan, so that I can buy and work the neat little farm I have so long wanted in Santa Margarita Colony, Calif.

Mr. N. L. Knoph, Knoxville, Tenn., in a letter, says:

May I not express my appreciation of the bill recently introduced by you to assist the ex-service men to purchase homes? I for one sincerely appreciate your efforts in behalf of the returned soldier and trust that your bill will meet with the speedy approval of both Houses.

TEXAS.

Mr. M. A. Hopson, Eastland, Tex., in a letter, says:

I have just read in the daily papers the outline of your bill to grant aid to soldiers. I wish to say that yours is the first bill that meets my full indorsement.

Mr. Rider M. Johnson, box 227, Nacogdoches, Tex., says:

As I was a soldier in the United States Army during the late war and was in France, I wish to express to you my very sincere thanks for your effort in behalf of the boys, with respect to your effort to aid them in the acquirement of homes and farms. Your bill is the very best that I have heard of up to the present time, and I think that it would be very difficult to improve upon the same, as it is thoroughly sound, both from a financial and from a patriotic point of view.

Of all that has been done or that has been offered to Congress, in my opinion, your bill, H. R. 5545, is by far the best, most comprehensive, complete, and most satisfactory, and I very sincerely trust that you may succeed in your most worthy and laudable undertaking.

Mr. Phil E. Baer, Paris, Tex., in a letter, says:

I have yours of July 3, together with copy of your speech on homes for soldiers. I do not know of a word that I could add; the plan is all right, and I am with you and for it.

Mr. Lindsey Blayney (lieutenant colonel, Infantry, in late war), Houston, Tex., in a letter under date of November 4, says:

Permit me to congratulate you upon your excellent bill, H. R. 5545. Thousands of excellent men who would scorn a gift would gladly take advantage of its terms. It is morally and economically just and fair.

WASHINGTON.

A resolution was passed by the Washington State convention of the American Legion favoring passage of my bill. This is outlined in a letter received from Mr. Nissim Abrahamson, Hoquiam, Wash., which says as follows:

Some time ago our post passed a resolution favoring the passage of your bill and forwarded a copy of same to the entire Washington congressional delegation, and have to date received a number of replies from our Senators and Congressmen promising favorable consideration.

This matter was also brought up on the floor at the Washington State convention of the American Legion, and a resolution passed favoring passage of same. (Oct. 10, 1919.)

American Legion posts.

Mr. J. Wallace Hewetson, Chewelah, Wash., in a letter under date of October 21, says:

Our local post of the American Legion at a meeting on October 17 enthusiastically indorsed the Morgan bill now before Congress. We extend to you our gratitude for your efforts on our behalf. The men feel they can get a home instead of being made tramps.

Mr. Arthur D. Mason, Prosser, Wash., in a letter, says:

Will say in regard to the bill which you have introduced our local post has passed resolutions favoring your bill.

Mr. Spencer S. Sulliger, 113 North State Avenue, Kent, Wash., says:

Kent Post, No. 15, took action on your bill, H. R. 5545, indorsing it but recommending that in case some could not use the provisions of the bill, they be allowed the selection of a bonus.

Resolution adopted by unanimous vote at a regular meeting of Puget Sound Navy Yard Post No. 4, American Legion, August 25, 1919:

Whereas a bill entitled "The soldiers' and seamen's Federal home-founding act," House bill No. 5545, introduced on June 11, 1919, by the Hon. DICK T. MORGAN, of Oklahoma, is the one measure whose provisions are of such character as to be generally available to all ex-service men for the obtaining of homes on terms which are at once business-like and liberal. (This measure, in brief, provides for a loan on long time, with a low rate of interest, in amount not to exceed $4,000, for the purchase of a home either in town, city, or country. It is available alike to every honorably discharged soldier, seaman, or marine, without property qualification other than that of the property purchased, the additional security required by good business principles being supplied by the establishment of a guarantee fund): Therefore be it

Resolved by Puget Sound Navy Yard Post No. 4, American Legion, That we indorse and recommend for passage H. R. 5545, introduced in the House of Representatives of the United States on June 11, 1919, by the Hon. DICK T. MORGAN, of Oklahoma, and that we do hereby respectfully request our Representatives in Congress to support this measure.

Mr. Dale McMullen, Smith-Reynolds Post, American Legion, Vancouver, Wash., in a letter, says:

I have had the pleasure of presenting your bill to the Smith-Reynolds Post of the American Legion and this post is very enthusiastic over the same. Action is being taken to secure as much support for this bill as possible. The delegates from this post to the State convention which was held in Seattle week before last were instructed to act favorably on this bill should it come before the convention.

Mr. George H. Gannon, Maynard-Price Post No. 52, Pullman, Wash., in a letter says:

This post has received a copy of your speech, in which you outline your plan for providing homes for soldiers and sailors, and we wish to congratulate you upon the study you have given this matter and the effort you are putting behind it.

After going over your plan thoroughly, we believe that you have hit upon the proper way of giving the ex-service men of the recent war the compensation which is due them. A direct bonus is not only distasteful to the men themselves, but it borders upon charity, and that in itself is not wholesome, especially for red-blooded Americans. Your plan gives us an opportunity to build something for ourselves, which is all any of we men who saw service are asking.

Individual indorsements.

Mr. W. P. McNulty, Bremerton, Wash., in a letter, says:

Your bill, H. R. 5545, is a good bill, and deserves the support of the House.

Mr. Raymond S. Scott, 935 West Fourth Street, Bremerton, Wash., says:

I want to thank you for the good work you are trying to do for the service men, as anything in this direction will be appreciated to the utmost.

Mr. J. W. Hewetson, Chewelah, Wash., in a letter, says:

The ex-service men are heartily in sympathy with the bill introduced by you.

Mr. Thomas I. Oakshatt, public service commission, Olympia, Wash., in a letter, says:

I just recently received a copy of your speech in the House on June 16, 1919, urging the passage of H. R. 5545, "soldiers' and seamen's Federal home-founding act."

While I have not yet had an opportunity to place it before the local post of the American Legion, representing 1,400 ex-service men, will do so at the next meeting, and as far as I am personally concerned am heartily in favor of it, as it provides a means whereby capital may serve the ex-service man without placing a heavy burden on the taxpayer.

UTAH.

Mr. George P. Dykes, Commercial Club, Salt Lake City, Utah, in a telegram under date of October 2, says:

Joseph Simmons Wolkes Post, No. 2, Utah Chapter, American Legion, unanimously indorse your bill providing money for homes for ex-service men.

VIRGINIA.

Mr. James E. Cahall, Camp Lee, Va., in a letter under date of October 27, 1919, says:

I leave on November 7, 1919, for Minneapolis, Minn., to attend the national convention of the American Legion in that city as delegate from Camp Lee. I will endeavor to recruit enough strength before the convention to assure the indorsement of the national convention of your bill.

The Railroad Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. RICHARD YATES,
OF ILLINOIS,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 17, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 10453) to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes, and had under consideration the amendment offered by Mr. BARKLEY, of Kentucky, to strike out a part of section 417—"page 65, line 9, after the word 'prescribed,' strike out the remainder of paragraph (1)."

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to that provision of the pending bill which enacts a rate-making rule. I mean those words beginning on line 14, page 65, section 417, which words are as follows:

In reaching its conclusions as to the justness and reasonableness of any rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice, the commission shall take into consideration the interest of the public, the shippers, the reasonable cost of maintenance and operation (including the wages of labor, depreciation, and taxes), and a fair return upon the value of the property used or held for the service of transportation.

I concur in the language of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] when he said:

I hope that this language will be stricken out of the bill, and if it should not be it is my purpose to offer an amendment which will certainly give the commission greater discretion than it has under this language in the matter of fixing rates. Heretofore, for 30 years, ever since the establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the rule of rate making has been that all rates, fares, charges, classifications, and regulations shall be just and reasonable.

All charges made for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property or in the transmission of intelligence by wire or wireless, as aforesaid, or in connection therewith, shall be just and reasonable, and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service or any part thereof is prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

Under that language of the present law, in the act to regulate commerce, the Interstate Commerce Commission has built up a line of decisions, based upon the language which has been in the statute for the past 30 years, and also based on that language the Supreme Court has in a long line of decisions interpreted what was to be considered and might be considered in determining what is a just and reasonable rate.

I also concur in the language of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TOWNER] when he said:

The unfortunate thing about that matter is that whenever you place in a statute a classification following a general rule, it is the classification that governs and not the general rule; and that rule has been laid down by every court in the United States, without exception, including the Supreme Court of the United States. I have brought here the language of the United States Supreme Court that applies absolutely to this case, in an opinion rendered in the case of Raleigh against Reid, 13 Wallace, page 269, where the court held that—

"When a statute limits a thing to be done to a particular mode, it includes a negation of any other mode."

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TOWNER. I regret I can not. I have not the time. The case of Stevens against Smith, 10 Wallace, page 321, holds that—

"When a thing is to be done in a particular way, by necessary implication the doing of the thing in any other way is prohibited."

So, gentlemen, it is not a question of whether you want or do not want this limitation to be operative. It is operative, and the courts will so hold, and in every given case they will not be discussing whether or not it is just and fair and reasonable according to this general rule, but they will be discussing whether it falls within one of the four particular manners and things that may be considered, in the language which we seek to eliminate.

Mr. YATES. "Inclusio unius exclusio alterius."

Mr. TOWNER. Exactly. That is the old maxim of the law.

This is the proposition: Gentlemen say we ought to have these things stated in order to be fair to the roads. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MONTAGUE] states that these matters ought to be considered in justice and fairness to the railroads. This general rule first laid down is just as much for the benefit of the railroads as it is for the shippers, and as it is for the public. It includes and applies to everybody. Seek to limit it and you hurt everybody. Gentlemen here who are arguing for this limitation on the general rule in its application are not arguing for the railroads; they are arguing against them if they want to have a fair and just rule established in the United States. And so, gentlemen, this is a proposition which is of interest to everyone.

It so happens that for three years and a half I was railroad commissioner in my State. To state it accurately I was one of the five members of the Illinois State Public Utilities Commission from the first day of its existence, January 1, 1914, to June 30, 1917. There were numerous applications before that commission during those three years and many demands for better service by carriers and other public utilities. There were thousands of petitions relating to the rates and service of the telephone companies, gas companies, electric light companies, power companies, express companies, and so forth. There were also many applications and petitions for increase or decrease of rates of common carriers—steamboat companies, street railway companies, interurban companies, and even motor bus corporations. In addition, there were almost innumerable applications and petitions concerning the reasonableness of rates of railroads. I was the commissioner detailed to try a great many of these cases. It fell to my lot to preside over the hearing on perhaps the most important railroad rate case in Illinois. This was the "general 5 per cent freight rate advance" asked for by all the railroads, and embracing 16 different general subjects, one of which, for example, was the rate on coal. The hearing occurred in Chicago and was public; it lasted for 12 weeks. The testimony filled 5,000 typewritten pages. If printed in the same type, it would have been about the same size as the eight volumes of the Hinds' Precedents, with which all Members of Congress are familiar. After the close of the testimony the carriers and their numerous objectors, the latter numbering several hundred, divided into groups, took two months to file their written briefs, and the study and consideration of these briefs consumed five weeks more. In this study I was aided by the general counsel of the commission, the chief auditor, the chief transportation rate expert, and a special examiner. As to the 16 groups of rates involved, the commission granted increases in 4 and rejected the increase as to 12.

In that experience I became quite well satisfied with the rate-making clause of the Illinois State public-utilities act; in other words, section 41 of the act, which reads as follows:

41. Commission to fix rates and regulations.—Whenever the commission, after a hearing had upon its own motion or upon complaint, shall find that the rates or other charges, or classification, or any of them, demanded, observed, charged, or collected by any public utility for any service or product or commodity, or in connection therewith, including the rates of fares for excursion or commutation tickets, or that the rules, regulations, contracts, or practices, or any of them, affecting such rates or other charges, or classifications, or any of them, are unjust, unreasonable, discriminatory, or preferential, or in any wise in violation of any provision of law, or that such rates or other charges or classifications are insufficient, the commission shall determine the just, reasonable, or sufficient rates or other charges, classifications, rules, regulations, contracts, or practices to be thereafter observed and in force, and shall fix the same by order as hereinafter provided.

The commission shall have power upon a hearing had upon its own motion or upon complaint to investigate a single rate or other charge, classification, rule, regulation, contract, or practice, or any number thereof, or the entire schedule or schedules of rates or other charges, classifications, rules, regulations, contracts, and practices, or any thereof, of any public utility, and to establish new rates or other charges, classifications, rules, regulations, contracts, or practices, or schedule or schedules in lieu thereof: *Provided*, That nothing in this section or act shall be construed to repeal "An act to establish and regulate the maximum rate of charges for the transportation of passengers by corporations or companies operating or controlling railroads in part or in whole in this State, and to provide penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof, and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict therewith," approved May 27, 1907; in force July 1, 1907.

It will be observed that the power given the Illinois commission is to "determine the just, reasonable, or sufficient rates, or other charges, classifications, rules, regulations, contracts, or practices." And also to "fix the same by order as hereinafter provided," in all cases on the one hand where the commission after a hearing shall find that such rates or other charges or classifications, or any of them, are "unjust, unreasonable, discriminatory, or preferential," and on the other hand in all cases where "such rates or other charges or classifications are insufficient."

It will also be observed that this language of the Illinois commission does not prescribe or determine or undertake to limit just what the commission shall take into consideration in fixing a rate. In other words, no rate-making rule is laid down. Abundant ex-

perience from that time to this has demonstrated that such a rate-making rule was not at all necessary to arrive at the question whether a given rate or charge was excessive or insufficient.

I therefore think that if these words sought to be stricken out by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] are now stricken out by that amendment, and at the same time there are left in the act the words contained in lines 19 to 25, inclusive, which read as follows: "The commission is hereby authorized and empowered to determine and prescribe what will be the just and reasonable individual or joint rate, fare, or charge, or rates, fares, or charges, to be thereafter observed in such case, or the maximum, or minimum, or maximum and minimum, to be charged, and what individual or joint classification, regulation, or practice is or will be just, fair, and reasonable, to be thereafter followed," the Interstate Commerce Commission will on the one hand have all the power needed to determine what are just and reasonable rates and charges, and on the other hand not be limited by any specific rate-making rule.

While there is nothing in our country more vitally important to the shippers on the one side and the carriers on the other than just and reasonable rates and charges, and therefore nothing more vitally important to the public—to which the prosperity of both shippers and carriers is vitally important—it is also true that there is, in the whole range of the relations existing between the different elements and factors which make up our population and our mutual interest, that which is more complicated and involved and intricate than the making of a just and reasonable rate. Whole books have been written, indeed many ponderous volumes, upon the one question of depreciation alone, which is only one of the important factors, in the attempt to arrive at the "fair value" of the property of a given public utility.

The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TOWNER] is right in invoking the old rule that any statute which grants power or powers excludes all other powers when it designates certain prescribed powers, even when a statute has enumerated certain powers and then sought to confer additional blanket powers, for example, by using such words as "all other officers." Such a statute has always been met by the old rule that "words of general import following words of particular significance are confined in their operation to the words of particular significance." If we should now vote down the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], and thus leave in the law a statement that in arriving at a rate the Interstate Commerce Commission shall or may take into consideration the four things mentioned—first, the interest of the people; second, the shippers; third, the reasonable cost of maintenance and operation; and, fourth, a fair return upon the value—we would have a law which would, beyond all question in my mind, prevent the Interstate Commerce Commission from taking into consideration a world of other factors which possibly ought to be taken into consideration in order to do justice to shippers and the carriers and the people. It is not necessary to try to specify what these additional factors might be or become. No man knows what a day may bring forth. The pace of American progress is so fast that that which seemed negligible yesterday looms large in the minds of men to-day.

Justice to all the interests involved demands that the Interstate Commerce Commission be not hampered by a rate-making rule.

It is to be noticed in passing that the report of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, page 20, submits the proposed rule of rate making without any argument whatever in its support.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES F. OGDEN,

OF KENTUCKY,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, November 15, 1919.

Mr. OGDEN. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, after many months devoted to patient hearings upon the transportation question, has reported a bill which reflects credit upon the committee and well entitles the membership of that committee to the commendation of the citizenship of this country.

The presentation of the bill by the chairman of the committee was most able and thorough. He very readily impressed the membership of the House that his great ability had been earnestly devoted to finding a solution of one of the most important industrial problems which has challenged the best thought of this country in the last half century.

In the light of the voluminous hearings conducted by the committee I have studied the bill, and it seems to me that the many important questions involved in our great transportation system have been met and that the roads will be enabled to render the most efficient and economical public service within their history.

In the beginning of this session President Wilson delivered to the House, in joint session, a message in which he stated, among other things, that his intention was to return the roads to private ownership and control by the first of the year. He made it mandatory upon the Congress to provide the machinery for the return of the roads, but he made no suggestion as to what plan he thought would be adequate. On the contrary, he very frankly admitted he had not evolved any plan in his own mind and had no suggestions to make on the subject. Manifestly, it was the committee's duty to act with all dispatch in the conduct of its hearings in assembling all the ascertainable facts, to the end that a bill should be drawn embracing provisions for the return of the roads to their owners and enabling them to function according to the needs of the country.

The consequences of inaction by the Congress would be far-reaching in view of the President's announced intention, and for one I wish to express my gratitude to the committee for presenting a bill that seems to meet all requirements for the successful operation of the transportation system.

It was the unanimous opinion of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee that the roads should be returned to private ownership, and whatever may have been the opinion of the members of that committee in the beginning or during the progress of the hearing, which extended over a period of many months, it is now evident that not a single member of the committee, at the conclusion of the hearing, entertained the slightest doubt concerning the advisability and wisdom of returning the roads to the possession and control of their owners. The continuance of these properties in the control of the Government has not been advocated or insisted upon by any member of the committee, and I think I am justified in saying that, on the contrary, the entire membership, not only of the committee but of the House, believes that the economical operation of the properties and the development and advancement of the enterprises of the country dictate private ownership and control of the roads.

Mr. Speaker, the largely increased power given to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the bill will prove of inestimable value to the public and will afford a great benefit to the carriers as well. A broad jurisdiction vested in a governmental agency is indispensable to the retention of many benefits which have accrued to the public during Federal operation. Permission for the interchange of equipment, the joint use of terminals, the pooling of traffic earnings, together with the joint use of cars, locomotives, and vehicles, to be exercised under and pursuant to the authority of the Commerce Commission is a decided improvement over the prewar system. Pooling arrangements and merging of interests dependent only upon the voluntary action of the corporations would be subversive of public interest without the public interest constituting the controlling factor as expressed by a governmental agency. If these corporations were left to pursue their own course in matters of this kind, they would be directed by their own interest, irrespective of how the public might be affected. Indeed, they would become monopolies and the evil effects of their practices would be visited upon the people from one end of this country to the other. Large and ever-increasing benefits would no doubt flow from such arrangements, but in the main the corporations themselves would be the recipients and public interests would suffer.

However, Mr. Speaker, this bill suspends existing law and places the discretionary power with the commission of authorizing the pooling of traffic earnings or equipment when the interest of the public justifies such action. In our experience during the war, when the railroads of the entire country were operated as a unified system, we found that consolidations and poolings had become a necessity. The Director General, however, was unwilling to completely coordinate the terminals and operations of the railroad facilities, because of the difficulty of restoring them to normal conditions when the railroads should be returned to corporate control. Once scrambled, he naturally feared the probable impossibility of unscrambling them. So in these respects all that might have otherwise been accomplished was in the common interest avoided. On the other hand, the car equipment of the railroads was pooled and completely coordinated. Under the proposed law the coordination of the terminals and facilities will be more complete, to the resultant increase in the benefits which will accrue to the country from the exercise of this power vested in the commission.

I wish to insert the following excerpt from a letter addressed to me by the Louisville Live Stock Exchange upon this particular provision of the bill:

It is the consensus of opinion that the present plan of pooling freight equipment should be continued under the jurisdiction of the car service section or a similar body. Under prewar conditions the home routing of cars worked to a serious disadvantage at many points. At Louisville it was not infrequent to have on hand in the terminals empty stock cars for loading via the Pennsylvania and Big Four, while at the same time live stock was on hand in the stockyards awaiting movement via other lines which were unable to supply equipment. At times the Louisville & Nashville Railroad had ample supply of cars to bring stock into the market and northern lines were unable to furnish equipment to take it out, but the cars which brought the stock in were not permitted to be used on the outbound movement. These handicaps have been eliminated by the pooling plan.

It is also our opinion that reciprocal switching in all terminals should be continued. Prior to Government control of railroads, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad refused to switch competitive traffic to and from connecting lines and industries located on the Louisville & Nashville rails at Louisville. This ruling required us to forward all our eastern traffic via the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, to Cincinnati, precluding the live-stock shippers from availing themselves of the expeditious train service from Louisville to eastern points via the Big Four Railroad and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Reciprocal switching has also had the effect of greatly improving conditions in general throughout the terminals here. We have records to show that prior to Government control a goodly portion of our stock was from 5 to 12 hours in switch movement through the terminals, while under the present arrangement it is being handled in from 40 minutes to three hours.

The pooling of freight-car equipment and open terminals are of vital importance in building up the live-stock industry in the South, and as representatives of the live-stock interests throughout Kentucky and Tennessee we most earnestly urge that you use your good offices to see that these features are embodied in the railroad legislation now pending.

Under the prewar system I have no doubt that there were many like instances of injustice practiced by the carriers upon important industries throughout the country, and I am glad that in this bill there will be found ample provisions for correcting injurious practices, including the one referred to by the Louisville Live Stock Exchange. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that upon an efficient and effective transportation system depends the welfare of the people, the development of the country, and our national economic structure. If our transportation system is to function and measure up to the requirements and needs of the people, the Congress must provide a constructive policy that will put these properties upon a financial footing. Every man of thought must recognize the fact that the railroads are essentially instrumentalities of the public as a whole, and that the progress we shall make as a Nation and the development of the country that we shall achieve will depend very largely upon the legislation which this Congress enacts.

The importance to the best interests of the country of an efficient transportation system is, indeed, a sufficient reason for providing the reasonable period of six months following the end of Federal control for steadying the roads. This stabilizing will be accomplished by means of the guaranteed net revenue and the revolving fund from which loans can be made. Entertaining the conviction that the companies would totter to bankruptcy without this assistance from the Federal Government, I feel that it would be destructive of public interest to withhold the stabilizing hand.

Especially is this true when you consider that these companies have been controlled in the expenditures out of their revenue by the policy of the Federal Government. Mr. Speaker, in my support of this bill I am not influenced by the single desire of seeing the railroad corporations prosper. But as one who believes that his country's interest should be the first and foremost consideration of every man and that an efficient railroad system is the most potent factor in the development and advancement of the country, I advocate proper assistance to the railroads during this period of transition.

It is an accepted fact that the shipper and the people are entitled to first-class service and the employees to a wage scale that will permit them to provide the necessaries and comforts of life and afford their children training and opportunity for qualifying themselves for real responsibilities. I have always believed that a nation advances in accordance with the progress that is made by its citizenship as a whole. And unless labor prospers and contributes its share in every department of life the advancement of the Nation is retarded and delayed.

Unless the carrier prospers, besides not being able to give good and efficient service to the public, it can not pay its employees the wages to which they are entitled.

The so-called Anderson amendment or substitute to the provisions of the bill under title 3 is an improvement on the plan proposed by the committee. Both plans are based on the principle of conciliation, but the Anderson plan, besides being less expensive to the Federal Government, sets up a series of boards, each composed of an equal number of members selected by employers and employees. Questions of dispute passing through the boards thus created will undoubtedly be adjusted by virtue of the two sides being brought into close contact.

The former plan of adjusting disputes in conference between the representatives of the class or classes of employees affected thereby and representatives of the carrier or carriers designated or authorized to act is retained in the law, and it is only when a dispute is not adjusted in that conference that it may go before one of the three boards of adjustment created by this act. If a majority decision is not reached by the board of adjustment an appeal lies to one of the three commissions on labor disputes, also created by this act.

The class of employees in which the dispute arises determines the particular board of adjustment or the commission of labor to which the dispute shall go by appeal.

The trend of the times, Mr. Speaker, is in favor of the conciliatory plan in deciding and disposing of disputes between employer and employee, and the bill as it now stands sets up the most efficient machinery of that kind. It will not do to destroy the principle of collective bargaining. It has long been recognized that this principle is just and that labor is well within its rights in insisting upon preservation of a principle which one of the foremost citizens of this age, a leader in thought and action, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, strongly advocated.

This country can not do without labor, and labor can not do without unions. It is true that recently there have been self-proclaimed labor leaders preaching un-American doctrines. But it is the policy and wish of the labor organizations to purge themselves of such individuals. These organizations do not stand for such un-American doctrines, and I am sure that the day is close at hand when the criticism of the labor organizations now indulged in by a certain part of the public will cease. I shall vote for the bill with enthusiasm, because I feel that its provisions are sound and meet every requirement of a constructive policy of transportation.

The Esch Railroad Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANTHONY J. GRIFFIN,

OF NEW YORK,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 17, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 10453) to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, the circumstances under which this bill has been presented to the House preclude the great bulk of the membership from giving it the attention it deserves. It is to be regretted that the bill as finally reported by the committee was not sooner printed for general perusal. When called into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to give this bill consideration it is safe to say that not 10 Members outside of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce were familiar with its provisions.

Of course, we all know that a bill to terminate Federal control of the railroads was in process of formation. We were in daily receipt of propaganda both in favor of and against Government ownership and also considerable literature on the so-called Plumb plan, but what form of bill the lucubrations of the committee would finally bring forth was a matter only of vague conjecture. Called upon, under these circumstances, on only one day's notice, to go into Committeee of the Whole for the consideration of this measure, section by section, and to vote intelligently upon its provisions, has imposed upon the House a great burden and a grave responsibility.

The first impression awakened by the perusal of this bill and the committee report is one of admiration for the painstaking efforts of the chairman and the members of the committee. No one who has not made a study of this most difficult question can fully appreciate their labors. While I accord full credit to the framer of this bill for diligence and the fullest understanding of the subject, I regret to say that I can not agree either with the wisdom of surrendering Federal control at this time or the method of carrying it out.

I believe that at this particular crisis it is more essential that the Government retain control of the railroads than at any

other time in our history. We should retain the railroads, in my opinion, until we have got back to normal conditions. It is vital to the readjustment of our industrial affairs that there should be no violent change in railroad management or rates until industrial and labor conditions become more settled. The very terms of this bill invite discord, discontent, and disorganization. The so-called owners of the railroads should be content to wait until they can see their way clear to resume control without guaranties or loans of large sums from the Government and without advancing passenger or freight rates. The best proof that this is no time to turn back the railroads to private control is contained in those provisions of the bill which accord to the railroad corporations these very guaranties.

OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES.

These guaranties are the most objectionable features of the bill:

First, there is the guaranty of income to railroads for six months following the termination of Federal control, based on their income for a test period of three years ending June 30, 1917, a period which was the best in their history. Upon what theory such a guaranty is expected or granted is difficult to discern. If the railroad corporations are anxious to reassume control of the various lines, it would seem that they ought to be willing to take them as they are and run them at their own risk. If they are unwilling to take the risk, they can not very earnestly desire their return. This is carrying paternalism just a little too far. Furthermore, it leads to other evils not less dangerous; for in order to lessen the amount of the guaranties which it is expected the Government will have to pay, the framers of the bill were obliged to tack onto the section a proviso requiring the railroads, within 60 days after the termination of Federal control, to file with the Interstate Commerce Commission schedules embodying general increases in their rates. Thus to save the United States Treasury—note the inconsistency—the public in general is to be mulcted! What difference does it make in the end whether the Government pays in the form of a guaranty or the public pays in the form of freight and passenger rates? Ultimately the burden falls on the consumer, whereas it should in fact fall on the railroad corporations as one of the risks of private ownership. The Government might just as well undertake to guarantee certain profits to the butcher and the baker with a similar proviso that they shall increase their charges to the public in order to save the Government as much as possible. It is obvious that such legislation is disingenuous and is only an indirect method of authorizing and justifying an advance in rates.

Second, there is the appropriation of the enormous sum of $250,000,000 as a revolving fund for the purpose of making loans to the railroads during the period of two years following the termination of Federal control. To speak plainly, this is simply a scheme to finance the railroads at governmental expense. Have we not, in the name of all that is sacred, done enough in the past to help private enterprise to exploit the public domain without assuming this additional burden? Where is this policy going to end? The railroad corporations profess to be anxious to get back what they call their properties. Very well, let them take them! "All right," they say, "we will take them; but we want Uncle Sam to guarantee our profits for six months; we want to increase our rates; and we want $250,000,000 to help us finance the roads." May we not justly ask in reply, "Well, gentlemen, we have heard what you want us to do; now what do you propose to do on your part?" What will they do? That is the question. I will tell you what they will do. They will increase their own salaries, as well as rates, and will manipulate on Wall Street as of yore for their own individual advantage.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Our seizure of the railroads of the country was not without precedent. During the Civil War the Government, inspired by military necessity, seized and operated certain railroads.

Our action in the Great World War was prompted by like solicitude for coordination of transportation and general efficiency. We have heard a great deal of the efficiency of private control. If private control of great public utilities was really efficient and reliable, we would never have had occasion in the crisis of war to put an end to it. The whole truth of the matter is that private ownership and control of great public utilities can never be, in the very nature of things, as efficient as public control. If that were not a generally recognized truth, we would never have had Government control of education and the Postal Service. If it were not the truth, we would never have taken over the control of the railroads at a crucial period in our history. What public crisis now requires that the control should be relinquished? None that I know of, except that the manipulators of railroad securities, having surfeited themselves in war activities, and now having nothing else to do, would like to keep their hands in shape by getting back on their old job.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL EFFICIENT.

To-day the Government control of the railroads is the most efficient that the country has had in years. They are earning the standard return and a few millions additional every month, and the prospect is growing brighter day by day. There is no demand for their immediate return except such as is deliberately inspired by those who are anxious to stick their hands once more into the fleshpots.

Surely commercial organizations, with their eyes open, can not demand such a return to private ownership when they are informed that the termination of Federal control will mean the instantaneous increase of freight rates by perhaps 50 per cent—an increase which would involve a load upon the business man and ultimate consumer of several billions of dollars a year. Do you not believe it? What, then, is the meaning of section 207 of the bill, requiring the railroads to file schedules of increased rates, fares, and charges?

If the Government is now earning the standard return with several millions to spare each month upon the existing rates, fares, and charges, why is it necessary to even allow, much less require, the private owners, upon assumption of control, to immediately increase their rates?

SUCCESS OF FEDERAL CONTROL.

In all the clamor for the return of the railroads the fact that the Government is making the railroads pay is utterly ignored. The propagandists also ignore the fact that the Railroad Administration during the first year of its control overcame successfully the most stupendous obstacles. Among other things, it had to meet the worst winter in the history of railroads. It transported millions of men back and forth between the coast and the various cantonments. Notwithstanding the limited supply of serviceable locomotives and cars, it overcame the most alarming freight congestion in our history. It eliminated wasteful competition and made many improvements in the handling of freight and passengers, and made an annual saving in administration expenses of nearly $100,000,000. It improved the working conditions of labor and made substantial increases in wages. In short, the Government is doing very well and should be let alone until some carefully matured plan is worked out for a better system of railroad management than private ownership and exploitation has heretofore given us. The whole subject should be intrusted to a commission of experts who are familiar with the subject or who would make a special study of the railroad problem both here and abroad.

SCANDALS IN PRIVATE CONTROL.

Compare the careful, economical, and efficient control of our railroads under the Railroad Administration with the scandalous conduct of many of our greatest roads under private ownership.

THE CONTINENTAL RAILROADS.

The record of the Credit Mobilier, whose tentacles caught in its embrace directors of railroads, lawyers, judges, and legislators, makes one of the most humiliating pages in our history. To those who are interested, I refer to the Poland report, No. 77, of a select committee of the House which investigated this unsavory scandal in 1873. Another inquiry was made into the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad Co., and the Wilson report, No. 78, made to the House of Representatives, exposes a state of affairs equally discreditable. One of the favored arguments against Federal control of any large enterprise is the fear of graft. And that, too, notwithstanding the splendid record of Federal control of our postal system. It is no exaggeration to say that there was more fraud and more waste of public moneys through private control of the great continental railroads in the score of years between 1853 and 1873 than in our entire history.

The private control of railroads is little short of a national scandal. Between 1913 and 1917 the Interstate Commerce Commission investigated five railroad systems and made findings as follows:

First. The New Haven Road. See report No. 6569, July 11, 1914.

Second. The Louisville & Nashville. See report No. 4788, February 9, 1915.

Third. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. See report No. 6834, July 31, 1915.

Fourth. St. Louis & San Francisco. See report No. 5933, January 20, 1914.

Fifth. Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Pere Marquette. See report No. 6833, March 13, 1917.

Notwithstanding the fact that the commission was handicapped by the destruction of many of the records, in the attempt of the culprits to conceal their misconduct, the evidence showed that every one of the companies investigated had knowingly falsified its accounts in order to hide large expenditures improperly employed in controlling politics and corrupting public officials.

THE NEW HAVEN SCANDAL.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad on June 30, 1903, with a total mileage of 2,040 miles, had a total capitalization of $93,000,000, of which $79,000,000 was stock and $14,000,000 bonds.

On June 30, 1912, the capitalization, excluding stock premiums, had been increased to $417,000,000, an increase of $324,000,000 in nine years, although in that time mileage operated had only been increased 50 miles.

Upon what was this vast increase of capital stock issued? In 1903 it only owned 438 miles of the total mileage operated. It used up about $40,000,000 in acquiring the ownership of about 800 miles of additional mileage. It expended $96,000,000 for betterment and equipment, making a total of $136,000,000 expended for purely railroad purposes. It therefore collected from the investing public on its stock $204,000,000 which it expended or invested in matters outside of railroad operation. What were these investments? Why, the purchase of steamship and trolley lines, and, incidentally, $56,500 to the Republican national campaign committee.

The New England Navigation Co., New England Steamship Co., and the United States Transportation Co. figure largely in dubious transactions whereby the stockholders of the New Haven Road were mulcted heavily. See reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, volume 27 and volume 31, which disclose the details of the whole scandalous history of the New Haven Road.

Referring to the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Co. adventure the commission states:

The Westchester is a story of profligate waste of corporate funds. * * * The enormous sum of $36,434,173.25 was expended for a road only 18.03 miles in extent, which is being operated at an annual loss of approximately $1,250,000, and which will have to increase its earnings four and one-half fold before it can pay its operating expenses and fixed charges.

QUESTIONABLE METHODS.

As to the questionable methods employed by the directors of the New Haven road to increase the amount of its capital stock, the Interstate Commerce Commission, in one of its reports, makes the following scathing arraignment:

Increases in capital stock of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. have been made upon the basis of transfers of assets from one subordinate company to another.

The steamship properties of this system at one time were held by the New England Navigation Co., approximating a cost of $11,500,000. This latter company in 1907 transferred the title to these steamship properties to the Consolidated Railway Co., at a value of $20,000,000. The Consolidated Railway Co. thereupon increased its capital stock $20,000,000. The Consolidated Railway Co. was then merged with the New Haven and the stock of the latter company increased $30,000,000, $20,000,000 of which went to the New England Navigation Co., and placing in its treasury by this transaction $20,000,000 Consolidated Railway stock, which, by the merger, became New Haven stock, with a market value of over $30,000,000. It was this stock with which control of the Boston & Maine Railroad Co. was secured.

After the New England Navigation Co. had divested itself of the steamship properties, to operate which it was formed, one would naturally expect that the Navigation Co., having served its purpose, would have been closed up and its charter surrendered; but having a charter which had powers sufficiently large to permit of general banking operations, the Navigation Co. has been utilized from time to time as a holding company for the accomplishment of irregular transactions, indefensible under any test of sound business management. (P. 57, vol. 31, Interstate Commerce Commission Reports.)

FALSIFICATION OF BOOKS.

The extent of the fraudulent methods of the New Haven road is well illustrated in the following extracts from the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission:

As one illustration of the devious financial operations of this railroad, let us take the undisputed facts appearing of record as to shifting of funds to show dividends earned in the year 1912, as exhibited in the annual accounts. This is not an isolated case, but was more in the nature of a practice with the subsidiary companies, as the investigation discloses.

To make up its own income account the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. reported as receiving certain sums as dividend on stocks owned and controlled, the largest of which appears to be a dividend of $2,252,500 from the New England Navigation Co., which was paid, according to the record, on June 26 and June 29, 1912. Prior to June 26, 1912, the cash balance of the New England Navigation Co. appears to have been $168,368.35. During the days intervening between June 26 and June 29, 1912, the Navigation Co. received from sundry sources $24,103.26, making a total of $192,471.61. These amounts represent the aggregate of the cash on hand with which the New England Navigation Co. had to pay to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. $2,252,500 as dividends on its stock owned by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. To enable them to pay the dividend in cash the New England Navigation Co. gave to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. its demand note, receiving therefor $2,000,000 in cash.

The effect of the transaction means that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. advanced $2,000,000 in cash for another company to pay to it dividends on its stock, and included the amount so advanced in its income account as a dividend received. In other words, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. set up in its income account as item of $2,000,000 on the one side, and as asset consisting of $2,000,000 in paper on the other side.

* * * * * * *

The accounts of the company are replete with instances in which profits have been declared to be earned by the transfer of stocks, bonds, debentures, and securities of one of the subordinate and subsidiary companies of the New Haven system to another such subsidiary, and such profits are solemnly recorded as real profits in making up the accounts of the system as a whole.

Transactions of this kind do not make real profits any more than the transfer of money or securities from one pocket to another would result in profit to an individual.

When it is remembered that this system is made up of more than 300 companies, independently chartered, and that subsidiary and holding companies were created in large numbers to serve some temporary purpose or some ulterior design of those who operated the system as a whole, and as there was almost a continuous passage of securities between these companies the difficulty in unraveling the intricate affairs of this company has presented a serious problem in this investigation. (Pp. 58, 59, 60, vol. 31, Interstate Commerce Commission Reports.)

WILL REGULATION SUFFICE?

Will regulation suffice to correct these scandals? On the subject of regulation of railroads the public service commission of Massachusetts in its first annual report makes this very significant statement:

Regulation may compel the correction of definite evils like the use of unsanitary cars, but regulation can not make an inefficient business efficient. Regulation can not convert a poorly managed railroad into a well-managed railroad. Regulation can not supply initiative or energy nor infuse into railroad executives a will to please the people. Regulation can not overcome the anaemia or wasting sickness which attends monopoly. Regulation may curb but it can do little to develop the activity of railroad officials. (P. 105, vol. 1, Report Massachusetts Public Service Commission, 1913.)

Further on the commission has this to say—

The public will no longer tolerate the spectacle of directors of our railroads trading with themselves, whether the transaction involves bankers' commissions for underwriting or marketing securities, or whether it involves a sale of railroads, trolleys, or hotels. Our railroad companies will neither have nor be entitled to have public confidence until the directorates, without exception, recognize that it always takes two to make a real and honest bargain. Positions upon the directorates of our great railroad corporations must be regarded as positions of onerous responsibility. Men looking merely for places of easy honor and emolument or to cast votes for the benefit of express companies or for the sake of granting special transportation privileges to some manufacturing interests, have no proper place upon these directorates. (Pp. 106, 107, vol. 1, Report Massachusetts Public Service Commission, 1913.)

WHO OWNS THE RAILROADS?

The talk of returning the railroads to the owners has a fair sound. Every honest man is naturally in favor of returning any kind of property to anyone to whom it belongs. But before the return is made he will first make sure who is the owner. Who are the owners of the railroads? This question brings out a varying response. If asked in this House to-day, in the heat of discussion, and with the spectre of Government ownership in the distance, eloquent gentlemen would instantly and tearfully respond that the owners of the railroads are the widows, the orphans, the mechanics, the laborers, the clerks, and the professional men who have invested their hard-earned savings in the railroad stocks. But on another occasion, when Government ownership is not hovering near they will just as readily answer that the owners are the smug group of financiers who have the controlling interest and who water the stocks and speculate to their own advantage in Wall Street and in the other great gambling marts of the world.

Neither answer, however, is correct. The real owner of railroads is the entire people of the United States. A railroad, fundamentally, is a highway on which rails are laid and upon which vehicles are run to transport passengers and freight. To secure this cooperation of desire and means, first the land and then the investment of money is essential. The investment of the people at large is their dedication of the highway upon which the rails are laid. The investment of the railway corporation is that which is necessary to buy and lay the rails, to build rolling stock and stations and equipment. The most valuable investment—the largest investment—is therefore that made by the people themselves. In addition to the dedication of the land, the United States Government and the governments of the various States have also contributed large sums of money to inaugurate the great railroad systems.

The granting of public lands to the States for the encouragement of railroads was initiated on September 20, 1850, by the passage of an act donating two and a half million acres of public land to the States through which the roads were to run for the benefit of the Illinois Central and the Mobile & Ohio Railroads.

On December 22, 1852, Senator William M. Gwin, of California, introduced a bill in the Senate authorizing the grant of public lands for the construction of a railroad to extend from the Mississippi to the Pacific. The bill was referred to a special committee which evolved a bill of its own empowering the President to select a route, giving a right of way 300 feet in width for the road and telegraph line, and appropriating for the construction of the road alternate sections of public lands, 6 miles on either side. In addition to this $20,000,000 was appropriated to supply any deficiency in the funds resulting from the sale of lands.

Although the bill ultimately failed, it provoked an interesting debate, in which Senator Joseph R. Underwood, of Kentucky, promulgated this very pregnant thought:

Now, I appeal to the common sense of mankind and ask, if our ancestors had constitutional power 60 years ago to aid commerce by building lighthouses and planting buoys along the seaboard, may not their posterity aid commerce by building a railroad from the seaboard into the interior, without violating the Constitution? (P. 196, Vol. X, Great debates in American History.)

The sentiment for the construction of the continental railroad had grown to such an extent that in 1860 all the political parties or their candidates favored the construction of such a road by the Government. On July 1, 1862, an act was passed by Congress granting to the Central Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and Union Pacific Railroad corporations vast tracts of public land to assist them in raising the money to build the respective roads. The grants of land were made directly to the corporations and not, as in the case of the Illinois Central and the Mobile & Ohio, to the States through which the projected roads were to run.

This was the turning point in our railroad history, and inaugurated a vicious system of railroad aggrandizement that has led to countless evils. The start thus made was followed by the granting of 47,000,000 acres to the Northern Pacific Railroad and 42,000,000 acres to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad.

Before the title to these lands had properly passed to the corporations and become valid by the completion of the railroads, the latter entered upon a course of land speculation that soon became a national scandal. Successive bills were introduced in Congress to restore to the Government the lands thus misappropriated. These attempts failed.

Senator Wilkinson Call, of Florida, on June 2, 1886, stated that the effect of the granting of these lands to the Northern Pacific was equivalent to building and equipping the road from end to end and making the corporations a present of $3,000,000 besides as a bonus for building it.

In the State of New York we have eight small roads, which are now absorbed in the New York Central system. To assist these roads in the beginning the State appropriated more money than it laid out for the Erie Canal, which cost originally $7,200,000. The State of New York advanced these railroads $8,260,591, and of this sum only $756,152 was ever returned. Over $7,000,000 is still owing to-day, and if compound interest on that sum were computed it would now amount to more than $100,000,000. These eight roads now composing the New York Central system were built for $10,462,000; that is, taking the companies' figures. At the time of the consolidation they were capitalized at $23,085,600, of which $12,623,600 was simply water. This is only an example of what has been done in nearly every State in the Union. There is not a railroad in the country that does not belong by priority of right and bulk of investment to the entire people.

THE PEOPLE SHOULD HAVE THE GUARANTIES; NOT THE RAILROADS.

The original incorporators were shrewd manipulators. They got back more than they put in many times over. They ought not to be considered when we come to the question of what we shall do with the railroads. The first problem to be considered is how we may best conserve the interests of the entire people. If that leads ultimately to Government ownership, we ought not to be afraid to take the step. So wise and conservative a statesman as John Sherman did not hesitate, when he thought the public interest required it, to introduce a bill in the Senate on January 22, 1869, to charter three Government railroads from the Capital to various points. But whatever the solution may be, we ought not now at this time to turn the railroads back to private or corporate interests without securing full and adequate guaranties that the roads will be managed honestly and economically. The present bill before us gives all the guaranties to the railroads. What is needed in this crisis is a bill which will give guaranties to all the people of the land—that will protect commerce and industry from rebates and rate discrimination, prevent stock watering and speculation, accord to labor adequate emolument and encouragement, and secure to the public at large the right to reasonable rates and the facilities of dependable transportation.

The Railroad Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. MILTON H. WELLING,
OF UTAH,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Monday, November 17, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 10453) to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. WELLING. Mr. Speaker, I have, after a week of study, reluctantly decided that I can not support the pending bill. This measure was reported to the House on Monday, November 10. It was considered Tuesday and Wednesday of that week in general debate by members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. We considered the bill under the five-minute rule for four days and were called upon to pass finally upon the measure on Monday, the 17th.

The bill comprises 86 pages, and it has not been humanly possible in the short time afforded to understand, except in a most general way, its provisions. Even the members of the committee, who have had this bill constantly before them for months and stand sponsors for the legislation, differ wholly in their interpretations of its obscure language and technical phraseology.

The bill is divided into four subdivisions. Title I, comprising 2 pages, is devoted to definitions. Title II, comprising 20 pages, deals with the termination of Federal control and the return of the roads to their owners. Title III, comprising 17 pages, contains the labor provisions of the bill. Title IV, containing 47 pages, is a revision of the interstate-commerce act and consists of more than a hundred separate and isolated amendments to this law, which has been on the statute books since 1887—more than 32 years.

It is an interesting study to consider the history of certain provisions of this measure. Section 205 of Title II, which comprises three full pages of the bill, was not written into the bill by the subcommittee which reported to the full committee. The subcommittee, after months of hearings, reported an entirely different provision. Not only that, but they reported it unanimously. Section 205 was then lifted bodily from the bill, and a new section, known as the Merritt amendment, was inserted in its place. The Merritt amendment is therefore section 205 of the pending bill. This provision of the bill provides for the liquidating of the debts of the carriers to the Government and of the Government to the carriers. The scheme proposed does not seem to me to be proper or fair. It provides that we shall pay at once to the carriers all that we owe them, but that they shall have 10 years' time before they are obliged to pay anything which they owe us. No man would apply such a principle in conducting his private business. If, when we balance our accounts, it is discovered that I owe you $100 and you owe me $50, I would deduct the $50 which you owe me and then arrange to pay you the other $50. In this bill we say to the carriers, "We will pay you the $50 which we owe you at once, but you may have 10 years before we will ask you to begin to pay us back the $100 which you owe us." The carriers owe the Government to-day the enormous sum of $1,147,551,000. We owe them, perhaps, $897,551,000, part of which is liquidated by setoffs. The bill as proposed by the committee requires the Government to pay the balance of this enormous sum at once and wait for years to begin to receive back what the roads owe us.

I want to deal fairly with the railroads. I am quite willing that the Government shall say to them, "We are now starting you out in business for yourself. We will guarantee to give you your standard return for the first six months after you begin business." That will cost this country at least $150,000,000. The bill gives that as a matter of justice to provide for the period of reorganization and readjustment; but I am unwilling to go to the American taxpayer for an additional loan of $200,000,000 in addition to the standard return, for these roads. The amount which we owe them ought to be deducted now from what they owe the Government and give them the time they need to pay the balance at the same rate of interest which we have paid to them during the period of Government control.

The six months' guaranty is in itself subject to one serious condemnation and ought in that respect to be changed. We pay all roads alike a standard return equal to the average return

of those roads during the three-year period of 1915, 1916, and 1917. Some few of the very large roads are earning much more than this standard return. Many of the weak roads earn nothing. Heretofore we have had the large, strong roads to help pay the losses incurred on the weaker roads. Under this bill we say to the strong roads, "You may keep all you can earn as soon as you go back to private control." But the large number of poorer roads must be provided their full standard return, or, if they are losing money, not less than 6 per cent on their capital invested, even though they lose money every day. That is an unfair burden on the taxpayer. If we must guarantee the standard return—and I think we will be obliged to go that far—then the large, prosperous roads should be obliged to limit their income to the standard return of the prewar period and the balance should be applied to the amount the Government must pay the roads which are losing money. As stated, even that arrangement would cost the taxpayers at least $150,000,000, and perhaps much more.

The plan adopted in this bill will certainly cost much more than that. What I have already said about the impossibility of understanding this measure has been illustrated by the action of the House in reversing completely the action of the committee upon this funding feature of the bill. I approve of the amendment adopted by the House, but it must be admitted that the House action was taken hastily and without mature deliberation. It is some satisfaction to know that the final action of the House on the funding feature conforms substantially to the provision as it was originally incorporated in the bill by the subcommittee which framed the measure.

Title III of the bill, containing the labor provisions, covering 17 pages, was rejected altogether by the House and a new labor program was written into the law. Three plans were proposed to the House. The Webster plan provided machinery and courts for compulsory arbitration and made the property of all labor organizations liable for the damage incurred in a strike. I think these last provisions went altogether too far and could not be made to succeed. The Anderson amendment, which was finally adopted by the House, went to the other extreme and adopted a program formulated by the labor leaders themselves. Its maze of adjustment committees, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, have no power of enforcing their decisions and will probably fail completely to function in settling the great labor problems confronting the country at this time. One particular defect of the plan is that members of one brotherhood may be called upon to adjust a dispute between the carriers and an entirely different brotherhood with whose business they are unfamiliar.

It is significant of the whole undigested plan of the bill that after less than three hours' debate 17 pages of a great measure affecting the labor of our railroads should be rejected and an entirely dissimilar provision added to the bill hastily by the Committee of the Whole House.

As before stated, Title IV of the bill consists of numerous amendments to the interstate-commerce act, and these amendments take up 47 pages of the proposed law. I feel that the committee has been very diligent in their study of these questions. The House, in the main, was guided by their judgment in the matter.

One important item which came to the House in the bill has been eliminated, and that without doubt strengthens the measure. Section 417, paragraph 1, of Title IV undertakes to write into the law an entirely new rule of rate making to guide the commission. It provides that in making a rate the commission, after taking into account the cost of the road and the frequency of the service, shall be obliged to make a rate which will in all cases yield a profit to the carrier.

The House rejected an amendment to this bill which forbade a carrier to charge a less price for a longer than a shorter haul. The interior West has suffered from this condition for many years, and under the terms of this bill we are given no relief. If the freight on a shipment of steel for a building in San Francisco is $60,000, the same steel, taken from the cars at Ogden, Utah, 900 miles inland, bears a freight rate of $80,000. Every other article of merchandise or freight is subject, under this bill, to the same destructive discrimination against inland cities.

The bill undertakes to provide, and does provide, for protection of the water rate of coastwise and river shipping in the East. Permission is given the commission to adjust rail rates so that water competition will not be destroyed, at the same time protecting the interests of the shipper. The very opposite policy has been adopted with reference to rates in the intermountain country. The Panama Canal is our "inland waterway." We were taxed to construct it. We were proud of the achievement which joined the waters of the Atlantic and the waters of the Pacific, and made a short, convenient, and safe route of travel between our eastern and western seaboards. And now, having joined with you in this great enterprise of constructing the canal, we find ourselves penalized because of its existence.

The transcontinental rail rates from New York City and Boston to cities on the Pacific coast are lowered to meet the water rate through the Panama Canal. Because of this destructive rail rate from coast to coast, the carriers increase the rail rate from the east coast to interior, intermountain points as high as the traffic will bear. In other words, having first been taxed to build the canal, we are now taxed to support a freight rate because the canal is there.

If the amendment of the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], which has already received the indorsement of the Committee on Commerce of the Senate, had been adopted for this bill, it would have made it unlawful in the future to charge less for a long than for a short haul, and this injustice and inequality would have been corrected.

It has been said that this condition can not be remedied without destroying the whole rate structure built up during the past 30 years. I think there can not possibly be found a better time to correct this inequality than the present, when the roads are being turned back to their owners under the fostering care and steadying hand of the Federal Government.

I believe it is necessary for the Government to deal justly, even generously, with our railroads. The plan contained in the bill which enables the roads to borrow funds from the Government during the transition period may be necessary and just, but if it is just to these great industrial interests that have been guaranteed and have received a profit every day during the war, it seems equally sound to me that some provision should be made for the millions of men who sacrificed so much in camps and on the battle fields during the war period. They, too, are passing through a transition period. They came back to us without funds and without work. Many of them found their places filled by other workers. Something should be done for them. This Congress has had before it a plan to provide farms and employment for these men for more than four months, but not a move has been made by those in responsibility here to enact such a law.

This measure now goes to the Senate, and I confidently hope that it will be improved in that body so that it may become a workable basis upon which the roads can be speedily returned to their owners under private control.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EDWARD E. BROWNE,

OF WISCONSIN,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, October 22, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 9822) to authorize the President of the United States to arrange and participate in an international conference to consider questions relating to international communications.

Mr. BROWNE. Mr. Speaker, the question of international communication is a very important matter—important not only to the United States but to all the civilized world. Public opinion is the most potent force to-day in determining the rights of conflicting interests. The importance of public opinion was manifested in the late World War by the millions of dollars expended by all the nations participating in sending out thousands of tons of literature to influence public opinion throughout the world in their favor. It is therefore important that we should have a public opinion founded upon the truth, upon facts and not fiction, an enlightened public opinion. The nations and news agencies that control the cables influence and direct public opinion and control the politics of the world.

WORLD NEWS AGENCIES.

There are four great news agencies that supply the world with news. They have divided the territory between them. The United States news agency is the Associated Press, which has the United States and its possessions, also Canada and Mexico. The English or Reuter News Agency has Great Britain, the British Colonies, except Canada. It also has all of China and Asia. The German, or Wolf Agency, the German Empire, central and northern Europe, the Slavic and Scandinavian countries. The Havas, or French News Agency, which has Latin Europe, the French possessions throughout the world, and Central and South America. All news from the United States goes to South America and Central America via Paris through the French or Havas News Agency. During the last year of the

war the Associated Press of the United States, through the courtesy of the Havas or French News Agency, started a 3,000 words a day service to South America and supplied the American news to some twenty-odd South American newspapers. All American news that goes to China, Japan, or the Orient goes through the Reuter or English News Agency via London.

The Chinese have not in the past been a newspaper-reading people. The Chinese students have been attending our State universities and have told their people about America and our free institutions. We were surprised when China became a Republic. Many more surprises are in store. Newspapers have been established throughout China to the remotest corner. Within the next 15 or 20 years China is going to be a great newspaper-reading country. The sleeping giant of the Orient, with its 400,000,000 inhabitants, is awakening and is destined to play an important part in the world's affairs.

CHINA FEELS FRIENDLY TO THE UNITED STATES.

Chinese newspapers want to establish American news. It is very important that she get American news as affecting commercial relations, but much more important as affecting the peace of the world. If the newspapers of China do not get accurate American news, they will get meager, inaccurate news tending to prejudice us and help our commercial rivals.

Mr. Walter S. Rogers, who was special adviser to the peace commission at Paris on matters relating to international communications and who is a great authority on this question, testified before the Foreign Affairs Committee as follows:

Reuter, the English news agency, keeps a man in their principal office in New York City. He sends a budget of American news every day to London. The London agency makes a budget, which goes from London, with various stops, to India. In India the agency looks this news over and cuts it down and revises it and sends it on to Singapore; they take another crack at this and send it on to Hongkong. The Reuter newsman in Hongkong sends it to Shanghai, and from Shanghai it goes to Japan. Mr. Rogers said "I have talked with the man at the desk in Shanghai, and he said he had not the slightest idea what the original message looked like."

CABLES.

The importance of the question of international communication and the control of the cables in war as well as in peace was discussed at a meeting of the supreme war council in Paris early in March, and it was decided to have a conference to be participated in by the United States if this bill becomes a law. The great benefit to the United States arising from such a conference and the double benefit of having the conference held in Washington, where the United States delegates could have the best-informed experts of the world at their elbows for consultation, was recognized by the committee.

CONFLICT.

There is a conflict of opinion on the part of international lawyers as to the right of property in submarine cables in times of war. There were two cables connecting Germany with the United States at the beginning of the war. These cables were from Emden to the Azores and from the Azores to New York. Both were cut in the English Channel, and later one was diverted into Lands End, England. The end of the cable going into New York was cut and diverted to Halifax. The European end of the cable was diverted into Brest, France. The United States made a strong protest against this action, but to no avail. Another flagrant case was over the cable from Liberia to Brazil, both ends of this cable being in neutral countries, and the only means of communication between parts of South America and Africa. Because the cable in question was owned by a German company England claimed the right to cut it. Brazil and the other countries protested, but received no satisfaction.

INTERNATIONALIZATION OF CABLES.

The conference provided for by this bill will make rules and suggest plans for the internationalization of the cables. The information obtained and the suggestions made by the conference will be the basis for future treaties. It will be a great advantage to the United States to be able to send its news to all parts of the world without having it filtered through the news agencies of London, Paris, and Berlin.

SENATE SHOULD CONFIRM APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES.

The only disagreement in the committee related to the provision in the bill requiring the Senate to confirm the appointment of delegates to this convention. The members of the committee of the same political faith as the President seem to think that the provision is especially directed to the present Executive, and yet the Democratic majority in the Sixty-second Congress passed the law which reads:

Hereafter the Executive shall not extend or accept any invitation to participate in any international congress, conference, or like event without first having specific authority of law to do so.

Mr. Taft, a Republican President, signed this bill, and in my opinion it is an excellent law.

PRECEDENTS.

Precedents are cited on both sides of the question. It should be remembered that before the law just referred to by me was passed Presidents of the United States could call international conferences without consulting Congress. Congress therefore often knew nothing about it until the conference was called and the delegates appointed. Evidently the law was passed because of an abuse on the part of the Presidents of the United States in calling such conferences. Presumably the law curtailing the President's powers in this respect was passed for some purpose, and I can not conceive of any other purpose. Notwithstanding the fact that there was no statute to compel John Adams, our second President, to ask the consent of Congress in these matters, in his message to the Senate in 1797 he asked that the Senate confirm the nomination of C. C. Pinckney, Francis Dana, and John Marshall, who were appointed to negotiate a treaty with the French Republic. The Senate confirmed two of the nominations and substituted Elbridge Gerry for Francis Dana.

President Jefferson submitted to the Senate January 11, 1803, for confirmation the nomination of James Monroe and Robert R. Livingston as commissioners with power to negotiate a treaty with France. President Madison, April 17, 1813, with the consent of the Senate appointed Albert Gallatin, James A. Bayard, and John Quincy Adams to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain. For other earlier precedents where our Presidents asked the Senate to confirm, see Executive Journal 1, pages 265, 310, 311, 432, 440; Journal 2, pages 25, 29.

It will be seen that our first Presidents, many of whom were learned constitutional lawyers, believed that the Senate of the United States should be consulted in international matters. Consequently, upon their own initiative, they presented the names of the men they nominated to the Senate for its confirmation.

On February 9, 1871, in the controversy with Great Britain over the fisheries question and claims known as the Alabama claims, President Grant nominated Hamilton Fish, Robert C. S. Schenck, Samuel Nelson, Ebenezer Hoar, and George H. Williams to act for the United States in this controversy. He sent their names to the Senate for confirmation. President Grant, the hero of the war and the most popular man in the United States, followed the precedent set by Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams, and upon his own initiative sent the names of the commissioners to the Senate for confirmation.

Article II, section 2, of the Constitution of the United States, provides that the President—

shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

Under the law of March 4, 1913, as interpreted by the Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, the United States could not participate in the conference in any way without the authorization of Congress. See page 8 of report, Secretary of State Lansing's letter. If it was deemed proper to give Congress the right to say whether the United States should participate in conferences with foreign Governments, it certainly is in the discretion of Congress to say how the delegates to that conference shall be appointed. Congress, therefore, in its sound discretion provides in this bill that the two treaty-making branches of the Government shall participate. The President shall appoint the delegates, and the Senate shall be given the right to confirm or refuse to confirm the appointments.

This section of the Constitution contemplate that all appointive officers of the United States shall be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The only exception it makes is that Congress can vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone.

POSTMASTERS NOT INFERIOR OFFICERS.

United States Revised Statutes, section 3830: "Every postmaster of the first, second, and third class shall be appointed and may be removed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate." The justness of this law, which has been on the statute books for many years, has never been questioned. Under it a postmaster in a town of a thousand inhabitants is not regarded as such an inferior officer as to dispense with the Senate's confirmation. Clearly the appointment of delegates contemplated in this bill, to take part in a great international conference involving the subject of international communication and

the control and disposition of submarine cables, a conference whose findings will doubtless be embodied in a treaty with the leading powers of the world, are not inferior officers. If they are not inferior officers, then under Article II, section 2, of the Constitution they should be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

USURPATION OF POWER.

From the beginning of civilization the executive branch of almost every Government has attempted to usurp the powers of the other coordinate branches of the Government, especially the legislative. One of the reasons is the fact that executive powers are exercised by one person while the legislative powers are divided up among many. As the result of the trenching of the executive upon the legislative, many legislative branches of Governments have degenerated into mere debating societies. I know of no instance in history of the people losing any of their liberties because the legislative branch usurped any of the powers of the executive branch of the Government.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

President Wilson's attitude toward Congress on the great question of declaring war and making treaties is entirely at variance with all of our earlier statesmen. The President on his own initiative and without consulting the Congress that was then in session sent our fleet to Mexico. When the fleet was well under way, so that to have recalled it would have made us the laughing stock of the world, the President asked the approval of Congress. Before the Senate had acted upon it our marines had landed, some of them had been killed, and a number of Mexicans had also been killed. A state of war practically existed. No one doubts that the same acts would have been equivalent to war if they had occurred toward any of the larger nations. The power to declare war was expressly and solely given to Congress by the Constitution.

Notwithstanding this express provision of the Constitution, President Wilson treats it as a mere perfunctory power of Congress, the real discretionary power being with the Executive. So in regard to that other great power, the right of the Senate, one of the treaty-making branches of the Government, to participate in the making of treaties, the President has wholly ignored the Senate in his negotiations in making the most important treaty in the world. He literally carried out the text in his book entitled "Constitutional Government in the United States," published in 1908. I quote from President Wilson as follows:

One of the greatest of the President's powers I have not yet spoken of at all—his control, which is very absolute, of the foreign relations of the Nation. The initiative in foreign affairs which the President possesses, without any restriction whatever, is virtually the power to control them absolutely. The President can not conclude a treaty with a foreign power without the consent of the Senate, but he may guide every step of diplomacy, and to guide diplomacy is to determine what treaties must be made if the faith and prestige of the Government are to be maintained. He need to disclose no step of negotiation until it is complete, and when in any critical matter it is completed the Government is virtually committed. Whatever its disinclination, the Senate may feel itself committed also.

HOW TO COERCE THE SENATE.

In a still earlier work entitled "Congressional Government," published by President Wilson in 1885, he tells how the Executive can coerce the Senate into acquiescence and can thus nullify an important part of the Constitution. How nearly President Wilson has carried out the suggestion made by him in his book, I quote his exact language and let the public judge.

His (the President's) only power of compelling compliance on the part of the Senate lies in his initiative in negotiations, which affords him a chance to get the country in such scrapes, so pledged in the view of the world to certain courses of action, that the Senate hesitates to bring about the appearance of dishonor which would follow its refusal to ratify the rash promises or to support the indiscreet threats of the Department of State.

Mr. Speaker, the Constitution provides that the President of the United States shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur.

Alexander Hamilton, fresh from the Constitutional Convention, pending ratification of the Constitution by the States, in a speech in New York, speaking of the danger of lodging with one man, the President of the United States, the Executive authority to make treaties and control foreign relations, said:

However proper and safe it may be in Governments where the executive magistrate is an hereditary monarch, to commit to him the entire power of making treaties, it would be utterly unsafe and improper to intrust that power to an elective magistrate of four years' duration.

Again he said:

The history of human conduct does not warrant that exalted opinion of human virtue which would make it wise in a nation to commit interests of so delicate and momentous a kind as those which concern its intercourse with the rest of the world to the sole disposal of a magistrate created and circumstanced as would be a President of the United States.

I have cited the attitude of our present Executive to show the danger of the Executive trenching on the powers of the legislative branch of the Government. No Executive who has a fair conception of the powers given to the other branches of the Government will be sensitive of a coordinate branch of the Government exercising the rights that are given by this bill—the right of the Senate to confirm or reject the President's appointees to this important international conference.

The Railroad Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALVAN T. FULLER,

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 17, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 10453) to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. FULLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in voting for the passage of this bill I have in mind many telegrams and letters I have received from railroad men and from individuals in other walks of life who will hold me accountable for such action. Consequently I wish to place myself squarely on record as expressing as my humble opinion that the railroad bill, while far from perfect, is a substantial stride in the right direction. Government operation of railroads was born out of the exigencies of war conditions, by which it was justified.

The purpose of this bill is to provide a method of return and to prescribe rules of conduct as to how this shall be carried out. It would be a manifest impossibility to evolve a measure, not only in connection with the return of the railroads but in connection with any other equally important subject, that would be perfect or that would meet with unanimous approval. We can only perform our duty conscientiously and patriotically, keeping in mind that which is best for the welfare of our country.

I have been urged by important organizations in my State—Massachusetts—to vote for an extension of Government control over the railroads, and if I had had an opportunity I should have done so, as I am inclined to the belief that more time for the turning back of the railroads should have been given. I favor such governmental regulation and control as will secure and safeguard the rights and interests of the great American public, such regulation and control as will preclude exorbitant tariffs, either freight or passenger, and such regulation and control as will give the employees of the roads the rights, compensation, hours, and working conditions to which they are entitled. I shall vote for this bill because it provides a method of conciliation between the employer and the employee. While this bill does not attempt to prohibit or penalize strikes, if its provisions for the settlement of industrial disputes are observed and applied with proper intent and discretion there will be no strikes.

I believe the time is coming when we are going to have courts of arbitration with influence to make their decisions effective, which will render decisions as between employers and employees, just as we have at the present time courts to decide civil suits and difficulties of one kind or another far less important than the establishment of a proper relationship between the employer and his employees. I believe that if courts of this sort were established and merely rendered judgments and decisions, public opinion would make them effective.

Labor organizations on the one hand and the men who direct great industries, like the mines and rail systems, on the other have achieved a sort of power and influence that the general public can not regard without some misgivings, especially when it is apparent that differences like those existing in the coal fields are to be left to settlement by devastating trials of strength and methods of attrition applied to the country at large.

I have been urged to use my efforts in connection with this bill to defeat all antistrike legislation. My answer to all such requests has been that I certainly should not vote for any antistrike legislation at this time. In fact I voted for the Anderson amendment, which I believe should meet with the approval of every patriotic labor man. Collective bargaining on the part of employees has come to stay. All fair-minded, thinking men in this country know that the great advance in the conditions

of labor and in the hours of labor has been gained largely by the unions.

Strikes and lockouts do not assure justice to anybody. They give victory and advantage only to the strongest. The wrongs and grievances that may animate one side or the other are never intelligently scrutinized. It is no wonder that we have begun to talk of industrial barbarism.

Congress, for the benefit of the country and its safety, will have to set up a new code of industrial relationship and define new moral and legal principles which labor or capital may not violate in the future without inviting public condemnation and disgrace. Then we shall be rid of strikes. The accident of poverty will not serve to weaken the case of men who strive for living wages and the right to care decently for their children. Nor will fanatical agitators again find it possible to threaten the industrial life of the country with disorganization and paralysis. The agents of the red flag and Bolshevism are seeking to take advantage of our industrial unrest. We are facing a critical period. Every true, patriotic American citizen—capitalist or laboring man—will stand firm as the rock of Gibraltar for American principles and American institutions.

I believe that the laboring man is as worthy of his hire to-day as when that great principle was originally enunciated. I believe that there is no greater virtue in this life than human labor. The laboring man—organized or unorganized—is the salt of the earth. He is the bone and sinew of the country. The test of his loyalty is recorded in Flanders fields as well as on the Liberty bond and war-savings stamp records of the Treasury Department.

The Nation's Martyrs—All Who Sacrificed for the Future.

Sergt. Harold Rumberger decorated with Italian War Cross by Hon. BENJAMIN K. FOCHT, at Waynesboro, Pa., November 11, 1919, on the occasion of the anniversary of the armistice, being the third citation conferred upon this soldier for unusual bravery in action.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BENJAMIN K. FOCHT,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tuesday, November 11, 1919.

Mr. FOCHT. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD I insert the following extracts from the account published in the daily press of Waynesboro, Pa., of the proceedings attending the presentation of the Italian War Cross to Sergt. Harold Rumberger for heroic service on the battle field, together with an address, in part, delivered by myself on the occasion:

CITATION BY ADJUTANT GENERAL OF UNITED STATES ARMY—SERGT. RUMBERGER, COMPANY B.

During the afternoon of September 26 the advance of part of the line of the First Battalion, Three hundred and sixteenth, was held up by fire from machine-gun nests from third woods. It was almost impossible to locate these nests.

Sergt. Rumberger went forward alone against the machine-gun nests on the left of the road, and finding that he could make no headway against it with his rifle, he returned and, procuring an automatic rifle, went forward a second time and, on flanking the nest, shot the German gunners and wiped out the nest, thus permitting the line to advance. A slight wound in the face did not prevent Sergt. Rumberger from finishing the dangerous and difficult task he had undertaken.

Sergt. Rumberger is recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross for distinguished conduct and fearless personal bravery.

The Distinguished Service Cross was awarded Sergt. Harold P. Rumberger on December 13, 1918, and presented at Leurville, France, by Gen. Pershing; the French Croix de Guerre was awarded him April 23, 1919, and presented at Camp Dix by Gen. Kuhn; the Italian War Cross was awarded June 20, 1919, and was to have been presented by Prince Alliatto, Italian chargé d'affaires, Washington, D. C., but on account of his absence attending the funeral of the late Italian ambassador, Congressman BENJAMIN K. FOCHT, representing the seventeenth Pennsylvania district, was deputed to perform the service, which occurred at the Waynesboro, Pa., opera house, November 11, 1919.

The home-coming welcome given the soldiers and service men and women of the World War occurred in the Arcade Opera House and was an event arranged to honor the soldiers and sailors of all our wars. On this occasion, which was participated in by all the soldiers and ministers of the town, as well as officials and many prominent citizens, Congressman FOCHT presented Sergt. Harold Rumberger with an Italian war medal of merit, being the third medal which this soldier has received in recognition of his heroic deeds at the battle front in Europe.

THE PROGRAM.

The program for the theater in the afternoon was as follows:

Selection: Liberty Land, orchestra.
Invocation: Rev. Dr. J. M. Francis.
Opening remarks: Watson R. Davison, Esq.
Song: Star-Spangled Banner.
Selection: Johnny's in Town, orchestra.
Address: Hon. BENJAMIN K. FOCHT, M. C.
Conferring of war cross upon Harold Rumberger: Hon. BENJAMIN K. FOCHT, M. C.
Selection: Good-by, France, orchestra.
Presentation of testimonials on behalf of borough: Rev. Joseph E. Guy.
Selection: Over There, orchestra.
Song: My Country, 'Tis of Thee.
Benediction: Rev. Dr. F. F. Bahner.

CONGRESSMAN BENJAMIN K. FOCHT'S ADDRESS.

This is an inspiring occasion, and its meaning should give all who are here a real American thrill.

The uniform of a soldier carries with it a significance which we can better translate than ever before.

Soldiers from Waynesboro and Franklin County and Pennsylvania have become synonymous with courage, and wherever they have fought in the annals of war victory has immortalized their swords, for history has written our every cause just and righteous and for principles and not greed.

The time will come when the universe will realize, as it can not now, what you did for the honor of our own country and in rescuing millions from the heel of oppression. The undying gratitude of posterity will be yours, while for to-day and while you live you will be regarded not as other men but apart from them.

It may be a long time before a war-torn world can again be altogether serene and complacent and function even in the way that was normal before the shock came that seemed to tear down the battlements of the universe and threaten the eclipse of civilization. It could not be expected that we are to very quickly emerge from the maelstrom of bursting shells and deadly gases and thundering guns and tears and sorrow of broken hearts, all as pitiful as the wail of a lost soul. Yet above all that depresses and casts down and overshadows with gloom victory for humanity rises triumphant, and out of the confusion and chaos and that which seems to be in conflict with our cherished religion itself we may draw that which is good for the soul.

As the agony of the cross was in atonement for the sins of the world and pointed the way to earthly peace and ultimate redemption, the sacrifices made by the soldiers who left the endearments of home to cross the seas have sealed for us for all time the guaranty of our liberties and placed all humanity under obligations to you for your unexampled free gift of blood and treasure that other men may be safe and free and may forever walk the paths of peace. The great compensating force must bring a final adjustment for America which will make the goddess more than ever ablaze with glory among men and typify that justice and equality and righteousness which constitute the attributes of a Nation whose transcendent aim is liberty and happiness.

Little things have had their influence upon the destinies of nations and of the world. If the cackling of geese aroused the sleeping Roman sentinel and saved the empire, it was truly a very little thing. It was a small occurrence, but mighty in its consequences, when a wounded soldier walking in the suburbs of Washington came within the lines of Gen. Early, whose troops were enveloping the Capital and threatening its capture, with President Lincoln and his Cabinet, and when questioned by Confederate officers as to the number of Union forces in the city, replied that there were 50,000 and more coming, when not 5,000 could have been marshaled that day. Early was thus turned from his purpose and lost the opportunity of the Civil War by these few words of a sick and crippled soldier. In the Black Forest when Marshal Grouchy inquired of a peasant standing at the forks of a road which way to take to reach Waterloo and a nod of the head sent him in the wrong direction, in the evening of that day instead of Grouchy arriving to press Napoleon's victory over Wellington, the bugles of Blucher were heard, and the consequences are better described by Victor Hugo in his immortal "Les Misérables." But the nod of a peasant made a new map of Europe.

Off in a corner of Europe in the mysterious, veiled Balkans, a single pistol shot rang out a few years ago, and there fell dead

the crown prince of Austria. A pistol shot and a dead man ordinarily constitute a trifling incident in a section that for centuries has been stained by the blood of assassination. But that single shot set in motion the mightiest armies of all time. All the power of Europe was assembled and would have been exhausted in the conflagration thus started in a little way had it not been extinguished by the unparalleled heroism of American soldiers.

That heroism we are in Waynesboro to-day to honor. We are here to let those who turned the tide of oncoming and victorious autocracy to defeat know that their fame is fadeless, and that for their dead comrades sleeping in hallowed ground on another continent there will be bright memory and love while liberty survives and men and women are safe.

Like the men who framed the sure foundation of this Nation, and those who sustained the Constitution in the great civil strife from '61 to '65, you were martyrs for a living, burning principle which required the highest worth of men to sustain—a willingness to die that others might live and be free in the future. We can not too often repeat what Lincoln said on the battle field of Gettysburg: "We are now testing whether a nation so conceived and so dedicated may anywhere long endure." Our Civil War was the test of the ages, for if men could not be safe and free here there was no hope for men anywhere. All of the burning hope of centuries and the tears and blood and sorrow of all time centered right there in that test, and, thanks to God for their sturdy purpose, the veterans of the Civil War never sounded a retreat from that sacred principle until 3,000,000 shackles had been melted and the Union forged together forever by the fires of war.

America was whole-hearted in this World War. When the Nation stripped for action women wove and spun; the Red Cross, the world's great mother, never relaxed in the mighty work; bankers bought bonds and the masses bought more bonds; even the little children contributed from their small savings banks. The farmers were foremost and never flinched when the Government called for their boys and fixed the price of their products. Mechanics and laboring men all helped and contributed, while the ministers of the gospel made patriotism the text of every sermon. Physicians did at home the work of the surgeons who went to the front, while the railroads and every branch of industry labored on overtime to the glorious end.

In the men who crossed the seas for a principle we see reflected the spirit of the men of all other wars which we have fought, and every one has been above and beyond any thought of conquest or aggrandizement. Yours was martyrdom, for you sought nothing for yourselves, but you had within your hearts the high and ennobling purpose of defending America's honor and extending freedom to those who have been held subject to the damnable system of inherited rights and privileges and entailments. Your sacrifices, therefore, constitute true martyrdom, for no men would willingly suffer the torture which you endured unless sustained by the consciousness that you were supporting and redeeming a principle which was just and right before God and man.

Ministers of the gospel are martyrs, as are all men who sacrifice and build for the future. On account of their mental development, self-sacrificing zeal, and inurement to self-denial, I could take any minister of the gospel who sits upon this stage to-day and quickly show him how he could legitimately earn three times his present salary. They are dedicated to righteousness, and as leaders and teachers of men and women are sharers in the infinite.

From the day Columbia called and the goddess would not be denied by the sons of the noble sires of this beautiful town and vicinity, we followed you with affectionate devotion, and now, with unspeakable joy and exultation, we hail you and your glorious achievement in this hour of supreme national pride.

It may be that we sometimes regard rather lightly our birthright and are misled as to the kind of country we have and the blessings we enjoy. We have heard men belittle our Constitution, and the theories of free government promulgated by Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, and Hamilton as worn out and effete, and even go so far as to acclaim England a country where there is more liberty than in these United States. In the first place, let us not forget that Americans are citizens and sovereigns. In monarchies, limited or otherwise, the inhabitants are subjects, and therefore any man who is a subject must accept sovereignty to be centralized and vested in the monarch; hence he is somewhat a slave since he can not be a citizen. Here every man is a sovereign, and so much so that he can not surrender that God-given blessing, excepting for a short time as he transfers it to his representative for a given tenure, when it is returned to be redelegated. Notwithstanding the hopes centered in the French Revolution and the readiness with which the unthinking accept the results of that bloody period as of vast benefit to humanity, it was mostly counterfeit. To my mind, what Europe has since had by way of liberty is nothing short of spurious, for while every country has a parliament, they are all little else than places where a few men, under the false belief that they are representatives, may talk. Talk, that is all, in England as well as in continental Europe, for the election of members of Parliament is generally a frame up, and they do not formulate and present legislation as in our Congress. That is done by a ministry appointed by the King, who also appoints the speaker of Parliament and negotiates and signs all treaties for all divisions of the Empire, including Canada. Here in America two branches of the Government must approve a treaty, the executive and legislative, and it is being shown at this very moment that it is well for us and our future that it is so.

We must realize and do appreciate the fact that there is no such country as this on earth, and there never was. The statesmen and philosophers during all the centuries of boasted European civilization fell far short of accomplishing what our forefathers planned for us in our Constitution. The last effort to hold together the tottering, tinselled thrones was the scheme of royal intermarriage; but that has been wrecked because it was not founded on justice but on selfishness. The many continued to remain poor and always subjects, and the few rich and powerful.

The call from Europe for help was a proud day for every American, and the fact that such a ready response was given adds everlasting glory to the Republic. And crowning all that with victory achieved by American arms makes this armistice-day anniversary one of triumph and puts upon England and France an obligation to the United States which can never be paid. And these nations owe a duty to humanity which God will see that they discharge. Their sacred pledges given before Congress and the Nation and High Heaven were that the war was to destroy autocracy and place democracy in the sun. When the European representatives came here with their pledges, solemnly given before Congress, we felt that a new birth had been given humanity, a birth of freedom which so few had ever known. Will these pledges be redeemed? Will men everywhere be made safe and free; will they be made sovereign and citizens instead of subjects? Will kings lay aside their false robes of divine right, and will the nobility give back the land and property they have for so many centuries held under unjust entailment laws? The world will watch and hope, and, under Divine guidance, let us feel that the oppressed will come into their own as we did.

There was attached to that call for help added significance. It was a vindication of our form of government. It justified every hope of our fathers and sanctified their memories with a halo that shall ever be luminous. It proved this Government to be every inch of benevolence and Christianity any American ever claimed for it, while the heroism of our soldiers caused a complete revision of the future war plans of the world. The war disclosed the weaknesses and chicanery of many other nations, while it proved our prowess and giant strength as well as supreme unselfishness.

Monarchy's attempted justification has been on the theory that with a strong central government the resources of a nation can be more readily commanded, assembled, and hurled against an invading foe. The fallacy of all this was shown by the marvelous manner in which America transported more than 2,000,000 men across 3,000 miles of ocean, in the presence of which the history of ancient warfare sinks into insignificance.

From the ashes of the royal nabob spurious article, which discloses the King of England to be half German and the ex-Kaiser half English, and the late Czar of Russia their cousin, the former King of Greece the Kaiser's brother-in-law, and virtually all of the former and present crowned heads, including the King and Queen of Belgium, related by blood or marriage, must come the voice of the people, sovereign people, if one of our great objects in going to Europe to fight is to be attained. Self-determination and self-government must be the fitting slogan for men who want to be free from the oppression of the degenerate royal bosses.

And the signs of the times are ominous. Out of all this confusion and discord, woe, and death will come a social and economic regeneration of the world. Following this stupendous war for democracy there must be given an opportunity for the free flow of democratic spirit without any such outrages and hopeless repression as are set forth in article 10 of the league of nations. That section would thwart and nullify the very object of the war—the opportunity for self-determination. Secret treaties which carved up Europe before we reached the scene of conflict did not constitute the inducement which sent

America's invincible legions to the rescue of perishing France and England. We went because our rights had been trampled upon, and to give the world wider liberty, and not to tighten the bonds of monarchy around the necks of people who might wish to set up their own free governments. And we fought that there might be no more wars, hence instead of force being expressed throughout, why would not disarmament be the best kind of league conceivable? Certainly our first covenant is our own Constitution, while no man will deny that what George Washington said in his Farewell Address sounds miles deeper than all that was said and done at the recent peace conference.

It could be nothing less than ignorance, blind folly, and an ignoble surrender of our sovereignty and independence to accept the combination treaty and covenant in the form sent here by Europeans for American sanction.

Now, briefly, what of the future?

We read of a man who, when he went to Congress in 1852, lamented the fact that he had arrived on the scene too late, that there was nothing more to do. He figured that the slavery question had been settled by the Missouri Compromise; that the banking system was good enough; and the canals and railroads had sufficiently developed to meet the requirements of transportation, while being an agricultural people the tariff could never again be an issue as it had been in 1842.

This Congressman saw the Civil War, which settled right and forever both slavery and secession; he aided in reconstruction; voted for the homestead law; saw the resumption of specie payment; the country put on a gold basis; and the canals and early railroads superseded by flying express train, flying machines, and the efficiency of the automobile, telephone, and wireless; a war fought with Spain; then the Kaiser humbled and tumbled from his throne and the world dazzled by the unexampled heroism of our soldiers.

And there may be those who believe that there is now nothing more for us to do. But there is much to do. Let us in this new economic and social evolution strive to drive poverty and misery out of the constituted State organism. No man with a compassionate heart wants to see his neighbor fall short of the possession of those things which are necessary for his comfort; and unless the man having a family is given the opportunity to educate and care for his children and start them on their way in life on a self-sustaining basis, then the pillars of the Nation's future strength are weakened and may crumble to fragments. But in the new balancing and readjusting there will come a more equal division of the rewards of industry. It will be accomplished not through the agency of force nor the fallacious theories of socialism, which are erratic and lead to nowhere.

Labor will be more adequately compensated and prices for commodities will not again see former low levels. But while labor is going to fare better, the railroad and the factory must have an income showing adequate profit or the medium through which the wage of the mechanic and laborer flows is shut off, while there must be shown due deference to the public by both, for from the public is drawn the sustaining power for energizing capital and giving employment to labor. These questions are purely social and not political and demand that neither mob nor trust shall rule. The evolution must be kept within the safety zone while moderate paternalism is allowed to function without destroying initiative and making men idlers with imbibed Bolsheviki theories, which can only lead to anarchy, which is the grave of liberty.

War is brutal, but to save our liberty and carry the message of freedom to others we had to engage in it. Stupendous and shocking as this war was, after all it was merely giant white caps rolling and churning and dissolving over the unchanging gulf stream of destiny, for "eternal wisdom alone marshals the great procession of nations."

But the object of the war being in part to remove the element of plunder, therefore with plunder eliminated there should be few wars. Freedom must everywhere now walk the earth, for no people would again vote away their sovereignty and vest the cherished hope of the soul in a despot.

You drew back a curtain that revealed to the world something that was not credited before. Amazed men saw the goddess with flaming sword in one hand and the other extended in Christian helpfulness and forgiveness. It was new to them to know a hand that was powerful enough to strike dismay among oppressors and not accompany this power with greed and lust. This fixes a new standard, and to you we bestow full credit. You revealed a new civilization, and the debt we and the world owe you can only be repaid by the coming generations standing in defense of constitutional liberty and vouchsafing to all men and women the most cherished and prized boon short of the promised and accepted immortality of the soul—human liberty.

You, my soldier friends, must accept the gratitude of a world saved from destruction. Not only here, but everywhere, posterity will sing your praises. Beyond the seas, where men are to enjoy freedom who never enjoyed it before, during all the ages that men live as freemen, will there descend upon you the benediction of grateful hearts.

Thanks to you veterans of all our wars, every child must now feel in his little heart that our country belongs to the centuries, to the coming ages of all time, and against the world for honor and liberty we will back it.

This is Lincoln's country, "by and of and for the people," and may God spare it to be forever by Americans, and never by any such artificial cloak or subterfuge called a covenant may we be inveigled into surrendering our independence and sovereignty to imperialistic foreigners.

SPEECH

OF

HON. HENRY D. FLOOD,

OF VIRGINIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, October 22, 1919.

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9822) to authorize the President of the United States to arrange and participate in an international conference to consider questions relating to international communication.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Chairman, I really feel that this is a good measure and that it ought to pass the House. It has in it much of future good for this country, and I regret to see it hampered by this amendment, which this entire debate on the other side shows was put on here not for any good purpose but simply as a criticism and an insult to the President of the United States. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. LAYTON. That is what he needs.

Mr. FLOOD. That is what he needs, says my Republican friend here. That is the reason the people of this country will justify every word the President of the United States said when he wrote a letter in 1918 asking the people not to send such a Congress to Washington. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. LAYTON. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. FLOOD. Sit down. When a man gets upon the floor of this House and says that his purpose is to insult the President of the United States, and that is what he needs, he shall not interrupt me.

Now, Mr. Chairman, every Member of this House, on that side as well as on this side, knows that this proposition is not one that they can constitutionally justify. There is not a single man over there that believes this proposition is constitutional.

I credit every Member of Congress with intelligence enough to believe that he knows that the executive functions in dealing with our foreign relations belong to the executive department of this Government, uncontrolled and uncontrollable by any other branch of the Government. You know it is not constitutional. The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] said that the only question is whether these are officers. It has been decided from Hamilton, all the way down, that they are not officers. No one has contended in the American Congress before to-day that these delegates are officers.

Mr. LAYTON. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. FLOOD. You can not interrupt me.

Mr. LAYTON. You do not want to be.

Mr. FLOOD. I do not want to be interrupted by a man who will make such a statement as you made about the President of the United States on the floor of this House. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. FLOOD. There is no question in the mind——

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TILSON. It is that the gentleman from Virginia is violating the rules of the House in referring to another Member in the second person.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is well taken. The Chair trusts that the offense will not be repeated.

Mr. BEE. The gentleman from Delaware [Mr. LAYTON], too, violated the proprieties when he made that statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is out of order.

Mr. FLOOD. That is a very technical question of order. That becomes the Republicans in this House. That characterizes all the points they raise and all the legislation they enact.

You know it is not constitutional. You know it is not an office. Nobody ever contended before that these delegates were officers. Roosevelt acted upon this theory, so did McKinley, so did Lincoln, so did Grant, so did all the great Democratic Presidents. Sometimes the Senate has questioned the right to make these appointments without its concurrence, but every time the question has been raised it has been decided in favor of the President. The Constitution fixes it. The precedents establish the right of the President, and there can be no worthy reason for bringing this amendment in here.

It ought to be voted down. It has no place in this House. It will bring no credit to the Republican Party. It brings into the reports of the Foreign Affairs Committee of this House an element of partisanship that I have never seen in that committee during my sixteen years of service upon it.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment will be voted down, so that we shall have an opportunity to vote for this measure. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Congress has done little enough since it assembled on May 19 to commend itself to the country. It should not play 1920 politics in trifling matters. In the five months we have been in session not a solitary measure of reconstruction has been enacted into law. The Army and the Navy have been demobilized by the President. Everything that he could do to put the country on a peace basis has been done, but where legislation was required nothing has been accomplished. Politics is uppermost in the minds of the Republican leaders; the good of the country is a minor consideration.

Five months ago the United States was the recognized political, economic, and financial leader of the world. The prestige we have lost since that time has been due to the incompetency and narrow partisanship of Congress.

The enactment of such legislation as this is beyond the power of Congress. We have nothing whatever to do with our foreign intercourses and relations, and Congress has no power to confer upon the Senate any power over such intercourse and relations, and the Senate has no power over such intercourse and relations save its constitutional function to advise and consent to the making of treaties and its advice and consent to the appointment of ambassadors, public ministers, and consuls. The representatives provided for by the pending bill are not ambassadors, public ministers, or consuls, but are simply delegates to be appointed to an international conference, to confer with delegates from other countries in reference to our foreign relations. So far as those relations are concerned, except in the instances I have just mentioned, the President has absolute and uncontrolled and uncontrollable authority. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EVAN J. JONES,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 17, 1919.

Mr. JONES of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I have concluded to vote for this bill, although, in my opinion, it has been seriously weakened in a number of respects as an efficient piece of railroad legislation. I voted against the so-called Denison amendment, being amendment to section 205 of the bill under the caption "Refunding of carriers' indebtedness to the United States." I can understand how an appeal would reflect favorably on this House of a set-off; that is, if the Government owed the carriers a certain sum of money and the carriers in turn owed the Government a certain sum of money, that in the settlement of the mutual accounts it seems fair and equitable that the one should be placed as a set-off to the collection of the other.

But in reaching this conclusion they forget that there is a very marked distinction between the analogies. In the first place, if "A" owes "B" $200, it is because of a contractual relationship or bargain that "A" and "B" entered into, the result of which "A" becomes indebted to "B" by a definite and distinct understanding and agreement, and if "B" owes "A" a certain sum of money it likewise has grown out of a contractual or mutual understanding and agreement, so that when they come to settle their accounts there is a contractual relationship or agreement whereby "A" promises to pay "B" what he owes him and "B" promises to pay "A" what he owes him, thus a set-off is proper.

In the case of the railroads the Government took over these railroads without the consent or approval of the carriers. They operated them according to the ideas of the Director General of Railroads acting under the President. The Director General of Railroads saw fit, without asking the consent of the carriers, without a resolution of the board of directors of the carriers, to expend a certain amount of money in the extension of roads and betterments. This extension and betterments were distributed among various roads. It was not under any contractual arrangement or agreement with the carriers. It was ex parte. The Railroad Administration did it of its own volition. The executives of the carriers had nothing to say about it; possibly gave no counsel in the matter. That presents an entirely different proposition than "I O U" and "U O Me."

Now, the railroads are given back to the owners and the Government comes in and says to the executives of these various railroads: "The Government expended for your road for betterments and extensions certain sums of money, and under section 7 of the standard contract, which was entered into between the Railroad Administration and the carrier, the Government owes the carrier a certain sum of money; therefore (under the Denison amendment, if it becomes a law) the Government offsets what it owes the carrier under its contract, created under a positive and definite agreement, against the amount that the railroad expended for betterments and extensions without any contractual arrangement or agreement."

In my opinion the only fair thing to do is for the Government to pay the debt it contracted to pay and allow the carriers the same length of time to repay the Government the money expended for extensions and betterments that the carrier itself would take in a sale of securities for money to make these same betterments and extensions. That is only putting the railroads in statu quo. They have a right to expect it and a right to demand it.

It must be conceded that the expenditures by railroad companies for extensions and betterments does not come out of current revenue but is always made from proceeds of securities, and the carriers are the best judges, in order not to cripple and demoralize transportation, to determine how they should issue those securities, the terms and conditions of them, as well as their redemption. I am fearful that if the Denison amendment becomes a part of the law railroad corporations will be seriously embarrassed, many carriers will not be able to finance themselves, railroad securities will not be stable enough to give credit sufficient to meet the exigencies of the case, and the courts will be full of applications for receivers.

I also voted against the so-called Anderson amendment. This amends Title III of the act. In my opinion it would be better if Title III were eliminated from the act than to have the Anderson amendment in it. It means nothing in my opinion. It can not do anything more than create criticism, and it certainly is not definite as a positive, conclusive method of settling disputes between the carriers and their employees. In private altercations arbitration is not uncommon. In contracts between parties arbitration clauses are often inserted in the contracts, the arbitrators are named, and the parties agree to abide by their decision. There is something definite about that form of arbitration. It is a voluntary arbitration. The parties agree to it as a matter of expediency. In the Anderson amendment there is a voluntary arbitration, but if the parties go into it prejudiced, if either side is prejudiced, there can be no hope for a solution or a compromise, and when you are through you are just where you started. There is, in my mind, a vast difference between a local labor trouble and a national labor trouble.

Local strikes of some industrial plant like the strike in the textile factories in New England, while serious, is not of such a character that affects the individual life throughout the length and breadth of the United States. Neither is a strike of miners in a certain one section of the coal field of such a character that its effect is felt in the individual life throughout the United States. The same is true of a strike by employees of some one railroad, but when all the employees of all the industries strike, or when all the miners in all the fields strike, or when all the employees of all the transportation systems strike, then it is a public calamity, and I believe such a strike should not only be declared unlawful, but there should be an industrial court established to hear the testimony, see the argument handed down, and finally with a power to enforce its decree.

When both the Anderson and the Dennison amendments were adopted I was constrained to vote against the passage of the bill and would have voted against the passage were it not for this one

fact, viz, that the President has declared, if the press correctly reports him, that the railroads are going back to their private owners on January 1. If this is done and there is not some form of legislation protecting the carriers a chaotic condition will exist, for the carriers will go back on a status quo relationship as to rates and tariffs, or, in other words, as to income, and the present condition as to wages, or, in other words, expenses, and that would be confiscatory of railroad properties. It could result in nothing more or less than the Government again taking over the railroads in order to insure transportation to the people.

The Railroad Bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. EDWARD E. BROWNE,
OF WISCONSIN,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, November 17, 1919,

On the bill (H. R. 10453) to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. BROWNE. Mr. Speaker, the bill presented by the committee which has been discussed in this House for six days has been amended in several particulars and in my opinion greatly improved. The adoption of the Anderson or Sweet amendment, in my opinion, strengthens the bill.

UNFAIR TO LABOR.

I believe that the plan of arbitration provided by section 316 (c) of this bill penalizing innocent employees in one part of the country for the failure of employees in another part of the country to meet their obligations is unfair in the extreme. For instance, if the engineers in the State of New York should strike, the funds of the organization of engineers in Wisconsin and every other State in the Union would be liable for damages resulting to the railroad companies in the State of New York. A nonunion employee of the same railroad company in Wisconsin, although as much responsible for the strike as the employee who chanced to be a member of the union, both equally innocent, would not be penalized. I believe that this provision, besides being unjust, would tend to keep men out of the unions and prevent them from enjoying the rights that every American citizen should have, the right of becoming a member of a labor organization or not, as he sees fit. I therefore support the Anderson amendment which provides a fair and just way of arbitrating disputes between the railroads and their employees.

WEBSTER AMENDMENT.

I have no sympathy with the proposed Webster amendment, which, in a similar case to the one I have cited, would not only make the funds of the engineer in Wisconsin liable because of a strike that perhaps he voted against but would make his individual property liable for damages.

SENATE BILL.

I have no sympathy with the provisions of the Cummins bill, which provides fine and imprisonment against a man or aggregation of men who claim their God-given, and I believe constitutional, right of choosing the kind of employment they wish to work at, the employer they wish to work for, and the right to stop work when they want to. The employer of labor has these rights. He can employ union labor or nonunion labor. He can employ whomsoever he wants, with the right of discharging an employee when he desires, and no legislative body has ever attempted to take away from the employer this right.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR DRASTIC PROVISIONS REGARDING LABOR.

I firmly believe in arbitration and mediation of all labor disputes between capital and labor. The first law providing for arbitration was known as the Erdman Act. This act was amended by what is known as the Newlands amendment. These laws provided for a conciliation board in cases where the railroads and employees could not agree. For 23 years before the Government took over the railroads all grievances that could not be settled by the grievance court of the employers and employees of the railroad companies were settled by the conciliation board. There were no strikes on the railroads during that time.

During the 23 years mentioned there has never been a single case where the employees refused to abide by the decision of the mediation board. This certainly is a record that justifies my belief that there is no need for the drastic legislation suggested in the Cummins bill or the Webster amendment, even if such legislation were constitutional.

GUARANTY PROVISION OF THE BILL.

I am against the guaranty provisions of this bill. I believe that it is not only unfair but that the principle of granting a subsidy to a private corporation is vicious and indefensible.

Section 207 (B) of this bill provides that—

The United States hereby guarantees to each carrier that its railway operating income for the guaranty period as a whole shall not be less than the average of its railway operating income for the three corresponding periods of six months each during the test period.

The bill also specifies how the computing railway operating income shall be ascertained. In general, it provides that every railroad company shall be guaranteed by the Government in its earnings an amount equal to the average amount that it received the three years preceding our entrance into the war, this guarantee to last six months after the railroads are turned back to their owners.

It should be remembered that the three fiscal years preceding our entrance into the war, 1914, 1915, 1916, ending June 30, 1917, were years when railroads did the largest and most profitable business in their entire history. Under this provision of the bill a railroad company has a right to retain as much of its income as it receives over the amount of the guaranty, no matter if it should make 25 or 30 per cent profit on its investment. If any railroad company does not make as great a profit as its average profits in the three prosperous years mentioned, which were unusual years on account of our great export trade with Europe, which was stimulated by the war, then the United States will be obliged to tax the people to make up the deficiency.

Chief Justice Ryan, one of Wisconsin's greatest judges, in writing a decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in an important railroad case, spoke of the railroads as the "petted children of legislation." If we single out the railroad companies and give them subsidies, discriminating in their favor over other great public utilities, we can very justly say that they are the petted children of legislation. It should also be borne in mind that when the railroads are returned to their owners the same increases in passenger and freight rates will be enforced that were made during the war. Everybody knows that it was necessarily more expensive to run the railroads during the war, and the profits very much less, than it was in times of peace, for the reason that certain kinds of freight that the companies could have carried profitably had to be refused and all freight had to give way to the shipment of munitions of war. If the railroad companies, with the increased freight and passenger rates given them during the war, which they are allowed by this bill to retain, can not maintain themselves and make a reasonable return on the money actually invested as represented by the value of the roads minus any stock that may be watered or not, based upon actual value, it will show inefficient management, which will be followed by governmental ownership. If the Government is to guarantee that the railroads make the largest profits that they have ever made in their entire existence and take the whole risk, then the Government, in all fairness, ought to at least have the chance of making the profits over and above the guaranty.

ENORMOUS INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

All of Europe will have to be rehabilitated, many parts of it entirely rebuilt. Our export trade is now reaching proportions that have never been reached in the history of the country. In all statements of the banks and financial institutions of the country they predict an era of the greatest exportation abroad of manufactured goods, farm products, and raw material that we have ever experienced. Passenger traffic and freight traffic at the present time is unprecedented and is taxing the resources of every railroad company in the United States in meeting the demands of shippers. Why then should the Government guarantee that the railroads make the large profits which this bill contemplates? It would tend to encourage extravagance in management and discourage initiative and self-reliance, and the guaranty would undoubtedly become permanent.

CAN PROFIT BY GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCE.

In the brief period that the Government has operated the railroads the Government has established many economies. In the period from July to November, 1918, 135,000 more cars of grain were handled than in the same months of 1917. During the first 10 months of 1918 an increase of 37,083,300 tons of coal was handled over the corresponding months in 1917.

ECONOMIES.

Unification of terminals, stations, and reductions in organization as contrasted with the same under private control show great saving.

The northwestern region for the year 1918 shows savings of $34,233,282.

The central western region shows savings of $25,811,512.
The southwestern region shows savings of $9,730,833.
The Pocahontas region shows savings of $2,336,945.
The Allegheny region shows savings of $15,110,260.
The southern region shows savings of $7,975,915.
The reports for 1919 will without doubt show greater economies.

ACCIDENTS REDUCED.

In the matter of safety, accidents were reduced very materially. The Government created what was known as a Committee of Safety, and studied all safety appliances and adopted the use of all that were practical. There were 1,389 fewer persons killed in the first seven months of 1919 than in the first seven months of 1918, and there were 22,106 fewer persons injured during the same period. During those seven months of 1919, 115,665 dangerous conditions were abolished through the efforts of the safety section. Note the contrast with this management and the former private management of the railroads. The attitude of railroads as to accidents can be seen by the men who speak for them.

Charles J. Faulkner, counsel for the railroad companies operating 227,000 miles of railroad lines, opposed any kind of legislation for safety appliances. He testified before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House in 1914, when the safety on railroads bill was under consideration, that it was utterly impossible to regulate safety by statutory rules, and that in any case it was unwise for Congress to require the adoption of any device until it was proved to be safe and a practical appliance. In other words, he would not try a device to see if it was good, and it would be impossible to prove it was good without trying it.

W. J. Eck, signal engineer for the Southern Railroad, at the same hearing testified as to the high cost of putting in automatic signals. When asked if such action would save human lives he said: "There is without doubt a saving due to putting in automatic signals, due to the fact that wrecks and fatalities are prevented, but it is a saving you can not capitalize in any way."

NEED NO GUARANTY.

It is inconceivable that the railroads will need a guaranty from the Government with the increased business, increased rates, and the savings that will accrue from the unification of the terminals, stations, and reduction in organization, and other economies that have been suggested and put into effect during governmental control.

PROPAGANDA.

The railroads and those interested in their stocks and bonds have flooded the country with literature reciting how badly the railroads have been treated by the Interstate Commerce Commission and Congress and the legislatures of the several States; that the railroads have been starved. Many of the stockholders of the railroads believe this to be true. I challenge anyone to show any decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, any act of Congress or the State legislatures that will justify any such statement.

The J. P. Morgan Co. and other great financial interests have exploited many of the railroads. The New Haven, the Rock Island, Frisco, and Pere Marquette are recent examples of those who had the control of railroads squeezing out the small stockholders and exploiting the roads and making millions of dollars. There are hundreds of these cases that could be cited. They used to call this high finance, but now they are beginning to call it by the correct name—plain robbery—and making those responsible liable criminally. The same interests that exploited many of the railroads are now in control of practically all the railroads of the country. They have abandoned the bold course practices formerly used and are resorting to more refined methods and practices. The program that they intend to follow in the near future is first to ask for increased rates; second, make it necessary for some of the weaker roads to be thrown into the hands of receivers and then point to them as horrible examples, the victims of vicious legislation and unjust rulings. They will then demand another increase of rates. No sane man wants to starve the railroads. What benefit would anyone receive by doing them an injustice? An increase of freight rates of 25 per cent means, according to Director General Hines, a tax on the American consumer of $4,375,000,000—over $4,000,000,000, or considerably more than all the assessed property in Wisconsin, including all real estate, farms, and personal property of every kind.

I propose to give a few statistics as to the salaries being paid by railroads to the higher-ups as having a bearing on the question of the propriety of the Government guaranteeing the railroads profits and also on the question of whether the railroads have been starved.

GUARANTY COMES AFTER OPERATING EXPENSES.

The Government guaranty of profits to the railroad companies is given regardless of the cost or extravagance in operating the railroads. In this particular it is illuminating to see what some of the operating expenses of the railroad companies are, and in this connection I herewith give a list of the officials and attorneys of the Pennsylvania system who received salaries of $20,000 and in excess of that sum for the year 1917; also a list of the officials and attorneys of some of the other railroads who received a salary of $20,000 or more for the year of 1917. All of these officers, besides their salaries, receive annual passes on all the other railroads and boat lines for themselves and families, also express, telegraph franks, and sleeping-car privileges free for themselves and families, besides their own private car in many cases.

The following were the officials and attorneys of the Pennsylvania System who received salaries of $20,000 and in excess of that sum for the year 1917. These statistics regarding salaries are official, having been taken from the Government Railroad Wage Board:

Samuel S. Rea, president	$75,460
James J. Turner, vice president	40,620
W. W. Atterburry, vice president	40,000
W. Heyward Myers, vice president	35,200
Edward B. Taylor, vice president	31,235
G. L. Peck, vice president	30,030
George Dallas Dixon, vice president	30,000
D. T. McCabe, vice president	30,000
B. McKeen, vice president	25,020
W. Heyward Myers, vice president	25,000
J. M. Schoomaker, vice president	25,000
Henry Tatnall, vice president	25,000
James F. Fahnestock, treasurer	20,000
William Newell Bannard, special assistant to general manager	25,000
Thomas Rodd, chief engineer	21,080
Francis I. Gowen, general counsel	30,000
C. B. Heiseman, general counsel	20,000
Henderson & Burr, solicitors	29,700
Loech & Richards, solicitors	25,805
O'Brien, Boardman, Harper & Fox, counsel	26,500
G. S. Patterson, general solicitor	30,000
A. H. Strong, general attorney	20,000
McKenney & Flannery, solicitors	21,250

From the same official report it appears that the following general officers, receivers, and attorneys for class 1 railroads during the calendar year 1917 received a compensation of not less than $20,000 per annum, to wit:

	Compensation.
Aishton, Richard H., president, Chicago & North Western	$50,240.00
Atterbury, W. W., vice president in charge of operations, Pennsylvania	40,000.00
Auch, John F., vice president and traffic manager, Philadelphia & Reading	20,000.00
Baker, Botts, Parker & Garwood, attorneys, Southern Pacific	30,000.00
Bannard, Wm. Newell, special agent to general manager, Pennsylvania	25,060.00
Batchelder, F. C., president, Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal	22,015.00
Bell, M. L., general counsel, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co	59,486.45
Bernet, J. J., president and general manager, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	26,906.66
Berry, J. B., consulting engineer, Los Angeles & Salt Lake	23,600.00
Besler, W. G., president and general manager, Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey	50,210.00
Biddle, W. B., president, St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad	39,879.00
Bierd, W. G., president, Chicago & Alton	36,646.55
Biscoe, H. M., vice president, Boston & Albany	20,010.00
Blair, Joseph P., general counsel, Southern Pacific	34,500.00
Bledsoe, Samuel T., assistant general solicitor, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	20,000.00
Blendinger, F. L., vice president, Lehigh Valley	20,120.00
Bond, Hugh L., jr., general counsel and director, Baltimore & Ohio	25,290.00
Bowes, Frank B., vice president, Illinois Central	20,115.00
Brown, E. N., chairman board of directors, Pere Marquette	21,666.67
Brownell, Geo. F., vice president and general solicitor, Erie	49,610.00
Bruce, Helm, local counsel, Louisville & Nashville	27,770.00
Buckland, Edward G., vice president and general counsel, New York, New Haven & Hartford	22,699.99
Budd, Ralph, assistant to president, Great Northern	20,000.00
Burn, Charles W., general counsel, Northern Pacific	30,000.00
Burnham, C. G., vice president, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	31,249.98
Bush, B. F., president, Missouri Pacific	44,170.00
Bush, D. L., vice president, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	20,010.00
Butler, Pierce, counsel of Federal Valuation, Missouri Pacific	45,000.00
Byram, H. E., president, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	60,000.00
Byram, H. E., vice president, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	22,500.00
Calvin, Edgar E., president, Union Pacific	35,080.00
Campbell, Benjamin, senior vice president and director, New York, New Haven & Hartford	28,343.33
Capps, Charles R., first vice president and director, Seaboard Air Line	20,000.00
Carey & Kerr, general counsel, Spokane, Portland & Seattle	22,500.00
Carpenter, Myron J., president, Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern	25,040.00
Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, general counsel, Denver & Rio Grande	55,000.00
Carstensen, John, vice president, New York Central	35,000.00
Cary, Robert J., general counsel, New York Central	22,000.00
Chadbourne & Shores, counsel, Denver & Rio Grande	63,000.00

	Compensation.
Chambers, Edward, vice president, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	$25,000.00
Clark, James T., president, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	25,160.00
Coapman, E. H., vice president, Southern	30,150.00
Cooke, Delos W., vice president, Erie	25,826.67
Cooper, Thomas, assistant to president, Missouri Pacific	25,000.00
Cravath & Henderson, general counsel, St. Louis & San Francisco	20,000.00
Crowley, P. E., operating vice president, New York Central	25,000.00
Daly, C. F., vice president, New York Central	35,000.00
Darlow, E. R., president, Buffalo & Susquehanna	35,300.00
Davis, J. M., vice president, charge of operations and maintenance, Baltimore & Ohio	24,000.00
Dean, Richmond, vice president, Pullman Co	30,000.00
Depew, Chauncey M., chairman board of directors, New York Central	25,260.00
Dice, Agnew T., president, Philadelphia & Reading	35,000.00
Dickinson, J. M., receiver, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	120,732.90
Dixon, George Dallas, vice president in charge of traffic, Pensylvania	30,000.00
Donelly, Charles, assistant general counsel, Northern Pacific	20,000.00
Doran, Joseph I., general counsel, Norfolk & Western	20,310.00
Earling, A. J., president, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	75,319.00
Earling, H. B., vice president, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	20,000.00
Edson, J. A., president, Kansas City Southern	25,000.00
Elliott, Howard, director, president, and chairman, New York, New Haven & Hartford	37,381.69
Evans, W. F., general solicitor, St. Louis & San Francisco	25,000.00
Fahnestock, James F., treasurer, Pennsylvania	20,000.00
Farrell, J. D., president, Union Pacific	30,030.00
Felton, S. M., president, Chicago Great Western	40,259.96
Galloway, Charles William, general manager, Baltimore & Ohio	20,210.00
Gilman, L. C., president, Spokane, Portland & Seattle	30,000.00
Gorman, J. E., president, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	47,715.00
Gowan, Marcus L., general counsel, Pennsylvania Railroad	30,000.00
Gowen, Francis I., general counsel, Pennsylvania	30,000.00
Gray, C. R., chairman of board, Western Maryland Railway	32,960.00
Gruber, James M., vice president and general manager Great Northern	25,000.00
Hannaford, J. M., president, Northern Pacific	50,000.00
Hanson, Burton, general counsel, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	25,000.00
Harahan, W. J., president, Seaboard Air Line	40,857.00
Harden, A. T., vice president, New York Central	35,020.00
Harris, Albert H., vice president, New York Central	35,560.00
Harrison, Fairfax, president, Southern	50,500.00
Hawkins, W. A., general attorney, El Paso & Southwestern	25,000.00
Heiseman, C. B., general counsel, Pennsylvania Western	20,000.00
Henderson & Burr, solicitors, Pennsylvania System	29,700.00
Herbert, J. M., president, St. Louis Southwestern of Texas	20,343.36
Herrin, William F., vice president and chief counsel, Southern Pacific	38,170.00
Hill, Louis W., chairman, Great Northern	50,000.00
Hillard, Charles W., fourth vice president, St. Louis-San Francisco	20,000.00
Hines, Walker D., director, chairman, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	77,210.00
Holden, Hale, president and director, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	65,000.00
House, F. E., president and general manager, Duluth & Iron Range	34,645.00
Howard, E. A., vice president, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	20,000.00
Hughitt, Marvin, sr., chairman board of directors, Chicago & North Western	60,460.00
Hughitt, Marvin, jr., vice president, Chicago & North Western	25,050.00
Hungerford, L. S., general manager, Pullman Co	20,000.00
Huntington, C. W., president, Virginian Railway Co	20,660.00
Huntington, G. R., general manager, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	20,000.00
Hustis, James H., president, Boston & Maine	35,200.00
Hyser, Edward M., vice president and general counsel, Chicago & North Western Railway	36,260.00
Ingersoll, Howard L., assistant to president, New York Central	20,000.00
Inglis, Wm. W., vice president and manager, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	30,030.00
Jackson, Wm. J., receiver, Chicago & Eastern Illinois	27,000.00
James, Arthur Curtis, vice president, El Paso & Southwestern	26,650.00
Jeffery, E. T., chairman of board, Denver & Rio Grande	20,166.66
Jeffries, L. E., general counsel, Southern Railway	23,083.32
Jenney, Wm. S., vice president and general counsel, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad	31,383.98
Johnson, L. E., president, Missouri Pacific	60,090.00
Jungen, C. W., manager, Southern Pacific	21,500.00
Kearney, Ed F., president, Wabash	50,120.00
Keely, E. S., vice president, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	20,000.00
Kenney, Wm. P., vice president, Great Northern	22,500.00
Kerr, John B., president and general manager-director, New York, Ontario & Western Railway	20,230.00
Kramer, Le Roy, vice president, Pullman Co	24,000.00
Kruttschnitt, J., chairman of executive committee of board of directors, Southern Pacific Transportation System	88,860.00
Kurn, J. M., president, Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	20,000.00
Lamb, E. T., president, Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic	25,110.00
Lancaster, J. L., president and receiver, Texas & Pacific	20,470.00
Lathrop, Gardiner, general solicitor, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	25,000.00
Lawton-Cunningham, general and division counsel, Central of Georgia	21,000.00
Ledyard, H. B., chairman board of directors, Michigan Central	30,240.00
Levey, Chas. M., president, the Western Pacific	25,420.00
Levy, Edw. D., first vice president and general manager, St. Louis & San Francisco	27,600.00
Lincoln, Robt. T., chairman board of directors, Pullman Co	$25,300.00
Lindley, E. C., vice president, director, and general manager, Great Northern	20,000.00
Loech & Richards, solicitors, Pennsylvania	25,805.00
Loomis, E. E., president, Lehigh Valley	44,287.18
Loomis, N. J., general solicitor, Union Pacific	20,000.00
Loree, L. F., president, Delaware & Hudson	50,800.00
Loree, L. F., chairman board and executive committee, the Kansas City Southern	30,825.00
Lovett, A. S., chairman executive committe, Union Pacific	104,104.16
Lyford, Will H., general counsel to receiver, Chicago & Eastern Illinois	24,040.00
McAllister, Henry, jr., general counsel, Denver & Rio Grande	55,000.00
McCabe, D. T., vice president, Pennsylvania	30,000.00
McChesney, W. S., president, Terminal Railroad Association, St. Louis	22,450.00
McCormack, E. O., vice president of traffic, Southern Pacific	30,200.00
McDonald, A. D., vice president and controller, Southern Pacific	26,250.00
McDonald, Morris, president, Maine Central	35,735.12
McGonagle, William A., president and general manager, Duluth, Missabe & Northern	21,000.00
McKeen, B., vice president, Pennsylvania Lines	25,020.00
McKenna, E. W., member conference committee, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	20,000.00
Maher, N. D, vice president of operations, Norfolk & Western	36,350.00
Markham, C. H., president, Illinois Central	60,555.00
Martin, W. L., vice president and traffic manager, Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie	20,160.00
Middleton, J. A., vice president, Lehigh Valley	30,445.00
Minnis, James L., vice president and general solicitor, Wabash	20,833.33
Mudge, H. U., president, Denver & Rio Grande	43,232.00
Myers, W. Heyward, vice president, Pennsylvania	25,000.00
Noonan, William T., president, Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	50,000.00
O'Brien, Boardman, Harper & Fox, counsel, Pennsylvania	26,500.00
Pardee, Dwight W., secretary, New York Central	21,500.00
Patterson, G. S., general solicitor, Pennsylvania	30,000.00
Platt, H. V., vice president and general manager, Union Pacific	20,000.00
Pearson, Edw. J., president, New York, New Haven & Hartford	40,000.00
Peck, G. L., fourth vice president, Pennsylvania	30,030.00
Pennington, E., president, Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie	52,723.34
Peters, Ralph, president, Long Island	30,470.00
Pierce, Winslow S., general counsel, Wabash	24,000.00
Place, Ira A., vice president, New York Central Lines	35,150.00
Potter, Mark W., president, Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio	20,000.00
Randolph, Epes, president, Arizona Eastern	26,465.00
Rea, Samuel, president, Pennsylvania	75,460.00
Reed, J. H., president and director, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23,562.00
Ridgway, A. C., vice president, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	25,390.00
Rine, E. M., vice president and general manager, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	33,373.33
Ripley, Ed. P., president, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	75,400.00
Robertson, Alexander, vice president, Missouri Pacific	25,869.55
Rodd, Thomas, chief engineer, Pennsylvania Lines West	21,080.00
Ross, Walter L., president and receiver, Toledo, St. Louis & Western	25,090.00
Ruhlender, Henry, chairman board of directors, St. Louis & San Francisco	40,000.00
Runnells, John S., president, Pullman Co	60,500.00
Russel, Henry, vice president, Michigan Central	20,095.00
Schaff, Charles E., receiver and president, Missouri, Kansas & Texas	43,000.00
Schoomaker, J. M., vice president, Pennsylvania	25,000.00
Schumaker, Thomas M., president, El Paso & Southwestern	60,150.00
Scott, W. B., president, Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steamship	27,245.00
Segar, C. B., vice president and comptroller, Union Pacific	37,016.87
Sewall, E. D., vice president, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	20,160.00
Seymour, M. V., counsel, St. Paul Union Depot	27,000.00
Scott, William R., vice president and general manager, Southern Pacific	23,766.67
Shriver, G. M., vice president, Baltimore & Ohio	30,250.00
Sloan, George T., first vice president, Northern Pacific	35,120.00
Smith, A. H., president, New York Central	78,360.00
Smith, Milton H., president, Louisville & Nashville	20,639.09
Spence, L. F., director of traffic, Southern Pacific	36,525.00
Spencer, O. M., general counsel, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	27,123.28
Sproule, William, president, Southern Pacific	62,036.67
Stevens, George W., president, Chesapeake & Ohio	31,873.26
Stone, A. J., vice president, Erie	29,070.00
Storey, W. B., vice president, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	32,950.00
Strong, A. H., general attorney, Pennsylvania	20,000.00
Slade, George T., first vice president, Northern Pacific	35,120.00
Tatnall, Henry, vice president, Pennsylvania	35,200.00
Taylor, Edw. B., vice president, Pennsylvania Lines West	31,235.00
Thomas, E. B., chairman of board, Lehigh Valley	50,880.00
Thompson, Arthur W., vice president, Baltimore & Ohio	30,510.00
Todd, Percy R., president, Bangor & Aroostook	30,395.00
Trabue, Doolan & Cox, district attorneys for Kentucky, Illinois Central	27,720.00
Trusdale, William H., president, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	75,399.88
Trumbull, Frank, chairman of board, Chesapeake & Ohio	26,738.97
Turner, James J., senior vice president, Pennsylvania Lines West	40,620.00
Underwood, F. D., president and chairman executive committee, Erie	77,950.00
Utley, E. H., vice president and general manager, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20,867.12
Warfield, S. Davies, chairman of board, Seaboard Air Line	50,000.00
Waterhouse, Frank, foreign freight agent, Union Pacific	24,000.00

	Compensation.
Williams, W. N., vice president, Delaware & Hudson	$20,636.66
Williams, Henry R., vice president, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	31,117.00
Winburn, W. A., president, Central of Georgia	21,855.00
Winchell, B. L., director of traffic, Union Pacific	36,000.00
Woodworth, James G., second vice president, Northern Pacific	22,500.00
Worcester, H. A., vice president and general manager, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	22,395.00
Young, J. H., president and director, Norfolk Southern	26,020.00
McKenney & Flannery, solicitors, Pennsylvania	21,250.00

SALARIES OF THE RAILROAD OFFICIALS COMPARED WITH PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

It is interesting to compare the salaries of the officers and attorneys of the railroad companies with the salaries of Government officials. This comparison is proper and legitimate if the Government of the United States is going to guarantee the profits of the railroad companies the way this bill provides.

The justices of the Supreme Court of the United States receive $14,500 per year.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives receives $12,000 per year.

The United States Senators and Representatives in Congress receive $7,500 per year.

Judges of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin receive $7,500 per year.

The governor of Wisconsin receives $5,000 per year.

The attorney general of the State of Wisconsin receives $5,000 per year.

VALIDATES RAILROAD SECURITIES.

There are other objections to the Esch bill which have been gone into by those who are opposing it which seem like valid objections. The objection is raised that this bill validates all railroad securities whether such securities are fictitious and based upon watered stock or not.

A commission appointed under an act of Congress is now ascertaining the value of the railroads of the United States. It has been engaged in that work for several years and will soon report. It has been estimated by reliable economists that there is from five to eight billion dollars of water represented by stocks and bonds. Whether this is correct or not, no one can speak positively until the valuation of railroads is completed. It is a well-known fact that the railroads made a most bitter fight on the legislation proposing to make this valuation.

The commission making the valuation have already the tentative valuation of 52 of the smaller railroad systems, which I will have published as a part of my remarks. An examination of these figures will disclose that these 52 roads could be reproduced new for $304,439,491, while these same roads are charged up on their books for stocks and bonds issued to the amount of $512,333,636. The difference between these figures is water. In other words, the real value of these 52 railroads is a little less than three-fifths of the aggregate amount of their stocks and bonds. The figures also disclose that these railroads could be reproduced in as good condition as they now are for a little less than one-half of their book-value investment account.

Name of carrier.	Cost of reproduction, new.	Cost of reproduction, less depreciation.	Investment account as stated by carrier.
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic R. R.	$24,154,998	$19,408,810	$53,325,752
Alabama Terminal R. R. Co.			6,681,361
Georgia Terminal Co.			4,870,082
Alabama Northern Ry. Co.	104,053	79,004	
Albany Passenger Terminal Co.	101,272	95,057	104,184
Bowden Ry. Co.	118,874	93,043	136,709
Death Valley R. R. Co.	359,726	346,257	365,962
Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern Ry.	22,247,890	17,561,158	24,927,762
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry.	36,418,605	27,899,986	18,643,455
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Ry.			22,433,010
Joliet & Blue Island R. R.			100,000
Carolina R. R. Co.	192,057	153,462	90,600
Flint River & Northeastern R. R.	239,547	191,792	235,925
Fitzgerald, Ocilla & Broxton R. R.	101,393	68,380	466,952
Georgia Northern Ry.	851,275	665,891	912,145
Green County R. R.	151,591	119,499	131,600
Georgia, Southern & Florida Ry.	10,297,657	7,690,371	12,273,374
Carolina & Yadkin River Ry. Co.	671,800	602,299	3,167,393
Dover & South Bound R. R.	230,857	160,551	79,776
Hampton & Branchville R. R. & Lumber Co.	227,822	163,457	138,275
Tampa & Jacksonville Ry.	575,274	444,800	1,160,394
Hawkinsville & Florida Southern Ry.	1,144,728	864,766	703,529
Norfolk Southern R. R. Co.	24,067,374	19,800,019	21,056,699
Atlantic & North Carolina R. R.			1,943,945
Carthage & Pinehurst R. R. Co.			106,900
Kinston Carolina R. R. & Lumber Co.	219,012	145,423	36,067
Kansas City Southern Ry. and subsidiaries	44,194,645	36,495,757	99,578,383
San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R.	43,127,960	35,701,567	76,391,598
Missouri Southern R. R.	920,912	770,945	802,484
Louisville & Wadley R. R.	159,427	126,970	106,053
Macon & Birmingham Ry.	1,828,873	1,437,961	1,006,230
New Orleans, Texas & Mexico R. R.	7,668,975	6,471,981	12,194,231
Rome & Northern R. R.	316,994	261,835	317,155
Quincy Western R. R.	$71,206	$47,415	$79,817
Texas Midland R. R.	3,382,004	2,527,417	2,748,171
St. John & Ophir R. R.	127,414	110,103	139,161
Toole Valley Ry.	201,746	164,319	346,225
Tonopah & Tidewater Ry.	3,038,896	2,439,145	4,215,947
Ray & Gila Valley	582,414	503,489	1,095,284
Alabama Central Ry.	85,428	68,482	96,016
Mississippi Eastern Ry.	202,350	189,790	173,476
Central Railway of Arkansas	213,276	182,582	251,062
Wadley Southern Ry.	1,029,871	769,314	1,470,436
Sylvania & Girard R. R. Co.	142,508	109,191	
Sylvania Central Ry. Co.			75,000
Western Pacific Ry.	58,779,833	53,810,633	156,318,136
Winston-Salem Southbound R. R.	5,121,188	4,753,006	5,598,558
Wrightsville & Tennile R. R.	1,563,556	1,189,617	899,097
Arizona Southern R. R.	429,717	313,526	843,589
New Mexico Midland R. R.	147,156	110,271	150,000
Mississippi & Bonne Terre Ry.	3,957,247	3,144,093	2,579,099
St. Francois County R. R.	226,301	162,633	374,517
Cimarron & Northwestern Ry.	297,528	206,622	269,431
Joplin Union Depot Co.	433,208	406,363	553,527
Talbotton R. R.	80,791	64,110	66,930
Northern Dakota Ry.	214,390	156,392	215,870
Savannah & Northwestern Ry.	1,776,219	1,492,616	2,980,764
Santa Fe, Raton & Eastern R. R.			598,548
Evansville & Indianapolis R. R.			4,327,585
Farmers Grain & Shipping Co.	830,511	635,527	650,335
Brandon, Devils Lake & Southern	194,054	150,731	184,583
Fernwood & Gulf R. R.	661,141	522,752	605,855
Total for 52 roads	304,439,491	251,965,179	512,333,636

I think, therefore, that this bill should not commit the Government to any scheme whereby railroad securities are validated.

For the reasons that I have given in the brief statement that I have made, Mr. Speaker, I am constrained to vote against the Esch bill.

Treaty of Peace with Germany.

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN K. SHIELDS,

OF TENNESSEE,

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Wednesday, November 19, 1919.

The Senate had under consideration the treaty of peace with Germany.

Mr. SHIELDS. Mr. President, the covenant of the league of nations constitutes part 1 of the proposed treaty with Germany and other nations, although it is really a distinct and separate matter.

While the organization created is styled "a league of nations," it is, in fact, a political corporate entity—a superstate. It is a government of governments and an alliance of many nations combined. In form it is an autocratic oligarchy, a government composed of a few members, distinguished from a monarchy only by the fact that in the latter all political powers are lodged in one individual.

The organic law of this oligarchy was framed and promulgated by five of the great powers of the world, styling themselves "the principal allied and associated powers"—the British Empire, Japan, and Italy, two Empires and a Kingdom, and the United States and France, two Republics—in secret session, and so constituted that they have and will for all time retain and exercise control of it.

THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE.

Mr. President, in order properly to present the questions I propose to discuss at this time I will, as briefly as possible, state the provisions of the covenant. They ought to be read by every American.

The political machinery provided consists of an assembly and of a council and permanent secretary general.

The council is composed of nine members—five permanent members to be appointed by the British Empire, Japan, Italy, the United States, and France, one each; and four temporary members to be appointed by the King of Spain, the King of Greece, the King of the Belgians, and the Governments of Brazil and Switzerland, one each, whom the permanent members have the influence to have removed and others elected in their places from time to time.

The assembly is composed of three representatives—with one vote—of all the original members of the league, as follows: United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, China, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hejaz, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, Czecho-Slovakia, and Uruguay. The Argentine Republic, Chili, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela are invited to become members; and any fully self-governing State, dominion, or colony may be admitted by a two-thirds vote of the assembly and qualifying as prescribed by the assembly in regard to military, naval, and air forces and armaments.

The secretary general is elected by the assembly. All positions are open to men and women. The members of the assembly and council and the secretary general are officers of the league and not of the governments appointing them. They act without the sanction of oath, without bond, and uncontrolled by any code of laws. It is a government of men and not of laws. Geneva, Switzerland, is the capital of the league. The action of the assembly and council must, in some instances, be unanimous and in others by a majority of members represented at the meeting, but parties interested in a dispute can not vote.

Diplomatic privileges and immunities common to the representatives of sovereign States are given the officials of the league.

SOVEREIGN POWERS DELEGATED.

Executive, legislative, and judicial powers—sovereign powers exercised by independent governments—are conferred on the council and the assembly—chiefly the council—in broad and general terms common to constitutions, and the construction of them is left to these bodies—no other power being authorized to do so—without appeal or review. They are broadly empowered "to deal with any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world."

The express powers conferred include those of organization, procedure, constitution of a commission on military, naval, and air matters, action deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations and circumstances affecting international relations which threaten to disturb international peace; jurisdiction over disputes likely to lead to rupture between nations, and of those suitable for arbitration, such as interpretation of treaties; questions of international law and existence of facts which constitute a breach of international obligations; reparation to be made under certain circumstances and steps to give effect to awards made; plans for the adoption of a court of international justice; disputes which are likely to lead to a rupture which are not submitted to arbitration, and steps necessary for the maintenance of right and justice exclusive of those found by the council to arise out of a matter which, by international law, is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of a party; to recommend to the Governments concerned what effective military, naval, or air forces the members shall contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the league; to inquire into disputes between nations not members of the league; make recommendations and, if those recommendations are not complied with, to take such measures as will prevent hostilities and result in the settlement of disputes; to supervise treaties in existence and to be made between members of the league; to appoint mandatories to govern backward nations, including the overseas African colonies of Germany and portions of the Ottoman Empire, their powers to be determined by the council, to whom they shall report; to formulate plans for the reduction of national armaments of the members of the league; general supervision over labor, and the execution of agreements concerning traffic in women and children, opium, and other dangerous drugs; the supervision of trade in arms and ammunition where necessary in the common interest; to make provisions for freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of the members of the league.

Mr. President, the members of the league further agree and undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all of its members; to take such action when war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the members of the league or not, as may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations; to consider the action of any member that may resort to war in disregard of the covenants of the league to have committed an act of war against all other members and to immediately subject such members to the severance of all trade or financial relations and its nationals from all intercourse—personal, financial, or commercial—with those of the covenant-breaking State, the council to recommend to the members what effective military, naval, or air forces they shall contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the league; and to support one another in the financial and economic measures which should be taken in order to minimize loss and inconvenience and in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number, and afford passage through their territories to forces of the league.

These are powers that no nation or group of nations has ever exercised and an alliance of nations beyond anything before contemplated.

The delegation of these vast and comprehensive powers to the league by the member nations is necessarily a surrender of their sovereignty and independence to that extent, for they are powers which can not be vested in and exercised by two governments at the same time. While all the powers of government are not conferred, those that are delegated are sovereign and such as are exercised only by sovereign nations.

The constitutionality, or rather the unconstitutionality, of the delegation of the powers of the Federal Government has been ably argued, and I do not propose to go into that subject. I concur fully in the position that the President and the Senate under the treaty-making power have no authority to delegate or abdicate the powers or sovereignty of our Government, as proposed in the covenant.

AN ENTANGLING ALLIANCE.

Mr. President, the subject which I now wish to discuss in the limited time at my command is the startling proposition proposed in the covenant of the league of nations that we abandon the fixed policy of the United States against entangling alliances with foreign nations and intervention in their political affairs which the founders of our Government adopted contemporaneously with the establishment of our independence, a policy which has been pursued so long and so uniformly that it has become a part of the organic law controlling our foreign relations. This, in my opinion, is the most important, vital, and fundamental objection to the United States becoming a member of the league of nations and a party to the proposed alliance of more than one-half of the nations of the world, with all the obligations and responsibilities provided for in the covenant. Therefore, without proper reservations to protect us from the dangers which are inseparably connected with that course, I can not vote for the approval and ratification of the treaty under consideration.

FOUNDERS OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Mr. President, the magnificent statesmen who planned the Government of the United States, drafted its incomparable Constitution, and launched the Nation as a free, sovereign, and independent power stand out as the wisest and greatest publicists history records in any country in any age. Their work and their wisdom were not only gratefully acknowledged and appreciated by the people of the United States but challenged the admiration of the world. The Government they created and organized "by the people, of the people, and for the people" is without a parallel in human annals. As a representative Republic, founded upon the principle of government by consent of the governed and for the maintenance of civil liberty, it excels all others. The wisdom and prophetic vision of the great statesmen to whom we owe all this must ever be a beacon light for us to follow. Their successors in the highest offices in the gift of the people have been equally able and wise, and their precepts and advice are also entitled to our renewed earnest consideration.

The Confederation of the States in February, 1778, negotiated with France the only treaty of alliance, defensive and offensive, which this country has ever made with a European nation, a step which involved us in so many difficulties that it was abrogated in 1798.

Our statesmen of that day were so aroused to the dangers of complicating our country with the strifes, jealousies, and political intrigues of European nations and ever-recurring, if not constant, wars that have always prevailed among them concerning dynastic successions and extensions of territory that they then adopted our traditional policy of nonintervention in the affairs of other countries, and we have religiously and consistently refrained from interference in European affairs and entangling alliances with foreign Governments from that day down to the present. No man will deny that just such a policy has contributed preeminently to the greatness, the wealth, the prosperity, and the peace of our people. There have been during that time more than 60 wars in Europe, to say nothing of the dozen or more now being waged there, from which we have escaped unhurt. The numerous nations of

Europe, Asia, and Africa, with the exception of Great Britain, are foreign to us in race, language, religion, form of government, traditions, and aspirations; we have nothing in common with them. They are filled with passions and prejudices growing out of racial, religious, and political differences centuries old. Their congested populations have always overflown their boundaries and caused them to struggle for other lands for their support. These conditions exist to-day, aggravated by the machinations and activities of socialists, syndicalists, soviets, and anarchists, and there is no probability that there will be any change for the better in the near future. This was plainly evident in the struggles that took place at the peace conference in Paris and are still there waged for the annexation of territories and peoples without their consent.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VIEW OF CONDITIONS.

President Wilson was firmly impressed with these conditions when, in a speech in Boston on his return to America in February last, he said:

But you understand that the nations of Europe have again and again clashed with one another in competitive interest. It is impossible for men to forget those sharp issues that were drawn between them in times past. It is impossible for men to believe that all ambitions have all of a sudden been foregone. They remember territory that was coveted; they remember rights that it was attempted to extort; they remember political ambitions which it was attempted to realize. And while they believe that men have come into a different temper, they can not forget these things, and so they do not resort to one another for a dispassionate view of the matters in controversy.

There is now in the United States and in Europe a movement by the supporters of the league to have us accept a mandate for the Ottoman Empire and Armenia for five years, which would require an army of 250,000 men and an expense of $1,000,000,000 a year. Are you willing to sacrifice the lives of thousands of American boys for the benefit of the Turks and Armenians? That is what will be demanded of us if we become a party to this far-reaching alliance.

Mr. President, I can not in my own language fitly set forth the earnestness of our statesmen in announcing and urging upon America this wise policy of noninterference and nonintervention in European political affairs, and I must incur the charge of tediousness by giving their pronouncements in their own words.

JEFFERSON'S WARNING AND WASHINGTON'S COUNSEL.

Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to Mr. Gerry in 1779, said:

I am for free commerce with all nations, and political connections with none; I am for not linking ourselves by new treaties with the quarrels of Europe, or entering the field of slaughter to preserve their balance, or to join in the confederacy of kings to war against the principles of liberty. The first object of my heart is my own country.

George Washington, whose memory will ever be sacred to all Americans, in his Farewell Address to the American people, September, 1796, announced the great policy which should control the United States in foreign affairs in these words:

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. * * *

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop. Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none, or a very remote, relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities. Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. * * *

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice? It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world. * * *

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies. * * *

Constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

Mr. President, how well the advice given by the great Washington applies to the present time! The conditions are the same and the reasons given by him for such policy are to be found in the present chaotic conditions of European countries.

Thomas Jefferson in his inaugural address, March 4, 1801, said:

Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

In a letter to President Monroe, June, 1823, he said:

Do what is right, leaving the people of Europe to act their follies and crimes among themselves, while we pursue in good faith the paths of peace and prosperity.

And, again, he said:

For us to attempt by war to reform all Europe, and bring them to principles of morality and a respect for the equal rights of all nations, would show us to be only maniacs.

President Monroe in his message to Congress, December 2, 1823, said:

Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early state of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of the powers.

President John Quincy Adams said in a like message, March 15, 1826:

Reasoning upon the state of things, from the sound and judicious principles of Washington, must we not say that the period which he predicted was not far off has arrived that America has a set of primary interests which have none or a remote relation to Europe; that the interference of Europe therefore in those concerned should be spontaneously withheld by her upon the same principles that we have never interfered with hers.

JACKSON, POLK, AND JOHNSON.

President Andrew Jackson, in his fourth message to Congress, December 4, 1832, said:

Our best wishes on all occasions, our good offices when required, will be offered to promote the domestic tranquillity and foreign peace of all nations with whom we have any intercourse. Any intervention in their affairs further than this, even by an expression of official opinion, is contrary to our principles of international politics and will always be avoided.

President James K. Polk clearly and positively reaffirmed the policy of nonintervention, as declared by Washington, in his first annual message, December, 1845.

President Andrew Johnson, in his first message, December 4, 1865, said:

Under any circumstances our great extent of territory and variety of climate, producing almost everything that is necessary for the wants and even the comforts of man, make us singularly independent of the warring policy of foreign powers, and protect us against every temptation to entangling alliances while * * * the strength that comes from harmony will be our best security against nations who feel power and forget right.

President Grover Cleveland said:

The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the traditions, and the prosperity of our Republic. It is the policy of independence, favored by our position, and defended by our known love of justice and by our own power. It is the policy of peace suitable to our interests. It is the policy of Monroe and of Washington and Jefferson: "Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliance with none."

Mr. President, there are other pronouncements in accord with these in the messages and official documents of John Adams, James Madison, Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, and Millard Fillmore and their great Secretaries of State, but it would extend these remarks too long to quote from them all. I have only read enough to show that this policy has been persisted in throughout our entire history, and my embarrassment in the selection has been in the wealth of material which the records of our country afford.

CONDITIONS THE SAME.

Mr. President, it is argued that conditions and times have changed since the days when these wise and prudent utterances were made and our foreign policy adopted, and that we are now a world power and must take our part in the world's concerns. The assumption of facts is untrue and the argument made unsound. The conditions are now the same, and the principles upon which our policy is founded are applicable for all time.

Above all things, human nature is unchanged, and the greed, ambitions, and passions of men are the same.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S AMERICAN POLICY.

President Cleveland in his Venezuelan message, speaking of the Monroe doctrine, which is the corollary of that of nonintervention, and answering the contention of Great Britain that the reasons justifying its annunciation by President Monroe were inapplicable "to the state of things in which we live at the present day," said:

Without attempting extended argument in reply to these positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a Nation, and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life, and can not become obsolete while our Republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the Governments of the Old World, and a subject for our absolute noninterference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and their Government.

PRESIDENT WILSON DECLARED HIMSELF.

President Wilson was in full accord with Grover Cleveland—that there was no change of conditions justifying our abandonment of the policy of "nonintervention"—when in his speech in Washington on May 6, 1914, he said:

There are just as vital things stirring now that concern the existence of the Nation as were stirring then—to wit, in Washington's time—and every man who worthily stands in this presence should examine himself and see whether he has the full conception of what it means. America should live her own life. Washington saw it when he wrote his Farewell Address. It was not merely because of passing and transient circumstances that Washington said we must keep from entangling alliances. It was because he saw that no country had yet set its face in the same direction in which America had set her face. We can not form alliances with those who are not going our way, and in our might and in the confidence and definiteness of our own purpose we need not and we should not form alliances with any nation in the world. Those who are right, those who study their consciences in determining their policy, those who hold their honor higher than their advantages, do not need alliances. When we go out from this presence we ought to take the idea with us that we, too, are devoted to the purpose of enabling America to live her own life, to be the justest, the most progressive, the most honorable, the most enlightened Nation in the world.

In his speech in New York, January 27, 1916, he said:

America has always stood resolutely and absolutely for the right of every people to determine its own destiny and its own affairs. I am so absolute a disciple of that doctrine that I am ready to do that thing and observe that principle in dealing with the troubled affairs of our distressed neighbor to the south. And similarly it is the passion of America to be permitted to live her own life according to her own principle. The only thing that she profoundly resents, or will ever profoundly resent, is having her life and freedom interfered with. Those are the terms of self-respect upon which we deal with one another as individuals, and those are the terms of self-respect upon which nations deal with one another.

And, again, at Des Moines, Iowa, February 1, 1916, referring to the probability of our entering the World War, he said:

There are actually men in America who are preaching war, who are preaching the duty of the United States to do what it never would before—seek entanglement in the controversies which have arisen on the other side of the water, abandon its habitual and traditional policy, and deliberately engage in the conflict which is now engulfing the rest of the world. I do not know what the standard of citizenship of these gentleman may be. I only know that I, for one, can not subscribe to those sentiments.

WHEN THE AMERICAN POLICY WAS CHALLENGED.

Mr. President, the policy of nonintervention in the affairs of European nations came acutely before the Congress in 1852, on the occasion of the visit of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, to this country for the purpose of inducing the United States to aid the Hungarians in their revolt against Austria, in the consideration of resolutions concerning this matter introduced in the Senate and the House.

A great many of the Senators and Representatives in the two Houses engaged in the discussion. Those from Tennessee were particularly prominent. They were able men, and some of the greatest and most learned lawyers and statesmen the great State which I have the honor in part to here represent has produced. I have read their speeches on that occasion with the greatest interest, and it is deeply gratifying that in my course here I find myself thinking the same way and following in their illustrious footsteps, which I am content to do.

The greater part of the discussion concerned a resolution introduced by Senator Clarke, of Rhode Island, which reaffirmed adherence to the counsel of Washington as interpreted by Jefferson and reannounced by every succeeding Chief Executive and indorsed by every Congress when the issue was presented.

TRUE AMERICANS FROM TENNESSEE.

John Bell and James C. Jones, Senators from Tennessee, warmly supported that resolution.

Senator Bell made an exhaustive argument and a most illuminating and complete statement of the conditions existent in Europe and characteristic of European institutions. Of the resolutions declaratory of the American principle he said:

They are declarations of principles of deep, vital, lasting importance, involving the interests, the peace, the honor, the safety, the dignity of the Nation. Is it not true that a recurrence to the ancient usages, habits, principles, and doctrines of this Government is often conducive to the public interest? May we not by a recurrence to those principles learn a lesson of wisdom, judging by the experience of the past, by which we may be guided? * * * I come to a different conclusion from those who are of the opinion that there will be no war within any short period. There are too many causes of discord; too many jealousies; too many outcast, intriguing, and influential dynasties; too many rival interests; too many great armies ready to take the field, and, withal, the never-dying ambition and thirst for dynastic and national aggrandizement to allow any faith in the hypothesis of continued peace. * * * Well may we invoke the spirit and counsels of Washington to inspire us with wisdom and kindle once more in our bosoms the flame of Revolutionary patriotism.

Senator James C. Jones, in a speech full of ardent sentiment of patriotic devotion, said:

Every man here in this country has an inheritance in the fame and memory of George Washington; no American would sacrifice his interest in that glorious legacy but with his life. * * * When we shall have made our own people entirely happy and prosperous, when the Treasury shall be overflowed, when the Navy shall find nothing to do, when the Army shall become a burden upon our hands, then we might go out and fight the battles of other peoples. But first let us establish ourselves upon a basis not only honorable but safe and perpetual.

The Representatives in the House from Tennessee were in full accord with the Senators.

Andrew Johnson, while he did not participate in the discussion, showed where he stood by his votes, which included opposition to the principle of intervention even to the extent of declining to receive Kossuth on the floor of the House.

THE STAR OF WASHINGTON.

Col. John H. Savage, with the blunt, straightforward force which characterized his long public career in Tennessee and for Tennessee as a soldier and as a Representative, said:

It is right that we deal honestly with Kossuth. I confess, for myself, I have not the ingenuity to pay a compliment to his person and a curse to his principles by the same act. I am the representative of a portion of the people of Tennessee. I have been sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and I am willing to perish in a struggle for that purpose whenever an Almighty Providence shall so decree. I have not been sworn to support the constitution of Hungary, or to go on any crusade for the world's liberty. I am not willing to imperil the interests I have sworn to guard by an interference with the affairs of European States. I am an American. I want no new light to shine on my pathway in politics. The star of Washington has lost to my vision none of its charms and brilliancy. It rose in glory with the birth of our Government to shine eternal and unchanging from horizon to horizon of our political life. My feet shall follow but one path; my eyes shall see but one light, although many others may glitter in the heavens. Although many stars there may be to shine upon man's gloomy way and doubtful destiny, yet other lights have come—not stars of an age or of eternity, but airy, insubstantial things, illusions, meteors of the moment that have risen in the dark—we know not whence nor how—whose only glory is in their fall. Sir, I am content with the history of my Government. It is a lesson of wisdom. I want no new apostle, no new Bible, no new faith. I would not alter one syllable of these things I cherish in my country as my American legacy.

Gen. William Cullom spoke from the heart of Tennessee for that day. He said:

A new and dangerous doctrine has been shadowed forth through the speeches of gentlemen from which, as an American, I instinctively turn. My American pride has impelled me to take my stand where shall be my last intrenchment, my own country. Ours is justly called a model republican Government. Its enemies point to it as a mere experiment. An experiment it will prove without desired results, if your quacks are permitted to practice upon it their own conception. Gentlemen, too, have pointed to it as a beacon light to which the world has turned its eyes in the struggles of peoples for liberty against despotism. May the great light be maintained always steady, always constant. In the hands of so-called progressive gentlemen it would be a mere jack-o'-lantern leading into quagmires and marshes. I am not prepared to commit this country by my vote to the new and dangerous policy of espousing the quarrels and wars of other and foreign governments. I am for maintaining our national honor and rights at any and all times, be the consequences what they may. I adhere to the sacred axiom—"Friendship with all nations, entangling alliance with none." I am here, sir, to do homage to no man living. I am no man worshiper. If I were, the real patriots of my own country would have my first adoration. In the language of another, on a solemn occasion, "I bow the knee to no power save God Almighty." I lick the dust from no man's feet. I care not what his trappings of rank or possession of political power may be. I am an American. I am a Tennesseean.

ISHAM G. HARRIS DEVOTED TO THE DOCTRINE.

Isham G. Harris, afterward governor and Senator, always a man of action and constructive genius in the politics of his State and Nation, whose democracy and patriotism no man ever doubted, proposed an amendment to the resolution welcoming Kossuth which instructed the committee conducting the guest to the House floor to inform him that the settled policy of this Government is "friendship with all nations, entangling alliance with none." In a brief speech he said:

While I am as ready as any gentleman to extend to Kossuth a personal compliment, I am equally ready to resist to the last extremity on this floor any attempt to commit this Government to desertion of the principle of nonintervention which we have cherished from the earliest infancy of our Government until this hour. The principles and policy which were necessary for the healthful development of our young Republic are just as essential now, and will be ever hereafter, to protect its purity and guarantee its power.

Mr. President, I have given the utterances of some of the greatest Tennesseeans and most illustrious Americans—three of them were Presidents of the United States, five United States Senators, and five governors of my great State, and the others Representatives of national reputation.

Mr. President, I know of no greater privilege and seek no higher honor than to conform my views of my duty to my country to those of these great Tennesseeans. They were the descendants and representatives of descendants of the frontiersmen who, under John Sevier, crossed the mountains and whipped the British and their Tory allies at King's Mountain, and the sons and grandsons of those other gallant Tennesseeans who, under Andrew Jackson, destroyed Packenham's army of peninsula veterans marching against New Orleans with the brutal battle cry "Beauty and booty." When I agree with them I have renewed confidence in the integrity and patriotism of my course and the consciousness of a duty to my country and my State faithfully performed.

Mr. President, it is unnecessary for me to restate the reasons for this wise policy of nonintervention and nonentangling alliances. They have been fully stated by our greatest statesmen. The political conditions of Europe are the same as they were, unless more forbidding, when this policy was adopted by Washington and his successors and approved by our present distinguished Chief Executive. President Cleveland and President Wilson have both said that they were to be followed and observed so long as our Government endured. We have grown great, prosperous, and strong, and have been blessed with peace under this policy. Why should we abandon it and become a party to an alliance with obligations and dangers greater than any known to history and conceded to be an experiment of a most doubtful character, fraught with probabilities of most disastrous consequences to our Government and to our people? Why should we in this way imperil the safety, tranquillity, and happiness of our country for the sole benefit of other people? Why should we surrender our proud position of a free, sovereign, and independent people for that of a subject nation? We have been furnished with no satisfactory reasons for such a radical change in the fixed policy of our country. We must act upon our own judgment and determine whether we shall follow the advice of the founders of our Government and our great statesmen of succeeding days or abandon it for a new and unheard-of policy given birth in a council in Paris, dominated by the representatives of four foreign powers, all controlled by selfish motives adverse to our interests. I have chosen to follow and be governed by the American doctrine proclaimed in America for Americans.

CONSTITUTIONAL DUTIES OF SENATORS.

Mr. President, I have heard read from the desk the letter of the President to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK], in which he says:

I sincerely hope that the friends and supporters of the treaty will vote against the Lodge resolution of ratification—

meaning the resolution formulated by the Committee on Foreign Relations and presented by the chairman, containing the reservations approved by a majority of the Senate.

When the Constitution of the United States was framed, in the first draft the power of declaring war was vested in the Congress, and that of making peace was conferred upon the Senate. Afterwards, when it was considered that foreign affairs were within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government and the Senators were representatives of the several States, and treaties could be negotiated with more facility by a single head, this clause was changed so as to confer upon the President of the United States "the power, by and with the advice of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." In other words, the power to make treaties was divided so as to give the President the power to negotiate them tentatively, but that of final approval was vested in the Senate, two-thirds of those present concurring. These respective powers are conferred by the same high authority, are of equal force and dignity, and, according to the policy of the division of the powers of government pervading our entire constitutional system, are to be exercised separately and independently by the two coordinate departments or branches of the Government having jurisdiction of them, and all the treaties made by our Government with foreign governments have been negotiated and approved or amended along these lines.

Mr. President, this division of the powers of government among separate and coordinate branches—the executive, legislative, and judicial—and the maintenance of their independence was deemed by the fathers of our country as of the greatest importance and necessary to the perpetuation of our liberties.

Washington, in his Farewell Address, opposing one department exercising the powers of another, said:

The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all governments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism.

Madison, in the Federalist, wrote:

The accumulation of all powers—legislative, executive, and judicial—in the same hands, whether of one, a few, or many, whether hereditary, self-appointed, or elective, may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny.

John Adams wrote:

It is by balancing one of these three powers against the other two that the efforts in human nature toward tyranny can alone be checked and restrained and any degree of freedom preserved.

Webster stated the same doctrine when he said:

The separation of the departments (of government), so far as practicable, and the preservation of clear lines between them is the fundamental idea in the creation of all of our constitutions, and doubtless the continuance of regulated liberty depends on maintaining these boundaries.

The duty of the Senate is plain—conscientiously to examine treaties when presented to it by the President and, in their honest judgment, if found in conflict with the Constitution or destructive of the rights of the American people to amend or reject them.

REGRET DIFFERENCE WITH COLLEAGUES.

Mr. President, I believe that every Senator in this Chamber, without regard to political alignments, in coming to conclusions and voting upon the various questions presented, is animated by the purest conceptions of duty and the highest patriotism. I do not impugn the motives of any Senator, yielding to each and every one his unquestioned right to exercise his own judgment and be governed by the dictates of his own conscience, rights which I demand for myself. The faithful discharge of the great trust confided to us requires that we should not allow personal considerations, personal preferences, or partisanship to enter into our deliberations or affect our judgment. The questions are not personal nor political. They are American in every sense of the term.

I regret that my conclusions concerning the league and treaty are at variance with those of the great titular leader of the party to which I belong and those of the majority of my colleagues of the same political faith, but I can not yield to the views of others in what I conceive to be my duty to my country.

My first duty is to America and Americans, and in the discussion of this treaty and in voting upon the several measures that have come before the Senate I have been governed by an honest and conscientious desire to discharge that duty, and I have done so regardless of what criticisms may be made of my conduct by those who differ with me. The duty is mine, and I am compelled to discharge it according to my own judgment and the dictates of my own conscience.

The reservations contained in the resolution are all for the protection of the American Government and the American people. This is not denied. While I would prefer some stronger reservations, I have agreed to these that the peace—which, in fact, exists—may be technically concluded with Germany, and I shall vote for the resolution of ratification as reported by the committee.

THE WAR FOUGHT IN THE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Mr. President, it has become quite common for those supporting the league of nations to say that the United States became a party to this war and sent its soldiers to France as crusaders in the interest of mankind to establish the principles of liberty in European countries and promote the peace of the world. While this sounds great and generous and is altruism in its highest sense, it is untrue.

Germany made war upon the United States by openly and flagrantly murdering its men and women while pursuing their lawful business abroad, sinking the ships and otherwise destroying their property, undertaking to prohibit them from exercising our rights of travel and commerce upon the high seas, and had determined upon carrying the war to America, with a view of universal empire as soon as she had conquered France and England, as then seemed likely. We had before that declared our neutrality, and the President, in messages to the Congress and addresses to the people throughout the country, had urged its observance. His policy of nonintervention in the affairs of the belligerent nations became a great political issue, and upon it he was reelected. It was only when it became apparent that the protection of the American people in the exercise of their national and international rights and for their just and proper defense against invasion by the armies of Germany did Congress by resolution declare that Germany had made war upon us, and authorized the President to prosecute our defense of the war thus thrust upon us to a successful conclusion, pledging the resources of the Nation for that purpose.

We deemed it wise to fight the Germans on French soil, and with the aid of the English and French Armies rather than later fight them alone in America, although we had no doubt that we could defeat them and that our Nation was unconquerable.

The Congress of the United States would never have declared war, created a national indebtedness of $25,000,000,000, or enacted a conscript law to send our young men to France, there to fill untimely graves, but to redress great wrongs to our people and for the national defense.

Congress had no warrant under the Constitution to declare war for any other purposes, and had I not been convinced that it was necessary for these purposes I could not now look into the faces of the fathers and mothers of the young men of Tennessee who lie buried in foreign graves without a conviction that I was a party to the murder of their sons.

The constant assertion that we went into this war for other purposes than the national defense is not only a reflection upon the President and the Congress but upon the patriotism of our

brave soldiers who fought for their country and a distortion of the truths of history. As an argument in behalf of the league of nations it is without facts to support it and but shows the weakness of the cause.

INDEPENDENCE NOT ISOLATION.

The policy of Washington's Farewell Address does not mean isolation as asserted by the advocates of the league, but freedom and independence. Isolation is such a complete detachment from the world as would make us a hermit nation, but independence is freedom from entanglements by artificial ties which impair our freedom of action. It does not interfere with America playing a great part in the affairs of the world as she always has done, but only forbids entangling alliances which for all future time mortgage the judgment and commit the destinies of the American people not according to their will but according to the will of a supergovernment. The United States has always favored liberty, peace, and honorable relations among nations, and it can and will continue that course in the future without being bonded or coerced by foreign nations. Alliances are not necessary to make an honorable nation discharge its just and righteous international obligations.

The league would not give us the leadership of the world, because British influences dominated its preparation and will control the assembly and the council when it is finally organized. We must determine for ourselves what cause is righteous and when we will take part in behalf of other nations. We can not submit our Government and our people to the control of a council of foreigners sitting in a foreign country with safety, and I am unwilling to form an alliance which compels us to do so.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND COURT.

Mr. President, I believe in peace and I hate war and the horrible suffering that it brings to mankind. I would favor a great council of free, sovereign, and independent nations where all differences and grievances could be discussed and, if possible, compromised and amicably settled upon just principles and the inherent rights of men. I would favor a great international court of justice, where the controversies of nations could be heard and determined and impartial justice administered without delay and without price upon the principles of righteousness and international law.

Washington, Lincoln, Cleveland, Taft, and President Wilson favored these methods for adjusting international differences, and we now have The Hague court and about 35 treaties with various nations negotiated by Mr. Root and Mr. Bryan while they were Secretaries of State, under President Taft and President Wilson, for these purposes. I think such arrangements are feasible without surrendering the sovereign rights of any government and without obligating any people to sacrifice themselves for the exclusive benefit of others.

Mr. President, I can not give my consent to the proposed supergovernment and alliance with more than 50 nations, calling for the use of military and economic forces in coercing those who are members, as well as those who are excluded from it. It is an abandonment of the principles of government "by consent of the governed" and of representative democracy, and substitutes for them force and militarism. It will promote war and not peace, and under it instead of local wars we will have world wars. It means increased taxation and the conscription of American boys for service in foreign wars in which our country has no material interest. The inevitable consequences will be the destruction of our free institutions and the happiness and prosperity of our people. When we become a party to such supergovernment and entangling alliance we have reached the beginning of the end of the world's greatest Republic.

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NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES

OF

SENATORS

IN THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL, Vice President, Indianapolis, Ind.
ALBERT B. CUMMINS, President pro tempore, Des Moines, Iowa.

Name.	Home post office.	Name.	Home post office.
Ashurst, Henry F	Prescott, Ariz.	McKellar, Kenneth	Memphis, Tenn.
Ball, L. Heisler	Marshallton, Del.	McLean, George P	Simsbury, Conn.
Bankhead, John H	Jasper, Ala.	McNary, Charles L	Salem, Oreg.
Beckham, J. C. W	Frankfort, Ky.	Martin, Thomas S.[1]	Charlottesville, Va.
Borah, William E	Boise, Idaho.	Moses, George H	Concord, N. H.
Brandegee, Frank B	New London, Conn.	Myers, Henry L	Hamilton, Mont.
Calder, William M	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Nelson, Knute	Alexandria, Minn.
Capper, Arthur	Topeka, Kans.	New, Harry S	Indianapolis, Ind.
Chamberlain, George E	Portland, Oreg.	Newberry, Truman H	Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.
Colt, LeBaron B	Bristol, R. I.	Norris, George W	McCook, Nebr.
Culberson, Charles A	Dallas, Tex.	Nugent, John F	Boise, Idaho.
Cummins, Albert B	Des Moines, Iowa.	Overman, Lee S	Salisbury, N. C.
Curtis, Charles	Topeka, Kans.	Owen, Robert L	Muskogee, Okla.
Dial, Nathaniel B	Laurens, S. C.	Page, Carroll S	Hyde Park, Vt.
Dillingham, William P	Montpelier, Vt.	Penrose, Boies	Philadelphia, Pa.
Edge, Walter E	Atlantic City, N. J.	Phelan, James D	San Francisco, Calif.
Elkins, Davis	Morgantown, W. Va.	Phipps, Lawrence C	Denver, Colo.
Fall, Albert B	Three Rivers, N. Mex.	Pittman, Key	Tonopah, Nev.
Fernald, Bert M	West Poland, Me.	Poindexter, Miles	Spokane, Wash.
Fletcher, Duncan U	Jacksonville, Fla.	Pomerene, Atlee	Canton, Ohio.
France, Joseph I	Port Deposit, Md.	Ransdell, Joseph E	Lake Providence, La.
Frelinghuysen, Joseph S	Raritan, N. J.	Reed, James A	Kansas City, Mo.
Gay, Edward J	Plaquemine, La.	Robinson, Joseph T	Lonoke, Ark.
Gerry, Peter G	Warwick, R. I.	Sheppard, Morris	Texarkana, Tex.
Gore, Thomas P	Lawton, Okla.	Sherman, Lawrence Y	Springfield, Ill.
Gronna, Asle J	Lakota, N. Dak.	Shields, John K	Knoxville, Tenn.
Hale, Frederick	Portland, Me.	Simmons, Furnifold M	Newbern, N. C.
Harding, Warren G	Marion, Ohio.	Smith, Ellison D	Florence, S. C.
Harris, William J	Cedartown, Ga.	Smith, Hoke	Atlanta, Ga.
Harrison, Pat	Gulfport, Miss.	Smith, John Walter	Snow Hill, Md.
Henderson, Charles B	Elko, Nev.	Smith, Marcus A	Tucson, Ariz.
Hitchcock, Gilbert M	Omaha, Nebr.	Smoot, Reed	Provo, Utah.
Johnson, Edwin S	Yankton, S. Dak.	Spencer, Selden P	St. Louis, Mo.
Johnson, Hiram W	San Francisco, Calif.	Stanley, A. Owsley	Henderson, Ky.
Jones, Andrieus A	East Las Vegas, N. Mex.	Sterling, Thomas	Vermilion, S. Dak.
Jones, Wesley L	Seattle, Wash.	Sutherland, Howard	Elkins, W. Va.
Kellogg, Frank B	St. Paul, Minn.	Swanson, Claude A	Chatham, Va.
Kendrick, John B	Sheridan, Wyo.	Thomas, Charles S	Denver, Colo.
Kenyon, William S	Fort Dodge, Iowa.	Townsend, Charles E	Jackson, Mich.
Keyes, Henry W	Haverhill, N. H.	Trammell, Park	Lakeland, Fla.
King, William H	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Underwood, Oscar W	Birmingham, Ala.
Kirby, William F	Little Rock, Ark.	Wadsworth, James W., jr	Groveland, N. Y.
Knox, Philander C	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Walsh, David I	Fitchburg, Mass.
La Follette, Robert M	Madison, Wis.	Walsh, Thomas J	Helena, Mont.
Lenroot, Irvine L	Superior, Wis.	Warren, Francis E	Cheyenne, Wyo.
Lodge, Henry Cabot	Nahant, Mass.	Watson, James E	Rushville, Ind.
McCormick, Medill	Chicago, Ill.	Williams, John Sharp	Yazoo City (star route), Miss.
McCumber, Porter J	Wahpeton, N. Dak.	Wolcott, Josiah O	Dover, Del.

[1] Died November 12, 1919.

NAMES AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES

OF

REPRESENTATIVES AND DELEGATES

IN THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FREDERICK H. GILLETT, Speaker, Springfield, Mass.

Name.	Home post office.
Ackerman, Ernest R	Plainfield, N. J.
Alexander, Joshua W	Gallatin, Mo.
Almon, Edward B	Tuscumbia, Ala.
Anderson, Sydney	Lanesboro, Minn.
Andrews, William E	Hastings, Nebr.
Andrews, William N	Cambridge, Md.
Anthony, Daniel R	Leavenworth, Kans.
Ashbrook, William A	Johnstown, Ohio.
Aswell, James B	Natchitoches, La.
Ayres, William A	Wichita, Kans.
Babka, John J	Cleveland, Ohio.
Bacharach, Isaac	Atlantic City, N. J.
Baer, John M	Fargo, N. Dak.
Bankhead, William B	Jasper, Ala.
Barbour, Henry E	Fresno, Calif.
Barkley, Alben W	Paducah, Ky.
Bee, Carlos	San Antonio, Tex.
Begg, James T	Sandusky, Ohio.
Bell, Thomas M	Gainesville, Ga.
Benham, John S	Benham, Ind.
Benson, Carville D	Halethorp, Md.
Black, Eugene	Clarksville, Tex.
Blackmon, Fred L	Anniston, Ala.
Bland, Oscar E	Linton, Ind.
Bland, Schuyler O	Newport News, Va.
Bland, William T	Kansas City, Mo.
Blanton, Thomas L	Abilene, Tex.
Boies, William D	Sheldon, Iowa.
Booher, Charles F	Savannah, Mo.
Bowers, George M	Martinsburg, W. Va.
Box, John C	Jacksonville, Tex.
Brand, Charles H	Athens, Ga.
Briggs, Clay Stone	Galveston, Tex.
Brinson, Samuel M	Newbern, N. C.
Britten, Fred A	Chicago, Ill.
Brooks, Edward S	York, Pa.
Brooks, Edwin B	Newton, Ill.
Browne, Edward E	Waupaca, Wis.
Browning, William J	Camden, N. J.
Brumbaugh, Clement	Columbus, Ohio.
Buchanan, James P	Brenham, Tex.
Burdick, Clark	Newport, R. I.
Burke, William J	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Burroughs, Sherman E	Manchester, N. H.
Butler, Thomas S	West Chester, Pa.
Byrnes, James F	Aiken, S. C.
Byrns, Joseph W	Nashville, Tenn.
Caldwell, Chas. Pope	Forest Hills, N. Y.
Campbell, Guy E	Crafton, Pa.
Campbell, Philip P	Pittsburg, Kans.
Candler, Ezekiel S	Corinth, Miss.
Cannon, Joseph G	Danville, Ill.
Cantrill, James C	Georgetown, Ky.
Caraway, Thaddeus H	Jonesboro, Ark.
Carew, John F	New York City.
Carss, William L	Proctor, Minn.
Carter, Charles D	Ardmore, Okla.
Casey, John J	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Chindblom, Carl R	Chicago, Ill.
Christopherson, Charles A	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
Clark, Champ	Bowling Green, Mo.
Clark, Frank	Gainesville, Fla.
Classon, David G	Oconto, Wis.
Cleary, William E	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Coady, Charles P	Baltimore, Md.
Cole, R. Clint	Findlay, Ohio.
Collier, James W	Vicksburg, Miss.
Connally, Tom	Marlin, Tex.
Cooper, John G	Youngstown, Ohio.
Copley, Ira C	Aurora, Ill.
Costello, Peter E	Philadelphia, Pa.
Crago, Thomas S	Waynesburg, Pa.
Cramton, Louis C	Lapeer, Mich.
Crisp, Charles R	Americus, Ga.
Crowther, Frank	Schenectady, N. Y.
Cullen, Thomas H	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Currie, Gilbert A	Midland, Mich.
Curry, Charles F	Sacramento, Calif.
Dale, Porter H	Island Pond, Vt.
Dallinger, Frederick W	Cambridge, Mass.
Darrow, George P	Philadelphia, Pa.
Davey, Martin L	Kent, Ohio.
Davis, Charles R	St. Peter, Minn.
Davis, Ewin L	Tullahoma, Tenn.
Dempsey, S. Wallace	Lockport, N. Y.
Denison, Edward E	Marion, Ill.
Dent, S. Hubert, jr	Montgomery, Ala.
Dewalt, Arthur G	Allentown, Pa.
Dickinson, Clement C	Clinton, Mo.
Dickinson, L. J	Algona, Iowa.
Dominick, Fred H	Newberry, S. C.
Donovan, Jerome F	New York City.
Dooling, Peter J	New York City.
Doremus, Frank E	Detroit, Mich.
Doughton, Robert L	Laurel Springs, N. C.
Dowell, Cassius C	Des Moines, Iowa.
Drane, Herbert J	Lakeland, Fla.
Dunbar, James W	New Albany, Ind.

Names and post-office addresses of Members and Delegates of the House of Representatives—Continued.

Name.	Home post office.
Dunn, Thomas B	Rochester, N. Y.
Dupré, H. Garland	New Orleans, La.
Dyer, Leonidas C	St. Louis, Mo.
Eagan, John J	Weehawken, N. J.
Eagle, Joe H	Houston, Tex.
Echols, Leonard S	Charleston, W. Va.
Edmonds, George W	Philadelphia, Pa.
Elliott, Richard N	Connersville, Ind.
Ellsworth, Franklin F	Mankato, Minn.
Elston, John A	Berkeley, Calif.
Emerson, Henry I	Cleveland, Ohio.
Esch, John J	La Crosse, Wis.
Evans, Charles R	Goldfield, Nev.
Evans, John M	Missoula, Mont.
Evans, Robert E	Dakota City, Nebr.
Fairfield, Louis W	Angola, Ind.
Ferris, Scott	Lawton, Okla.
Fess, Simeon D	Yellow Springs, Ohio.
Fields, William J	Olive Hill, Ky.
Fisher, Hubert F	Memphis, Tenn.
Fitzgerald, John F.[1]	Dorchester, Mass.
Flood, Henry D	Appomattox, Va.
Focht, Benjamin K	Lewisburg, Pa.
Fordney, Joseph W	Saginaw W. S., Mich.
Foster, Israel M	Athens, Ohio.
Frear, James A	Hudson, Wis.
Freeman, Richard P	New London, Conn.
French, Burton L	Moscow, Idaho.
Fuller, Alvan T	Malden, Mass.
Fuller, Charles E	Belvidere, Ill.
Gallagher, Thomas	Chicago, Ill.
Gallivan, James A	Boston, Mass.
Gandy, Harry L	Rapid City, S. Dak.
Ganly, James V	New York City.
Gard, Warren	Hamilton, Ohio.
Garland, Mahlon M	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Garner, John N	Uvalde, Tex.
Garrett, Finis J	Dresden, Tenn.
Gillett, Frederick H	Springfield, Mass.
Glynn, James P	Winsted, Conn.
Godwin, Hannibal L	Dunn, N. C.
Goldfogle, Henry M	New York City.
Good, James W	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Goodall, Louis B	Sanford, Me.
Goodwin, William S	Warren, Ark.
Goodykoontz, Wells	Williamson, W. Va.
Gould, Norman J	Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Graham, George S	Philadelphia, Pa.
Graham, William J	Aledo, Ill.
Green, William R	Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Greene, Frank L	St. Albans, Vt.
Greene, William S	Fall River, Mass.
Griest, W. W	Lancaster, Pa.
Griffin, Anthony J	New York City.
Hadley, Lindley H	Bellingham, Wash.
Hamill, James A	Jersey City, N. J.
Hamilton, Edward L	Niles, Mich.
Hardy, Guy U	Canon City, Colo.
Hardy, Rufus	Corsicana, Tex.
Harreld, John W.[2]	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Harrison, Thomas W	Winchester, Va.
Haskell, Reuben L	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hastings, William W	Tahlequah, Okla.
Haugen, Gilbert N	Northwood, Iowa.
Hawley, Willis C	Salem, Oreg.
Hayden, Carl	Phoenix, Ariz.
Hays, Edw. D	Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Heflin, J. Thomas	Lafayette, Ala.
Hernandez, Benigno C	Tierra Amarilla, N. Mex.
Hersey, Ira G	Houlton, Me.
Hersman, Hugh S	Gilroy, Calif.
Hickey, Andrew J	Laporte, Ind.
Hicks, Frederick C	Port Washington, N. Y.
Hill, William H	Johnson City, N. Y.
Hoch, Homer	Marion, Kans.
Holland, Edward E	Suffolk, Va.
Houghton, Alanson B	Corning, N. Y.
Howard, Everette B	Tulsa, Okla.
Huddleston, George	Birmingham, Ala.
Hudspeth, C. B	El Paso, Tex.
Hulings, Willis J	Oil City, Pa.
Hull, Cordell	Carthage, Tenn.
Hull, Harry E	Williamsburg, Iowa.
Humphreys, Benjamin G	Greenville, Miss.
Husted, James W	Peekskill, N. Y.
Hutchinson, Elijah C	Trenton, N. J.
Igoe, William L	St. Louis, Mo.
Ireland, Clifford	Peoria, Ill.
Jacoway, H. M	Dardanelle, Ark.
James, W. Frank	Hancock, Mich.
Jefferis, Albert W	Omaha, Nebr.
Johnson, Albert	Hoquiam, Wash.
Johnson, Ben	Bardstown, Ky.
Johnson, Paul B	Hattiesburg, Miss.
Johnson, Royal C	Aberdeen, S. Dak.
Johnston, John B	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jones, Evan J	Bradford, Pa.
Jones, Marvin	Amarillo, Tex.
Juul, Niels	Chicago, Ill.
Kahn, Julius	San Francisco, Calif.
Kearns, Charles C	Batavia, Ohio.
Keller, Oscar E.[3]	St. Paul, Minn.
Kelley, Patrick H	Lansing, Mich.
Kelly, M. Clyde	Braddock, Pa.
Kendall, Samuel A	Meyersdale, Pa.
Kennedy, Ambrose	Woonsocket, R. I.
Kennedy, Charles A	Montrose, Iowa.
Kettner, William	San Diego, Calif.
Kiess, Edgar R	Williamsport, Pa.
Kincheloe, David H	Madisonville, Ky.
King, Edward J	Galesburg, Ill.
Kinkaid, Moses P	O'Neill, Nebr.
Kitchin, Claude	Scotland Neck, N. C.
Kleczka, John C	Milwaukee, Wis.
Knutson, Harold	St. Cloud, Minn.
Kraus, Milton	Peru, Ind.
Kreider, Aaron S	Annville, Pa.
LaGuardia, Fiorello H	New York City.
Lampert, Florian	Oshkosh, Wis.
Langley, John W	Pikeville, Ky.
Lanham, Fritz G	Fort Worth, Tex.
Lankford, William C	Douglas, Ga.
Larsen, William W	Dublin, Ga.
Layton, Caleb R	Georgetown, Del.
Lazaro, Ladislas	Washington, La.
Lea, Clarence F	Santa Rosa, Calif.
Lee, Gordon	Chickamauga, Ga.
Lehlbach, Frederick R	Newark, N. J.
Lesher, John V	Sunbury, Pa.
Lever, Asbury F.[4]	Lexington, S. C.
Linthicum, J. Charles	Baltimore, Md.
Little, Edward C	Kansas City, Kans.
Lonergan, Augustine	Hartford, Conn.
Longworth, Nicholas	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Luce, Robert	Waltham, Mass.
Lufkin, Willfred W	Essex, Mass.
Luhring, Oscar R	Evansville, Ind.
McAndrews, James	Chicago, Ill.
McArthur, Clifton N	Portland, Oreg.
McClintic, James V	Snyder, Okla.
McCulloch, Roscoe C	Canton, Ohio.
McDuffie, John	Monroeville, Ala.
McFadden, Louis T	Canton, Pa.
McGlennon, Cornelius A	East Newark, N. J.
McKenzie, John C	Elizabeth, Ill.
McKeown, Tom D	Ada, Okla.

[1] Unseated by Peter F. Tague.
[2] Elected in place of Joseph B. Thompson, deceased.
[3] Elected in place of Carl C. Van Dyke, deceased.
[4] Resigned August 1, 1919.

Names and post-office addresses of Members and Delegates of the House of Representatives—Continued.

Name.	Home post office.
McKiniry, Richard F	New York City.
McKinley, William B	Champaign, Ill.
McLane, Patrick	Scranton, Pa.
McLaughlin, James C	Muskegon, Mich.
McLaughlin, Melvin O	York, Nebr.
McPherson, Isaac V	Aurora, Mo.
MacCrate, John	Brooklyn, N. Y.
MacGregor, Clarence	Buffalo, N. Y.
Madden, Martin B	Chicago, Ill.
Magee, Walter W	Syracuse, N. Y.
Maher, James P	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Major, Samuel C	Fayette, Mo.
Mann, Edward C.[1]	St. Matthews, S. C.
Mann, James R	Chicago, Ill.
Mansfield, Joseph J	Columbus, Tex.
Mapes, Carl E	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Martin, Whitmell P	Thibodaux, La.
Mason, William E	Chicago, Ill.
Mays, James H	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Mead, James M	Buffalo, N. Y.
Merritt, Schuyler	Stamford, Conn.
Michener, Earl C	Adrian, Mich.
Miller, John F	Seattle, Wash.
Minahan, Daniel F	Orange, N. J.
Monahan, James G	Darlington, Wis.
Mondell, Frank W	Newcastle, Wyo.
Montague, Andrew J	Richmond, Va.
Moon, John A	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Mooney, Charles A	Cleveland, Ohio.
Moore, C. Ellis	Cambridge, Ohio.
Moore, J. Hampton	Philadelphia, Pa.
Moore, R. Walton	Fairfax, Va.
Moores, Merrill	Indianapolis, Ind.
Morgan, Dick T	Woodward, Okla.
Morin, John M	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mott, Luther W	Oswego, N. Y.
Mudd, Sydney E	La Plata, Md.
Murphy, Frank	Steubenville, Ohio.
Neely, M. M	Fairmont, W. Va.
Nelson, Adolphus P	Grantsburg, Wis.
Nelson, William L	Columbia, Mo.
Newton, Cleveland	St. Louis, Mo.
Newton, Walter H	Minneapolis, Minn.
Nicholls, Samuel J	Spartanburg, S. C.
Nichols, Charles A	Detroit, Mich.
Nolan, John I	San Francisco, Calif.
O'Connell, David J	Brooklyn, N. Y.
O'Connor, James[2]	New Orleans, La.
Ogden, Charles F	Louisville, Ky.
Oldfield, William A	Batesville, Ark.
Oliver, William B	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Olney, Richard	Dedham, Mass.
Osborne, Henry Z	Los Angeles, Calif.
Overstreet, James W	Sylvania, Ga.
Padgett, Lemuel P	Columbia, Tenn.
Paige, Calvin D	Southbridge, Mass.
Park, Frank	Sylvester, Ga.
Parker, James S	Salem, N. Y.
Parrish, Lucian W	Henrietta, Tex.
Pell, Herbert C., jr	New York City.
Peters, John A	Ellsworth, Me.
Phelan, Michael F	Lynn, Mass.
Platt, Edmund	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Porter, Stephen G	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pou, Edward W	Smithfield, N. C.
Purnell, Fred S	Attica, Ind.
Quin, Percy E	McComb, Miss.
Radcliffe, Amos H	Paterson, N. J.
Ragsdale, J. Willard[3]	Florence, S. C.
Rainey, Henry T	Carrollton, Ill.
Rainey, John W	Chicago, Ill.
Rainey, Lilius B.[4]	Gadsden, Ala.
Raker, John E	Alturas, Calif.
Ramsey, John R	Hackensack, N. J.
Ramseyer, C. William	Bloomfield, Iowa.
Randall, Charles H	Los Angeles, Calif.
Randall, Clifford E	Kenosha, Wis.
Rayburn, Sam	Bonham, Tex.
Reavis, C. Frank	Falls City, Nebr.
Reber, John	Pottsville, Pa.
Reed, Daniel A	Dunkirk, N. Y.
Reed, Stuart F	Clarksburg, W. Va.
Rhodes, Marion E	Potosi, Mo.
Ricketts, Edwin D	Logan, Ohio.
Riddick, Carl W	Lewistown, Mont.
Riordan, Daniel J	New York City.
Robinson, Leonidas D	Wadesboro, N. C.
Robsion, John M	Barbourville, Ky.
Rodenberg, William A	East St. Louis, Ill.
Rogers, John Jacob	Lowell, Mass.
Romjue, Milton A	Macon, Mo.
Rose, John M	Johnstown, Pa.
Rouse, A. B	Burlington, Ky.
Rowan, Joseph	New York City.
Rowe, Frederick W	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rubey, Thomas L	Lebanon, Mo.
Rucker, William W	Keytesville, Mo.
Sabath, Adolph J	Chicago, Ill.
Sanders, Archie D	Stafford, N. Y.
Sanders, Everett	Terre Haute, Ind.
Sanders, Jared Y	Bogalusa, La.
Sanford, Rollin B	Albany, N. Y.
Saunders, Edward W	Rockymount, Va.
Schall, Thomas D	Minneapolis, Minn.
Scott, Frank D	Alpena, Mich.
Scully, Thomas J	South Amboy, N. J.
Sears, William J	Kissimmee, Fla.
Sells, Sam R	Johnson City, Tenn.
Sherwood, Isaac R	Toledo, Ohio.
Shreve, Milton W	Erie, Pa.
Siegel, Isaac	New York City.
Sims, Thetus W	Linden, Tenn.
Sinclair, James H	Kenmare, N. Dak.
Sinnott, Nicholas J	The Dalles, Oreg.
Sisson, Thomas U	Winona, Miss.
Slemp, C. Bascom	Big Stone Gap, Va.
Small, John H	Washington, N. C.
Smith, Addison T	Twin Falls, Idaho.
Smith, Frank L	Dwight, Ill.
Smith, J. M. C	Charlotte, Mich.
Smith, Thomas F	New York City.
Smithwick, John H	Pensacola, Fla.
Snell, Bertrand H	Potsdam, N. Y.
Snyder, Homer P	Little Falls, N. Y.
Steagall, Henry B	Ozark, Ala.
Stedman, Charles M	Greensboro, N. C.
Steele, Henry J	Easton, Pa.
Steenerson, Halvor	Crookston, Minn.
Stephens, A. E. B	North Bend, Ohio.
Stephens, Hubert D	New Albany, Miss.
Stevenson, William F	Cheraw, S. C.
Stiness, Walter R	Cowesett, R. I.
Stoll, Philip H	Kingstree, S. C.
Strong, James G	Blue Rapids, Kans.
Strong, Nathan L	Brookville, Pa.
Sullivan, Christopher D	New York City.
Summers, John W	Walla Walla, Wash.
Sumners, Hatton W	Dallas, Tex.
Sweet, Burton E	Waverly, Iowa.
Swope, King	Danville, Ky.
Tague, Peter F.[5]	Boston, Mass.
Taylor, Edward T	Glenwood Springs, Colo.
Taylor, J. Will	Lafollette, Tenn.
Taylor, Samuel M	Pine Bluff, Ark.
Temple, Henry W	Washington, Pa.
Thomas, Robert Y., jr	Central City, Ky.

[1] Elected in place of J. Willard Ragsdale, deceased.
[2] Elected in place of Albert Estopinal, deceased.
[3] Died July 23, 1919.
[4] Elected in place of John Lawson Burnett, deceased.
[5] Seated in place of John F. Fitzgerald.

Names and post-office addresses of Members and Delegates of the House of Representatives—Continued.

Name.	Home post office.	Name.	Home post office.
Thompson, Charles J	Defiance, Ohio.	Weaver, Zebulon	Asheville, N. C.
Thompson, Joseph B.[1]	Pauls Valley, Okla.	Webb, Edwin Y.[2]	Shelby, N. C.
Tillman, John N	Fayetteville, Ark.	Webster, J. Stanley	Spokane, Wash.
Tilson, John Q	New Haven, Conn.	Welling, Milton H	Fielding, Utah.
Timberlake, Charles B	Sterling, Colo.	Welty, Benjamin F	Lima, Ohio.
Tincher, J. N	Medicine Lodge, Kans.	Whaley, Richard S	Charleston, S. C.
Tinkham, George Holden	Boston, Mass.	Wheeler, Loren E	Springfield, Ill.
Towner, Horace M	Corning, Iowa.	White, Hays B	Mankato, Kans.
Treadway, Allen T	Stockbridge, Mass.	White, Wallace H., jr	Lewiston, Me.
Upshaw, William D	Atlanta, Ga.	Williams, Thomas S	Louisville, Ill.
Vaile, William N	Denver, Colo.	Wilson, John H	Butler, Pa.
Vare, William S	Philadelphia, Pa.	Wilson, Riley J	Harrisonburg, La.
Venable, William W	Meridian, Miss.	Wilson, William W	Chicago, Ill.
Vestal, Albert H	Anderson, Ind.	Wingo, Otis	De Queen, Ark.
Vinson, Carl	Milledgeville, Ga.	Winslow, Samuel E	Worcester, Mass.
Voigt, Edward	Sheboygan, Wis.	Wise, James W	Fayetteville, Ga.
Volstead, Andrew J	Granite Falls, Minn.	Wood, William R	La Fayette, Ind.
Walsh, Joseph	New Bedford, Mass.	Woods, James P	Roanoke, Va.
Walters, Anderson H	Johnstown, Pa.	Woodyard, Harry C	Spencer, W. Va.
Ward, Charles B	Debruce, N. Y.	Wright, William C	Newnan, Ga.
Wason, Edward H	Nashua, N. H.	Yates, Richard	Springfield, Ill.
Watkins, John T	Minden, La.	Young, George M	Valley City, N. Dak.
Watson, Henry W	Langhorne, Pa.	Young, James	Kaufman, Tex.
Watson, Walter A	Jennings Ordinary, Va.	Zihlman, Frederick N	Cumberland, Md.

DELEGATES.

Grigsby, George B	Juneau, Alaska.	Kalanianaole, J. Kuhio	Waikiki, Hawaii.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS.

Davila, Felix Cordova	Manati, P. R.	Yangco, Teodoro R	Zambales, P. I.
De Veyra, Jaime C	Manila, P. I.		

[1] Died September 18, 1919.

[2] Resigned November 10, 1919.

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ABBOTT, EDGAR G., increase pension (see bills H. R. 8665, 8874).
ABBOTT, LEMUEL, pension (see bill S. 1938).
ABBOTT, LULA L., pension (see bill H. R. 7527).
ABBOTT, MARY A., pension (see bill H. R. 692).
ABBOTT, MARY E., increase pension (see bill S. 3015).
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ABELES, JOSEPH M., increase pension (see bill S. 1942).
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Madison, N. J.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 164), 15.
Morristown, N. J.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 169), 15.
Plainfield, N. J.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 163), 15.
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Roselle, N. J.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 172), 15.
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Aberdeen, Miss. (see bill H. R. 1173).
Abingdon, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2921).
Abington, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6361).
Accomac, Va. (see bill H. R. 2652).
Ackley, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1068).
Acton, Mass. (see bill H. R. 42).
Ada, Mich. (see bill H. R. 5696).
Ada, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5845).
Adams, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2607).
Adams, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1507).
Adams, Wash. (see bill H. R. 3913).
Adams County, Colo. (see bill H. R. 107).
Addison, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6561).
Addison, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 2307).
Addison, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6585).
Adel, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2907).
Adel, Iowa (see bills H. R. 2671, 2672).
Adena, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2357).
Adin, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3884).
Adrian, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6052).
Akron, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4429).
Akron, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3103).
Alabama (see bill H. R. 2260).
Alamosa, Colo. (see bill H. R. 5410).
Alapaha, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2524).
Alaska—certain cities in (see bill H. R. 8333).
Albany, Ala. (see bill H. R. 3966).
Albany, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4805).
Albany, Mo. (see bill H. R. 3441).
Albany, Oreg. (see bill H. R. 11).
Albia, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1043).
Albion, Ill. (see bill H. R. 136).
Albion, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1482).
Albion, Mich (see bill H. R. 7258).
Alden, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3104).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Alden, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6250).
Aledo, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4313).
Alexandria, La. (see bill H. R. 4113).
Alexandria, Minn. (see bills S. 903; H. R. 6029).
Alexandria Bay, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1494).
Alexis, Ill. (see bill H. R. 6912).
Algona, Iowa (see bill H. R. 3307).
Algonac, Mich. (see bill H. R. 7546).
Allen, Mich. (see bills S. 1311; H. R. 7358).
Allen County, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1477).
Allen County, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4389).
Allendale, S. C. (see bill S. 1429).
Allenhurst, N. J. (see bills H. R. 2205, 2206).
Allentown, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2182).
Allentown, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1337).
Alliance, Ohio (see bill S. 1525).
Allicoa, Kans. (see bill H. R. 6647).
Alma, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2902).
Alton, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5625).
Alturas, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3501).
Alva, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5532).
Alvordton, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3367).
American Falls, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Americus, Ga. (see bill H. R. 7795).
Amery, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8231).
Ames, Iowa (see bill H. R. 2665).
Amesbury, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4640).
Amherst, N. H. (see bill H. R. 3403).
Amsterdam, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 339).
Amsterdam, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4635).
Anaheim, Calif. (see bill H. R. 1586).
Anahuac, Tex. (see bill H. R. 1384).
Anderson, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3886).
Anderson, Ind. (see bill H. R. 5915).
Anderson, S. C. (see bills S. 1428; H. R. 4670).
Anderson, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3650).
Anderson County, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4389).
Andover, Mass. (see bill H. R. 57).
Andover, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4410).
Angels Camp, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3882).
Angola, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1479).
Ann Arbor, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6050).
Anna, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4118).
Annandale, Minn. (see bills H. R. 155, 156).
Anniston, Ala. (see bill H. R. 1679).
Anoka, Minn. (see bill H. R. 153).
Antelope, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4585).
Anthony, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2081).
Antigo, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1356).
Antioch, Ill. (see bill H. R. 10690).
Antwerp, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1508).
Antwerp, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3339).
Apalachicola, Fla. (see bill H. R. 4252).
Appleton, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1354).
Arapahoe County, Colo. (see bill H. R. 108).
Arcadia, Fla. (see bill H. R. 2603).
Arcadia, La. (see bill H. R. 5736).
Arcadia, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4857).
Archbold, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3389).
Archer County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2971).
Arco, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Ardmore, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5154).
Arlington, Kans. (see bill H. R. 6042).
Arlington, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2145).
Arlington, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 3319).
Arizona (see bill S. 1470).
Arkansas (see bill H. R. 5397).
Asa, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5621).
Asbury Park, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2170).
Ashburn, Ga. (see bill H. R. 7794).
Ashdown, Ark. (see bill H. R. 4087).
Asheville, N. C. (see bills S. 2729; H. R. 7880).
Ashland, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2105).
Ashland, Ohio (see bill H. R. 1607).
Ashland, Oreg. (see bill H. R. 18).
Ashland, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1587).
Ashtabula, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2053).
Asotin, Wash. (see bill H. R. 3913).
Astoria, Oreg. (see bill H. R. 14).
Atchison, Kans. (see bill H. R. 5405).
Atglen, Pa. (see bill H. R. 3750).
Athens, Ala. (see bill H. R. 3959).
Athens, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2496).
Athens, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2513).
Athens, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2063).
Athens, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6657).
Atlanta, Ga. (see bill H. R. 5656).
Atlanta, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4264).
Atlantic City, N. J. (see bill H. R. 219).
Atlantic Highlands, N. J. (see bills H. R. 2199, 2200).
Atoka, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5152).
Attica, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1465).
Attica, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2584).
Auburn, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3493).
Auburn, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1478).
Auburn, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6009).
Auburn, Me. (see bills S. 704; H. R. 2881).
Auburn, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 2872).
Auburn, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 90).
Auburn, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2293).
Audenried, Pa. (see bill H. R. 9803).
Augusta, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3673).
Augusta, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1660).
Aurora, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5268).
Aurora, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 94).
Averyville, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2932).
Avon, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6360).
Ayer, Mass. (see bill H. R. 43).
Baker County, Ga. (see bill H. R. 1092).
Baker University, Kans. (see bill S. 746).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Baldwin, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6793).
Baldwin, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8777).
Baldwin, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 10347).
Baldwin City, Kans. (see bill S. 746).
Balsam Lake, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1588).
Baltimore, Md. (see bills H. R. 4459, 5283, 7259).
Bamberg, S. C. (see bill S. 1430).
Bangor, Me. (see bill S. 1367).
Bangall, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3740).
Barboursville, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4824).
Barboursville, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 68).
Barnegat City, N. J. (see bills H. R. 2201, 2202).
Barnwell, S. C. (see bill S. 1431).
Barnesville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2339).
Barney, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2897).
Barnstead, N. H. (see bill H. R. 147).
Barrington, R. I. (see bill H. R. 1406).
Barry, Ill. (see bill H. R. 3453).
Bartlesville, Okla. (see bill H. R. 2690).
Bartow, Fla. (see bill H. R. 2599).
Batesville, Ark. (see bill H. R. 7585).
Bath, Me. (see bill H. R. 2882).
Battle Creek, Mich. (see bill H. R. 7256).
Battle Ground, Ind. (see bill H. R. 81).
Baxter, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1632).
Bay City, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6868).
Bayfield, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1597).
Bayhead, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2194).
Baylor County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2968).
Bayonne, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3718).
Bayshore, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1568).
Beaufort, S. C. (see bill S. 1432).
Beulah, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6791).
Beauvoir, Miss. (see bill H. R. 3862).
Beaver City, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5537).
Beaver Crossing, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 5727).
Beaver Dam, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5434).
Beaver Falls, Pa. (see bills H. R. 3085, 3087).
Beckham County, Okla. (see bill H. R. 195).
Beckley, W. Va. (see bills S. 988; H. R. 2369).
Bedford, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4589).
Bedford, Mass. (see bill H. R. 47).
Bedford, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1364).
Bedford, Va. (see bill H. R. 5263).
Bedford County, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 2558).
Beeville, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2594).
Belfast, Me. (see bills S. 698; H. R. 1065).
Belfort, Me. (see bill H. R. 7538).
Belington, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 4611).
Bellaire, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2338).
Belle Haven, Va. (see bill H. R. 2634).
Belleville, Kans. (see bill H. R. 9117).
Belleville, Mich. (see bills H. R. 6053, 6809).
Belleville, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3713).
Bellevue, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 3324).
Bellevue, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2244).
Bellmore, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 9414).
Belmar, N. J. (see bills H. R. 2190, 2192).
Belmont, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2144).
Belmont, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3414).
Belmore, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3390).
Beloit, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2112).
Belton, S. C. (see bill H. R. 4669).
Belvidere, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1522).
Belvidere, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3687).
Bennington, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 3314).
Bennington, N. H. (see bill S. 504).
Benham, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4810).
Bennettsville, S. C. (see bill S. 1433).
Benson, Minn. (see bill H. R. 6026).
Benton, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1634).
Benton, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4687).
Benton, La. (see bill H. R. 5733).
Benton, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5632).
Benton, Wash. (see bill H. R. 3913).
Benwood, W. Va. (see bills S. 2124; H. R. 6419).
Berg Park, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8177).
Bergholz, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2355).
Berkeley Springs, W. Va. (see bills S. 1001; H. R. 4612).
Berlin, Conn. (see bills S. 2325; H. R. 7003).
Berlin, Mass. (see bill H. R. 33).
Berlin, N. H. (see bill S. 705).
Berlin, Pa. (see bills H. R. 6494, 6579).
Berlin, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1145).
Berlin Heights, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2229).
Bernardsville, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2218).
Bessemer, Ala. (see bill H. R. 6331).
Bethany, Mo. (see bill H. R. 3436).
Bethel Township, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8762).
Bethesda, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2345).
Bethlehem, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1189).
Beverly, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4639).
Bibb County, Ala. (see bill H. R. 8944).
Big Rapids, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6864).
Billerica, Mass. (see bill H. R. 44).
Binghamton, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 4759).
Birchwood, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8175).
Birmingham, Ala. (see bill H. R. 6330).
Birmingham, Ohio (see bill H. R. 7265).
Bishopville, S. C. (see bills S. 1434; H. R. 5307, 10180).
Black Rock, Ark. (see bill H. R. 7640).
Blackfoot, Idaho (see bills H. R. 2843, 2947).
Blacksburg, Va. (see bill H. R. 5261).
Blackshear, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2519).
Blackstone, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6010).
Blackwell, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5542).
Bladen, N. C. (see bill H. R. 6350).
Blair, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 3321).
Blairstown, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3688).
Blakeslee, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3369).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Blanchard, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4852).
Blanco, Tex. (see bill H. R. 3723).
Blasdell, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 9690).
Bloomdale, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2586).
Bloomfield, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1044).
Bloomfield, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5628).
Bloomfield, N. J. (see bill H. R. 7926).
Bloomingdale, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3682).
Bloomington, Ill. (see bills H. R. 1610, 2858).
Blount, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3644).
Blountstown, Fla. (see bill H. R. 4252).
Blue Earth, Minn. (see bill H. R. 6756).
Bluefield, W. Va. (see bills S. 838; H. R. 5209).
Blue Hill, Me. (see bill H. R. 6996).
Blue Rapids, Kans. (see bill S. 1303).
Bluffton, Ind. (see bill H. R. 5910).
Blytheville, Ark. (see bill H. R. 6666).
Boerne, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2925).
Bogalusa, La. (see bill H. R. 4467).
Boise, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Boise City, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5539).
Bolivar, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 8379).
Bolivar, Tenn (see bill H. R. 1077).
Bolton, Mass. (see bill H. R. 32).
Bone Gap, Ill. (see bill H. R. 7020).
Bonham, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6430).
Bonifay, Fla. (see bill H. R. 4252).
Bonner Springs, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4388).
Boone, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1631).
Boone, Iowa (see bill H. R. 3305).
Boone, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4584).
Booneville, Ark. (see bill H. R. 4082).
Booneville, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4289).
Booneville, Miss. (see bill H. R. 1174).
Boonton, N. J. (see bill H. R. 170).
Boston, Mass. (see bills H. R. 500, 501, 6355, 10611).
Boulder County, Colo. (see bill H. R. 112).
Bound Brook, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2217).
Bourbon, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4428).
Bourbon County, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4389).
Bourbunais, Ill., St. Viator College (see bill H. R. 9270).
Bowdon, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3941).
Bowerston, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2362).
Bowie, Tex. (see bill H. R. 4457).
Bowie County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6753).
Bowling Green, Ky. (see bill H. R. 3106).
Bowling Green, Mo. (see bill H. R. 3128).
Bowling Green, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2234).
Boxboro, Mass. (see bill H. R. 54).
Boxford, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2961).
Boxley, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2531).
Braddock, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6147).
Bradford, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2933).
Bradford, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4119).
Bradley Beach, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2173).
Bradner, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2570).
Braintree, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6360).
Bramwell, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 5300).
Brandon, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1165).
Branford, Conn. (see bill H. R. 9248).
Brantwood, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8768).
Brantwood, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8219).
Braxton, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2534).
Braxton County, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 7489).
Brazil, Ind. (see bill H. R. 6245).
Bremen, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4428).
Bremen, Ohio (see bill H. R. 6441).
Bremerton, Wash. (see bill H. R. 5224).
Bridgehampton, N. Y. (see bill H. R 1569).
Bridgeport, Ala. (see bill H. R. 3962).
Bridgeport, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2342).
Bridgeport, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1080).
Bridgeton, N. J. (see bill H. R. 225).
Bridgeville, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8723).
Brilliant, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2351).
Brillion, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1162).
Brimfield, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2930).
Brinkley, Ark. (see bill H. R. 7653).
Bristol, Fla. (see bill H. R. 4252).
Bristol, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4434).
Bristol, R. I. (see bills S. 720; H. R. 1403).
Bristol, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2132).
Bristow, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5850).
Britton, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4855).
Broadalbin, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3093).
Brock, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 2873).
Brockton, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6354).
Brocton, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3421).
Broken Bow, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4296).
Bronson, Fla. (see bill H. R. 3924).
Bronson, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4388).
Bronx County, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 10649).
Brookline, Mass. (see bill H. R. 5609).
Brookline, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8720).
Brooklyn, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 4762).
——— Board of Trade (see bill H. R. 5702).
——— Carroll Park (see bill H. R. 5520).
——— department of parks (see bill H. R. 5417).
——— Red Hook Park (see bill H. R. 5519).
——— Sunset Park (see bill H. R. 5521).
Brooksville, Fla. (see bill H. R. 2598).
Brookville, Ind. (see bill H. R. 3871).
Broughton, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3375).
Brown County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 307).
Brownsville, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6586).
Brownsville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 5251).
Bruce, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8227).
Bruneau, Idaho (see bill H. R. 6000).
Brunswick, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2906).
Brunswick, N. C. (see bill H. R. 6347).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Bryan, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4997).
Bryan, Tex. (see bill H. R. 5502).
Buchanan, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3931).
Buchanan, Va. (see bill H. R. 4106).
Buckeye City, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4774).
Buckhannon, W. Va. (see bill S. 986).
Buda, Ill. (see bill H. R. 6959).
Buena Vista, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3943).
Buena Vista County, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1381).
Buffalo, N. Y. (see bills H. R. 3096, 10070).
Buffalo, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5536).
Buffalo, Wyo. (see bill H. R. 4624).
Buhl, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Burgoon, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2581).
Burkesville, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4813).
Burley, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Burlingame, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4979).
Burlington, Iowa (see bill H. R. 4241).
Burlington, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4984).
Burlington, Mass. (see bill H. R. 53).
Burlington, N. J. (see bill H. R. 222).
Burlington, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2123).
Burnet County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 306).
Burnside, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4816).
Burr, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 2866).
Burrillville, R. I. (see bill H. R. 247).
Burt, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4586).
Butler, Ga. (see bill H. R. 7790).
Butler, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1490).
Butler, N. J. (see bill H. R. 174).
Butternut, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8184).
Byars, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4848).
Cable, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8169).
Cadillac, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6797).
Cadiz, Ohio (see bill H. R. 1688).
Cairo, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4698).
Caldwell, Kans. (see bill H. R. 7249).
Calera, Ala. (see bill H. R. 1686).
Calexico, Calif. (see bill H. R. 5287).
Calfox, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3890).
Calhoun, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3927).
Calhoun, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4796).
Calhoun County, Ga. (see bill H. R. 1089).
Calhoun County, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 7491).
Calico Rock, Ark. (see bill H. R. 7647).
Califon, N. J. (see bill H. R. 6013).
Callahan County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 308).
Callaway, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4295).
Camas, Wash. (see bill H. R. 6226).
Cambridge, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2916).
Cambridge, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2143).
Cambridge, Md. (see bill H. R. 3121).
Camden, Me. (see bill H. R. 8478).
Camden, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2072).
Camden, S. C. (see bill S. 1436).
Camden, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 83).
Cameron, La. (see bill H. R. 2724).
Cameron, Mo. (see bill H. R. 3435).
Cameron, Tex. (see bill H. R. 5505).
Camp County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6753).
Campbell, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3643).
Campbell County, Ky. (see bill H. R. 2351).
Canandaigua, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 95).
Cannelton, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4597).
Cannon County, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 2563).
Canon City, Colo. (see bill H. R. 5409).
Canton, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2912).
Canton, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6358).
Canton, Me. (see bill H. R. 2880).
Canton, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 127).
Canton, Ohio (see bill S. 732).
Canton, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2070).
Canton, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6652).
Capac, Mich. (see bill H. R. 213).
Cape Charles, Va. (see bill H. R. 2659).
Cape Girardeau, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5633).
Cape May, N. J. (see bill H. R. 227).
Cape May, N. J. (courthouse) (see bill H. R. 226).
Cape Vincent, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1496).
Carbondale, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4689).
Carbondale, Ohio (see bill H. R. 7874).
Caribou, Me. (see bill H. R. 380).
Carlisle, Mass. (see bill H. R. 39).
Carlisle, Pa. (see bill H. R. 9278).
Carlstadt, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3689).
Carnegie, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8771).
Carpinteria, Calif. (see bill H. R. 5933).
Carrick, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8737).
Carson, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8194).
Carthage, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5270).
Caruthersville, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5634).
Carmi, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1351).
Carolina, Va. (see bill H. R. 2644).
Carona, Calif. (see bill H. R. 1585).
Carroll, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1628).
Carroll, Iowa (see bill H. R. 3314).
Carroll County, Ky. (see bill H. R. 2548).
Carrollton, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3947).
Carrollton, Ill. (see bill H. R. 3447).
Carrollton, Ohio (see bill H. R. 1089).
Cartersville, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3936).
Carthage, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1506).
Carthage, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3291).
Cascade, Mont. (see bill H. R. 4273).
Cass County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6753).
Casstown, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4626).
Cassville, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5267).
Catasauqua, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1336).
Catawba, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8222).
Catlin, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1057).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Cato, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 86).
Cattaraugus, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3417).
Carett, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3354).
Cawker City, Kans. (see bill S. 1524).
Cazenovia, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1510).
Cedar, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4583).
Cedartown, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3929).
Cedarville, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3883).
Cedarville, N. J. (see bill H. R. 8061).
Cecil, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2891).
Cecil, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3379).
Celina, Tex. (see bill H. R. 7470).
Centerport, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1557).
Centersville, Md. (see bill H. R. 3120).
Centerville, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5040).
Central Falls, R. I. (see bill H. R. 255).
Central Islip, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 10136).
Centralia, Wash. (see bill H. R. 6225).
Centuria, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8243).
Chandler, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5841).
Chapman (Kans.) County high school (see bill H. R. 9118).
Charlemont, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2617).
Charleroi, Pa. (see bills H. R. 2695, 3086).
Charleston, Ark., Confederate Park (see bill H. R. 7156).
Charleston, Ind. (see bill H. R. 5127).
Charleston, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5631).
Charleston, S. C. (see bill S. 1437).
Charleston, Wash. (see bill H. R. 5223).
Charleston, W. Va. (see bills S. 840; H. R. 2368).
Charlestown, W. Va. (see bills S. 977; H. R. 4610)
Charlotte, Mich. (see bill H. R. 7309).
Chartiers Township, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8767).
Chateaugay, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 128).
Chatsworth, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3935).
Chatsworth, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4262).
Cheatham, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 4412).
Checotah, Okla. (see bill H. R. 1537).
Chehalis, Wash. (see bill H. R. 6228).
Chelmsford, Mass. (see bill H. R. 45).
Chelsea, Mass. (see bill S. 1235).
Chelsea, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8247).
Cheltenham, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1081).
Chenoa, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4255).
Cherry Creek, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3422).
Cherry Valey, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1517).
Cherokee, Okla. (see bills H. R. 1542 5531).
Cherokee County, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1380).
Chesapeake, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2512).
Cheshire, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2615).
Chester, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4692).
Chester, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2614).
Chester, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2500).
Chester, Pa. (see bill H. R. 3751).
Chester (Pa.) Military College (see bill H. R. 3752).
Chester, S. C. (see bill S. 1438).
Chester, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 9818).
Chesterfield, S. C. (see bill S. 1439).
Chestertown, Md. (see bill H. R. 3119).
Chews, N. J. (see bill H. R. 9138).
Cheyenne County, Colo. (see bill H. R. 119).
Chicago, Ill. (see bills H. R. 363, 7782).
Chicopee Mass. (see bills S. 3133; H. R. 8611).
Chillicothe, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2943).
Chillicothe, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3951).
Chilton, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1144).
Chincoteague, Va. (see bill H. R. 2647).
Chippewa Falls, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1657).
Chisholm, Minn. (see bill S. 900).
Choctaw, Ala. (see bill H. R. 2322).
Christiana, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1220).
Churubusco, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1491).
Cimarron, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2099).
Circleville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3955).
Cisco, Tex. (see bill H. R. 3153).
Cities, towns, and institutions (see bill H. R. 7410).
Clairton, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8736).
Clanton, Ala. (see bill H. R. 1675).
Clare, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6871).
Claremont, N. H. (see bills S. 503, 712; H. R. 2676).
Claremore, Okla. (see bill H. R. 2692).
Clarence, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3099).
Clarendon, Ark. (see bill H. R. 7652).
Clarke, Ala. (see bill H. R. 2318).
Clarksburg, W. Va. (see bill S. 839).
Clarksville, Ark. (see bill H. R. 4112).
Clarksville, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 4415).
Clarksville, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6753).
Clay, W. Va. (see bill S. 970).
Clay County, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1379).
Clay County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2975).
Clay County, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 7499).
Clayton, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1509).
Clayton, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8191).
Clear Lake, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8206).
Clearwater Lake, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8198).
Cleburne, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2036).
Cleveland, Ark. (see bill H. R. 5397).
Cleveland, Ohio (see bill H. R. 5004).
Clifton, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2542).
Clinton, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2124).
Cloverdale, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3394).
Clyde, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2238).
Coal Creek, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3639).
Coal Valley, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8725).
Coaldale, Pa. (see bill H. R. 3297).
Coalgate, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5839).
Coffee County, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 2562).
Coffeyville, Kans. (see bill S. 739).
Coldspring, Tex. (see bill H. R. 1382).
Coldwater, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2104).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Coldwater, Mich. (see bill H. R. 7255).
Coleman County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 310).
Colfax, Ill. (see bill H. R. 7153).
Colfax, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1046).
Colfax, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4582).
Collier Township, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8766).
College Park, Ga. (see bill H. R. 5654).
Colorado (see bill S. 1304).
Colquitt County, Ga. (see bill H. R. 1090).
Colrain, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2621).
Columbia, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1221).
Columbia, S. C. (see bills S. 1440; H. R. 5306, 10181).
Columbia, Wash. (see bill H. R. 3913).
Columbia City, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1480).
Columbiana, Ala. (see bill H. R. 1678).
Columbiana, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2334).
Columbus, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3950).
Columbus, Kans. (see bill S. 745).
Columbus, N. C. (see bill H. R. 6351).
Columbus, Miss. (see bill H. R. 1172).
Columbus, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4308).
Columbus, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5441).
Columbus Grove, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3362).
Columbus Junction, Iowa (see bill H. R. 4242).
Comanche County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 309).
Commerce, Tex. (see bill H. R. 7475).
Concho County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 324).
Concord, Mass. (see bill H. R. 36).
Concord, Mich. (see bill S. 1310).
Concordia, Kans. (see bill H. R. 9116).
Conderay, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8163).
Conneaut, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2054).
Connecticut (see bill H. R. 2027).
Connellsville, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6580).
Connersville, Ind. (see bill H. R. 3874).
Conover, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8197).
Conrath, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8212).
Conroe, Tex. (see bill H. R. 1388).
Conshohocken, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1083).
Continental, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3364).
Convent, La. (see bill H. R. 3434).
Convoy, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3359).
Conway, Ark. (see bill H. R. 3335).
Conway, S. C. (see bill S. 1441).
Conyers, Ga. (see bill H. R. 5653).
Cooke County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2969).
Coolidge, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8258).
Cooperstown, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 4749).
Copan, Okla. (see bill H. R. 2688).
Coquille, Oreg. (see bill H. R. 12).
Coraopolis, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8769).
Corbin, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4806).
Cordele, Ga. (see bill H. R. 7799).
Corinth, Miss. (see bill H. R. 1179).
Corliss, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2126).
Cornesville, Ga. (see bill H. R. 4784).
Corning, Ark. (see bill H. R. 6065).
Corning, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3893).
Corning, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 7207).
Corning, Ohio (see bill H. R. 6445).
Corpus Christi, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2596).
Corsicana, Tex. (see bill H. R. 5500)
Cortland County, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1059).
Corunna, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1493).
Corvallis, Oreg. (see bill H. R. 19).
Corydon, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4598).
Coshocton, Ohio (see bill H. R. 1606).
Cottonwood, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3502).
Cottonwood, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4983).
Coudersport, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2630).
Council Grove, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4980).
Coushatta, La. (see bill H. R. 5737).
Covington, Ga. (see bill H. R. 4788).
Covington, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1461).
Covington, Miss. (see bill H. R. 3482).
Covington, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 1078).
Coyle, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4863).
Crafton, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8770).
Cranbury, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2183).
Crandon, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1353).
Crane, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8210).
Cranford, N. J. (see bill H. R. 173).
Crawfordsville, Fla. (see bill H. R. 4252).
Crawfordville, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3671).
Crawfordsville, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1458).
Crescent, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4860).
Crescent Township, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8756).
Crestview, Fla. (see bill H. R. 4252)
Cripple Creek, Colo. (see bill H. R. 5816).
Crockett, Tex. (see bill H. R. 1389).
Crockett County, Tenn. (see bill S. 2302).
Crooksville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 6443).
Crosby, Minn. (see bill S. 903).
Croswell, Mich. (see bill H. R. 212).
Crowley, La. (see bill H. R. 2724).
Crown Point, Ind. (see bill H. R. 79).
Cuba, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3418).
Cudahy, Wis. (see bill H. R. 7921).
Culver, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4428).
Cumberland, N. C. (see bill H. R. 6348).
Cumberland, R. I. (see bills H. R. 252, 253).
Cuming, Nebr. (see bill (H. R. 4581).
Cushing, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4867).
Cusseta, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3940).
Custar, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2578).
Custer, Mont. (see bill H. R. 4279).
Custer County, Okla. (see bill H. R. 191).
Cuthbert, Ga. (see bill H. R. 7786).
Cygnet, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2572).
Cypress, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4828).
Dakota, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4580).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Dallas, Ark. (see bill H. R. 5397).
Dallas, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3930).
Dallas, Oreg. (see bill H. R. 25).
Dallastown, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6956).
Dalton, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3926).
Dalton, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2623).
Danielsville, Ga. (see bill H. R. 4794).
Danvers, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4638).
Danville, Ark. (see bill H. R. 4449).
Danville, Ind. (see bill H. R. 6242).
Danville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4774).
Dardanelle, Ark. (see bill H. R. 4450).
Darien, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2129).
Darlington, S. C. (see bill S. 1496).
Darlington, Wis. (see bill H. R. 3635).
Davis, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4868).
Davis, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 4614).
Dawson, Ga. (see bill H. R. 7797).
Dawson, Mont. (see bill H. R. 4272).
Dawson, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8026).
Dayton, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4401).
Deal, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2189).
Decatur, Ala. (see bill H. R. 3960).
Decatur, Ga. (see bill H. R. 5651).
Decatur, Ind. (see bill H. R. 5911).
Decatur County, Ga. (see bill H. R. 1095).
Decaturville, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 83).
Dedham, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6356).
Defiance, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4999).
De Funiak Springs, Fla. (see bills H. R. 3135, 4252).
De Kalb, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1518).
De Kalb County, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 2564).
Delafield, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5693).
Delavan, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2935).
Delavan, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2119).
Delaware, Ohio (see bill H. R. 1605).
Delaware, Okla. (see bill H. R. 2691).
Delhi, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 4751).
Dellroy, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2340).
Delphi, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1464).
Delphos, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3397).
Del Rio, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6011).
Delta, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3388).
Delta, Pa. (see bill H. R. 7415).
Delta County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6753).
Denison, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6431).
Denton, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2890).
Denton, Md. (see bill H. R. 3118).
Denton County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2976).
Denver, Colo. (see bill H. R. 2495).
Depew, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3101).
Deposit, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 4753).
De Queen, Ark. (see bill H. R. 4092).
De Ridder, La. (see bill H. R. 2724).
Des Arc, Ark. (see bill H. R. 7650).
Desha, Ark. (see bill H. R. 5397).
Deshler, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3348).
Des Moines, Iowa (see bills S. 1031; H. R. 2673).
De Sota, Mo. (see bill H. R. 2682).
Devalls Bluff, Ark. (see bill H. R. 7651).
Dexter, Me. (see bill H. R. 383).
Dexter, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1497).
Dewey County, Okla. (see bill H. R. 193).
Dickinson County, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1378).
Digleton, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2101).
Dillon, S. C. (see bill S. 1416).
Dillonvale, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2356).
Dixfield, Me. (see bill H. R. 2883).
Dixon, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4454).
Dixon, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4578).
Doddridge County, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 7498).
Dodge City, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2106).
Dodgeville, Wis. (see bill H. R. 3631).
Donald, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8250).
Doniphan, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5626).
Donnellson, Iowa (see bill H. R. 4248).
Dormont, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8739).
Dougherty, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4838).
Dougherty County, Ga. (see bill H. R. 1087).
Douglas, Ariz. (see bill S. 75).
Douglas, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2900).
Douglas, Mass. (see bill H. R. 5995).
Douglas County, Colo. (see bill H. R. 105).
Douglas County, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4389).
Douglasville, Ga. (see bill H. R. 5652).
Dover, Me. (see bill H. R. 386).
Dover, N. H. (see bill S. 499).
Dover, N. J. (see bill H. R. 166).
Downieville, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3881).
Doylestown, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1084).
Dracut, Mass. (see bill H. R. 29).
Draper Wis. (see bill H. R. 8162).
Dravosburg, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8740).
Dresser Junction, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8245).
Drew, Ark. (see bill H. R. 5397).
Driggs, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Drummond, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8168).
Drumright, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5838).
Dryden, Mich. (see bill H. R. 211).
Dubois, Idaho (see bill (H. R. 5284).
Dubuque, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1072).
Due West, S. C. (see bill H. R. 6338).
Duke, N. C. (see bill H. R. 7536).
Duluth, Minn. (see bill S. 905).
Dunele, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2197).
Dunkirk, Ind. (see bill H. R. 5914).
Dunkirk, N. Y. (see bill R. R. 3412).
Dunsmuir, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3887).
Dunstable, Mass. (see bill H. R. 59).
Du Pont, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2521).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Dupont, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3391).
Duquesne, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8775).
Duquoin, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4690).
Durand, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1514).
Durant, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5151).
Dwight, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1614).
Dwight, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8233).
Dyer, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4233).
Eads, Colo. (see bill H. R. 4073).
Eagle, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2128).
Eagle Grove, Iowa (see bills H. R. 1071, 1073).
Eagle River, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1599).
Earl, Ark. (see bill H. R. 6664).
Early County, Ga. (see bill H. R. 1091).
East Aurora, N. Y. (see bills H. R. 4800, 6353).
East Bloomfield, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 89).
East Bridgewater, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6337).
East Coventry Township, Pa. (see bill H. R. 9181).
East Greenwich, R. I. (see bill H. R. 1213).
East Liverpool, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2350).
East McKeesport, Pa. (see bill H. R. 9024).
East Newark, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3719).
East Orange, N. J. (see bill H. R. 10067).
East Palestine, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2335).
East Pittsburgh, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6151).
East Rockaway, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 8902).
East Rutherford, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3690).
East Smithfield, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2263).
East Troy, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2127).
Easthampton, Mass. (see bill H. R. 8610).
Eastland County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 323).
Easton, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6358).
Easton, Md. (see bill H. R. 3117).
Easton, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1188).
Eastport, Me. (see bills S. 701; H. R. 1062).
Eaton, Colo. (see bill H. R. 101).
Eaton, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4400).
Eaton Rapids, Mich. (see bill H. R. 7310).
Eatonton, Ga. (see bill H. R. 4677).
Eatontown, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2203).
Eau Claire, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1658).
Edgard, La. (see bill H. R. 3728).
Edgefield, S. C. (see bill S. 4421).
Edgerton, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3373).
Edgerton, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2117).
Edgewater, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8174).
Edgewood, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2225).
Edinboro, Pa. (see bill H. R. 4390).
Edmond, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4858).
Edon, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3368).
Egg Harbor, N. J. (see bill H. R. 1104).
Elbert County, Colo. (see bill H. R. 111).
Elberton, Ga. (see bill H. R. 4793).
Elbow Lake, Minn. (see bills S. 903; H. R. 6038).
El Centro, Calif. (see bill H. R. 1584).
Eldora, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1070).
Eldora, Iowa, Iowa Training School for Boys of (see bill H. R. 7294).
Eldorado, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4826).
Eldorado Springs, Mo. (see bill H. R. 7916).
Elgin, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3351).
Elizabeth, N. J. (see bill H. R. 160).
Elizabeth, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6149).
Elizabeth, W. Va. (see bills S. 984; H. R. 77).
Elizabethtown, Ill. (see bill H. R. 145).
Elizabethtown, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 126).
Elizabethtown, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1222).
Elkhart, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4433).
Elkhart, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2094).
Elkhorn, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 3315).
Elkhorn, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2118).
Elkins, W. Va. (see bills S. 832; H. R. 4613).
Elkton, Md. (see bill H. R. 3116).
Elkton, Mich. (see bill H. R. 210).
Ellaville, Ga. (see bill H. R. 7791).
Ellensburg State Normal School (see bill H. R. 10140).
Ellis County, Okla. (see bills H. R. 192, 198).
Elmo, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3098).
Elmore City, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4841).
El Paso, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1616).
El Paso, Tex. (see bill H. R. 3338).
El Paso County, Colo. (see bill H. R. 117).
Elsberry, Mo. (see bill H. R. 3126).
Elssiore, Calif. (see bill H. R. 1583).
Elwood, Ind. (see bill H. R. 5912).
Emmetsburg, Iowa (see bill H. R. 3301).
Emporia, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4971).
Endeavor, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1146).
Endicott, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 4755).
Enfield, Conn. (see bill S. 522).
Enfield, Ohio (see bill H. R. 8612).
Englewood, Colo. (see bill H. R. 122).
Englewood, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3691).
English, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4594).
Englishtown, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2172).
Enid, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5530).
Enigma, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2896).
Ennis, Tex. (see bill H. R. 5646).
Erie, Ohio (see bill S. 1325).
Erie, Pa. (see bills S. 825; H. R. 4391).
Erie County (Ohio) State Soldiers' Home (see bill H. R. 2582).
Essex, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4637).
Essex, Va. (see bill H. R. 2643).
Estherville, Iowa. (see bill H. R. 3302).
Etna Green, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4426).
Eufala, Okla. (see bill H. R. 1546).
Eugene, Oreg. (see bill H. R. 24).
Eureka, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4257).
Eureka, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4981).
Eureka, Mont. (see bill S. 2297).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Evansport, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3382).
Evanston, Ill. (see bill H. R. 10677).
Evansville, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2122).
Evening Shade, Ark. (see bill H. R. 7643).
Everett, Mass. (see bill S. 1237).
Exeland, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8208).
Fairburn, Ga. (see bill H. R. 5650).
Fairbury, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4267).
Fairfax, Minn. (see bill S. 903).
Fairfield, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Fairfield, Ill. (see bill H. R. 144).
Fairfield, Iowa (see bill H. R. 4247).
Fairfield, Tex. (see bill H. R. 5506).
Fairmont, Ind. (see bill H. R. 2256).
Fairmont, Minn. (see bills S. 1323; H. R. 6758).
Fairmont, W. Va. (see bills S. 836; H. R. 6418).
Fairview, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5532).
Falconer, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3426).
Falls City, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 2869).
Far Hills, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2219).
Farmingdale, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2191).
Farmington, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5042).
Fayette, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4992).
Fayetteville, W. Va. (see bills S. 976; H. R. 2372).
Fergus, Mont. (see bill H. R. 4277).
Fernandina, Fla. (see bill H. R. 3924).
Fifield, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8257).
Filer, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Findley Township, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8764).
Fitzgerald, Ga. (see bill H. R. 7793).
Flemington, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2215).
Flora, Ill. (see bill H. R. 143).
Florence, Ala. (see bill H. R. 3957).
Florence, Colo. (see bill H. R. 4077).
Florence, N. J. (see bill H. R. 232).
Florence, S. C. (see bill S. 1414).
Florence, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1351).
Floresville, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2595).
Florida (see bill H. R. 3925).
Florida, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3342).
Florida State College for Women (see bill H. R. 4251).
Flushing, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1564).
Folkstone, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2525).
Follansbee, W. Va. (see bill S. 2531).
Fonda, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 337).
Fond du Lac, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1148).
Forest, Miss. (see bill H. R. 3480).
Forest City, Iowa (see bill H. R. 3299).
Forest City, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2067).
Forestville, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3424).
Forrest, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4261).
Forrest City, Ark. (see bill H. R. 6663).
Forsyth, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5622).
Fort Amanda, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4121).
Fort Atkinson, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5429).
Fort Benton, Mont. (see bill S. 1658).
Fort Calhoun, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4234).
Fort Carbon, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2299).
Fort Dodge, Iowa (see bill H. R. 3308).
Fort Fairfield, Me. (see bill H. R. 8491).
Fort Gaines, Ga. (see bill H. R. 7787).
Fort Jennings, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4991).
Fort Madison, Iowa (see bill H. R. 4238).
Fort Meigs, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4236).
Fort Ridgely State Park, Minn. (see bill S. 901).
Fort Smith, Ark. (see bill H. R. 4089).
Fort Towson, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5153).
Fort Wayne, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1484).
Fort Worth, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2037).
Fostoria, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2235).
Fountain Springs, Pa.—Miner's State Hospital (see bill H. R. 9066).
Foxboro, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6361).
Foxboro, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8235).
Frackville, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2304).
Framingham, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2488).
Frankfort, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1459).
Frankfort, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4461).
Franklin, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3942).
Franklin, Ill. (see bill H. R. 3452).
Franklin, Ky. (see bill H. R. 3858).
Franklin, Mich. (see bill H. R 6055).
Franklin, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3917).
Franklin, Tex. (see bill H. R. 5508).
Franklin, Wash. (see bill H. R. 3913).
Franklin, W. Va. (see bills S. 992; H. R. 4605).
Franklin County, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4389).
Franklin County, Pa. (see bills H. R. 8384, 8385, 8391, 8398).
Franklin County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6753).
Franklinville, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3415).
Frederic, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8340).
Fredericksburg, Va. (see bill H. R. 2654).
Fredericktown, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5036).
Fredonia, Kans. (see bills S. 3040; H. R. 7654, 9805).
Freeport, Me. (see bill H. R. 2859).
Fremont, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4309).
Fremont, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2240).
Fresno, Calif. (see bill H. R. 5615).
Fresno, Calif., police department (see bill H. R. 5616).
Frysburg, Me. (see bill H. R. 2879).
Fullerton, Pa. (see bill H. R. 9972).
Fulton, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4429).
Fulton, Miss. (see bill H. R. 1171).
Fulton, Mo. (see bill H. R. 7541).
Fulton, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1500).
Fulton County, Pa. (see bills H. R. 8382, 8399).
Gaffney, S. C. (see bill S. 1417).
Gainesville, Fla. (see bill H. R. 3924).
Gainesville, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5620).
Galena, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5624).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Galesburg, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2911).
Galesburg, Mich. (see bill H. R. 7360).
Galeton, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6337).
Gallatin, Mo. (see bill H. R. 3443).
Gallatin, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3288).
Gallatin County, Ky. (see bill H. R. 2546).
Gallipolis, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2514).
Galveston, Tex. (see bill H. R. 1391).
Garden City, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2085).
Garfield, Kans. (see bill H. R. 5833).
Garfield, N. J. (see bill H. R. 6903).
Garfield, Wash. (see bill H. R. 3913).
Garland, Ark. (see bill H. R. 5397).
Garner, Iowa (see bill H. R. 3303).
Garrett, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1492).
Gary, Ind. (see bill H. R. 5275).
Genesco, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2913).
Genoa, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1523).
Geneva, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 93).
Geneva, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2052).
George, Miss. (see bill H. R. 3866).
Georgetown, Conn. (see bill H. R. 2026).
Georgetown, Del. (see bill H. R. 1249).
Georgetown, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4636).
Georgetown, S. C. (see bill S. 1415).
Georgia—certain counties and towns in (see bill S. 1268).
——— Confederate soldiers' home (see bill H. R. 5055).
Gering, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4297).
Gettysburg National Park (see bill H. R. 7984), 3560.
Gibson, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3665).
Gibbon, Minn. (see bill S. 902).
Gibsonburg, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2237).
Gibson City, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4268).
Gilboa, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3565).
Gilman, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1052).
Gilman, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8251).
Gilmer, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6655).
Gilmer County, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 7497).
Gilroy, Calif. (see bill H. R. 5931).
Girard, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6494).
Girard College, Pa. (see bill S. 826).
Girardville, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2305).
Gladwin, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6865).
Glandorf, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3366).
Glasgow, Ky. (see bill H. R. 3857).
Glasgow, Mont. (see bill S. 1655).
Glassboro, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2075).
Glassport, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6146).
Glen Flora, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8226).
Glenco, Ill. (see bill H. R. 10682).
Glencoe, Minn. (see bill S. 1321).
Glenmore, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2888).
Glen Rose, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2034).
Glenville, W. Va. (see bill S. 968).
Glenwood, Minn. (see bill H. R. 6037).
Glenwood, Mo. (see bill H. R. 6422).
Glidden, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8183).
Gloucester, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4644).
Gloucester, R. I. (see bill H. R. 246).
Gloucester, Va. (see bill H. R. 2649).
Glouster, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2498).
Gloversville, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 338).
Goffstown, N. H. (see bill H. R. 150).
Golconda, Ill. (see bill H. R. 138).
Gold Beach, Oreg. (see bill H. R. 13).
Golden, Colo. (see bill H. R. 4076).
Goliad, Tex. (see bill H. R. 5266).
Gonzales, Tex. (see bill H. R. 4229).
Gooding, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Goodland, Ind. (see bill H. R. 5276).
Gordon, Pa. (see bill H. R. 3294).
Gordon, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8186).
Gorham, Me. (see bills S. 1315; H. R. 4231).
Goshen, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4436).
Grady County, Ga. (see bill H. R. 1097).
Grafton, W. Va. (see bill S. 833).
Grafton, Mass. (see bill H. R. 5996).
Graham, Tex. (see bill H. R. 4458).
Granbury, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2033).
Grand Ledge, Mich. (see bill H. R. 7257).
Grand Rapids, Mich. (see bill H. R. 9723).
Grand Rapids, Wis. (see bill H. R. 4682).
Grand View, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8166).
Grandview, Iowa (see bill H. R. 4246).
Granite Falls, Minn. (see bill H. R. 6031).
Grant, Ark. (see bill H. R. 5397).
Grant, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6788).
Grant, Wash. (see bill H. R. 3913).
Grant City, Mo. (see bill H. R. 3444).
Grant County, Ky. (see bill H. R. 2545).
Grantsburg, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1589).
Grants Pass, Oreg. (see bill H. R. 16).
Grantsville, W. Va. (see bill S. 971).
Granville, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2939).
Grass Valley, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3490).
Gray, Me. (see bill S. 697).
Grayling, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6869).
Grayville, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4825).
Grays Lake, Ill. (see bill H. R. 10683).
Great Barrington, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2622).
Great Bend, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2108).
Great Falls, Mont. (see bills S. 2296; H. R. 6142, 6910).
Green Bay, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1352).
Green County, Ala. (see bill H. R. 8946).
Green Lake, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1160).
Greenboro, Ga. (see bill H. R. 4790).
Greencastle, Ind. (see bill H. R. 6241).
Greene, Iowa, J. Perrin Park in (see bill H. R. 7295).
Greene, Miss. (see bill H. R. 3483).
Greene, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 4747).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Greenfield, Ind. (see bill H. R. 3873).
Greenfield, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2606).
Greenfield, Ohio (see bill H. R. 9390).
Greenlawn, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1567).
Greenleaf, Kans. (see bill S. 740).
Greensburg, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2077).
Greensburg, pa. (see bills H. R. 6494, 6573).
Greenspring, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2583).
Greentree, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8741).
Greenville, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3894).
Greenville, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3945).
Greenville, Ky. (see bill H. R. 3105).
Greenville, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5039).
Greenville, S. C. (see bill S. 1418).
Greenville, Tex. (see bill H. R. 7474).
Greenwich, N. J. (see bill H. R. 6332).
Greenwich, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2241).
Greenwood, Ark. (see bill H. R. 4090).
Greenwood, Me. (see bill H. R. 2885).
Greenwood, S. C. (see bills S. 1419; H. R. 4667).
Greer County, Okla. (see bill H. R. 194).
Gretna, La. (see bill H. R. 3433).
Gretna, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 3327).
Grinnell, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1042).
Groesbeck, Tex. (see bill H. R. 5504).
Groton, Mass. (see bill H. R. 52).
Groton, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 5426).
Groveland, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4645).
Grover Hill, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3341).
Groveton, Tex. (see bill H. R. 1387).
Guernsey, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4764).
Guthrie, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4850).
Guttenberg, N. J. (see bill H. R. 7744).
Guyanoga, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 88).
Guymon, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5538).
Hackensack, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3692).
Hackettstown, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3684).
Hahira, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2528).
Hahnville, La. (see bill H. R. 3431).
Hailey, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Hale County, Ala. (see bill H. R. 8949).
Haledon, N. J. (see bill H. R. 5015).
Hamblen, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3645).
Hamburg, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 4772).
Hamden, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2506).
Hamilton, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3944).
Hamilton, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4646).
Hamilton, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1499).
Hamilton, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4397).
Hamler, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3349).
Hamlet, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4427).
Hamlin, W. Va. (see bills S. 961; H. R. 5301).
Hampton, S. C. (see bill S. 1420).
Hampton, Va. (see bill H. R. 2646).
Hancock, Miss. (see bill H. R. 3863).
Hanford, Calif. (see bill H. R. 5614).
Hanna, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4424).
Hannibal, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1504).
Hardin, Ill. (see bill H. R. 3456).
Hardy, Ark. (see bill H. R. 7642).
Harlan, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1485).
Harlan, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4809).
Harlem, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3666).
Harmon County, Okla. (see bill H. R. 199).
Harnett, N. C. (see bill H. R. 6349).
Harper, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2082).
Harpers Ferry, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 4609).
Harrah, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4849).
Harriman, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3641).
Harrington, Wash. (see bill S. 3089).
Harrisburg, Ark. (see bill H. R. 6662).
Harrisburg, Ill. (see bill H. R. 137).
Harrisburg, Pa. (see bill H. R. 9274).
Harrison, Me. (see bill S. 699).
Harrison, Miss. (see bill H. R. 3481).
Harrison, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3720).
Harrison County, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 7492).
Harrisville, Mich. (see bill H. R. 4603).
Harrisville, W. Va. (see bill S. 998).
Hart, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6794).
Hartford, Conn. (see bill H. R. 2701).
Hartford, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5432).
Hartford City, Ind. (see bill H. R. 2259).
Hartland, Me. (see bill S. 2184).
Hartselle, Ala. (see bill H. R. 3963).
Hartsville, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3290).
Hartwell, Ga. (see bill H. R. 4785).
Harvard, Mass. (see bill H. R. 48).
Harveyville, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4976).
Harwinton, Conn. (see bill S. 846).
Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3693).
Haverhill, N. H. (see bill S. 711).
Haverhill, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4647).
Haviland, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3378).
Havre, Mont. (see bill S. 607).
Hawesville, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4797).
Hawkins, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8224).
Hawley, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2059).
Hawthorne, N. J. (see bill H. R. 6743).
Hawthorne, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8178).
Hayti, Mo. (see bill H. R. 7011).
Haywood, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8235).
Hays, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8742).
Hazard, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4285).
Hazen, Ark. (see bill H. R. 7649).
Hazlehurst, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2908).
Heber Springs, Ark. (see bill H. R. 7583).
Heflin, Ala. (see bill H. R. 1674).
Hegins, Pa. (see bill H. R. 3296).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Heidelberg, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8738).
Helena, Ark. (see bills S. 2833; H. R. 6661).
Helmetta, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2196).
Henderson, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4455).
Henderson, N. C. (see bill H. R. 6163).
Henderson, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 83).
Henderson, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6651).
Hendrysburg, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2344).
Henry, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2944).
Henryetta, Okla. (see bill H. R. 1541).
Henvelton, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 4769).
Herman, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 3328).
Herrin, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4696).
Hiawatha, Kans. (see bill H. R. 5402).
Hickory, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4837).
Hicksville, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1566).
Hicksville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3384).
High Bridge, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8180).
Highland Falls, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3743).
Highland Park, Ill. (see bill H. R. 10676).
Highland Park, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2186).
Highlands, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2171).
Hightstown, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2212).
Highwood, Ill. (see bill H. R. 10681).
Hilbert, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1163).
Hill, Mont. (see bill H. R. 4278).
Hillsboro, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5035).
Hillsboro, Tex. (see bill H. R. 5501).
Hillsboro, Oreg. (see bill H. R. 9).
Hillsdale, Mich. (see bill H. R. 7308).
Hilo, Hawaii (see bill H. R. 388).
Hinckley, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1515).
Hindman, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4297).
Hinton, W. Va. (see bills S. 996; H. R. 5295).
Hoboken, N. J. (see bill H. R. 7740).
Hobson, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8216).
Hohokus, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3694).
Holbrook, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6360).
Holden, Mo. (see bill H. R. 3850).
Holdenville, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5847).
Holgate, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3350).
Hollister, Calif. (see bill H. R. 6801).
Hollstead, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2062).
Holton, Kans. (see bill H. R. 5404).
Holtville, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3159).
Holyoke, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2611).
Homer, La. (see bill H. R. 5735).
Homer, Mich. (see bill H. R. 7307).
Homerville, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2532).
Homestead, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8721).
Honea Path, S. C. (see bill H. R. 4668).
Honesdale, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2060).
Honey Grove, Tex. (see bill H. R. 7472).
Honolulu, Hawaii (see bill H. R. 388).
Hoopeston, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1056).
Hopedale, Mass. (see bill H. R. 5997).
Hopedale, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2364).
Hopkins County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6753).
Hopkinsville, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4795).
Hopkinton, Mass. (see bill H. R. 5998).
Hoquiam, Wash. (see bills S. 1364; H. R. 6224).
Hornell, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 8064).
Horton, Kans. (see bill H. R. 5399).
Hot Springs, Ark. (see bill H. R. 5397).
Houghton, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8165).
Houlton, Me. (see bill H. R. 381).
Housatonic, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2610).
Howe, Ind., Howe Military School (see bill H. R. 2679).
Hoytville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2573).
Hubbard Woods, Ill. (see bill H. R. 10691).
Hudson, Mass. (see bill H. R. 56).
Hudson, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1654).
Hughesville, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8483).
Hugoton, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2103).
Humboldt, Iowa (see bill H. R. 3309).
Humboldt, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 2865).
Hummelstown, Pa. (see bill H. R. 9275).
Huntingburg, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4596).
Huntingdon, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 83).
Huntington, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2604).
Huntington, W. Va. (see bills S. 841; H. R. 66).
Huntingdon County, Pa. (see bills H. R. 8383, 8390).
Huntsville, Ala. (see bill H. R. 3968).
Huntsville, Tex. (see bill H. R. 1383).
Hurley, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1598).
Huron, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2232).
Hutchinson, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2109).
Hyden, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4815).
Idabel, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5161).
Ida County, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1377).
Idaho (see bills S. 1263, 1556).
Idaho Falls, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Idaho Springs, Colo. (see bill H. R. 4253).
Imboden, Ark. (see bill H. R. 7638).
Imlay City, Mich. (see bill H. R. 209).
Indiana (see bill H. R. 4419).
Indianola, Iowa (see bill H. R. 2663).
Inez, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4287).
Ingram, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8765).
Ingram, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8225).
Iola, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5554).
Ionia, Mich. (see bill H. R. 5715).
Iosco, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6873).
Iowa (see bill H. R. 7576).
Ipswich, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4648).
Irondale, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2352).
Ironton, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5041).
Ironton, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2510).
Irvinton, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3669).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Irvington, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2287).
Island Falls, Me. (see bill H. R. 385).
Ithaca, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 7206).
Iuka, Miss. (see bill H. R. 1175).
Ivanhoe, Minn. (see bill H. R. 6766).
Jack County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2974).
Jackson, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3496).
Jackson, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6048).
Jackson, Minn. (see bill H. R. 6760).
Jackson, Miss. (see bill H. R. 3861).
Jackson, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5629).
Jackson, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2507).
Jackson, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 83).
Jackson County, Okla. (see bill H. R. 197).
Jacksonville, Ala. (see bill H. R. 1676).
Jacksonville, Oreg. (see bill H. R. 26).
Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., Welcome and Memorial Committee (see bill H. R. 5925).
Jamesburg, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2181).
Jamestown, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3892).
Jamestown, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3413).
Jamestown, R. I. (see bill H. R. 1404).
Jamestown, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3289).
Janesville, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2113).
Jasper, Fla. (see bill H. R. 3924).
Jasper, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2265).
Jasper, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4590).
Jefferson, Ark. (see bill H. R. 5397).
Jefferson, Iowa (see bill H. R. 3310).
Jefferson, Miss. (see bill H. R. 3868).
Jefferson, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2048).
Jefferson, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6958).
Jefferson, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3648).
Jefferson, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5436).
Jefferson City, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3646).
Jefferson Davis Home Association (see bill H. R. 4456).
Jefferson Township, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8763).
Jeffersonville, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4600).
Jellico, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3652).
Jennings, La. (see bill H. R. 2724).
Jerome, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Jerome, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8211).
Jeromeville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2267).
Jersey City, N. J. (see bills H. R. 3714, 7739).
Jerseyville, Ill. (see bill H. R. 3454).
Jessup, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2520).
Jetmore, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2100).
Jewett, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2361).
Joel, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8230).
Johnson, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2097).
Johnson City, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 4756).
Johnson City, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2924).
Johnson County, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4389).
Johnston, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 366).
Johnstown, Ohio (see bill H. R. 1604).
Jones, Miss. (see bill H. R. 3485).
Jones County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 322).
Jonesboro, Ark. (see bill H. R. 6680).
Jonesburg, Mo. (see bill H. R. 2552).
Jonesport, Me. (see bill H. R. 4227).
Joplin, Mo. (see bill H. R. 10517).
Junea, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5440).
Juniata County, Pa. (see bills H. R. 8386, 8388, 8397).
Kaiser, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8214).
Kalamazoo, Mich. (see bill H. R. 7252).
Kalida, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3363).
Kansas (see bill H. R. 4388).
Kansas, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1054).
Kansas, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2579).
Kansas City, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4388).
Kansas City, Mo. (see bill H. R. 9693).
Karnes City, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2593).
Kansas Wesleyan University (see bill H. R. 9115).
Kaual, Hawaii (see bill H. R. 388).
Kaufman, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6653).
Kaukauna, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5412).
Kearny, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3717).
Keene, N. H. (see bill H. R. 7881).
Kelso, Wash. (see bill H. R. 6227).
Kemmerer, Wyo. (see bill H. R. 1426).
Kendallville, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1486).
Kenedy, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2589).
Kenilworth, Ill. (see bill H. R. 10689).
Kennan, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8223).
Kennedy, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8215).
Kennedy Township, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8751).
Kennett, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5635).
Kenosha, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2116).
Kent City, Mich. (see bill H. R. 5699).
Kentland, Ind. (see bill H. R. 6334).
Keokuk, Iowa (see bill H. R. 4240).
Keosauqua, Iowa (see bill H. R. 4243).
Kewanee, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2919).
Kewanna, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4429).
Kewaunee, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1359).
Keyport, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2178).
Keyser, W. Va. (see bills S. 981; H. R. 4607).
Kiel, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1155).
Kilgore, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2337).
Kimberly, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1360).
King and Queen, Va. (see bill H. R. 2648).
Kingman, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2083).
Kingsley, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2089).
Kingston, Mo. (see bill H. R. 3445).
Kingstree, S. C. (see bill S. 1422).
Kingwood, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 4608).
Kiowa County, Okla. (see bill H. R. 201).
Kirkland, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1513).
Kirwin, Kans. (see bill S. 747).
Kit Carson County, Colo. (see bill H. R. 109).
Kittitas, Wash. (see bill H. R. 3913).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Klickitat, Wash. (see bill H. R. 3913).
Knightstown, Ind. (see bill H. R. 3879).
Knox, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4427).
Nnox, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4577).
Knox, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3649).
Knoxville, Iowa (see bill H. R. 2668).
Knoxville, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8743).
Kokomo, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1455).
Lacon, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2937).
La Crosse, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4424).
La Crosse, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2093).
Lackawanna, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 6352).
Ladd, Ill. (see bill H. R. 3916).
Ladonia, Tex. (see bill H. R. 7473).
Ladysmith, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1590).
La Fayette, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3938).
Lafollette, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3880).
Lagrange, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3949).
Lagrange, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1481).
La Grange, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4465).
La Junta, Colo. (see bill H. R. 4254).
Lake Bluff, Ill. (see bill H. R. 10692).
Lake Charles, La. (see bill H. R. 2724).
Lake City, Ark. (see bill H. R. 6679).
Lake City, Fla. (see bill H. R. 3924).
Lake City, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6792).
Lake Forest, Ill. (see bill H. R. 10678).
Lake Geneva, Wis. (see bills H. R. 2120, 5692).
Lake Mills, Iowa (see bill H. R. 8313).
Lake Placid, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 133).
Lakeland, Fla. (see bill H. R. 2602).
Lakewood, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2198).
Lakin, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2096).
Lamar, Colo. (see bill H. R. 4078).
Lamar, Miss. (see bill H. R. 3859).
Lamar, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5273).
Lamar County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6753).
Lambertville, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2210).
Lamont, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1069).
Lamont, Mich. (see bill H. R. 5700).
Lampasas County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 319).
Lancaster, N. H. (see bill S. 710).
Lancaster, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3100).
Lancaster, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3953).
Lancaster, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1223).
Lancaster, S. C. (see bill S. 1425).
Lancaster, Va. (see bill H. R. 2640).
Lancaster, Wis. (see bill H. R. 3634).
Lanesboro, Mass. (see bill H. R. 5005).
Langhorne, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1079).
Langley, S. C. (see bill H. R. 9021).
Lansdale, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1085).
Lantson, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8189).
Lapeer County, Mich. (see bill H. R. 208).
Laporte, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4421).
Laporte, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1074).
Larchmont, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1365).
Larimer County, Colo. (see bill H. R. 114).
Larned, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2107).
La Salle, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1521).
Las Animas, Colo. (see bill H. R. 4069).
Latty, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3340).
Laurens, S. C. (see bill S. 1423).
La Veta, Colo. (see bill H. R. 9391).
Lawrenceburg, Ind. (see bill S. 1554).
Lawrence, Kans. (see bill S. 742).
Lawrence, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2956).
Lawrence, Miss. (see bill H. R. 3865).
Lawrence, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1561).
Lawrenceville, Ill. (see bill H. R. 6429).
Leachville, Ark. (see bill H. R. 6678).
Leavenworth, Ind. (see bill H. R. 5695).
Leavenworth, Kans. (see bill H. R. 5401).
Lebanon, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1463).
Lebanon, N. H. (see bill S. 707).
Lebanon, Pa. (see bill H. R. 9276).
Lee, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2619).
Leesburg, Fla. (see bill H. R. 2600).
Leesville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2331).
Leetonia, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2333).
Lehigh, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5848).
Lehighton, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1196).
Leipsic, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3396).
Leland, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6790).
Lenoir City, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3638).
Lenox, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2889).
Lenox, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2605).
Leonardville, Kans. (see bill H. R. 9113).
Leonia, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3695).
Leoti, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2092).
Leronda, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8232).
Le Roy, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4259).
Le Sueur, Minn. (see bill S. 1324).
Lewis, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2095).
Lewis, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8239).
Lewis County, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 7493).
Lewisburg, Tenn. (see bills S. 477, 2301).
Lewisburg, W. Va. (see bills S. 966; H. R. 2371).
Lewiston, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2915).
Lewiston, Me. (see bill H. R. 7344).
Lexington, Ga. (see bill H. R. 4792).
Lexington, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4269).
Lexington, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4466).
Lexington, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2141).
Lexington, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4835).
Lexington, S. C. (see bills S. 1424; H. R. 5307).
Lexington, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 83).
Liberal, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2078).
Libertyville, Ill. (see bill H. R. 10687)
Liberty, Ind. (see bill H. R. 3875).
Liberty, Mo. (see bill H. R. 3439).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Liberty, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6145).
Liberty, Tex. (see bill H. R. 1385).
Liberty Center, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3347).
Ligonier, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1483).
Lihue, Hawaii (see bill H. R. 388).
Lima, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4115).
Limon, Colo. (see bill H. R. 102).
Lincoln, Ark. (see bill H. R. 5397).
Lincoln, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3888).
Lincoln, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1612).
Lincoln, Mass. (see bill H. R. 55).
Lincoln, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 2867).
Lincoln, R. I. (see bill H. R. 251).
Lincoln County, Colo. (see bill H. R. 1151).
Lincoln County, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 2560).
Lincolnton, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3667).
Linden, Ind. (see bill H. R. 9973).
Linden, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 83).
Lindsay, Okla. (see bill H. R. 1843).
Lindstrom, Minn. (see bill H. R. 154).
Linn County, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4389).
Lisbon, Ohio (see bill H. R. 1691).
Litchfield, Minn. (see bill H. R. 6034).
Little Chute, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1348).
Little Compton, R. I. (see bill H. R. 1401).
Little Falls, Minn. (see bills S. 903, 1322).
Little Falls, N. J. (see bill H. R. 6742).
Little Rock, Ark. (see bills H. R. 4132, 4447).
Little Valley, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 7155).
Littleton, Mass. (see bill H. R. 37).
Littleton, N. H. (see bills S. 505, 709; H. R. 2677).
Live Oak, Fla. (see bill H. R. 3924).
Livingston, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4822).
Livingston, Tex. (see bill H. R. 1386).
Llano County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 320).
Lock Haven, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2629).
Lodi, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3686).
Logan, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3952).
Logan, W. Va. (see bills S. 983; H. R. 5294).
Logan County, Colo. (see bill H. R. 121).
Logansport, Ind. (see bill H. R. 5938).
Lompoc, Calif. (see bill H. R. 5935).
London, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4811).
Lone Rock, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1228).
Long Branch, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2167).
Long Prairie, Minn. (see bill S. 2505).
Long Point, Ill. (see bill H. R. 5705).
Longmont, Colo. (see bill H. R. 120).
Longview, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6656).
Lonoke, Ark. (see bill H. R. 5397).
Loudon, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3647).
Loudonville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3095).
Louisburg, N. C. (see bill H. R. 6158).
Louisiana—State of (see bill S. 1225).
Louisiana—certain cities and towns (see bills H. R. 2877, 3628, 4114).
Louisburg, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4388).
Louisville, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3670).
Louisville, Ill. (see bill H. R. 146).
Louisville, Ky. (see bill H. R. 3336).
Loveland, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3956).
Lowell, Mass (see bill H. R. 58).
Lower St. Clair Township, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8752).
Lowville, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1505).
Lubec, Me. (see bill H. R. 1061).
Luck, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8241).
Ludington, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6799).
Lumpkin, Ga. (see bill H. R. 7798).
Lunenburg County, Va. (see bill H. R. 10258).
Lutcher, La. (see bill H. R. 3432).
Luther, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4856).
Luverne, Minn. (see bill H. R. 6764).
Luxora, Ark. (see bill H. R. 6677).
Lynch, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4812).
Lynch, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 5821).
Lynchburg, Va. (see bill H. R. 5264).
Lyndon, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4978).
Lynn, Mass. (see bills S. 1238; H. R. 2957).
Lynnfield, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2963).
Lyon County, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1375).
Lyons, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2110).
Lyons, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 85).
Lyons, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3387).
Lyons Farms, N. J. (see bill H. R. 1620).
McAdoo, Pa. (see bill H. R. 3298).
McAlester, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5148).
McArthur, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2504).
McClenny, Fla. (see bill H. R. 3924).
McClure, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3346).
McCormick, S. C. (see bills S. 1407; H. R. 4666).
McCulloch County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 318).
McDonald, Pa. (see bill H. R. 3091).
McGhee, Ark. (see bill H. R. 3655).
McKee, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4288).
McKeesport, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6152).
McKees Rocks, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8745).
McKenzie, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 5636).
McKinney, Tex. (see bill H. R. 7471).
McLeansboro, Ill. (see bill H. R. 139).
McMinnville, Oreg. (see bill H. R. 21).
McNaughton, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8196).
Macomb, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1100).
McPherson, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4293).
Macon, Miss. (see bill H. R. 1126).
Madell, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5149).
Madison, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1630).
Madison, Fla. (see bill H. R. 3924).
Madison, Ga. (see bill H. R. 4789).
Madison, Minn. (see bill H. R. 6030).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Madison, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4576).
Madison, N. J. (see bill H. R. 164).
Madison, W. Va. (see bill S. 973).
Madison, Wis. (see bill H. R. 3630).
Madisonville, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4798).
Madisonville, Tex. (see bill H. R. 5507).
Mahanoy City, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2296).
Maine (see bill H. R. 1067).
Maison, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 2367).
Malad, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Malad City, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Malden, Mass. (see bill H. R. 3163).
Malinta, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3343).
Malone, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 129).
Malvern, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2336).
Mammoth Spring, Ark. (see bill H. R. 7588).
Manawa, Wis. (see bill H. R. 4679).
Manchester, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4814).
Manchester, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4649).
Manchester, N. H. (see bill H. R. 151).
Manhasset, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1558).
Manistee, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6798).
Manitou, Colo. (see bill H. R. 104).
Manitowoc, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1150).
Mankato, Minn. (see bills H. R. 6754; S. 900).
Manning, Iowa (see bill H. R. 3312).
Manning, S. C. (see bill S. 1426).
Manor, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2887).
Mansfield, La. (see bill H. R. 5738).
Mansfield, Ohio (see bill H. R. 1602).
Mantenoa, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1055).
Manville, R. I. (see bill H. R. 250).
Maquon, Ill. (see bill H. R. 9698).
Marble Hill, Mo. (see bill H. R. 2680).
Marblehead, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4650).
Marengo, Calif. (see bill H. R. 2315).
Marengo, Ind. (see bill S. 1379).
Marianna, Ark. (see bill H. R. 6676).
Marianna, Fla. (see bill H. R. 4252).
Marietta, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3934).
Marilla, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3097).
Marinette, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1355).
Marion, Ark. (see bills H. R. 1627, 6675).
Marion, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4695).
Marion, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4973).
Marion, Miss. (see bill H. R. 3860).
Marion, S. C. (see bill S. 1427).
Marion, Wis. (see bill H. R. 4686).
Marion County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6753).
Marion Junction, Ala. (see bill H. R. 1684).
Mariposa, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3487).
Marked Tree, Ark. (see bill H. R. 6674).
Markesan, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1168).
Markleeville, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3895).
Marlboro, Mass. (see bills S. 1240; H. R. 2850).
Marlington, W. Va. (see bills S. 990; H. R. 2370).
Marmaduke, Ark. (see bill H. R. 6673).
Martinsburg, W. Va. (see bills S. 834; H. R. 4606).
Marshall, Ill. (see bill H .R. 1051).
Marshall, Mich. (see bill H. R. 7254).
Marshall, Minn. (see bill H. R. 6035).
Marshall, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4861).
Marshall County, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 2561).
Marshfield, Oreg. (see bill H. R. 8).
Marshfield, Wis. (see bill H. R. 4684).
Martin, Tenn. (see bill S. 1530).
Martins Ferry, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2343).
Marvell, Ark. (see bill H. R. 6672).
Marysville, Kans.—high school (see bill H. R. 9114).
Mason, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8164).
Masontown, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8339).
Maspeth Civic Association (see bill H. R. 5927).
Massachusetts (third congressional district) (see bill H. R. 2731).
Massena, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 125).
Matawan, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2184).
Mathews, Va (see bill H. R. 2650).
Mauch Chunk, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1195).
Maui, Hawaii (see bill H. R. 388).
Mankato, Minn. (see bill S. 900).
Mayersdale, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6582).
Maynard, Mass. (see bill H. R. 50).
Mayo, Fla. (see bill H. R. 3924).
Mays Landing, N. J. (see bill H. R. 1105).
Maysville, Mo. (see bill H. R. 3438).
Maysville, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4842).
Mayville, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5433).
Meade, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2079).
Meadville, Pa. (see bill H. R. 4396).
Mechanicsburg, Pa. (see bill H. R. 9279).
Mechanicstown, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2336).
Mecosta, Mich. (see bill H. R. 4601).
Medford, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2142).
Medford, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5544).
Medford, Oreg. (see bill H. R. 10).
Meford, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8256).
Media, Pa. (see bill H. R. 3753).
Medicine Lodge, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2080).
Melbourne, Ark. (see bill H. R. 7586).
Mellen, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8181).
Melrose, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2140).
Melrose, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3377).
Memphis, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 1075).
Menasha, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1154).
Mendon, Mass. (see bill H. R. 5999).
Mendota, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1519).
Menlo, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3939).
Menomonee Falls, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2136).
Menomonie, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1655).
Mentone, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4426).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Mercy, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6494).
Mercer, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8195).
Merchantville, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2074).
Meredith, N. H. (see bill H. R. 149).
Meridian, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Merrick, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4575).
Merrill, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1591).
Merrimac, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4651).
Mesopotamia, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4409).
Metamora, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3386).
Methuen, Mass. (see bill H. R. 41).
Metuchen, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2188).
Mexia, Tex. (see bill H. R. 5503).
Mexico, Mo. (see bill H. R. 3127).
Miami, Ind. (see bill H. R. 2257).
Miami, Okla. (see bill H. R. 2687).
Miami County, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4389).
Miamisburg, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4402).
Michigan City, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4420).
Middle Point, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3358).
Middle Village, Long Island, N. Y., public school (see bill H. R. 5924).
Middlebourne, W. Va. (see bills S. 995; H. R. 75).
Middlebury, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4432).
Middleport, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2500).
Middletown, Pa. (see bill H. R. 9277).
Middlesboro, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4820).
Middlesex, Va. (see bill H. R. 2642).
Middleton, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2962).
Middletown, Conn. (see bill H. R. 5022).
Middletown, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4398).
Middletown, R. I. (see bill H. R. 1399).
Midland, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6867).
Midland Park, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3705).
Mifflin County, Pa. (see bills H. R. 8381, 8401, 8402, 8404).
Mifflin Township, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8753).
Milaca, Minn. (see bill H. R. 152).
Milan, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2230).
Milford, Ill. (see bill H. R. 8573).
Milford, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4426).
Milford, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6000).
Milford, N. H. (see bills S. 733; H. R. 2674).
Milford, Ohio (see bill S. 733).
Milford, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1192).
Millard, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 3325).
Millbrook, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3739).
Millbury, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6001).
Milledgeville, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3663).
Miller City, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3392).
Miller County, Ga. (see bill H. R. 1093).
Millersburg, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4431).
Mills County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 317).
Millsburg, Pa. (see bill H. R. 9273).
Milltown, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2518).
Milltown, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4593).
Milltown, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2177).
Milltown, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8242).
Millvale, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2224).
Millville, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6002).
Millville, N. J. (see bill H. R. 224).
Milo, Me. (see bill H. R. 382).
Milton, Fla. (see bill H. R. 4252).
Milton, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6359).
Milton, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 67).
Milton, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2139).
Milton Center, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2577).
Milton Junction, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2138).
Milwaukee, Wis. (see bill H. R. 7918).
Minden, La. (see bill H. R. 5734).
Mineola, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1551).
Mineral Ridge, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2051).
Minersville, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2301).
Mingo Junction, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2359).
Minier, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2928).
Minneapolis, Minn. (see bills S. 898; H. R. 150).
Minnesota (see bill H. R. 5649).
Minocqua, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8202).
Minong, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8188).
Minonk, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1611).
Mississippi (see bill S. 1471).
Missouri—cities and towns in (see bills H. R. 4766, 5413, 6439).
Mitchel, Ind. (see bill H. R. 5126).
Mitchell County, Ga. (see bill H. R. 1088).
Mobile, Ala. (see bills H. R. 2316, 2321).
Moncks Corner, S. C. (see bill S. 1408).
Monona County, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1376).
Monongahela, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8291).
Monroe, Ala. (see bill H. R. 2320).
Monroe, Ga. (see bill H. R. 4787).
Monroe, La. (see bill S. 1221).
Monroe, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6051).
Monroe, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4764).
Monroe, Wis. (see bill H. R. 3629).
Monroeville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2580).
Montague County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2970).
Montana (see bills S. 1656; H. R. 4270).
Montavallo, Ala. (see bill H. R. 1685).
Montello, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1153).
Monterey, Va. (see bill H. R. 6421).
Montesano, Wash. (see bill H. R. 6223).
Montevideo, Minn. (see bill H. R. 6028).
Montezuma, Ga. (see bill H. R. 7789).
Montezuma, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1040).
Monticello, Fla. (see bill H. R. 3924).
Monticello, Ind. (see bill H. R. 80).
Monticello, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4817).
Monticello, Minn. (see bill H. R. 157).
Montpelier, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Montpelier, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3374).
Montrose, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2064).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Moon Township, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8754).
Moore, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4833).
Moore County, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 2565).
Moorefield, W. Va. (see bills S. 962; H. R. 4618).
Moorestown, N. J. (see bill H. R. 221).
Mooseheart, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2226).
Morengo, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4595).
Morgan, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4764).
Morgan County, Colo. (see bill H. R. 116).
Morganfield, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4799).
Morgantown, W. Va. (see bills S. 837; H. R. 4617).
Morrill, Kans. (see bill S. 1224).
Morristown, N. J. (see bills H. R. 169, 5024).
Morrilton, Ark. (see bill H. R. 4446).
Morris, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1520).
Morris, Minn. (see bill H. R. 6737).
Morris County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6753).
Morse, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8182).
Morton, Pa. (see bill H. R. 5028).
Morven, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2892).
Moulton, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3958).
Mound City, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4688).
Moundsville, W. Va. (see bill S. 835).
Mount Clemens, Mich (see bill H. R. 207).
Mount Holly, N. J. (see bill H. R. 220).
Mount Ida, Ark. (see bill H. R. 4088).
Mount Lebanon, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8755).
Mount Pleasant, Iowa (see bill H. R. 4239).
Mount Pleasant, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2353).
Mount Pleasant, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6866).
Mount Pulaski, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4260).
Mount Oliver, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8726).
Mount Sterling, Ill. (see bills H. R. 3448, 9695).
Mount Vernon, Ohio (see bill H. R. 1603).
Mount Vernon, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4819).
Mount Vernon, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5269).
Mount View, Ark. (see bill H. R. 7648).
Mountain Home, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Moweaqua, Ill. (see bill H. R. 6908).
Mukwonago, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2137).
Muldrow, Okla. (see bill H. R. 1545).
Mulhall, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4862).
Mullens, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 5290).
Muncie, Ind. (see bill H. R. 7909).
Munhall, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8744).
Murfreesboro, Ark. (see bill H. R. 4091).
Murfreesboro, Tenn. (see bills S. 473, 474).
Murfreesboro, Tenn., Middle Tennessee State Normal (see bill H. R. 2567).
Murphysboro, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4697).
Murrayville, Ill. (see bill H. R. 3457).
Murry, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8209).
Muskegon, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6800).
Muskingum, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4764).
Muskogee, Okla. (see bill H. R. 1544).
Nahant, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2964).
Nance, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4574).
Napoleon, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4993).
Nappanee, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4435).
Nashua, N. H. (see bill H. R. 2675).
Nashville, Ark. (see bill H. R. 4084).
Nashville, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2903).
Nashville, Tenn. (see bills H. R. 4416, 6159).
National Park, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2071).
Naylor, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2899).
Nazareth, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1193).
Nebraska City, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 2870).
Neenah, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1156).
Nelsonville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2497).
Neoga, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1058).
Neosho, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5271).
Neponset, Ill. (see bill H. R. 3915).
Ness City, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2086).
Nevada, Iowa (see bill H. R. 2666).
Nevada, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5274).
Nevada City, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3491).
Neville Township, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8760).
New Albany, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4599).
Newark, Ark. (see bill H. R. 7644).
Newark, N. J. (see bill H. R. 10068).
Newark, N. Y. (see bills H. R. 91, 2288, 3716).
Newark, Ohio (see bill H. R. 1608).
New Bavaria, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3344).
Newberry, S. C. (see bills S. 1396; H. R. 4665).
New Boston, N. H. (see bill H. R. 8073).
New Braunfels, Tex. (see bill H. R. 3721).
New Brighton, Pa. (see bill H. R. 3088).
New Brunswick, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2165).
Newburgh, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3742).
Newbury, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4652).
Newburyport, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4653).
New Canton, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4673).
Newcastle, Ind. (see bill H. R. 3872).
New Castle, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4462).
New Castle, Pa. (see bill H. R. 3089).
Newcastle, Va. (see bill H. R. 4103).
Newcastle, Wyo. (see bill H. R. 1427).
New Cumberland, W. Va. (see bill S. 963).
Newfield, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 4765).
New Hanover, N. C. (see bill H. R. 6346).
New Haven, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1487).
New Holland, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6995).
New Holstein, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1161).
New Hyde Park, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1553).
Newkirk, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5543).
New Lexington, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3954).
New London, Mo. (see bill H. R. 2852).
New London, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2242).
New London, Wis. (see bill H. R. 4685).
New Madrid, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5630).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
New Martinsville, W. Va. (see bill S. 830).
New Mexico (some cities) (see bill H. R. 2696).
Newnan, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3948).
New Orleans, La. (see bills S. 1218, 1219, 1220; H. R. 3430, 3729, 3730).
New Oxford, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6955).
Newport, Ark. (see bill H. R. 7584).
Newport, Ind. (see bill H. R. 6243).
Newport, R. I. (see bill H. R. 1396).
Newport, Wash. (see bill H. R. 2955).
Newport News, Va. (see bill H. R. 2655).
New Port Richey, Fla. (see bill H. R. 3908).
New Richmond, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1456).
New Sharon, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1049).
New Straitsville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 6440).
Newton, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1629).
Newton, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1050).
Newton, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3683).
New Ulm, Minn. (see bill H. R. 6755).
New York City (see bills H. R. 1662, 6901).
——— Borough of Brooklyn (see bills H. R. 510, 511, 513).
——— Borough of Queens (see bill H. R. 512).
——— Fort Washington war-service honor roll committee (see bill H. R. 5442).
——— Twenty-second Regiment Engineers (see bill H. R. 5443).
——— The Bronx (see bill H. R. 3286).
——— War Service Honor League of The Bronx (see bill H. R. 7297).
New York State (see bill H. R. 5281).
Ney, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3357).
Nicholas County, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 7494).
Nicholls, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2533).
Niles, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2050).
Noble, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4764).
Noble, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4854).
Noblesville, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1460).
Nogales, Ariz. (see bills S. 74; H. R. 471).
Nolan County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 321).
Norfolk, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4310).
Normal, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4258).
Norman, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4853).
Norris City, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4418).
Norristown, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1082).
North Adams, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2609).
Northampton, Mass. (see bill H. R. 3677).
Northampton, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1190).
Northampton, Va. (see bill H. R. 2653).
North Andover, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2959).
North Baltimore, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2587).
North Bergen, N. J. (see bill H. R. 7742).
Northboro, Mass. (see bill H. R. 51).
Northbridge, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6003).
North Chicago, Ill. (see bill H. R. 10684).
North Clairton, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8746).
North Fayette Township, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8761).
North Haledon Borough, N. J. (see bill H. R. 6744).
Northington, Minn. (see bill H. R. 6761).
North Judson, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4427).
North Kingstown, R. I. (see bill H. R. 1211).
North Manchester, Ind. (see bill H. R. 2258).
North Plainfield, N. J. (see bill H. R. 5612).
North Reading, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2960).
North Smithfield, R. I. (see bill H. R. 249).
North Springfield, Pa. (see bill H. R. 4393).
North Tarrytown, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1362).
Northumberland, Va. (see bill H. R. 2638).
North Woodstock, N. H. (see bill H. R. 5255).
Nortonville, Kans. (see bill H. R. 5407).
Norwalk, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2228).
Norwich, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 4758).
Norwood, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6358).
Notre Dame, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4423).
Nottoway County, Va. (see bill H. R. 10258).
Notway, Me. (see bill H. R. 2886).
Norvata, Okla. (see bills H. R. 2684, 2951).
Nutley, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3715).
Nye, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8234).
Oakdale, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8747).
Oakfield, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1166).
Oak Hill, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2509).
Oakland, Ill. (see bill H. R. 10561).
Oakland, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3696).
Oak Ridge, La. (see bill H. R. 5209).
Oakwood, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3376).
Oberlin, La. (see bill H. R. 2724).
O'Brien County, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1374).
Ocala, Fla. (see bill H. R. 3924).
Ocean City, N. J. (see bill H. R. 229).
Ocilla, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2530).
Oconomowoc, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8821).
Oconto, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1358).
Oconto Falls, Wis. (see bills H. R. 1349, 4230).
Odanah, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5611).
O'Dell, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1613).
Odum, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2895).
Ogdensburg, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 130).
Ogdensburg, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5691).
Ogema, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8260).
Ogilvie, Minn. (see bill H. R. 152).
Ohio (see bills S. 14; H. R. 5937).
Ohio City, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3353).
Okemah, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5849).
Oklahoma City, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4859).
Okmulgee, Okla. (see bill H. R. 1539).
Old Fort Massac National Park (see bill H. R. 141).
Oldtown, Me. (see bill S. 2678).
Olean, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3411).
Olivia, Minn. (see bill H. R. 6033).
Omaha, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 3322).
Omro, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1158).
Onancock, Va. (see bill H. R. 2636).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Oneida, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2920).
Oneida, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1498).
Oneida, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3637).
O'Neill, Nebr. (see bills S. 1341; H. R. 4292).
Oneonta, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 4757).
Onondaga, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1060).
Opelousas, La. (see bill H. R. 2724).
Orange, Calif. (see bill H. R. 1582).
Orange, N. J. (see bill H. R. 10069).
Orangeburg, S. C. (see bills S. 1397; H. R. 5307, 10180).
Oregon City, Oreg. (see bill H. R. 15).
Orion, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2917).
Orleans, Ind. (see bills H. R. 4588, 5694).
Orono, Me. (see bill S. 1248).
Ortonville, Minn. (see bill H. R. 6027).
Orwell, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4411).
Orwell, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1511).
Orweigsburg, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2292).
Osawatomie, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4388).
Osceola, Ark. (see bill H. R. 6671).
Osceola, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8205).
Osceola County, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1371).
Oshkosh, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1149).
Oskaloosa, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1045).
Oskaloosa, Kans. (see bill H. R. 5406).
Oswego, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1503).
Ottawa, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1530).
Ottawa, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4998).
Otter Lake, Mich. (see bill H. R. 9624).
Ottoville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3361).
Ottumwa, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1047).
Ovid, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 8060).
Owego, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1696).
Owensboro, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4452).
Owendale, Mich. (see bill H. R. 206).
Owenton, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4464).
Oxford, Ala. (see bill H. R. 1673).
Oxford, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 4746).
Oxford, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4399).
Oxford, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1151).
Ozark, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5623).
Paintsville, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4290).
Palestine, Tex. (see bill H. R. 1390).
Palmyra, Va. (see bill H. R. 4105).
Palmerton, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1194).
Palo Pinto County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 316).
Panama City, Fla. (see bill H. R. 4252).
Pandora, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3395).
Paoli, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4587).
Paoli, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4839).
Papillion, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 3320).
Paragould, Ark. (see bill H. R. 6670).
Paris, Ark. (see bill H. R. 4085).
Paris, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 83).
Park, Mont. (see bill H. R. 4275).
Park Falls, Wis. (see bill H. R. 6562).
Park Ford, Pa. (see bill H. R. 9181).
Park Ridge, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3697).
Parkersburg, W. Va. (see bills S. 831; H. R. 78).
Parksley, Va. (see bill H. R. 2637).
Parsons, W. Va. (see bills S. 987; H. R. 4615).
Passaic, N. J. (see bills H. R. 2540, 5017).
Paterson, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2541).
Patterson, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2894).
Patton, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2268).
Paulding, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4905).
Paulsboro, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2073).
Pauls Valley, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4846).
Paw Paw, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 6423).
Paxton, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4265).
Payne, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3380).
Pawhuska, Okla. (see bill H. R. 2689).
Pawnee, Okla. (see bill H. R. 2693).
Pawnee City, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 2863).
Pawtucket, R. I. (see bill H. R. 256).
Peabody, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4975).
Peabody, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2958).
Pearl River, Miss. (see bill H. R. 3869).
Pearson, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2526).
Pecatonia, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1527).
Pekin, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2938).
Pelican Lake, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8200).
Pella, Iowa (see bill H. R. 2667).
Pemberville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2569).
Penacook, N. H. (see bill S. 1314).
Pendleton, Oreg. (see bill S. 2872).
Pendleton County, Ky. (see bill H. R. 2551).
Pennington, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2211).
Pennington, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8221).
Penn Yan, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 5940).
Peoria, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2942).
Peotone, Ill. (see bill H. R. 5168).
Pepperell, Mass. (see bill H. R. 38).
Perkins, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4865).
Perry, Fla. (see bill H. R. 3924).
Perry, Miss. (see bill H. R. 3484).
Perry, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5540).
Perry County, Ala. (see bill H. R. 8947).
Perry County, Pa. (see bills H. R. 8387, 8392, 8393, 8400, 8403, 8659, 8822).
Perryopolis, Pa. (see bills H. R. 6494, 6583).
Perrysburg, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2585).
Perryville, Ark. (see bill H. R. 4448).
Perryville, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5043).
Perth Amboy, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2168).
Peru, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1528).
Peru, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 2874).
Peterborough, N. H. (see bill H. R. 4228).
Petersburg, Va. (see bill H. R. 10258).
Petersburg, W. Va. (see bills S. 967; H. R. 4619).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Philadelphia, Pa. (see bills S. 826; H. R. 2308, 2309, 4832).
Philippi, W. Va. (see bill S. 974).
Phillipsburg, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3698).
Phillips, Mont. (see bill H. R. 4274).
Phillips, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1592).
Phillips County, Colo. (see bill H. R. 113).
Phipps, Wis (see bill H. R. 8171).
Phoebus, Va. (see bill H. R. 2657).
Pickens, S. C. (see bills S. 1398; H. R. 4662).
Piedmont, Ala. (see bill H. R. 1680).
Piedmont, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 4620).
Pierce, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4573).
Pierceton, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4426).
Piggott, Ark. (see bill H. R. 6669).
Pikeville, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4286).
Pinckneyville, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4693).
Pine Bluff, Ark. (see bill S. 2742).
Pine River, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8204).
Pineville, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4807).
Pineville, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5272).
Pineville, W. Va. (see bills S. 985; H. R. 5291).
Pioneer, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3372).
Piper, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4263).
Pipestone, Minn. (see bill H. R. 6763).
Pitcairn, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6150).
Pittsboro, N. C. (see bill H. R. 6162).
Pittsburg, Kans. (see bill S. 741).
Pittsburgh, Pa. (see bills H. R. 8720, 8722, 8727, 8728, 8730, 8732, 8735).
Pittsfield, Ill. (see bill H. R. 3455).
Pittsfield, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2612).
Placerville, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3489).
Plainfield, Conn. (see bill H. R. 5019).
Plainfield, N. J. (see bill H. R. 163).
Plaistow, N. H. (see bill S. 501).
Plano, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1525).
Platteville, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8022).
Plattsburg, Mo. (see bill H. R. 3440).
Plattsburg, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 124).
Plattsmouth, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 2864).
Pleasanton, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4388).
Pleasantville, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3337).
Plymouth, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4428).
Plymouth, Mass. (see bill S. 1236).
Plymouth, N. H. (see bills S. 706; H. R. 2953).
Plymouth, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5428).
Plymouth County, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1373).
Pocahontas, Ark. (see bill H. R. 7641).
Pocahontas, Iowa (see bill H. R. 3300).
Pocatello, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Point Pleasant, W. Va. (see bills S. 979; H. R. 71)
Polk, Ark. (see bill H. R. 4080).
Pomeroy, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2499).
Pompton Lakes Borough, N. J. (see bill H. R. 6741).
Ponca City, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5541).
Pond Creek, Okla. (see bill H. R. 8474).
Pontiac, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1615).
Poplar Bluffs, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5627).
Portage, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5431).
Port Austin, Mich. (see bill H. R. 205).
Port Byron, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 87).
Port Chester, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1368).
Port Gibson, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 10106).
Port Henry, N. Y. (see bills H. R. 131, 134.)
Port Jervis, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3744).
Portland, Ind. (see bill H. R. 5916).
Portland, Me. (see bill S. 702).
Portland, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3287).
Port Orchard, Wash. (see bill H. R. 5221).
Portola, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3891).
Portsmouth, N. H. (see bill S. 502).
Portsmouth, R. I. (see bill H. R. 1398).
Port Vue, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6148).
Port Washington, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1552).
Port Washington, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5435).
Potosi, Mo. (see bill H. R. 2681).
Pottsville, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2300).
Powell, Ind. (see bill H. R. 5522).
Powell, Wyo. (see bill H. R. 1425).
Prague, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5836).
Prairie Depot, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2588).
Prairie du Chien, Wis. (see bill H. R. 3633).
Pratt, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2111).
Prentice, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8220).
Presidents Corners, Ind. (see bill H. R. 2678).
Preston, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Prestonburg, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4283).
Presque Isle, Me. (see bill H. R. 384).
Prince Edward Co., Va. (see bill H. R. 10258).
Princess Anne, Md. (see bill H. R. 3115).
Princeton, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2936).
Princeton, Mo. (see bill H. R. 3442).
Princeton, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2213).
Princeton, W. Va. (see bills S. 980; H. R. 5292).
Princeton, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1167).
Princeville, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2929).
Prospect Park, N. J. (see bill H. R. 5014).
Proctorsville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2511).
Providence, R. I. (see bills S. 719; H. R. 257, 1397).
Pryor, Okla. (see bill H. R. 2686).
Pueblo, Colo. (see bill H. R. 4070).
Pulaski, N. Y. (see bill H. R 1495).
Purcell, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4834).
Putnam, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2931).
Puyallup, Wash. (see bill H. R. 6230).
Quincy, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3488).
Quincy, Fla. (see bill H. R. 4252).
Quincy, Ill. (see bills H. R. 2909, 2910).
Quincy, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6354).
Quincy, Mich. (see bill H. R. 7253).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Quitman, Ark. (see bill H. R. 7646).
Quitman, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2901).
Quitman, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6654).
Racine, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2503).
Racine, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2114).
Radisson, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8179).
Rahway, N. J. (see bill H. R. 161).
Raleigh, N. C. (see bill H. R. 6160).
Ralston, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2628).
Randolph, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6356).
Randolph, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3419).
Rangely, Me. (see bill H. R. 2884).
Rankin, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1053).
Ransom, Ill. (see bill H. R. 5130).
Rathdrum, Idaho (see bill S. 1261).
Ravenswood, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 70).
Ray City, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2523).
Rayland, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2358).
Reading, Mass. (see bill H. R. 30).
Reading, Mich. (see bill H. R. 7305).
Reading, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1335).
Rector, Ark. (see bill H. R. 6668).
Red Bank, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2166).
Red Bluff, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3498).
Redding, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3499).
Redfield, Iowa (see bill H. R. 2670).
Redlands, Calif. (see bill H. R. 1580).
Red Lodge, Mont. (see bill S. 1657).
Redwood, Calif. (see bill H. R. 5936).
Redwood Falls, Minn. (see bill H. R. 6765).
Rennerdale Civic Club, Rennerdale, Pa. (see bill H. R. 10482).
Renovo, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1666).
Republic, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2227).
Republic, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8027).
Reserve, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8173).
Revere, Mass. (see bill H. R. 9824).
Rexburg, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Rhinelander, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1593).
Rib Lake, Wis. (see bill H. R. 6173).
Rice Lake, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1656).
Richfield Springs, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 4748).
Richland, Ga. (see bill H. R. 7788).
Richland, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1502).
Richland Center, Wis. (see bill H. R. 3632).
Richland County, N. Dak. (see bill S. 127).
Richmond, Ind. (see bill H. R. 3876).
Richmond, Mass. (see bill H. R. 3282).
Richmond, Mo. (see bill H. R. 3437).
Richmond, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4634).
Richmond, R. I. (see bill S. 718).
Richmond, Va. (see bills H. R. 2639, 5128).
Ridgefield Park, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3699).
Ridgeland, S. C. (see bill S. 1409).
Ridgewood, N. J. (see bill H. R .3701).
Rigby, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Rimer, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3356).
Ringgold, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3937).
Ringtown, Pa. (see bill H. R. 3295).
Rio Grande, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2516).
Ripley, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3428).
Ripley, W. Va. (see bills S. 964; H. R. 69).
Ripon, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1147).
Risingsun, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2571).
Ritchie County, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 7495).
Riverhead, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1565).
Riverside, Calif. (see bill H. R. 1581).
Riverside, N. J. (see bill H. R. 231).
Roane, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3642).
Roanoke, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4256).
Roanoke, Va. (see bill H. R. 5262).
Robeson, N. C. (see bill H. R. 6345).
Robinson Township, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8759).
Rochester, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4429).
Rochester, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2134).
Rockaway, N. J. (see bill H. R. 167).
Rock Creek, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2049).
Rockford, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1512).
Rockford, Mich. (see bill H. R. 5698).
Rock Island, Ill. (see bills H. R. 1098, 7744).
Rockland, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6359).
Rockport, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4654).
Rockport, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2591).
Rockton, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1516).
Rockville, Conn. (see bill H. R. 5021).
Rockville, Ind. (see bill H. R. 6246).
Rockwell City, Iowa (see bill H. R. 3304).
Rockwood, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3640).
Rocky Ford, Colo. (see bill H. R. 4075).
Roebling, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2493).
Roger Mills County, Okla. (see bill H. R. 196).
Rolling Prairie, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4424).
Rome, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3932).
Romney, W. Va. (see bills S. 965; H. R. 4622).
Ronceverte, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 4403).
Roodhouse, Ill. (see bill H. R. 3450).
Roosevelt, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2176).
Roosevelt, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1563).
Roosevelt, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8217).
Roscommon, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6872).
Roseburg, Oreg. (see bill H. R. 22).
Rosedale, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4388).
Rosedale, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4847).
Roselle, N. J. (see bill H. R. 172).
Roselle Park, N. J. (see bill H. R. 171).
Roseville, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3889).
Rossford, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2567).
Rosslyn Farms, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8724).
Round Lake, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 8289).
Rowley, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4655).
Rudolph, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2574).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Rumford, Me. (see bills H. R. 2878, 8477).
Rumson, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2204).
Runge, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2590).
Runnels County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 315).
Rupert, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Rushmore, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3381).
Rushville, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2914).
Rushville, Ind. (see bill H. R. 3877).
Russellville, Ark. (see bill H. R. 4111).
Russellville, Ky. (see bill H. R. 3856).
Rutherford, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3702).
Rutherford County, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 2559).
Rutland, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2502).
Rye, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1368).
Sagertown, Pa. (see bill H. R. 4394).
Saginaw, Mich. (see bill H. R. 7411).
St. Albana, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1562).
St. Albans Improvement Association (see bill H. R. 5923).
St. Anthony, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
St. Clair, Pa. (see bills H. R. 2298, 8748).
St. Clairsville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 1687).
St. Croix Falls, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8244).
Ste. Genevieve, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5037).
St. George, S. C. (see bill S. 1403).
St. Helens, Oreg. (see bill H. R. 17).
St. Henry, Ohio (see bill H. R. 6493).
St. James, Minn. (see bill H. R. 6757).
St. Joe, Ind. (see bill H. R. 3853).
St. Josephs County, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4422).
St. John, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2084).
St. Louis, Mich. (see bill H. R. 8081).
St. Marys, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2522).
St. Marys, W. Va. (see bills S. 991; H. R. 72).
St. Matthews, S. C. (see bills S. 1400; H. R. 5307, 10180).
St. Paul, Minn. (see bills S. 1215, 1385).
St. Paul, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 5517).
Sac County, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1372).
Saguache, Colo. (see bill H. R. 4071).
Salamanca, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3410).
Salem, Ark. (see bill H. R. 7636).
Salem, Ind. (see bill H. R. 5125).
Salem, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4656).
Salem, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2348).
Salem, Oreg. (see bill H. R. 20).
Salem, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2130).
Salina, Kans. (see bill S. 744).
Salinas, Calif. (see bill H. R. 5928).
Saline, Ark. (see bill H. R. 5397).
Salineville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2322).
Salisbury, Md. (see bill H. R. 3114).
Salisbury, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4657).
Salona, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2860).
Salt Lake City, Utah (see bill S. 2711).
Saluda, S. C. (see bill S. 1402).
Salyersville, Ky. (see bill H. R. 6251).
San Andreas, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3495).
San Antonio, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2592).
San Bernardino, Calif. (see bill H. R. 1578).
San Jose, Calif. (see bill H. R. 5929).
San Luis Obispo, Calif. (see bill H. R. 5930).
Sand Lake, Mich. (see bill H. R. 5697).
Sand Springs, Okla. (see bill H. R. 2685).
Sandersville, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3672).
San Diego, Calif. (see bill H. R. 1579).
Sandusky, Mich. (see bill H. R. 204).
Sandusky, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2233).
Sandwich, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1142).
Sandwich, N. H. (see bill H. R. 148).
Sanford, Me. (see bill H. R. 2365).
Sangus, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2965).
San Saba County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 314).
Santa Ana, Calif. (see bill H. R. 1577).
Santa Barbara, Calif. (see bill H. R. 5932).
Santa Maria, Calif. (see bill H. R. 5934).
Sapulpa, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5834).
Saranac Lake, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 123).
Saratoga Springs, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 10480).
Sarona, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8176).
Savannah, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 83).
Sayre, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2069).
Sayreville, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2174).
Scandinavia, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5553).
Schenectady, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 330).
Schulenburg, Tex. (see bill H. R. 5265).
Schuylkill Haven, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2303).
Scio, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2363).
Scituate, R. I. (see bill H. R. 2266).
Scotch Plains, N. J. (see bill H. R. 1621).
Scott, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2090).
Scott, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3355).
Scott, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3651).
Scott Township, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8758).
Scottsbluff, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4294).
Scottsboro, Ala. (see bill H. R. 3961).
Scottsburg, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4591).
Screven, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2893).
Seabright, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2195).
Sea Cliff, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1556).
Searcy, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1626).
Seaside, Oreg. (see bill H. R. 6).
Seattle, Wash. (see bill H. R. 5222).
Sebewaing, Mich. (see bill H. R. 203).
Sebring, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2056).
Secaucus, N. J. (see bill H. R. 7743).
Sedgwick County, Colo. (see bill H. R. 106).
Seeley, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8170).
Seguin, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2597).
Selma, Ala. (see bill H. R. 1681).
Selma, Calif. (see bill H. R. 7002).
Selmer, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 83).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Seminole, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5842).
Seneca, Kans. (see bill H. R. 5400).
Seneca, S. C. (see bill H. R. 4664).
Sequoyah, Okla. (see bill H. R. 1540).
Seymour, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5411).
Shabbona, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1524).
Shackelford County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 313).
Shadyside, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2347).
Sharon, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6361).
Sharon, Pa. (see bill H. R. 10131).
Sharpsville, Pa. (see bill H. R. 10430).
Showano, Wis. (see bill H. R. 4678).
Shawnee, Ohio (see bill H. R. 6442).
Shawnee, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5835).
Shawnectown, Ill. (see bill H. R. 142).
Sheboygan, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5439).
Sheffield, Ala. (see bill H. R. 3965).
Sheffield, Mass. (see bill H. R. 3283).
Shelburne, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2616).
Shelby, Ohio (see bill H. R. 1609).
Shelbyville, Ind. (see bill H. R. 3878).
Sheldon, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8213).
Shell Lake, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1600).
Shellman, Ga. (see bill H. R. 7796).
Shenandoah, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2291).
——— Theodore Roosevelt Camp 25 (see bill H. R. 7152).
Shepherdstown, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 4621).
Sherburne, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 5716).
Sherman, Tex. (see bill H. R. 7345).
Sheridan, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1466).
Sheridan, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3422).
Sherman, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3427).
Sherodsville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2341).
Sherwood, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3383).
Shippensburg, Pa. (see bill H. R. 9280).
Shirley, Mass. (see bill H. R. 34).
Shoreham, R. I. (see bill H. R. 1402).
Shoshone, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Shoshoni, Wyo. (see bill H. R. 1428).
Shreveport, La. (see bill H. R. 5732).
Shrewsbury, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6004).
Shrewsbury, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2185).
Sidney, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 4750).
Sigourney, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1048).
Silver City, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Silver Creek, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3425).
Silver Creek, Pa. (see bill H. R. 7164).
Simpson, Miss. (see bill H. R. 3864).
Sinton, Tex. (see bill H. R. 3722).
Sioux County, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1370).
Siren, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8238).
Sisterville, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 76).
Sixth Wisconsin Battery Association of Lone Rock, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1228).
Slayton, Minn. (see bill H. R. 6762).
Smithfield, N. C. (see bill H. R. 6161).
Smithfield, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2354).
Smithfield, R. I. (see bill H. R. 245).
Smithtown Branch, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1554).
Snow Hill, Md. (see bill H. R. 3113).
Snowden Township, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8757).
Snyder County, Pa. (see bills H. R. 8389, 8394, 8989).
Soda Springs, Idaho (see bill H. R. 5284).
Sodus, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 92).
Solon Springs, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8185).
Somers, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2125).
Somerset, Ky (see bill H. R. 4808).
Somerset, Ohio (see bill H. R. 6444).
Somerset, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6581).
Somersworth, N. H. (see bill S. 2643).
Somerton, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2346).
Somerville, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3933).
Somerville, Mass. (see bill S. 3132).
Somerville, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2216).
Somerville, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 1076).
Sonora, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3494).
South Amboy, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2164).
Southampton, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1560).
South Bend, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4425).
South Elgin, Ill. (see bill H. R. 5169).
South Fayette Township, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8750).
South Hadley, Mass. (see bill H. R. 3678).
South Lee, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2613).
South Milwaukee, Wis. (see bill H. R. 7920).
South Orange, N. J. (see bill H. R. 5256).
South River, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2187).
South Whitley, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1488).
Sparks, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2529).
Sparta, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3668).
Sparta, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4694).
Spartanburg, S. C. (see bill S. 1399).
Spencer, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3145).
Spencer, W. Va. (see bills S. 997; H. R. 74).
Spencerville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 5550).
Spooner, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1594).
Spotsylvania, Va. (see bill H. R. 2645).
Spottswood, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2175).
Springbrook, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8253).
Springfield, Colo. (see bill H. R. 4074).
Springfield, Mo., National Cemetery (see bill H. R. 6997).
Springfield, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 3317).
Springfield, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 4414).
Spring Lake, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2180).
Springville, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 4801).
Spruce Pine, N. C. (see bill H. R. 3147).
Stafford, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2087).
Stafford Springs, Conn. (see bill H. R. 5018).
Stanberry, Mo. (see bill H. R. 3446).
Stanberry, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8252).
Standish, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6012).
Stanley, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1659).

CAPTURED CANNON—Continued.
Bills donating to
Stanton, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4571).
Starke, Fla. (see bill H. R. 3924).
Starkville, Miss. (see bill H. R. 1177).
Statenville, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2517).
Staunton, Va. (see bill H. R. 4104).
Stephens County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 312).
Stephenville, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2035).
Sterling, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2102).
Stetsonville, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8249).
Steubenville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 1690).
Stevenson, Ala. (see bill H. R. 3964).
Stevens Point, Wis. (see bill H. R. 4680).
Stewart, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 4413).
Stigler, Okla. (see bill H. R. 1538).
Stillwater, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4864).
Stillwell, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4424).
Stillwell, Okla. (see bill H. R. 1547).
Stinnett, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8172).
Stockbridge, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2618).
Stockton, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2898).
Stockton, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3420).
Stone, Miss. (see bill H. R. 3867).
Stone Lake, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8207).
Stoneham, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2149).
Story City, Iowa (see bill H. R. 2664).
Stoughton, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6356).
Stow, Mass. (see bill H. R. 60).
Stowe Township, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8733).
Stroudsburg, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1191).
Stratford, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4844).
Strong, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4982).
Stryker, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3371).
Sturgis, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4453).
Sturgeon Bay, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1357).
Sulphur, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4836).
Summersville, W. Va. (see bill S. 999).
Summit, N. J. (see bill H. R. 162).
Sumner, Wash. (see bill H. R. 6229).
Sumter, S. C. (see bills S. 1401; H. R. 5307, 10180).
Sumter County, Ala. (see bill H. R. 8945).
Superior, Wis. (see bills H. R. 1595, 5139).
Surry Co., Va. (see bill H. R. 10258).
Susanville, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3497).
Susquehanna, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2066).
Sussex, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3703).
Sussex Co., Va. (see bill H. R. 10258).
Sutter Creek, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3896).
Sutton, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6007).
Sutton, W. Va. (see bill S. 972).
Swampscott, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4658).
Swanton, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3385).
Sweden, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8167).
Sycamore, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1529).
Syracuse, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4426).
Syracuse, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2088).
Syracuse, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 2868).
Sylacauga, Ala. (see bill H. R. 1683).
Tacoma, Wash. (see bill H. R. 6231).
Talbotton, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3946).
Talihina, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5150).
Talladega, Ala. (see bill H. R. 1682).
Tallahassee, Fla. (see bill H. R. 4252).
Tamaqua, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2297).
Tampa, Fla. (see bill H. R. 2601).
Tangier, Va. (see bill H. R. 2635).
Tarrs, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6874).
Taunton, Mass. (see bill S. 1239).
Taylor County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 311).
Tecumseh, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 2871).
Tecumseh, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5840).
Tekonsha, Mich. (see bill H. R. 7359).
Tell City, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4592).
Tennessee (see bill S. 657).
Terra Alta, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 4623).
Terre Haute, Ind. (see bill H. R. 6244).
Tewksbury, Mass. (see bill H. R. 31).
Texarkana, Ark. (see bill H. R. 4081).
Texas (see bill S. 1253).
Three Lakes, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8199).
Thermopolis, Wyo. (see bill H. R. 1424).
Thomas, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 4616).
Thomas County, Ga. (see bill H. R. 1094).
Thomson, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3674).
Thornburg, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8749).
Thorntown, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1467).
Throckmorton County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2972).
Thurston, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4572).
Ticonderoga, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 132).
Tiffin, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2236).
Tift County, Ga. (see bill H. R. 1096).
Tillamook, Oreg. (see bill H. R. 27).
Tilman County, Okla. (see bill H. R. 200).
Tippecanoe, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4117).
Tipton, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1454).
Tishomingo, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5843).
Titus County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6753).
Titusville, Pa. (see bill H. R. 4392).
Toledo, Oreg. (see bill H. R. 23).
Tomahawk, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5906).
Tompkinsville, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4821).
Toms River, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2169).
Tonkawa, Okla. (see bill H. R. 8473).
Tontogany, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2575).
Topeka, Kans. (see bills S. 743; H. R. 5408).
Topfield, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4659).
Toronto, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2360).
Totowa, N. J. (see bill H. R. 5013).
Touton, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2940).
Towanda, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2065).
Tower City, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2295).
Trafford, Pa. (see bill S. 823).

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Bills donating to
Traverse City, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6796).
Trego, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8190).
Tremont, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2302).
Trenton, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3928).
Trenton, Mich. (see bills H. R. 6054; S. 1312).
Trenton, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2214).
Trenton, Tenn. (see bill S. 476).
Tribune, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2091).
Trimble County, Ky. (see bill H. R. 2549).
Trinidad, Colo. (see bill H. R. 4072).
Troy, Kans. (see bill H. R. 5403).
Troy, Maine (see bill H. R. 1063).
Troy, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2068).
Twin Falls County, Idaho (see bill S. 1262).
Two Rivers, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1164).
Tucson, Ariz. (see bill S. 76).
Tuckahoe, N. J. (see bill H. R. 230).
Tuckerman, Ark. (see bill H. R. 7645).
Tuckerton, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2179).
Tufts College, Mass. (see bill S. 1241).
Tullahoma, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 2566).
Tulsa, Okla. (see bill H. R. 2694).
Tunkhannock, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2061).
Tupelo, Miss. (see bill H. R. 1178).
Turners Falls, Mass. (see bill H. R. 3679).
Turtle Creek, Pa. (see bill H. R. 9370).
Turtle Lake, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8229).
Tuscaloosa County, Ala. (see bill H. R. 8948).
Tuscumbia, Ala. (see bill H. R. 3967).
Twerton, R. I. (see bill H. R. 1400).
Twin Falls, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2843).
Tyler, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6650).
Tyngsboro, Mass. (see bill H. R. 49).
Tyrone, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6909).
Ulysses, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2098).
Union, N. J. (see bill H. R. 7747).
Union, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 4754).
Union, S. C. (see bill S. 1413).
Union, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 3636).
Union, W. Va. (see bills S. 1002, 5293).
Union City, Ind. (see bill H. R. 5913).
Union City, Mich. (see bill H. R. 7361).
Union City, Pa. (see bill H. R. 4395).
Union County, Pa. (see bills H. R. 8395, 8396).
Union Grove, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2135).
Union Mills, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4424).
Uniontown, Ky. (see bill H. R. 5285).
Uniontown, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6587).
Union Township, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8731).
Unity, Me. (see bill H. R. 1066).
University of Georgia (see bill H. R. 2496).
Upland, Calif. (see bill H. R. 1576).
Upper St. Clair Township, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8729).
Upshur County, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 7496).
Upton, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6005).
Urbanna, Va. (see bill H. R. 2658).
Utah (see bill S. 1390).
Uxbridge, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6006).
Valdosta, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2905).
Valley, Mont. (see bill H. R. 4271).
Valley, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 3318).
Valley Falls, R. I. (see bill H. R. 252).
Valparaiso, Ind. (see bill H. R. 3334).
Van Buren, Ark. (see bills H. R. 1625, 4083).
Van Buren, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5038).
Van Buskirk, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8193).
Vandergrift, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6574).
Van Nest, N. Y., Van Nest Citizens' Patriotic League (see bill H. R. 7296).
Van Wert, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4996).
Varnum Continentals of Rhode Island (see bill H. R. 1213).
Veedersburg, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1462).
Venedocia, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3352).
Verbena, Ala. (see bill H. R. 1677).
Vermillion, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2231).
Vernon, Fla. (see bill H. R. 4252).
Verona, Pa. (see bill H. R. 9625).
Vian, Okla. (see bill H. R. 1543).
Vicksburg, Mich. (see bill H. R. 7306).
Vicksburg, Miss., National Park (see bill S. 763).
Victorville, Calif. (see bill H. R. 1575).
Vienna, Ga. (see bill H. R. 7792).
Vienna, Ill. (see bill H. R. 140).
Ville Platte, La. (see bill H. R. 2724).
Vineland, N. J. (see bill H. R. 223).
Vining, Minn. (see bill S. 899).
Vinita, Okla. (see bill H. R. 2683).
Vinton, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2515).
Virginia (see bill H. R. 5607).
Visalia, Calif. (see bill H. R. 5613).
Volant, Pa. (see bill H. R. 3090).
Wagoner, Okla. (see bill H. R. 1548).
Wahjamega, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6905).
Wahoo, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 7353).
Wailuku, Hawaii (see bill H. R. 388).
Wakarusa, Ind. (see bill (H. R. 4430).
Wakeeney, Kans. (see bill S. 738).
Wakefield, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2148).
Waldorf, Minn. (see bill S. 902).
Waldron, Ark. (see bill H. R. 4086).
Walhalla, S. C. (see bills S. 1405; H. R. 4663).
Wallacoochee, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2527).
Walla Walla, Wash. (see bill H. R. 3912).
Wallington, N. J. (see bill H. R. 6046).
Walnut Ridge, Ark. (see bill H. R. 7639).
Walsenburg, Colo. (see bill H. R. 4079).
Walterboro, S. C. (see bill S. 1411).
Walton, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 4751).
Wamego, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4972).
Wanatah, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4424).

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Wapakoneta, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4116).
Wapello, Iowa (see bill H. R. 4244).
Warren, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2057).
Warren, Pa. (see bill S. 824).
Warren, R. I. (see bill H. R. 1405).
Warrenton, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3664).
Warsaw, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1099).
Warsaw, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4426).
Wartendyke, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3685).
Warwick, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3741).
Warwick, R. I. (see bill H. R. 1210).
Warwick, Va. (see bill H. R. 2651).
Wascott, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8187).
Washburn, Ill. (see bill H. R 4266).
Washburn, Wis. (see bills H. R. 1596, 8254).
Washington (State) (see bill S. 613).
Washington, Ala. (see bill H. R. 2317).
Washington, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1633).
Washington, Ga. (see bill H. R. 4791).
Washington, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2941).
Washington, Iowa (see bill H. R. 4245).
Washington, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3704).
Washington, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4764).
Washington, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4840).
Washington County, Colo. (see bill H. R. 118).
Washington County, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 6321).
Washington State College (see bill H. R. 10140).
Washingtonville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4763).
Watchung, N. J. (see bill H. R. 10006).
Waterbury, Conn. (see bill S. 521).
Waterloo, Ind. (see bill H. R. 1489).
Waterloo, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 3326).
Waterman, Calif. (Preston School of Industry) (see bill H. R. 9524).
Watertown, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2147).
Watertown, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1501).
Watertown, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5438).
Waterville, Me. (see bill H. R. 1064).
Watkinsville, Ga. (see bill H. R. 4786).
Watseka, Ill. (see bill H. R. 7251).
Wauconda, Ill. (see bill H. R. 10685).
Waukegan, Ill. (see bill H. R. 10688).
Waukesha, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2115).
Waupaca, Wis. (see bill H. R. 4683).
Waupun, Wis. (see bills H. R. 1152, 5430).
Wausau, Wis. (see bill H. R. 4681).
Wauseon, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4994).
Wautoma, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5551).
Wauwatosa, Wis. (see bill H. R. 7922).
Waverly, Iowa (see bill H. R. 147).
Waycross, Ga. (see bill H. R. 2904).
Wayne, Miss. (see bill H. R. 3486).
Wayne, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4579).
Wayne, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4851).
Wayne, W. Va. (see bills S. 994; H. R. 5296).
Wayne Township, N. J. (see bill H. R. 6745).
Waynesburg, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6578).
Waynoka, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5534).
Weanerville, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3885).
Weatherford, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2032).
Webb City, Mo. (see bill H. R. 8486).
Webster, Pa. (see bill H. R. 7537).
Webster, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8237).
Webster City, Iowa (see bill H. R. 3306).
Webster County, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 7490).
Webster Springs, W. Va. (see bill S. 993).
Weehawken, N. J. (see bill H. R. 7741).
Welch, W. Va. (see bills S. 1000; H. R. 5298).
Weld County, Colo. (see bill H. R. 110).
Weleetka, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5837).
Welling, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8203).
Wellington, Kans. (see bill S. 748).
Wellsboro, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2631).
Wellsburg, W. Va. (see bill S. 975).
Wellston, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2508).
Wellsville, Mo. (see bill H. R. 2553).
Wellsville, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3416).
Wellsville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2349).
Wenham, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4660).
Wenona, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2927).
West Allis, Wis. (see bill H. R. 7919).
West Babylon, N. Y. (see bills H. R. 1555, 2325).
West Bend, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5437).
Westboro, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6008).
Westboro, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8246).
West Branch, Mich. (see bill H. R. 4602).
West Bridgewater, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6357).
Westbrook, Me. (see bill S. 703).
Westbury, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1559).
West Elizabeth, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8776).
Westerly, R. I. (see bill H. R. 3923).
Westfield, N. J. (see bill H. R. 165).
Westfield, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2620).
Westfield, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3429).
Westfield, Pa. (see bill H. R. 7021).
Westfield, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1157).
Westford, Mass. (see bill H. R. 35).
West Hoboken, N. J. (see bill H. R. 7746).
West Homestead, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8774).
West Hope, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3345).
West Lebanon, Ind. (see bill H. R. 82).
West Leipsic, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3393).
West Middletown, Pa. (see bill H. R. 3092).
Westmoreland, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4974).
Westmoreland, Va. (see bill H. R. 2641).
West Newbury, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4661).
West New York, N. J. (see bill H. R. 7745).
West Orange, N. J. (see bill H. R. 6752).
Weston, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2576).
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West Plains, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5619).
West Salem, Ill. (see bill H. R. 4827).
West Stockbridge, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2608).
West Union, W. Va. (see bill S. 969).
West Unity, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3370).
Westville, Ind. (see bill H. R. 4424).
Westville, Okla. (see bill H. R. 1549).
West Virginia (see bill H. R. 2373).
West Warwick, R. I. (see bill H. R. 1212).
Westwood, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3500).
Westwood, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6359).
Westwood, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8734).
Wetumka, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5846).
Wewoka, Okla. (see bills H. R. 5844, 6017).
Weyerhauser, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8228).
Weyauwega, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5552).
Weymouth, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6359).
Wharton, N. J. (see bill H. R. 168).
What Cheer, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1041).
Wheaton, Minn. (see bills S. 903; H. R. 6032).
Wheeling, W. Va. (see bills S. 829; H. R. 6648).
White Cloud, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6795).
Whitaker, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8772).
White Hall, Ill. (see bill H. R. 3451).
Whitehall, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6789).
White Plains, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 9802).
Whitesburg, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4284).
Whitewater, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2121).
Whiting, Kans. (see bill S. 2193).
Whitley City, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4818).
Whitman, Mass. (see bill H. R. 6357).
Whitman, Wash. (see bill H. R. 3912).
Whittlesey, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8248).
Wichita County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2973).
Wilbarger County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2966).
Wildwood, N. J. (see bill H. R. 228).
Wilkinsburg, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6153).
Wilkesville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3144).
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Williamsburg, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4823).
Williamsburg, Pa. (see bill H. R. 4804).
Williford, Ark. (see bill H. R. 7637).
Willimantic, Conn. (see bill H. R. 5023).
Williamsport, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2627).
Williamson, W. Va. (see bills S. 982; H. R. 5297).
Williamston, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2624).
Williamsville, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3102).
Willmar, Minn. (see bill H. R. 6036).
Willshire, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3360).
Wilmette, Ill. (see bill H. R. 10686).
Wilmington, Mass. (see bill H. R. 40).
Wilmot, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2131).
Wilson, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8773).
Winchester, Ind. (see bill H. R. 5908).
Winchester, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4463).
Winchester, Ill. (see bill H. R. 3449).
Winchester, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2146).
Winchester, N. H. (see bill S. 691).
Windber, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6584).
Windom, Minn. (see bill H. R. 6759).
Windsor, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2058).
Winfield, W. Va. (see bills S. 989; H. R. 73).
Winneconne, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1159).
Winnetka, Ill. (see bill H. R. 10679).
Winnsboro, S. C. (see bill S. 1412).
Winter, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8192).
Winterset, Iowa (see bill H. R. 2669).
Winthrop, Me. (see bill S. 700).
Wise County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2967).
Wittenberg, Wis. (see bill H. R. 5690).
Woburn, Mass. (see bill H. R. 46).
Wolfboro, N. H. (see bill S. 708).
Woodboro, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8218).
Woodbridge, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2193).
Woodbury County, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1369).
Woodruff, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8201).
Woodruff County, Ark., American Legion (see bill H. R. 8657).
Woodridge, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3790).
Woodville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2239).
Woodward, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5535).
Woonsocket, R. I. (see bill H. R. 254).
Worcester, Mass. (see bills S. 1234; H. R. 5994).
Worcester, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8259).
Worth County, Ga. (see bill H. R. 1086).
Worthington, Iowa (see bill H. R. 8421).
Wright, Minn. (see bill S. 900).
Wyandotte County, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4389).
Wyanet, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2934).
Wynne, Ark. (see bill H. R. 6667).
Wynnewood, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4845).
Yakima, Wash. (see bill H. R. 3912).
Yale, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4866).
Yates City, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2918).
Yates Center, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4977).
Yellow Lake, Wis. (see bill H. R. 8236).
Yellowstone, Mont. (see bill H. R. 4276).
Yoe, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6957).
York, S. C. (see bills S. 1404, 1410).
Yorkshire, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4120).
Yorktown, Va. (see bill H. R. 2656).
Yorkville, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1526).
Young County, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2977).
Youngstown, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2055).
Ypsilanti, Mich. (see bill H. R. 6049).
Yreka, Calif. (see bill H. R. 3492).
Yuma County, Colo. (see bill H. R. 103).
Zaleski, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2505).
Zion, Ill. (see bill H. R. 10680).
Zumbrota, Minn. (see bill H. R. 7121).

CARAWAY, THADDEUS H. *(a Representative from Arkansas).*
Bills and joint resolutions introduced by
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Arkansas: authorizing the payment of 50 per cent of proceeds from sale of timber to the promotion of agriculture, domestic economy, animal husbandry, and dairying within State of (see bill H. R. 3170), 274.
——— to grant to certain claimants preferential right to purchase certain lands in (see bill H. R. 8084), 3463.
——— to increase salary of clerk of district attorney for eastern district of (see bill H. R. 3174), 275.
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Blytheville, Ark.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 6666), 1779.
——— to erect public building at (see bill H. R. 3167), 274.
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Resolution to allow them to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, employ stenographer, and sit during sessions or recesses of Senate (see S. Res. 89*).
Reports by
Retirement of civil-service employees (S. Rept. 99), 3017.

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 247.
Mr. Keller appointed, 3430.
Mr. O'Connor appointed, 1508.
Reports by
Adams, John T. (H. Rept. 201), 3546.
Arundel Sand & Gravel Co. (H. Rept. 232), 4005.
Ashley, John K., jr. (H. Rept. 453), 8177.
Avellina, Carlow (H. Rept. 111), 2514.
Baltimore Dry Dock & Ship Building Co. (H. Rept. 289), 4951.
Barfield, F. M. (H. Rept. 354), 6533.
Bayton, Thomas (H. Rept. 455), 8177.
Bendich, Lawrence (H. Rept. 313), 5333.
Birchfield, Lena and Alice (H. Rept. 252), 4229.
Borchers, Perry E. (H. Rept. 122), 2691.
Buffalo River Zinc Mining Co. (H. Rept. 357), 6533.
Burdick, Arthur J. (H. Rept. 288), 4951.
Burgess, Albert C. (H. Rept. 234), 4005.
Carey, Charles A. (H. Rept. 72), 1857.
Claims for loss of private property during strike in Colorado (H. Rept. 112), 2514.
Cleveland Trinidad Paving Co. (H. Rept. 84), 2044.
Cross, James W. (H. Rept. 355), 6533.
Currier, Susie (H. Rept. 54), 1631.
Darr, Thomas P. (H. Rept. 235), 4005.
Desdunes, Rudolph L. (H. Rept. 236), 4005.
Dingler, W. T. (H. Rept. 83), 2044.
Duffer, Mrs. Mamie (H. Rept. 205), 3546.
Eastern Transportation Co. (H. Rept. 200), 3546.
Englert, Arthur Wendle (H. Rept. 196), 3462.
Farmers' National Bank of Wilkinson, Ind. (H. Rept. 114), 2514.
Faxon, Horton & Gallagher, and others (H. Rept. 137), 2977.
Fort Berthold Indians (H. Rept. 261), 4324.
Francis, John M. (H. Rept. 421), 7614.
Gauley, John A. (H. Rept. 199), 3546.
Gilbert, Greely, Linville, and Nelson (H. Rept. 252), 4229.
Givin, Bertie (H. Rept. 252), 4229.
Grace, Catherine (H. Rept. 336), 5816.
Grant, Henry P. (H. Rept. 314), 5333.
Hall, Thomas H. (H. Rept. 422), 7614.
Hartt, Bertha M. (H. Rept. 455), 8177.
Hughes, George B. (H. Rept. 446), 8111.
Ingalls, Frank S. (H. Rept. 83), 2044.
James, Della (H. Rept. 55), 1631.
Jonas, Julius (H. Rept. 155), 3210.
Kane, Clara (H. Rept. 85), 2044.
Kobbe, Carolyn Wheeler (H. Rept. 437), 7860.
Legge, Robert T. (H. Rept. 420), 7614.
Lindsley, O. W. (H. Rept. 253), 4229.
McCarthy, Joseph A. (H. Rept. 356), 6533.
McCormick, Robert Laird, heirs (H. Rept. 117), 2574.
MacGarvey, Michael (H. Rept. 283), 4817.
McGovern, Mrs. Thomas (H. Rept. 116), 2574.
Moore, James M. (H. Rept. 95), 2263.
Mosher, Maude H. (H. Rept. 358), 6533.
Parsons, Nancy A. and C. M. (H. Rept. 252), 4229.
Pinkley, Frank (H. Rept. 81), 2044.
Prat, Joseph A. (H. Rept. 237), 4005.
Refund of certain stamp taxes (H. Rept. 330), 5756.
Rose, W. L. (H. Rept. 233), 4005.
Schallert, Herman W. (H. Rept. 454), 8177.
Spear, Emma J. (H. Rept. 202), 3546.
Southern States Lumber Co. (H. Rept. 239), 4005.
Stagg, D. F., Ollie, and Roas (H. Rept. 252), 4229.
Sumner, William H.—schooner (H. Rept. 448), 8112.
Thing, E. T. and S. A. (H. Rept. 96), 2263.
Utley, Blanche (H. Rept. 447), 8111, 8112.
Van Dorn Iron Works Co. (H. Rept. 469), 8614.
Vezich, Anthony (H. Rept. 313), 5333.
Willard, E. (H. Rept. 238), 4005.

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
Resolution authorizing employment of assistant clerk by (see S. Res. 42*).
Resolution authorizing employment of additional clerk by (see S. Res. 218*).
Resolution authorizing them to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, employ stenographer, and sit during sessions and recesses of Senate (see S. Res. 59*).
Reports by
Alaska Steamship Co. (H. Rept. 74), 2398.
Army: to repeal law relative to claims for arrears of pay growing out of service in (bill S. 631*; S. Rept. 71), 2397.
Army officers (S. Rept. 48), 1783.
Arundel Sand & Gravel Co. (S. Rept. 53), 1783.
Atlas Lumber Co. and others (S. Rept. 46), 1783.
Bane, Moses M. (S. Rept. 39), 1634.
Barber, Amherst W. (S. Rept. 45), 1783.
Bowker, Frank S. (S. Rept. 138), 3600.
Brown, Adam and Noah (S. Rept. 36), 1634.
Buffalo River Zinc Mining Co. (S. Rept. 51) 1783.
Caley, E. C. (S. Rept. 114), 3296.
Campbell, Albert (S. Rept. 109), 3213.
Campbell, G. W. (S. Rept. 114), 3296.
Canniff, Kate (S. Rept. 47), 1783.
Carey, Charles A. (S. Rept. 228), 6122.
Central Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Co. (S. Rept. 49), 1783.
Choumard, Horace H. (S. Rept. 50), 1783.

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS (*Senate*)—Continued.
Reports by
Claims growing out of riots at Houston, Tex. (S. Rept. 235), 6172.
Colorado labor strike claims (S. Rept. 34), 1634.
Cornelia—steam lighter (S. Rept. 40), 1783.
Cross James W. (S. Rept. 75), 2398.
Currier, Susie (S. Rept. 227), 6122.
Dickerman, Watson B. (S. Rept. 72), 2397.
Eaton, John T. (S. Rept. 186), 5359.
Eddy, Elizabeth B. (S. Rept. 117), 3296.
Francis, John M. (S. Rept. 127), 3388.
Grace, Catherine (S. Rept. 54), 1783.
Grant, Henry P. (S. Rept. 35), 1634.
Hall, Thomas H. (S. Rept. 229), 6122.
Henry O. Barrett—schooner (S. Rept. 43), 1783.
Horatio G. Foss—schooner (S. Rept. 42) 1783.
Hudspeth, Philip (S. Rept. 114), 3296.
Hughes, George B. (S. Rept. 139), 3600.
James, Della (S. Rept. 234), 6172.
Kny-Scheerer Corporation (bill S. 175*), 2397.
Lea, John M. (S. Rept. 118), 3296.
Love, T. L. (S. Rept. 115), 3296.
McCarty, Edward N. (bill S. 2145*), 2397.
McKay, Peter (S. Rept. 73), 2398.
Matoa—steamship (S. Rept. 41), 1783.
Mayers, Mary C. (S. Rept. 187), 5359.
Mayflower—steamer (S. Rept. 44), 1783.
Nicholas Susan A. (S. Rept. 37), 1634.
Norvall, Katie (S. Rept. 126), 3388.
Preston, Simon M. (S. 1289*; S. Rept. 38), 1634, 3554.
Proctor, Ethel (S. Rept. 230), 6122.
Ridley, Emma H. (S. Rept. 57), 2049.
Rinald Bros. (S. Rept. 128), 3388.
Rheinlander, John H. (S. Rept. 237), 6172.
Schermerhorn, V. E. (S. Rept. 114), 3296.
Shaw, Frederick B. (S. Rept. 116), 3296.
Sjostrom, Alfred (S. Rept. 76), 2398.
Sneed, W. H., deceased (S. Rept. 35), 1783.
Texas Co. (S. Rept. 238), 6172.
Watkins, Elizabeth Marsh (S. Rept. 188), 5359.
White, Elizabeth (S. Rept. 236), 6172.

COMMITTEE ON COAST AND INSULAR SURVEY (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.

COMMITTEE ON COAST DEFENSES (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.

COMMITTEE ON COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 247.
Mr. Keller appointed, 3430.
Reports by
Standards of weights and measures (H. Rept. 359), 6533.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
Resolution authorizing them to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, employ stenographer, and sit during sessions and recesses of the Senate (see S. Res. 43).
Reports by
Bridges: Arkansas River (S. Rept. 112, 113), 3241.
——— Chincoteague Island (S. Rept. 184), 5286.
——— Choctawhatchee River (S. Rept. 260), 6779.
——— Connecticut River (S. Rept. 301), 8187.
——— Cumberland River (S. Rept. 154), 4088.
——— Dauphin Island (S. Rept. 59), 2084.
——— Flint River (S. Repts. 124, 142), 3388, 3618.
——— Minnesota River, 5760.
——— Mississippi River (S. Repts. 29, 119), 1493, 3389.
——— Missouri River (S. Rept. 161), 4367.
——— Newark Bay (S. Rept. 20), 1370.
——— Pearl River (S. Rept. 279), 7640.
——— Pend Oreille River (S. Repts. 33, 121), 1634, 3389.
——— Perdido River (S. Rept. 30), 1493.
——— Pocomoke River (S. Rept. 265), 6860.
——— Rainy River (S. Rept. 120), 3389.
——— Red River (S. Repts. 125, 251, 258), 3389, 6483, 6662.
——— St. John River (S. Rept. 28), 1493.
——— Savannah River (S. Rept. 122), 3389.
——— Snake River (S. Rept. 23), 1425.
——— Susquehanna River (S. Repts. 25, 26, 27, 155), 1493, 1494, 4088.
——— Tennessee River (S. Repts. 217, 272, 302), 5760, 7157, 8188.
——— Tug River (S. Rept. 149), 3885.
——— White River, Mo. (S. Rept. 82), 2518.
——— White River (S. Rept. 123), 3389.
Change of name of vessels (S. Rept. 299), 8114.
Claims against Geodetic Survey (S. Rept. 298), 8114.
Clare, William H., 6034.
Cristobal, Canal Zone (H. R. 6222), 4149.
Lading vessels at night (S. Rept. 306), 8806.
Life-Saving Service pensions (S. Rept. 169), 4822.
Load lines for certain vessels (S. Repts. 246, 282), 6429, 7737.
Losses to contractors (S. Res. 83), 1370.
Motor-boat regulations (S. 1028), 1205.
Minnesota River and Big Stone Lake (S. Rept. 284), 7868.
Pay of Coast Guard (S. Rept. 181), 5286.
Publications of Department of Commerce (S. 2216), 1863.
Regulation of steam vessels (S. 633).
Salvage and admiralty suits against the United States (S. Rept. 223), 6017.
Ship construction for foreign account (S. Rept. 8), 671.
Water-power development (S. Rept. 180), 5286.

COMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION OF NATIONAL RESOURCES (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.

COMMITTEE ON CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.

COMMITTEE ON CUBAN RELATIONS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.

COMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS (*Joint*).
Concurrent resolution creating (see S. Con. Res. 2).

COMMITTEE ON DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.

COMMITTEE ON DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS (*Joint*).
Appointed, 33, 384, 385.
Members on part of Senate appointed, 4086, 4818.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 247.
Reports by
Building regulations (H. Rept. 108), 2487.
Change of name by corporations organized in District of Columbia (H. Rept. 153), 3171.
Fire department (H. Rept. 410), 7475.
Height of buildings (H. Rept. 435), 7860.
Metropolitan police force (H. Rept. 370), 6700.
Molzahn, Norman Lee (H. Rept. 152), 3171.
Patrol drivers (H. Rept. 50), 1537.
Protestant Episcopal Church (H. Rept. 51), 1537.
Public-school teachers' retirement (H. Rept. 52), 1537.
Standards, weights, and measures in District of Columbia (H. Rept. 317), 5352.
Washington Market Co. (H. Rept. 364), 6659.
Water supply (H. Rept. 18), 546.
Wild birds (H. Rept. 19), 610.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
Resolution to allow them to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, employ stenographer, and sit during sessions or recesses (see S. Res. 120*).
Reports by
Building regulations (S. Rept. 87), 2577.
Capital punishment (S. Rept. 287), 7913.
Height of buildings (S. Rept. 224), 6068.
Height of buildings on land confronting Meridian Hill Park (S. Rept. 178), 5213.
Metropolitan police department (S. Rept. 280), 7662.
Protestant Episcopal church (S. Rept. 60), 2144.
Protection of certain wild birds in the District of Columbia (S. Rept. 199), 5583.
Purchase of supplies by employees from Army and Navy commissary stores (S. 2858), 4994.
Removal of remains of infant child, Norman Lee Molzahn (S. Rept. 225), 6068.
Rent commission (S. Rept. 179), 5213.
Retirement of public-school teachers (S. Rept. 264), 6860.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 247.
Resolution authorizing appointment of clerk for (see H. Res. 146).
Reports by
American Printing House for the Blind (H. Rept. 43), 1127.
Library information service (H. Rept. 302), 5212.
Vocational rehabilitation (H. Rept. 31), 948.
Vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry (H. Rept. 145), 3073.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
Resolution allowing them to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, and employ stenographer (see S. Res. 41*).
Resolution empowering committee in investigation of steel strike to sit and act at such time and place as it may deem necessary, to require attendance of witnesses, production of books and documents, etc. (see S. Res. 202).
Resolution directing investigation of causes of steel-mill employees' strike to be made by (see S. Res. 188*).
Reports by
American Printing House for the Blind (S. Rept. 106), 3082.
Commission on house construction and home ownership (S. 168*), 3082.
Conference of labor and capital (S. Con. Res. 9), 4823.
Library information service (S. Rept. 167), 4822.
Loan of aircraft material (S. J. Res. 38), 1132.
Vocational rehabilitation of persons injured in industry (S. Rept. 1), 389.
Vocational rehabilitation (S. Rept. 2), 553.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTION OF PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS (*House*).
Appointed, 10.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS NO. 1 (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 247.
Reports by
Berger, Victor L. (H. Rept. 414), 7475.
Carney *v.* Berger (H. Rept. 413), 7475.
Reeves, Albert L. (H. Rept. 449), 8111.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS NO. 2 (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 247.
Tague *v.* Fitzgerald (H. Rept. 375), 6857, 7154.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS NO. 3 (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 247.
Mr. O'Connor appointed, 1308.
Wickersham *v.* Sulzer (H. Rept. 154), 3155, 3171.

COMMITTEE ON ENGROSSED BILLS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Mr. Rowe excused, 2690.
Resolution authorizing appointment of assistant clerk to (see H. Res. 79*).
Resolution authorizing appointment of additional clerks to (see H. Res. 142*).

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.

COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE SEVERAL BRANCHES OF THE CIVIL SERVICE (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Resolution to appoint assistant clerk to (see H. Res. 48).
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Resolution to allow appointment of clerk to (see H. Res. 81).
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Resolution requesting committee to investigate certain claims of Five Civilized Tribes (see H. Res. 189).
Resolution to allow employment of clerk by (see H. Res. 175).
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Resignation of Mr. James M. Mead from, 6561.
Reports by
District attorney for western district of Louisiana (H. Rept. 416), 7538.
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Resolution to allow clerk to (H. Res. 61).
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Resolution authorizing employment of clerk by (see H. Res. 152).
Resolution authorizing employment of clerical and legal assistants, etc., by (see H. Res. 184*).
Resolution of inquiry as to expenditures under H. Res. 184 made by (see H. Res. 344).
Resolution to allow them to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, and sit during sessions of House and recess of Congress (see H. Res. 151).
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Resolution authorizing appointment of clerk for (see H. Res. 83).
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Resignation of Mr. Herbert C. Pell from, 6561.
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Resolution authorizing appointment of clerk to (see H. Res. 87).
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Mr. Moore of Virginia appointed, 1508.
Resolution authorizing employment of clerical and legal assistants, etc., by (see H. Res. 211*).
Resolution authorizing them to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, and to sit during sessions and recesses (see H. Res. 210*).
Resolution of inquiry as to expenditures under H. Res. 210 and 211 made by (see H. Res. 348).
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Remarks in House relative to investigation of expenditures in connection with powder plants at Nitro, W. Va., and Nashville, Tenn., by, 6893.
Resolution for appointment of (see H. Res. 78).
Resolution for election of Mr. Swope as member of (see H. Res. 260*).
Resolution of inquiry as to expenditures under H. Res. 78 made by (see H. Res. 346).
Reports by
Settlement of war contract claims (H. Rept. 463), 8362.
Surplus Army motor vehicles (H. Rept. 441), 7910.
Surplus food products under control of War Department (H. Rept. 171), 3268, 3328.
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
Resolution authorizing assistant clerk for (see S. Res. 207).
Resolution authorizing them to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, employ stenographers, and sit during sessions and recesses of Senate (see S. Res. 144*).
Reports by
Brown, Walston H. (S. Rept. 244), 6429.
Canadian Car & Foundry Co. (S. Rept. 240), 6314.
Imports of coal-tar products, 8266.
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. (S. Rept. 244), 6429.
Post, Henry A. V. (S. Rept. 245), 6429.
War-risk insurance amendment (S. Rept. 129), 3389.
COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
Fish-cultural stations in Michigan (S. Rept. 203), 5672.
COMMITTEE ON THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES OF INDIANS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
COMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Reports by
Ambassador to Belgium (H. Rept. 268), 4438.
Election of Mr. Smith of New York to, 6561.
Government buildings in Bangkok, Siam (H. Rept. 390), 7155.
International conference on international communication (H. Rept. 387), 7044.
Niagara River (H. Rept. 73), 1857.
Regulation of entry of aliens (H. Rept. 382), 6922.
World cotton conference (H. Rept. 34), 1006.
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
Resolution authorizing employment of assistant clerk by (S. Res. 49*).
Resolution authorizing employment of assistant clerk by (see S. Res. 225).
Resolution authorizing them to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, employ stenographer, and sit during sessions and recesses of Senate (see S. Res. 72*).
Resolution requesting open sessions of committee in consideration of peace treaty (see S. Res. 129).
Resolution to allow subcommittee investigating Mexican affairs to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, and employ assistants (see S. Res. 163*).
Resolution to pay cost of hearings on Costa Rican matters held by (S. Res. 63*).
Hearing relative to Ireland and Greece before, 4650–4722.
Reports by
Ambassador to Belgium (S. J. Res. 75*), 3018.
American troops in Siberia (S. Res. 13), 1783.
Claims against Mexico (S. Rept. 145), 3714.
Costa Rica: asking why Nicaragua is permitted to invade Costa Rica and why Costa Rica was not permitted to sign peace treaty (S. Rept. 83), 2518.
Entry of aliens into the United States, 7301.
Federal Trade Commission report relative to exports of meat (S. Res. 114), 2577.
German-Japanese treaty: request for copy of (S. Rept. 84), 2518.
International Labor Conference (S. J. Res. 80*), 3502.
Ireland (S. Rept. 6), 671.
Jenkins, William O., 8267.
Leaves of absence to Coast Guard officers to accept employment in Venezuela, 7738.
Legation buildings at Bangkok, Siam (S. 2250), 1750.
Mallory, E. M., and Bell E. (S. Res. 124*), 2816.
National peace policy (S. Rept. 15), 1026.
Niagara Falls water power (S. J. Res. 63), 1750.
Purchase of embassy at Santiago, Chile, 8365.
Shantung, Japanese control of (S. Res. 116), 2578.
Treaty of peace with Germany (S. Rept. 176, pts. 1, 2, and 3), 5112, 5213, 5356.
World cotton conference, New Orleans, La. (H. J. Res. 73*), 2696.
COMMITTEE ON FOREST RESERVATIONS AND THE PROTECTION OF GAME (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
COMMITTEE ON THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
COMMITTEE ON HIGH COST OF LIVING (*Senate*).
Joint resolution to appoint (see S. J. Res. 92).
COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
Mr. Phelan appointed, 4238.
Mr. Gerry excused, 4238.
Resolution authorizing employment of stenographer and purchase of supplies by (see S. Res. 204*).
Reports by
Charleston immigration station (S. Rept. 140), 3600.
Deportation of certain aliens (S. Rept. 283), 7737.
Mumm, Frances Scoville (S. Rept. 243), 6429.
COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Authorized to sit during sessions of Congress, 460.
Resolution authorizing sitting during sessions (see H. Res. 379*).
Resolution authorizing employment of additional clerks by (see H. Res. 382*).
Resolution for election of Mr. Swope as member of (see H. Res. 260*).
Resolution on death of John L. Burnett adopted by, 460, 461.
Reports by
Charleston, S. C., immigration station (H. Rept. 172), 3292.
Deportation of undesirable aliens (H. Rept. 143), 3015.
Division of patrol guard (H. Rept. 457), 8177.
Hospital treatment for alien seamen (H. Rept. 173), 3358.
Mumm, Frances Scoville (H. Rept. 363), 6659.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 171, 248.
Reports by
Citizenship for certain Indians (H. Rept. 140), 2977.
Conferring citizenship rights upon Indians (H. Rept. 144), 3073.
Crow allotments and tribal funds (H. Rept. 468), 8544.
Error in Indian allotment (H. Rept. 433), 7840.
Indian appropriation bill (H. R. 2480; H. Rept. 4), 171, 172.
Johnson, William E. (H. Rept. 74), 1857.
Patent for school land in Sheridan County, Mont., 8111.
Quapaw Agency, Okla. (H. Rept. 267), 4438.
Rosebud Indian Reservation (H. Rept. 78), 1943.
St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin (H. Rept. 350), 6364.
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COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS (*Senate*).
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Reports by
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COMMITTEE ON INDIAN DEPREDATIONS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND EXPOSITIONS (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.

COMMITTEE ON INSULAR AFFAIRS (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Authorized to sit during sessions of House, 353.

COMMITTEE ON INTEROCEANIC CANALS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
Reports by
Prohibition in Canal Zone (S. 1273), 4150.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Authorized to sit during recess of House, 3430.
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Bridges: Arkansas River (H. Repts. 164, 165), 3291.
——— Chincoteague Island (H. Rept. 321), 5582.
——— Choctawhatchee River (H. Rept. 395), 7299.
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——— Flint River (H. Repts. 115, 163), 2574, 3291.
——— Great Pee Dee River (H. Rept. 431), 7840.
——— Lumber River (H. Rept. 311), 5333.
——— Minnesota River (H. Rept. 301), 5211.
——— Mississippi River (H. Repts. 29, 102), 948, 2487.
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——— Pearl River (H. Rept. 380), 6922.
——— Pend O'Reille River (H. Repts. 30, 104), 948, 2487.
——— Perdido River (H. Rept. 136), 2977.
——— Pocomoke River (H. Rept. 392), 7298.
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——— Tennessee River (H. Repts. 322, 430, 440), 5582, 7840, 7910.
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COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
Resolution authorizing them to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, employ stenographer, and sit during sessions and recesses of Senate (see H. Res. 47*).
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Canadian ownership of American railroads, 7794.
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COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Reports by
Civil War pension claims (H. Rept. 334), 5815, 5816.
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Resolution appointing (see H. Res. 101).

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT (*House*).
Appointed, 718, 719, 764.
Mr. Frear appointed, 1257.
Mr. Hamilton excused, 764.
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COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE TRESPASSERS UPON INDIAN LANDS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.

COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION OF ARID LANDS (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Reports by
Reclamation of arid lands in Nevada (H. Rept. 286), 4883.
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COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
Resolution to allow committee to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and employ stenographer (see S. Res. 185*).
Reports by
Reclamation projects—amendment (S. Rept. 19), 1262.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Resolution authorizing investigation of Edward T. Leech case by (see H. Res. 233).
Resolution authorizing committee to investigate certain reports relative to presents received by President (see H. Res. 311).
Resolution requesting information relative to treaty-making power of President (see H. Res. 194).
Resolution to allow employment of messenger by (see H. Res. 92).
Reports by
Affidavits required by civil rights act (H. Rept. 190).
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COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326.
Resolution authorizing investigation of case of Robert A. Minor to be made by (see S. Res. 216).
Resolution authorizing them to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, employ stenographer, and sit during sessions and recesses of Senate (see S. Res. 46*, 61*).
Resolution directing that investigation of race riots and lynchings be made by subcommittee of (see S. Res. 189).
Reports by
Actions on account of death or personal injury within places under jurisdiction of United States (S. 206), 953.
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COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY (*Senate*)—Continued.
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COMMITTEE ON LABOR (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Reports by
Compensation of employees of United States (H. Rept. 49), 1421.
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COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Election of Mr. Pell to, 6561.
Reports by
Arlington National Cemetery memorial amphitheater (H. Rept. 344), 6231.

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 327.
Resolution authorizing certain expenditures by (see S. Res. 232).

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326.
Resolution to allow them to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, employ stenographer, and sit during sessions and recesses of Senate (see S. Res. 65).

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Resolution authorizing them to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, and sit during sessions and recesses of Congress (see H. Res. 97).
Resolution of inquiry as to expenditures under H. Res. 97 made by (see H. Res. 350).
Reports by
Amendment of section 13 of seamen's act (H. Rept. 353), 6397.
Change of name of vessels (H. Rept. 352), 6364.
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COMMITTEE ON MEMORIALS (*House*).
Resolution for appointment of (see H. Res. 36).

COMMITTEE ON MILEAGE (*House*).
Appointed, 9, 10.
Resolution authorizing appointment of clerk by (see H. Res. 113*).

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Authorized to sit during recess of House, 3461.
Joint resolution authorizing retired officers to accept position as clerk of (see H. J. Res. 49).
Resolution of inquiry as to expenditures, under H. Res. 279 made by (see H. Res. 347).
Resolution to pay expenses of subcommittee appointed to inspect camps and cantonments (see H. Res. 279*).
Reports by
Additional pay for widows, etc., of soldiers of Regular Army (H. Rept. 470), 8614.
Aeronautics (H. Rept. 175), 3358.
Aeronautic engineering training for Army officers (H. Rept. 385), 6986.
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Loan of aircraft to educational institutions (H. Rept. 428), 7719.
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Motor-propelled vehicles: transfer of (H. Rept. 383), 6922.
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Permanent rank of general for John J. Pershing (H. Rept. 185), 3462.
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Reserve Officers' Training Corps (H. Rept. 400), 7351.
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COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS (*House*)—Continued.
Reports by
State soldiers' and sailors' homes (H. Rept. 391), 7232.
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Tao Hung Chang and Zeng Tze Wong (H. Rept. 63), 1716.
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Travel allowances for certain enlisted men and reservists (H. Rept. 307), 5283.
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War Department obligations incurred prior to July 11, 1919 (H. Rept. 187), 3462.

COMMITTEE ON MILLITARY AFFAIRS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326.
Joint resolution authorizing retired officers to accept position as clerk of (see H. J. Res. 49).
Resolutions authorizing them to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, employ stenographer, and sit during sessions and recesses of Senate (see S. Res. 55*, 57).
Reports by
Admission to Military Academy (S. 2446*), 3469.
Aeronautic engineering (S. Rept. 156), 4149.
Amending section 56 of national-defense act relative to aircraft for educational institutions (S. Rept. 135), 3470.
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Barriger, William Shelby (H. Rept. 137), 3600.
Bingham, Mary E. (S. 2646), 6314.
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Crowder, Enoch H. (S. Rept. 204), 5672.
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Detached service of Regular Army officers (S. Rept. 294), 8113.
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Duffy, James (S. Rept. 95), 2911.
Efficiency of Military Establishment (S. Rept. 297), 8114.
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Farrow, Edward S. (S. Rept. 85), 2577.
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Grade of lieutenant general in Army (S. Rept. 268), 7109.
Graham, Harry (S. Rept. 278), 7640.
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Herbert, Fernand: relief of dependents (S. Rept. 293), 8113.
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Lighthouse reservation at North Point, Md. (S. Rept. 91), 2910.
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Machine tools for educational institutions (S. Repts. 136, 221), 3470, 5936.
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Military training in colleges, induction of registrants for (S. Rept. 89), 2517.
Motor vehicles and equipment in War Department (S. Rept. 220), 5821.
Nice, Jacob (S. Rept. 183), 5286.
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Paquet, Omer G. (S. Rept. 107), 3129.
Payment of travel pay upon discharge of men in Regular Army (H. Rept. 195), 5490.
Payment of six months' pay to widows and children of deceased Regular Army officers and enlisted men (S. Rept. 158), 4149.
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Quarters to commissioned officers (S. Rept. 133), 3469.
Retirement of members of Army Nurse Corps (S. Rept. 93), 2910.
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Travel allowances for retired enlisted men and Regular Army reservists (S. Rept. 134), 3470.
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Winchell, Stephen A. (S. Rept. 274), 7301.
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COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Reports by
Assessment work on mining claims (H. Rept. 427), 7654.
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COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
Reports by
Assessment work, 7952.

COMMITTEE ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL BANKS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Authorized to sit during recess of House, 3438.
Joint resolution authorizing retired officers to accept position as clerk of (see H. J. Res. 49).
Resolution authorizing them to sit during sessions and recess of Congress (see H. Res. 53*).
Reports by
Naval appropriation bill (H. R. 5608; H. Rept. 35), 1032.
Permanent rank for Admiral Benson and Admiral Sims, 3115.
Temporary allowances to naval officers (H. Rept. 331), 5815.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
Resolution to allow them to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, employ stenographer, and sit during sessions and recesses of Senate (see S. Res. 62*).
Reports by
Cobb, Frederick W. (S. Rept. 174), 4953.
Coontz, Admiral Robert E., 7408.
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McDonald, Matthew (S. Rept. 259), 6702.
Morse, Jerome E. (S. Rept. 144), 3668.
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Officers of Navy and Marine Corps: allowances (S. Rept. 266), 6859.
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Radio station at Unga Island, Alaska (S. Rept. 175), 4994.
Rank and pay of certain retired petty officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men of Navy (S. Rept. 168), 4822.
Retirement of naval officers (S. 169), 3668.
Savage, Patrick (S. 1356), 6483.
Willey, Ellen M. (S. Repts. 193, 305), 5556, 8412.
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COMMITTEE ON PACIFIC ISLANDS AND PORTO RICO (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
Reports by
Virgin Islands (S. Rept. 160), 4235.

COMMITTEE ON PACIFIC RAILROADS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Authorized to sit during sessions of House, 2308.
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Reports by
Copyrights (H. Rept. 79), 1943.
Protection of trade-marks in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic (H. Rept. 411), 7475.

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.

COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Reports by
Pensions for soldiers of War with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, and the China relief expedition (H. Rept. 132), 2905.
Regular Army and Navy pensions (H. Rept. 465), 8410.
Specified pension cases (H. Repts. 146, 303, 318), 3073, 5212, 5479.

COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
Mr. Gerry appointed, 4238.
Mr. Phelan excused, 4238.
Reports by
Specified pension cases (S. Rept. 86), 2577.

COMMITTEE ON THE PHILIPPINES (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.

COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Resolution authorizing them to sit during sessions of House (see H. Res. 104), 926.
Reports by
Additional compensation for postal employees (H. Rept. 274), 4490.
Additional compensation for postal employees (H. J. Res. 151), 4874.
Cancellation-stamp privilege to Roosevelt Memorial Association (H. Rept. 323), 5582.
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Purdy, Edward A.: relief (H. Rept. 462), 8362.
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COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
Resolution authorizing them to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, employ stenographer, and sit during sessions and recesses of Senate (see S. Res. 45*).
Reports by
Booth, Joel J. (S. Rept. 309), 8806.
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Reports by
Cancellation-stamp privilege to Roosevelt Memorial Association (S. 2972*), 5359.
Compensation of postal employees (S. Rept. 253), 6483.
Graham, W. B. (S. Rept. 31), 1542.
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COMMITTEE ON PRINTING (*House*).
Appointed, 10, 248.
Reports by
Printers and pressmen in Government Printing Office (H. Rept. 57), 1716.
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COMMITTEE ON PRINTING (*Joint*).
Resolution to allow them to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, employ stenographer, and sit during sessions of Senate (see S. Res. 84*).

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING (*Senate*).
Appointed, 314, 326, 327.
Resolution authorizing them to have printed revised covenant for League of Nations (see S. Res. 66).
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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, coordination, revision, and unification of annual departmental estimates (see bill S. 456), 61.
Bills granting privilege of Senate and House floor to heads of (see bills S. 509; H. R. 557).
Bills providing for independent audit of departmental accounts (see bills S. 450; H. R. 1201).
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—Continued.
Remarks in House on resolutions of inquiry relative to employees in, 696–707, 708, 709, 1102.
Remarks in Senate relative to appropriations for, 1494.
Resolution requesting information relative to publicity work of (see S. Res. 115).
EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.
Army appointments and promotions:
To be chaplain; nominated, 4060.
To be major general; nominated, 1678; confirmed, 3324.
Cavalry:
To be second lieutenant; nominated, 1678, 2737; confirmed, 2623, 3324.
To be first lieutenant; nominated, 1680, 1681, 4912, 6144, 6145; confirmed, 2626, 2627, 5913, 7692, 7693.
To be captain; nominated, 1681, 3511, 4910, 6144; confirmed, 2623, 4060, 5915, 7692.
To be major; nominated, 1681; confirmed, 2623.
To be colonels; nominated, 2400, 2737; confirmed, 2623, 3324.
Coast Artillery Corps:
To be second lieutenant; nominated, 1678, 1683, 5787; confirmed, 2627, 5912, 5913, 6211.
To be first lieutenant; nominated, 1678, 1679, 4911, 4912; confirmed, 2626.
To be captains; nominated, 3511, 4910; confirmed, 4060, 5915.
To be colonel; nominated, 1681, 5787; confirmed, 2623, 6211.
Corps of Engineers:
To be first lieutenant; nominated, 2549; confirmed, 3003.
To be captain; nominated, 1678; confirmed, 2625, 2626.
To be major; nominated, 1681, 4060, 6144; confirmed, 2623, 4914, 7692.
To be lieutenant colonel; nominated, 1681, 6144; confirmed, 2623, 7692.
To be colonel; nominated, 6144; confirmed, 7692.
Dental Corps:
To be captain; nominated, 1683; confirmed, 2625.
Field Artillery:
To be second lieutenant; nominated, 1678, 1683; confirmed, 2627.
To be first lieutenant; nominated, 1679, 1680, 4910, 4911, 6145; confirmed, 2626, 5913, 7693.
To be captain; nominated, 1681, 3511, 4910; confirmed, 2623, 4060, 5915.
To be major; nominated, 1681, 4910, 5787, 6144; confirmed, 2623, 5915, 6211, 7693.
To be lieutenant colonel; nominated, 1681, 3651, 5787, 6144; confirmed, 2623, 4060, 6211, 7693.
To be colonel; nominated, 1681, 5787; confirmed, 2623, 6211.
Infantry:
To be second lieutenant; nominated, 1678; confirmed, 2623, 2627, 6211.
To be first lieutenant; nominated, 1681, 4510, 4511, 5787; confirmed, 2627, 5913, 5914, 6211.
To be captain; nominated, 1681, 1683, 2400, 4509; confirmed, 2624, 2627, 5913, 5915.
To be major; nominated, 1681; confirmed, 2624.
To be lieutenant colonel; nominated, 1681, 3000, 4509; confirmed, 2624, 3324, 5915.
To be colonel; nominated, 1681, 4910; confirmed, 2624, 5915.
Judge Advocate General's Department:
To be lieutenant colonel; nominated, 1681, 2400; confirmed, 2623.
To be colonel; nominated, 1681, 2400; confirmed, 2623.
Medical Corps:
To be first lieutenant; nominated, 1231, 1678, 2401, 3030; confirmed, 1231, 2623, 3324.
To be captain; nominated, 1682, 1683, 2401, 5170; confirmed, 2624, 2625, 5915.
To be major; nominated, 1681, 1682; confirmed, 2624.
To be lieutenant colonel; nominated, 1681; confirmed, 2624.
To be colonel; nominated, 1681; confirmed, 2624.
To be Assistant Surgeon General; nominated, 1678; confirmed, 3656.
Medical Department:
To be brigadier general; confirmed, 3243.
Ordnance Department:
To be colonel; nominated, 1681, 6144; confirmed, 2623, 7692.
Quartermaster Corps:
To be chaplain; confirmed, 4914.
To be colonel; nominated, 4060, 6144; confirmed, 4914, 7692.
To be brigadier generals; nominated, 3000; confirmed, 3324.
Coast Guard appointments and promotions:
To be second lieutenant; nominated, 2400.
To be first lieutenant; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 4519.
To be captain; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 4519.
To be captain commandant; nominated, 4910; confirmed, 5985.
To be third lieutenant of Engineers; nominated, 4519.
To be second lieutenant of Engineers; confirmed, 4519.
To be first lieutenant of Engineers; confirmed, 4519.
To be captain of Engineers; nominated, 4519; confirmed, 8809.
Coast and Geodetic Survey appointments and promotions:
To be aids; nominated, 6144; confirmed, 4519, 6827.
To be junior hydrographic and geodetic engineers; nominated, 6143, 6144; confirmed, 4519, 6827.
To be hydrographic and geodetic engineer; nominated, 2400, 3651; confirmed, 2832, 4519, 6732.
Diplomatic and Consular Service appointments and promotions:
To be consular inspector; nominated, 4507.
To be consul general; nominated, 4507.
To be consul; nominated, 4508, 4509.
Marine Corps appointments and promotions:
To be second lieutenants; nominated, 574, 3002, 4518, 6145, 6146; confirmed, 577, 3326, 5176, 6732, 6733.
To be first lieutenant; nominated, 2550, 3001, 3002, 4517, 4518, 6145, 6146, 8141; confirmed, 2636, 2637, 3325, 5175, 5176, 6732, 6733.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Marine Corps appointment and promotion:
To be captain; nominated, 2550, 3000, 3001, 4517, 6145, 8141; confirmed, 2636, 3324, 3325, 5174, 6732.
To be majors; nominated, 2550; confirmed, 2636, 2637.
To be lieutenant colonels; nominated, 2550, 3000; confirmed, 2636, 3324.
To be colonels; nominated, 2550; confirmed, 2636.
To be brigadier general; nominated, 2550; confirmed, 2636.
Navy appointments and promotions:
To be ensigns; nominated, 571–574, 2401, 2402, 2403–2409, 3651, 3652, 4516, 8140; confirmed, 574–577, 2627, 2628, 2629–2634, 3941, 5174, 8809.
To be lieutenant (junior grade); nominated, 2401, 2402, 2411, 3651, 3652, 4513–4516, 8140; confirmed, 2628, 2636, 3914, 5171–5174, 8809.
To be lieutenant; nominated, 2401, 2402, 2411, 3652, 4512, 4516; confirmed, 2627, 2628, 2636, 3914, 5170, 5171.
To be lieutenant commander; nominated, 2401, 2403, 2411, 3652, 4512, 4517, 8140; confirmed, 2627, 2628, 2636, 3914, 5170, 5174, 8809.
To be commander; nominated, 2401, 2403, 2411, 3652, 4517; confirmed, 2627, 2628, 2636, 3914, 5174.
To be captain; nominated, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2411, 3652; confirmed, 2627, 2628, 2636, 3914.
To be rear admiral; nominated, 2401, 2402, 2411; confirmed, 2771.
To be Chief of Bureau of Navigation; nominated, 3511; confirmed, 3656.
To be chief of naval operations with rank of admiral in Navy Department; nominated, 6145; confirmed, 7408.
To be medical inspector; nominated, 2401, 2411, 4516; confirmed, 2627, 2636, 5174.
To be medical director; nominated, 2401, 4516; confirmed, 2627, 5174.
To be assistant surgeon; nominated, 2401, 2409, 3651, 4516; confirmed, 2627, 2634, 3914, 5174.
To be passed assistant surgeon; nominated, 2401, 4517; confirmed, 2627, 5174.
To be surgeon; nominated, 2401, confirmed, 2627.
To be assistant dental surgeon; nominated, 2402, 2403, 2409, 2410, 3651, 4516; confirmed, 2627, 2628, 2635, 3914, 5174.
To be passed assistant dental surgeons; nominated, 2401, 2402; confirmed, 2627.
To be pay inspector; nominated, 4516; confirmed, 5174.
To be pay director; nominated, 2410; confirmed, 2635.
To be assistant paymaster; nominated, 2403, 2410, 3651, 4516; confirmed, 2628, 2635, 3914, 5174.
To be paymaster; nominated, 2411, 4517; confirmed, 2411, 2636, 5174.
To be chief pay clerk; nominated, 2402, 2411, 3652, 4517, 8141; confirmed, 2628, 2636, 3914, 3915, 5174, 8810.
To be assistant naval constructors; nominated, 2410; confirmed, 2635.
To be naval constructors; nominated, 2402, 2410; confirmed, 2628, 2635.
To be assistant civil engineer; nominated, 2403, 2410, 3652, 4517; confirmed, 2628, 2635, 3915, 5174.
To be civil engineers; nominated, 2410; confirmed, 2635.
To be chief machinist; nominated, 2402, 2410, 3652, 4516, 8141; confirmed, 2628, 2635, 3914, 3915, 5174, 8810.
To be chief boatswain; nominated, 2402, 2403, 2410, 2411, 3651, 4516, 8141; confirmed, 2628, 2635, 2636, 3914, 5174, 8809.
To be chief gunner; nominated, 2402, 2403, 2411, 3651, 4517, 8141; confirmed, 2628, 2636, 3914, 5174, 8809, 8810.
To be chief carpenter; nominated, 2402, 2410, 3652, 4516, 8141; confirmed, 2628, 2635, 3914, 5174, 8810.
To be chief pharmacist; nominated, 2402, 2410, 3652, 4516, 8141; confirmed, 2628, 2635, 3914, 5174, 8810.
To be chaplains; nominated, 2402, 3652; confirmed, 2628, 3914.
Public Health Service appointments and promotions:
To be assistant surgeons; nominated, 24000; confirmed, 7969.
To be passed assistant surgeons; nominated, 1231, 2400, 6143; confirmed, 7969, 8141.
To be surgeon; nominated, 4910, 6143; confirmed, 7969, 8141.
Postmasters:
Alabama; nominated, 2737, 2738; confirmed, 3243, 4520, 8141; withdrawn, 3660.
Alaska; nominated, 2738; confirmed, 3243.
Arizona; nominated, 2738, 3652; confirmed, 4520.
Arkansas; nominated, 2738, 2739, 3652; confirmed, 3656, 3721, 7640; withdrawn, 3660.
California; nominated, 2739, 2740, 3652; confirmed, 3915, 4520.
Colorado; nominated, 2740, 3653; confirmed, 3657, 4060, 4520, 5787, 7641; withdrawn, 3669.
Connecticut; nominated, 2740, 2741, 3653; confirmed, 3511, 5176.
Delaware; nominated, 2741; confirmed, 3243.
Florida; nominated, 2741, 3653; confirmed, 3243, 3657, 4119, 4520, 5787; withdrawn, 3660.
Georgia; nominated, 2741, 2742, 3653; confirmed, 3243, 4060, 4520, 4914, 8810; withdrawn, 3660.
Hawaii; nominated, 2742; confirmed, 3244, 4520.
Idaho; nominated, 2742, 3653; confirmed, 4060.
Illinois; nominated, 2742, 2743, 2744, 3653; confirmed, 4520.
Indiana; nominated, 2744, 2745, 3653; confirmed, 3244, 3915, 7969.
Iowa; nominated, 2745, 2746, 3653; confirmed, 3657, 4521.
Kansas; nominated 2747, 2748, 3653; confirmed, 3244, 3721, 6733.
Kentucky; nominated, 2748, 3653; confirmed, 4060, 4061, 6146, 8810; rejected, 5177.
Louisiana; nominated, 2748, 2749, 3653; confirmed, 3244, 3245, 3915, 4521.
Maine; nominated, 3653; confirmed, 3511, 3915, 4061.
Maryland; nominated, 2749, 3654; confirmed, 6146, 7693.
Massachusetts; nominated, 2749, 2750, 3654; confirmed, 3245, 4061.
Michigan; nominated, 2750, 2751, 3654; confirmed, 3245, 3721, 3915, 6211.
EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Postmasters:
Minnesota; nominated, 2751, 2752, 2753, 3654; confirmed, 4061, 4521.
Mississippi; nominated, 2753, 3654; confirmed, 3246, 3657, 4061, 4521, 8810.
Missouri; nominated, 2753, 2754, 3654; confirmed, 3792, 4521, 8810.
Montana; nominated, 2754, 2755, 3654; confirmed, 3657, 3721, 4119.
Nebraska; nominated, 2755, 2756, 3654; confirmed, 3657, 3658, 5787, 8810.
Nevada; nominated, 2756; confirmed, 3246; withdrawn, 3660.
New Hampshire; nominated, 2756, 3654; confirmed, 3511, 3915.
New Jersey; nominated, 2756, 2757, 3654; confirmed, 5177, 6146, 7693.
New Mexico; nominated, 2757, 3654; confirmed, 3246, 3721, 4521.
New York; nominated, 2757, 2758, 2759 3654; confirmed, 3658, 3721, 4521, 5177, 6146, 8810.
North Carolina; nominated, 2759, 3655; confirmed, 3246, 3721, 3915, 4061, 6827.
North Dakota; nominated, 2759, 3655; confirmed, 3246, 4061, 6146.
Ohio; nominated, 2760, 2761, 3655; confirmed, 3658, 3659, 4061, 5787.
Oklahoma; nominated, 2761, 2762, 3655; confirmed, 3659, 4061, 4521, 6827, 7641, 8141, 8810.
Oregon; nominated, 2762, 3655; confirmed, 4521.
Pennsylvania; nominated, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 3655; confirmed, 3659, 4061, 4521, 5177, 5915, 6146, 6827, 7693.
Porto Rico; nominated, 2765, 3655; confirmed, 4119.
Rhode Island; nominated, 2765; confirmed, 3660.
South Carolina; nominated, 2765, 3655; confirmed, 3511, 3660, 3915, 4521.
South Dakota; nominated, 2765, 2766, 3655; confirmed, 3246, 4061, 4521.
Tennessee; nominated, 2766, 3655; confirmed, 3247, 3721, 4914, 4522, 7641; rejected, 3247.
Texas; nominated, 2766, 2767, 2768, 3655; confirmed, 3247, 3915, 4522.
Utah; nominated, 2768, 3656; confirmed, 3660, 4061, 5177.
Vermont; nominated, 2768, 3656; confirmed, 3660, 3915, 4061, 4522.
Virginia; nominated, 2768, 2769, 3656; confirmed, 3915, 4522, 6827.
Washington; nominated, 2769, 3656; confirmed, 4522.
West Virginia; nominated, 2769, 2770, 3656; confirmed, 3660, 4522.
Wisconsin; nominated, 2770, 2771, 3656; confirmed, 4522, 5787.
Wyoming; nominated, 2771, 3656; confirmed, 3247, 4061.
Achi, William C., to be circuit judge, fifth circuit, Territory of Hawaii; nominated, 8140; confirmed, 8809.
Adams, Mrs. A. A., to be United States attorney, northern district of California; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 3656.
Agerton, Baylor L., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Albrecht, Charles H., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Alexander, Bruce, to be United States marshal, northern district of Mississippi; nominated, 400; confirmed, 1031.
Allen, Charles E., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Ames, Charles B., to be Assistant Attorney General; nominated, 399; confirmed, 2199.
Anderson, T. Hart, jr., to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 3; nominated, 1230; confirmed, 1823.
Angell, S. M., to be assistant appraiser of merchandise for district No. 20; nominated, 2737; confirmed, 2832.
Armstrong, James, to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Armstrong, John S., jr., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Asbury, Charles E., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Atherton, Ray, to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 3; nominated, 1230; confirmed, 1823.
Bader, Ralph H., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Baker, E. Carleton, to be consul of class 3; confirmed, 4913.
Balch, Henry H., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Banca, Filipe Sanchez y, to be receiver of public moneys at Tucumcari, N. Mex. (reappointment); nominated, 5787.
Banks, James J., to be third judge of circuit court, first circuit of Hawaii; nominated, 3243; confirmed, 3914.
Belt, John W., to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 3; nominated, 1230; confirmed, 1823.
Benedict, James S., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Bennett, John W., to be United States attorney, southern district of Georgia; nominated, 6143; confirmed, 6732.
Bennett, William R., to be United States marshal, district of Porto Rico; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 2623.
Bergholz, Leo Allen, to be consul general of class 4; confirmed, 4912.
Bevan, Thomas H., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Bickford, George F., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Blakely, Gould B., to be register of land office at Salt Lake City, Utah; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 3324.
Blohm, Lee R., to be consul of class 8; nominated, 3243; confirmed, 3721.
Bodine, Joseph L., to be United States attorney, district of New Jersey; nominated, 1231; confirmed, 2199.
Bohr, Frank, to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Bollschweiler, Albert, to be United States marshal, district of New Jersey; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 2832.
Bowman, Thomas D., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Boyle, Frank A., to be register of land office at Juneau; nominated, 3243; confirmed, 4119.
Boyle, Lewis V., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Boyle, Walter F., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Bradford, Robert R., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Brady, Austin C., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Bray, Minnie L., to be register of land office at Carson City, Nev.; nominated, 2549; confirmed, 3243.
Briggs, Lawrence P., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Briscoe, Ira J., to be register of land office at Tucumcari, N. Mex. (reappointment); nominated, 5787.
Brock, Herman G., to be Second Assistant Director Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; nominated, 2737; confirmed, 7692.
Brown, C. Inness, to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Brown, W. Duval, to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Broy, Charles C., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Brunswick, William W., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Buhrman, Parker W., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Bullard, Vernon A., to be United States attorney, district of Vermont; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 2771.
Bundy, Richard C., to be secretary of embassy or legation of class 2; nominated, 2399; confirmed, 2771.
Bunnell, Charles E., to be United States district judge, fourth division, district of Alaska; nominated, 2400.
Burdett, William C., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Burnell, Albro L., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Burlingham, Lloyd, to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Burns, Thomas J., to be assistant appraiser of merchandise, New York, N. Y.; confirmed, 4060, 5170.
Burns, William A., to be assayer in charge of United States mint at Carson, Nev.; nominated, 1231; confirmed, 1683.
Burnside, John L., to be register of land office at Las Cruces, N. Mex.; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 4519.
Busser, Ralph C., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Byerly, William E., to be collector of internal revenue, district of North Dakota; nominated, 3510.
Byington, Homer M., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Caldwell, John K., to be consul of class 4; confirmed, 4913.
Calvert, John S., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Cameron, Charles R., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Campbell, Harry, to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Carleton, Algar E., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Carrigan, Clarence, to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Carroll, B. Harvey, jr., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Chabot, Frederick C., to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 3; nominated, 1230; confirmed, 1823.
Chamberlin, George E., to be consul of class 4; confirmed, 4913.
Chapman, William E., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Chesbrough, Ralph F., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Claiborne, Hamilton C., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Clare, William H., to be collector of customs at Chicago, Ill.; nominated, 4060; confirmed, 6034.
Clark, Reed Paige, to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Clements, J. M., to be United States attorney, district of Alaska, division No. 2; nominated, 2535; confirmed, 2550.
Clum, Harold D., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Cole, Felix, to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Comings, Herbert C., to be collector of customs at St. Albans, Vt.; nominated, 3913; confirmed, 5170.
Cooke, Arthur B., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Cookingham, Harris N., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Coulston, Melvin H., to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents; nominated, 2549; confirmed, 3243.
Cowan, William G., to be receiver of public moneys at Roswell, N. Mex.; confirmed, 4519.
Cram, Paul H., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Crane, Richard, to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Czechoslovakia; nominated, 1230; confirmed, 1823.
Crosby, John F., to be United States attorney, district of Connecticut; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 3243.
Culver, Henry S., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Curtice, Raymond S., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Damm, Henry C. A., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Davis, Frank, jr., to be Assistant Attorney General; nominated, 399; confirmed, 574.
Davis, James P., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Davis, John K., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Davis, Leslie A., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Davis, Norman H., to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; nominated, 7890; confirmed, 8809.
Davis, Thomas D., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Dawson, Claude I., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Dawson, Leonard G., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Deane, Harold M., to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 4; nominated, 3913.
Deichman, Carl F., to be consul of class 4; confirmed, 4913.
de Olivares, Jose, to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
de Soto, Hernando, to be consul of class 4; confirmed, 4913.
Devanney, Michael, to be United States marshal, southern district of Ohio; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 2623.
Dick, Hasell H., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Dickinson, William Norris, to be receiver of public moneys at Williston, N. Dak.; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 3243.
Diederich, Henry W., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Dodge, H. Percival, to be minister to Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes; nominated, 2399; confirmed, 2771.
Donahue, Maurice H., to be United States circuit judge, sixth circuit; nominated, 6211; confirmed, 7692.
Donald, George K., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Donald, George L., to be collector of internal revenue, district of Mississippi; nominated, 3243; confirmed, 3511.
Donaldson, Chester, to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Donegan, Alfred W., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Dooman, Eugene H., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Dorsey, W. Roderick, to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Doughten, J. Preston, to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Douglas, Lee, to be United States attorney, middle district of Tennessee; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 3243.
Dow, Edward A., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Dreyfus, Louis G., jr., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
du Bois, Coert, to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Duffee, George G., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Dumont, Frederick T. F., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Dunbar, David C., to be collector of internal revenue for district of Utah; confirmed, 4119.
Dunlap, Maurice P., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Dunn, James C., to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 4; nominated, 3913.
Durgin, George H., to be junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer, Coast and Geodetic Survey; nominated, 1678.
Dwyre, Dudley Golding, to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Dye, John W., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Dyer, Francis J., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Early, William W., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Early, William W., to be consul of class 8; nominated, 2399; confirmed, 2931.
Eberhardt, Charles C., to be consul general of class 2; confirmed, 4912.
Edwards, Clement S., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Eells, Stillman W., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Elder, William L., to be collector of internal revenue, sixth district of Indiana; nominated, 3243; confirmed, 3243.
Elliott, William S., to be register of the Treasury; nominated, 8140; confirmed, 8809.
Engert, Cornelius Van H., to be secretary of embassy or legation, class 3; nominated, 1230; confirmed, 1823.
Fain, John A., to be United States attorney, western district of Oklahoma; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 3914.
Faris, Robert L., to be member of Mississippi River Commission; nominated, 1678; confirmed, 4119.
Fegtly, Matthias N., to be receiver of public moneys at Vale, Oreg; confirmed, 3721.
Ferris, Cornelius, jr., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Fiske, E. W., to be United States attorney, district of South Dakota; nominated, 3243; confirmed, 3656.
Fitzpatrick, Ulysses S., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Fontenot, Rufus W., to be collector of internal revenue for district of Louisiana; nominated, 8140; confirmed, 8809.
Forbus, Sample B., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Foster, Carol H., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Foster, Paul H., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Franklin, Cornell S., to be first judge of circuit court of Hawaii; nominated, 399; confirmed, 2199.
Frazer, Robert, jr., to be consular inspector; confirmed, 4912.
Freeman, Charles M., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Frisbee, Effie A., to be register of land office at Juneau, Alaska; nominated, 2400; nomination withdrawn, 2411.
Frost, Arthur C., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Frost, Wesley, to be consul of class 4; confirmed, 4913.
Fuller, Stuart J., to be consul general of class 3; confirmed, 4912.
Gale, William H., to be consul general of class 4; confirmed, 4913.
Gamon, John A., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Garrels, Arthur, to be consular inspector; confirmed, 4912.
Garrety, William P., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Garrety, William P., to be consul of class 8; nominated, 2399; confirmed, 2831.
Garvan, Francis P., to be Assistant Attorney General; nominated, 3913.
Gassett, Percival, to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Gauss, Clarence E., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Gibson, Hugh S., to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Poland; nominated, 1230; confirmed, 1823.
Glazebrook, Otis A., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Goding, Frederic W., to be consul general of class 4; confirmed, 4912.
Gonzales, William E., to be United States ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Peru; nominated, 1678; confirmed, 5170.
Grace, William J., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Gracey, Wilbur T., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Graham, Henry T., to be collector of internal revenue for district of Delaware; nominated, 3510; confirmed, 3656.
Graham, Samuel J., to be judge Court of Claims; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 3243.
Green, Charles K., to be junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer, Coast and Geodetic Survey; nominated, 1678; confirmed, 3656.
Gregory, W. V., to be United States attorney, western district of Kentucky; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 3243.
Gregan, John A., to be collector of internal revenue for first district of Michigan; nominated, 3721; confirmed, 4914.
Guyant, Claude E., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Haight, Thomas G., to be United States circuit judge, third circuit; nominated, 399; confirmed, 1683.
Hall, Barton, to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 4; nominated, 3913.
Hand, Robert G., to be Assistant Treasurer of United States; nominated, 1231; confirmed, 1751.
Hanna, Matthew E., to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 3; nominated, 1230; confirmed, 1823.
Hanna, Philip C., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Hanson, George C., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Hanson, George M., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Hapgood, Norman, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Denmark; nominated, 1230.
Harnden, Robert W., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Harris, Ernest L., to be consul general of class 4; confirmed, 4913.
Harrison, Raymundo, to be receiver of public moneys at Fort Sumner, N. Mex.; confirmed, 4519.
Haskell, Lewis W., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Hathaway, Charles M., jr., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Haven, Joseph E., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Hawley, Harry F., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Haynes, Thornwell, to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Hazeltine, Ross, to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Heck, Lewis, to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Heizer, Oscar S., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Henry, Frank Anderson, to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Herter, Christian A., to be United States secretary of embassy or legation of class 4; nominated, 4910; confirmed, 5787.
Hindman, A. C., to be United States attorney, district of Canal Zone; nominated, 399; confirmed, 574.
Hitchcock, Henry B., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913,

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Hofer, Myron A., to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 4; nominated, 3913.
Hogg, Theodore B., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Holland, Henry, to be collector of customs for district No. 7; nominated, 2737; confirmed, 3003.
Hollis, W. Stanley, to be consul of class 3; confirmed, 4913.
Honaker, Samuel W., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Hopper, George D., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Horne, Roland D., to be junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer, Coast and Geodetic Survey; nominated, 1678; confirmed, 7692.
Horton, George, to be consul general of class 4; confirmed, 4912.
Huddle, J. Klohr, to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Humes, Edwin Lowry, to be United States attorney, western district of Pennsylvania; nominated, 3792; confirmed, 4060.
Humphreys, Lester E., to be United States attorney, district of Oregon; nominated, 8644; confirmed, 8809.
Hurley, John P., to be United States consul, class 8; nominated, 2399; confirmed, 3914.
Hurley, Lulu, to be receiver of public moneys at Elko, Nev.; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 3243.
Ingram, Augustus E., to be consul of class 3; confirmed, 4913.
Ives, Ernest L., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Jackson, Jesse B., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Jaeckel, Theodore, to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Jameson, J. Paul, to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Jenkins, Douglas, to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Jenkins, William L., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Jex, Heber C., to be receiver of public moneys at Salt Lake City, Utah; confirmed, 3324.
Joachims, Arthur, to be hydrographic and geodetic engineer, Coast and Geodetic Survey; nominated, 1678; confirmed, 3656.
Johnson, Nelson T., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Josselyn, Paul R., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Keblinger, Wilbur, to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Keegan, John J., to be member of United States Employees' Compensation Commission; nominated, 1231; confirmed, 2623.
Keene, Francis B., to be consul general of class 4; confirmed, 4913.
Keiser, Robert L., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Kemp, Edwin Carl, to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Kemper, Graham H., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Kennedy, James E., to be collector of internal revenue, district of Vermont; nominated, 3510; confirmed, 3721.
Kennedy, Philip B., to be Director Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; nominated, 2549; confirmed, 2832.
Killion, Elmer W., to be receiver of public moneys at Dodge City, Kans.; nominated, 3721; confirmed, 3721.
Kirjassoff, Max D., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Kirk, Milton B., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Kirkpatrick, John Hugh, to be United States marshal, western district of Louisiana; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 2623.
Knabenshue, Paul, to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Knotts, Edward C., to be United States attorney, southern district of Illinois; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 2623.
Labudde, Otto A., to be collector of customs for district No. 37; nominated, 2737; confirmed, 8809.
Lackey, William H., to be register of land office at Williston, N. Dak.; nominated, 6143.
Lakin, Harry M., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Lane, Arthur Bliss, to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 3; nominated, 1230; confirmed, 1823.
Lane, Paul V., to be junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer, Coast and Geodetic Survey; nominated, 1678; confirmed, 3656.
Lathrop, Lorin A., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Lawton, Ezra M., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Lay, Tracy, to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Layton, Thomas B. L., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Learned, Henry Dexter, to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Lee, Frank C., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Lee, Samuel T., to be consul of class 3; confirmed, 4913.
Leonard, Walter A., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Lever, Asbury F., to be member of Federal Farm Loan Board; nominated, 2737; confirmed, 3003.
Linard, Drew, to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Linnell, Irving N., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Logan, George L., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4914.
Long, Boaz W., to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Cuba; nominated, 1678; confirmed, 2199.
Loop, Carl R., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Loper, Floyd, to be United States marshal, southern district of Mississippi; nominated, 400; confirmed, 1031.
Lowrie, Will L., to be consul general of class 4; confirmed, 4913.
Lynch, Charles F., to be United States district judge, district of New Jersey; nominated, 1231; confirmed, 2199.
McBride, Harry A., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
McBride, Harry A., to be consul of class 8; nominated, 2399; confirmed, 2831.
McCarthy, Thomas D., to be United States marshal, southern district of New York; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 3656.
McConnico, Andrew J., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
McDonough, Doyle C., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
MacElwee, Roy S., to be First Assistant Director Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; nominated, 2549; confirmed, 2832.
Macgowan, David B., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
McIntosh, C. F., to be member of Federal Board for Vocational Education; nominated, 1230, 2549; confirmed, 2550, 3656.
McKay, Arnold A., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4914.
Mackay, Raymond C., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Mackay, Raymond C., to be consul of class 8; nominated, 2399; confirmed, 2831.
McMillan, Benton, to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Guatemala; nominated, 1678; confirmed, 5787.
McMillin, Stewart E., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4914.
MacVitty, Karl de G., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Maginnis, S. Abbot, to be United States envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Bolivia; nominated, 4909; confirmed, 5787.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Marsh, O. Gaylord, to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Meier, Henry A., to be register of land office at Lincoln, Nebr.; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 3243.
Meily, John J., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Memminger, Lucien, to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Merrill, Keith, to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Merrill, Keith, to be consul of class 8; nominated, 2399; confirmed, 2771.
Messersmith, George S., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Miller, Leslie A., to be collector of internal revenue for district of Wyoming; nominated, 6143; confirmed, 6732.
Miller, Ransford S., to be consul general of class 4; nominated, 3243; confirmed, 4060.
Miller, Robert N., to be solicitor of internal revenue; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 3243.
Mills, Henry E., jr., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Mitchell, John J., to be United States marshal, district of Massachusetts; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 2623.
Moehenpah, Henry A., to be a member of the Federal Reserve Board; nominated, 4910; confirmed, 5787.
Moffat, Jay Pierrepont, to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 4; nominated, 3913.
Moffitt, James P., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Mooney, Henry, to be United States attorney, eastern district of Louisiana; nominated, 400; confirmed, 574.
Morris, Leland B., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Morrison, Martin A., to be civil-service commissioner; nominated, 1231; confirmed, 1751.
Moser, Charles K., to be consul of class 3; confirmed, 4913.
Murray, Wallace S., to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 4; nominated, 3913.
Myers, David J. D., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Myers, Myrl S., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Nasmith, Charles Roy, to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Nathan, Edward L., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Nebeker, Frank K., to be Assistant Attorney General; nominated, 1678; confirmed, 1823.
Neville, Edwin L., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Nicholson, Vivian L., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4914.
Norton, Edward J., to be consul of class 5; nominated, 2399; confirmed, 2831, 8809.
O'Connell, James P., to be receiver of public moneys at Crookston, Minn.; nominated 1231; confirmed, 2550.
O'Connor, Herman, to be United States marshal, western district of Michigan; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 3243.
Offutt, Casper Y., to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 3; nominated, 1230; confirmed, 1823.
O'Leary, William, to be register of land office at Minot, N. Dak.; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 3243.
Osborne, John Ball, to be consul general of class 4; confirmed, 4913.
O'Shaunessy, George F., to be collector of internal revenue for district of Rhode Island; nominated, 4060; confirmed, 4119.
Owens, Thomas R.: to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Paddock, Gordon, to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Page, William F., to be receiver of public moneys at Spokane, Wash.,; confirmed, 3721.
Pallace, John, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 8, Rochester, N. Y.; nominated, 1231.
Palmer, A. Mitchell, to be Attorney General; nominated, 399; confirmed, 4519.
Palmer, Ely E., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Palmer, William R., to be United States marshal, district of Connecticut; nominated, 4060; confirmed, 4914.
Park, Mitchell, to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 4; nominated, 3913.
Parker, Ernest L., to be receiver of public moneys at Lewiston, Idaho; nominated, 6143; confirmed 6732.
Parker, John H., to be United States marshal, western district of Arkansas; nominated, 8140; confirmed, 8809.
Patrick, Mason M., to be member of Mississippi River Commission; nominated, 4060; confirmed, 8809.
Patterson, William Kerr, to be receiver of public moneys at Guthrie, Okla.; nominated, 4910; confirmed, 5912.
Patton, Emmett, to be register of land office at Roswell, N. Mex.; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 4519.
Patton, Kenneth S., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Payne, John Barton, to be member of Shipping Board; nominated, 2399; confirmed, 3656.
Pearson, Frederick F. A., to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 4; nominated, 3913.
Peck, John W., to be district judge, southern district of Ohio; nominated, 7762; confirmed, 7969.
Perkins, Mahlon Fay, to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Perrin, Payson A., to be junior hydrographic and geodetic engineer, Coast and Geodetic Survey; nominated, 1678; confirmed, 3656.
Pershing, John J., to be General of Army; nominated, 4828; confirmed, 4828.
Pickett, Thomas, to be United States marshal, district of Nevada; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 2623.
Pierce, Maurice C., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4914.
Pierce, William A., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Pinkerton, Lowell C., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Playter, Harold, to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Polk, Frank L., to be undersecretary of State; nominated, 1678; confirmed, 1823.
Pontius, Albert W., to be consul general of class 4; confirmed, 4913.
Poole, De Witt C., jr., to be consul of class 4; confirmed, 4913.
Powell, John Dalrymple, to be hyrographic and geodetic engineer in Coast and Geodetic Survey; confirmed, 3003.
Putnam, John R., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Quarton, Harold B., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Rankin, Robert L., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Rasmusen, Bertil M., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Reed, Eugene C. A., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4914.
Reed, Leslie E., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Reese, Ernest E., to be hyrographic and geodetic engineer; nominated, 5787.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Remillard, Horace, to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Richardson, Elliott Verne, to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Riggs, James R., to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; nominated, 4507; confirmed, 4912.
Robinson, Henry M., to be member of Shipping Board; nominated, 1230; confirmed, 3656.
Rodgers, J. Donald C., to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 3; nominated, 1230; confirmed, 1823.
Rodriguez, Donaciano E., to be receiver of public moneys at Las Cruces, N. Mex.; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 4519.
Ross, Le Roy W., to be United States attorney, eastern district of New York; nominated, 4060; confirmed, 4914.
Roth, Rinehart F., to be United States attorney, district of Alaska, division No. 4; nominated, 2400.
Rusk, Claude E., to be receiver of public moneys at Yakima, Wash.; confirmed, 3721.
Russell, Charles H., jr., to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 3; nominated, 1230; confirmed, 1823.
Ryan, William P., to be collector of customs for district No. 13; nominated, 3243; confirmed, 3721.
Ryder, Frederick M., to be consul general of class 4; confirmed, 4912.
Sanders, John O., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Sauer, Emil, to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Savage, John M., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Schnare, Lester L., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Schoellkopf, Walter H., to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 4; nominated, 3913.
Scott, Thomas A., to be member of Shipping Board; nominated, 571; confirmed, 3656.
Shepard, Donald D., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Sholes, Walter H., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Sibley, Samuel H., to be United States district judge, northern district of Georgia; nominated, 3510; confirmed, 3656.
Simmons, D. E., to be United States attorney, southern district of Texas; nominated, 400; confirmed, 637.
Slater, Fred C., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Smith, Gaston, to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Sommers, Robert J., to be surveyor general of Alaska; nominated, 4910; confirmed, 5912.
Southard, Addison E., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Southgate, Richard B., to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 4; nominated, 3913.
Spamer, Carl O., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Spellacy, Thomas J., to be Assistant Attorney General; nominated, 9144; confirmed, 8809.
Sprague, Richard L., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Stafford, Maurice L., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Starrett, Henry P., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Steele, Frank F., to be receiver of public moneys at Helena, Mont.; confirmed, 3656.
Steuart, William M., to be Assistant Director of the Census; nominated, 3243; confirmed, 3511.
Stewart, Francis R., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Stewart, James B., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Stewart, Robert P., to be Assistant Attorney General; nominated, 2399; confirmed, 2623.
Stiles, George K., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Strother, Shelby F., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Sullivan, Lucien N., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Sweek, Alexander, to be register of land office at Portland, Oreg.; nominated, 3651; confirmed, 4060.
Swift, Wesley Merritt, to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 4; nominated, 3913.
Sycks, Dana C., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Taggart, G. Russell, to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Taylor, Morgan O., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Tebbetts, Leon O., to be collector of internal revenue for district of Maine; nominated, 3792; confirmed, 4119.
Tenney, Charles D., to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 1; nominated, 1230; confirmed, 1823.
Tenney, Raymond P., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Thompson, Houston, to be member of Federal Trade Commission (reappointment); nominated, 5787; confirmed, 5912.
Thompson, Ole, to be register of land office at Crookston, Minn.; nominated, 1231; confirmed, 2550.
Thomson, Alfred R., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Thurston, Walter C., to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 3; nominated, 1230; confirmed, 1823.
Tredwell, Roger C., to be consul of class 4; confirmed, 4913.
Trezevant, Stanley H., to be United States marshal, western district of Tennessee; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 3243.
Truesdale, James E., to be register of land office at Timber Lake, S. Dak.; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 3243.
Tuck, S. Pinkney, to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Tulley, Thomas H., to be collector of customs for district No. 47; nominated, 2737; confirmed, 2832.
Von Struve, Henry C., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Wales, George R., to be civil-service commissioner; nominated, 1231; confirmed, 1751.
Walls, Andrew Jackson, to be United States marshal, eastern district of Arkansas; nominated, 8140; confirmed, 8809.
Walsh, Harry L., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Warren, Thomas D., to be United States attorney, eastern district of North Carolina; nominated, 400.
Watkins, Henry H., to be United States district judge, western district of South Carolina; nominated, 2549; confirmed, 3003.
Watson, Hugh H., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Watson, John J. C., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Webb, Edwin Y., to be district judge of the western district, North Carolina; nominated, 7762; confirmed, 7969.
Weddell, Alexander W., to be consul general of class 4; confirmed, 4912.
Wertz, Edwin S., to be United States attorney, northern district of Ohio; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 2623.
West, Florence M., to be receiver of public moneys at Pueblo, Colo.; nominated, 4519; confirmed, 5787.
Wheeler, Frank P., to be register of land office at Eureka, Calif.; nominated, 2400; confirmed, 5787.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS—Continued.
Whitlock, Brand, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Belgium; nominated, 6143; confirmed, 6146.
Wilcox, Henry T., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Willard, Charles N., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Williams, John Skelton, to be Comptroller of Currency; nominated, 1231.
Williams, Lewis, to be collector of internal revenue, district of Idaho; nominated, 3243; confirmed, 3511.
Williamson, Harold L., to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 4; nominated, 1230; confirmed, 1823.
Willrich, Gebhard, to be consul of class 4; confirmed, 4913.
Willson, Gilbert R., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Wilson, James Clifton, to be United States district judge, northern district of Texas; nominated, 399; confirmed, 1683.
Wilson, Thomas M., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Winship, North, to be consul of class 4; confirmed, 4913.
Winslow, Alan F., to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 4; nominated, 3913.
Winslow, Alfred A., to be consul general of class 4; confirmed, 4913.
Winslow, E. Eveleth, to be member of California Débris Commission; nominated, 2549; confirmed, 3003.
Withey, Howard F., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Witt, George B., to be United States marshal, middle district of Tennessee; nominated, 8644.
Wolcott, Henry M., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Woods, Damon C., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Woodward, G. Carlton, to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Wooten, June P., to be United States attorney, eastern district of Arkansas; nominated, 8140; confirmed, 8809.
Worley, J. Parks, to be United States marshal, eastern district of Tennessee; nominated, 3000; confirmed, 3243.
Wormuth, Romeyn, to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Wynne, Edward C., to be secretary of United States embassy or legation, class 4; nominated, 3913.
Young, George W., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Young, James B., to be consul of class 6; confirmed, 4913.
Young, Wallace J., to be consul of class 5; confirmed, 4913.
Yost, Bartley F., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.
Zabriskie, Luther K., to be consul of class 7; confirmed, 4914.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS. *See* SENATE.
EXELAND, WIS., donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 8208).
EXPENDITURES AND TAXES, for reduction of (see S. Res. 155; H. J. Res. 177).
EXPERIMENT STATIONS. *See* AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.
EXPLOSIVES, amendment in Senate to amend act to prohibit manufacture, distribution, storage, use, and possession of explosives in time of war, 1907.
Bill to punish placing, throwing, or sending of bombs or (see bill H. R. 7877).
Bill to regulate, manufacture, sale, purchase, and use of (see bill S. 2896).
Letter from Secretary of Interior transmitting tentative draft of bill to amend act relative to, 7840.
Letter of Secretary of Interior transmitting draft of bill to amend act relative to (H. Doc. 127), 1488.
Remarks in House and correspondence relative to, 2097, 8896, 8897.
Remarks in Senate on amendment relative to, 1908, 1911, 2198.
EXPORT FINANCING, article relative to action on bill providing for, 5077.
Bill to amend Federal reserve act to provide for (see bill S. 2472*).
Remarks in Senate and correspondence relative to bill providing for, 4039.
Remarks in Senate on bill (S. 2472) to amend Federal reserve act to provide for, 4822, 4953, 4963, 5031, 5037, 5070.
EXPORT TRADE, remarks in House on subject of, 3796.
Remarks in Senate and correspondence relative to necessity of providing foreign credits for continuation of, 745.
EXPORT TRADE WITH GERMANY, remarks in Senate and order issued by War Trade Board relative to, 4159.
EXPORTS. *See* IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.
EYEGLASSES, SPECTACLES, AND LENSES, relative to interpretation of section of war-revenue act applied to (see H. J. Res. 92).
EYERMAN, CHARLES H., pension (see bill S. 1185).
EYLER, HUGH L., increase pension (see bill S. 404).
EYOCK, JULIA ANN, increase pension (see bill H. R. 922).
EZDORF, RUDOLPH H. VON. *See* VON EZDORF, RUDOLPH H.
"FACTS AND FANCIES ABOUT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS," editorial entitled, 4601.
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, erect public building at (see bill H. R. 8037).
FAIRBURN, GA., donate captured cannon to city of (see bill H. R. 5650).
FAIRBURY, ILL., donate captured cannon to city of (see bill H. R. 4267).
FAIRCHILD, ADELLAN M., pension (see bill H. R. 2735).
FAIRCHILD, JOHN PRESTON, pension (see bill S. 2012).
FAIRFAX, MINN., donate captured cannon to (see bill S. 903).
FAIRFIELD, LOUIS W. (*a Representative from Indiana*).
Bills and joint resolutions introduced by
Albion, Ind.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 1482), 97.
Allen County, Ind.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 1477), 97.
Angola, Ind.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 1479), 97.
Auburn, Ind.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 1478), 97.
Butler, Ind.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 1490), 97.

FAIRFIELD—Continued.
Bills and joint resolutions introduced by
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Bill to erect public building at (see bill H. R. 4781).
LAFOURNAISE, DOMATIL E., correct error in allotment to (see bill S. 3115).
LAGRANGE, GA., donate captured cannon to city of (see bill H. R. 3949).
LAGRANGE, IND., donate captured cannon to city of (see bill H. R. 1481).
LA GRANGE, KY., donate captured cannon to city of (see bill H. R. 4465).
LAGUARDIA, FIORELLO H. (*a Representative from New York*).
Appointed on committee to welcome Gen. Pershing, 4624.
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Alcock, John, and Arthur W. Brown: extending congratulations of Congress to (see H. J. Res. 119), 1200.
Alien Property Custodian: prohibiting disposal of any property by, pending ratification of peace treaty (see H. J. Res. 173), 3589.
Army: making appropriations for purchase of airplane and aviation equipment for Aviation Service of (see bill H. R. 10537), 8487.
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Bick, Luigi: for relief of (see H. J. Res. 28), 25.
Civil service: for the retirement of employees in the classified (see bill H. R. 418), 21.
Civil service employees: providing for the reemployment to former positions of employees who left to enter military service (see bill H. R. 419), 21.
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Latvia: to provide for salaries of minister and consuls to Republic of (see bill H. R. 9319), 5555.
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Mexico: to create congressional committee to aid Mexican people in establishing law and order in (see H. J. Res. 149), 2809.
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New York, N. Y.: to erect public building at (see bill H. R. 5903), 1199.
——— to construct and operate mail tunnel in (see bill H. R. 1699), 102.
O'Mara, Thomas J.: for relief (see bill H. R. 789), 29.
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Travis, Carrie H.: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 6095), 1259.
Ukraine: to provide for salaries of minister and consuls to Republic of (see bill H. R. 9316), 5554.
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——— to amend act relating to lading or unlading of vessels at night (see bill H. R. 10532), 8487.
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Aeronautics: directing Secretary of War to furnish information relative to (see H. Res. 190), 3015.
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Davis, Paul H., and Harold G. Peterson: requesting information relating to capture and ransoming of (see H. Res. 246), 4006.
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Mexican affairs: requesting copies of correspondence relating to (see H. Res. 122), 1422.
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LAING, CUTHBERT W., correct military record (see bill H. R. 814).

LAIRD, ORLEY E., pension (see bill H. R. 874).

LA JUNTA, COLO., donate captured cannon to town of (see bill H. R. 4254).

LAKE, HENRY B., increase pension (see bill S. 424).

LAKE, MARY F., pension (see bill H. R. 9748).

LAKE, MARY L., increase pension (see bills H. R. 8597, 9448*).

LAKE BLUFF, ILL., donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 10692).

LAKE CHARLES, LA., donate captured cannon to city of (see bill H. R. 2724).

LAKE CITY, ARK., donate captured cannon to city of (see bill H. R. 6679).

LAKE CITY, FLA., erect public building at (see bill H. R. 2157).
Bill to donate captured cannon to city of (see bill H. R. 3924).

LAKE CITY, MICH., donate captured cannon to village of (see bill H. R. 6792).

LAKE ERIE, provide for construction of waterway from Ohio River to (see bill H. R. 10483).

LAKE ERIE AND LAKE ONTARIO, construction of ship canal connecting (see bill H. R. 6333).

LAKE FOREST, ILL., donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 10678).
Bill to erect public building at (see bill H. R. 10675).

LAKE GENEVA, WIS., donate captured cannon to city of (see bill H. R. 2120).
Bill to donate captured cannon to Northwestern Military and Naval Academy of (see bill H. R. 5692).

LAKELAND, FLA., donate captured cannon to city of (see bill H. R. 2602).

LAKE MICHIGAN, establish a fish-cultural station in State of Indiana on (see bill H. R. 10485).

LAKE MILLS, IOWA, donate captured cannon to town of (see bill H. R. 3313).

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., donate captured cannon to village of (see bill H. R. 133).

LAKE SUPERIOR, establish Coast Guard station on coast of (see bills S. 2506; H. R. 9228).

LAKE WASHINGTON CANAL, WASH., providing for survey of (see S. J. Res. 101; H. J. Res. 199).

LAKEWOOD, N. J., donate captured cannon to township of (see bill H. R. 2198).

LAKE WORTH INLET, establish Coast Guard station near (see bill S. 2433).

LAKIN, KANS., donate captured cannon to city of (see bill H. R. 2096).

LAMAR, JAMES L., increase pension (see bill S. 1616).

LAMAR, COLO., donate captured cannon to town of (see bill H. R. 4078).
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LAMAR, MISS., donate captured cannon to county of (see bill H. R. 3859).

LAMAR, MO., donate captured cannon to city of (see bill H. R. 5273).
Bill to erect public building at (see bill S. 2841).

LAMAR COUNTY, TEX., donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 6753).

LAMB, WILLIAM G., increase pension (see bill H. R. 2778).

LAMBERT, FERDINAND, pension (see bill H. R. 6303).

LAMBERT, GEORGE W., pension (see bill H. R. 631).

LAMBERT, W. S., increase pension (see bill S. 2161).

LAMBERTSON, JOHN, pension (see bill H. R. 663).

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., donate captured cannon to city of (see bill H. R. 2210).

LAMBETH, LOVICK, relief of estate (see bill H. R. 4175).

LAMBKIN, WILEY, increase pension (see bill H. R. 5361).

LAMEROUX, HATTIE, pension (see bill H. R. 7378).

LAMKIN, BENJAMIN F., pension (see bill H. R. 8602).

LAMONT, IOWA, donate captured cannon to city of (see bill H. R. 1069).

LAMONT, MICH., donate captured cannon to village of (see bill H. R. 5700).

LAMPASAS COUNTY, TEX., donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 319).

LAMPE, FRIEDRICH, increase pension (see bills H. R. 8844, 10107*).

LAMPERT, FLORIAN (*a Representative from Wisconsin*).
Bills and joint resolutions introduced by
Berlin, Wis.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 1145), 73.
Brandon, Wis.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 1165), 73.
Brillion, Wis.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 1162), 73.
Chilton, Wis.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 1144), 73.
Endeavor, Wis.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 1146), 73.
Fond du Lac, Wis.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 1148), 73.
Gratuities: granting to members of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Army Nurse Corps, Army field clerks, and naval reservists (see bill H. R. 1143), 73.
Green Lake, Wis.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 1160), 73.
Greenwold, Carolina: to pension (see bill H. R. 5585), 1008.
Grignon, Lewis: to pension (see bill H. R. 10222), 7615.
Henkel, Sarah J.: to pension (see bill H. R. 5980), 1200.
Hilbert, Wis.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 1163), 73.
Hyde, Lewis: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 3797), 381.
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Koehn, William: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 3800), 381.
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Manitowoc, Wis.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 1150), 73.
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Menasha, Wis.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 1154), 73.
——— to erect public building (see bill H. R. 3279), 305.
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Montello, Wis.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 1153), 73.
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Oakfield, Wis.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 1166), 73.
Omro, Wis.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 1158), 73.
Oshkosh, Wis.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 1149), 73.
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Oxford, Wis.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 1151), 73.
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Sanville, Ellen: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 9304), 5479.
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——— to substitute electric diaphone for fog bell at (see bill H. R. 7198), 2487.
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——— to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 1152), 73.
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LAMPKINS, GEORGE W., increase pension (see bills H. R. 4335, 6639*).

LAMSON, ADELAIDE V., increase pension (see bill S. 3071).

LANCASTER, WILLIAM B., relief (see bill S. 455).

LANCASTER, N. H., donate captured cannon to town of (see bill S. 710).

LANCASTER, N. Y., donate captured cannon to village of (see bill H. R. 3100).

LANCASTER, OHIO, donate captured cannon to city of (see bill H. R. 3953).

LANCASTER, PA., donate captured cannon to city of (see bill H. R. 1223).

LANCASTER, S. C., donate captured cannon to city of (see bill S. 1425).
Bill to increase appropriation for public building at (see bill H. R. 9139).

LANCASTER, VA., donate captured cannon to county of (see bill H. R. 2640).

LANCASTER, WIS., donate captured cannon to city of (see bill H. R. 3634).
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LAND, FRANCIS A., relief (see bill H. R. 10591).
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LAND COLONIZATION, provide capital for development of agricultural resources by (see bills H. R. 274*, 3274).
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LANDERS, DAVID N., pension (see bill H. R. 6101).
LANDGRAF, HARRY B., relief (see bill S. 2993).
LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS, appointing committee to plan for celebration of three hundredth anniversary of (see H. Con. Res. 14*).
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LANDIS, ALLEN, pension (see bill H. R. 5982).
LANDIS, DAVID B., relief of estate (see bill S. 1459).
LANDRES, MAIRDRETH, increase pension (see bill S. 2465).
LANDSITTEL, ADAM, increase pension (see bills H. R. 9537, 10107*).
LANE, EDWARD A., increase pension (see bills H. R. 1913, 6639*).
LANE, JOHN S., increase pension (see bill S. 1944).
LANE, JOHN W., increase pension (see bill H. R. 10160).
LANESBORO, MASS., donate captured cannon to town of (see bill H. R. 5005).
LANG, HENRY, increase pension (see bill H. R. 3570*).
LANG, JOHN B., pension (see bill H. R. 9886).
LANG, NATHAN, increase pension (see bills H. R. 7715, 8536*).
LANGFIELD, AMOS, increase pension (see bill H. R. 1833).
LANGFORD, JOHN C., increase pension (see bill H. R. 10637).
LANGGUTH, FRANCES, pension (see bill H. R. 6470).
LANGHORNE, PA., donate captured cannon to borough of (see bill H. R. 1079).
LANGLEY, JOHN W. (*a Representative from Kentucky*).
Bills and joint resolutions introduced by
Andover, William: for relief (see bill H. R. 4372), 491.
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Army, Navy, and Marine Corps: granting additional compensation to officers and enlisted men of (see bill H. R. 4298), 490.
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Bailey, Wallis: to pension (see bill H. R. 8138), 3547.
Baker, Nathan: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 9080), 4952.
Begley, Lee: to pension (see bill H. R. 4369), 491.
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Fields, Henry: to pension (see bill H. R. 4368), 491.
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Gullett, Frank H.: to pension (see bill H. R. 10603), 8615.
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Johnson, Rebecca: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 9765), 6476.
Jenkins, Ky.: to establish mine rescue station and experiment station near (see bill H. R. 6990), 2303.
Kimbler, Benjamin H.: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 6937), 2140.
McKee, Ky.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 4288), 490.
Marcum, Stephen: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 10499), 8362.
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Pensions: to amend act relating to pensions for widows (see bill H. R. 6687), 1780.
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Phillips, Hester A.: to increase pension (see bill H. R. 9893), 6761.
Pikeville, Ky.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 4286), 490.
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Prestonburg, Ky.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 4283), 490.
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Salyersville, Ky.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 6251), 1422.
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LANGSTON, MARY S., pension (see bill H. R. 5757).
LANHAM, CHARLES W., pension (see bill H. R. 7513).
LANHAM, FRITZ G. (*a Representative from Texas*).
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Fort Worth, Tex.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 2037), 117.
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Weatherford, Tex.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 2032), 117.
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LANKFORD, WILLIAM C. (*a Representative from Georgia*).
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Douglas, Ga.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 2900), 220.
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Du Pont, Ga.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 2521), 191.
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Folkstone, Ga.: to donate captured cannon to (see bill H. R. 2525), 191.
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Clarksville, Ark. (see bill H. R. 8264).
Clarksburg, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 3653).
Clearfield, Pa. (see bill H. R. 7356).
Clearwater, Fla. (see bill H. R. 3148).
Clinton, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1639).
Clinton, Mass. (see bill H. R. 3278).
Clinton, Okla. (see bill H. R. 426).
Cloquet, Minn. (see bill H. R. 3870).
Clovis, N. Mex. (see bills S. 682; H. R. 5518.)
Coleman, Tex. (see bill H. R. 303).
Collins, Miss. (see bill H. R. 6327).
Columbus, Kans. (see bill H. R. 6509).
Columbia, Miss. (see bill H. R. 6329).
Commerce, Ga. (see bill H. R. 6370).
Conway, Ark. (see bills H. R. 4129, 4131).
Corapolis, Pa. (see bill H. R. 3123).
Corbin, Ky. (see bill H. R. 7347).

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.
Bills to erect
Corning, Iowa (see bill H. R. 4628).
Cotter, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1637).
Covington, La. (see bill H. R. 2039).
Crosby, N. Dak. (see bill S. 101).
Cushing, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4875).
David City, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4282).
Davis, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4879).
Dayton, Tenn. (see bill S. 655).
Daytona, Fla. (see bill H. R. 8542).
Decatur, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1651).
Decatur, Ga. (see bill H. R. 6854).
Delta, Colo. (see bill S. 1306).
Deming, N. Mex. (see bill S. 3064).
Denver, Colo. (see bill S. 3321).
De Queen, Ark. (see bill H. R. 441).
Derby, Conn. (see bill H. R. 6172).
De Ridder, La. (see bill H. R. 2723).
Des Plaines, Ill. (see bills H. R. 8031, 9352).
Dodge City, Kans. (see bill H. R. 6547).
Donaldsonville, La. (see bills S. 1371; H. R. 2042).
Dover, Me. (see bill H. R. 526).
Dover, N. J. (see bill H. R. 1621).
Drumright, Okla. (see bill H. R. 534).
Dubuque, Iowa (see bills H. R. 5142, 6015).
Duluth, Minn. (see bill S. 905).
Duncan, Okla. (see bill H. R. 494).
Dunkirk, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 2323).
Duquesne, Pa. (see bill H. R. 3124).
Durango, Colo. (see bill H. R. 459).
Eagle Grove, Iowa (see bill H. R. 5143).
East Boston, Mass. (see bill H. R. 10612).
Eastland, Tex. (see bill H. R. 301).
Eastman, Ga. (see bill H. R. 6164).
Easton, Md. (see bill H. R. 3112).
East Palestine, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4633).
East Point, Ga. (see bill H. R. 6853).
Edmond, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4876).
Effingham, Ill. (see bill H. R. 5133).
El Dorado, Ark. (see bill H. R. ——).
Elizabethton, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 5278).
Elk City, Okla. (see bill H. R. 424).
Ellisville, Miss. (see bill H. R. 6249).
El Paso, Tex. (see bills H. R. 4232, 5289).
Ely, Minn. (see bill S. 714).
Englewood, N. J. (see bill H. R. 9752).
Erwin, Tenn. (see bill S. 654).
Everett, Mass. (see bill H. R. 3161).
Everett, Pa. (see bill H. R. 5031).
Evergreen, Ala. (see bill H. R. 8445).
Fairbanks, Alaska (see bill H. R. 8037).
Fairfield, Iowa (see bill H. R. 8034).
Falmouth, Ky. (see bill H. R. 6498).
Farmington, Mo. (see bill H. R. 10346).
Far Rockaway, Long Island, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 5825).
Fayette, Ala. (see bill H. R. 1208).
Fillmore, Utah (see bill S. 820).
Flint, Mich. (see bills S. 2698; H. R. 8075).
Forest City, Ark. (see bill S. 231).
Fort Myers, Fla. (see bill H. R. 3176).
Fort Payne, Ala. (see bill S. 2122).
Fort Pierce, Fla. (see bill H. R. 8543).
Fort Valley, Ga. (see bill H. R. 6166).
Fort Wayne, Ind. (see bill H. R. 3181).
Fort Worth, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2031).
Franklin, Ky. (see bill H. R. 3399).
Franklin, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2720).
Frederick, Okla. (see bill H. R. 428).
Fredericksburg, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6497).
Fredericktown, Mo. (see bill H. R. 6427).
Fredonia, Kans. (see bill H. R. 6510).
Fresno, Calif. (see bill H. R. 8025).
Funiak Springs, Fla. (see bill S. 586).
Gainesville, Ga. (see bill H. R. 6362).
Galva, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2538).
Gardner, Mass. (see bill H. R. 3275).
Geneva, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4281).
Gentry, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1650).
Georgetown, Del. (see bill H. R. 3656).
Glasgow, Mont. (see bills S. 190; H. R. 3851).
Glendive, Mont. (see bill H. R. 5812).
Gloucester, Mass. (see bill H. R. 4642).
Grand Canyon, Ariz. (see bill H. R. 467).
Grand Rapids, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2285).
Gravette, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1648).
Great Barrington, Mass. (see bill H. R. 3132).
Greenfield, Ind. (see bill H. R. 5710).
Green Forest, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1645).
Green River, Wyo. (see bill H. R. 1423).
Greensboro, N. C. (see bill H. R. 7975).
Greenville, Ky. (see bill H. R. 8340).
Greenville, Pa. (see bills H. R. 292, 2721).
Greenwood, Miss. (see bill H. R. 9351).
Greenwood, S. C. (see bill H. R. 9777).
Greyhill, Wyo. (see bills S. 2984; H. R. 10349).
Hailey, Idaho (see bill H. R. 2948).
Hampton, Iowa (see bill H. R. 6686).
Harlan, Ky. (see bill H. R. 7346).
Hartford, Wis. (see bill H. R. 6953).
Harvey, Ill. (see bill H. R. 6018).
Hattiesburg, Miss. (see bill H. R. 10409).
Havana, Ill. (see bill H. R. 3465).
Havre, Mont. (see bill S. 606).
Hawkinsville, Ga. (see bill H. R. 6165).
Hays, Kans. (see bill H. R. 8779).
Hazlehurst, Ga. (see bill H. R. 6564).
Herington, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4700).
Herkimer, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 4).
Hickman, Ky. (see bill H. R. 7405).
Hobart, Okla. (see bill H. R. 425).
Holdenville, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5832).

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.
Bills to erect
Honesdale, Pa. (see bill H. R. 5548).
Houma, La. (see bill H. R. 2876).
Hugo, Okla. (see bills S. 737; H. R. 5157).
Huntington, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 408).
Huntsville, Ala. (see bill H. R. 10189).
Huntsville, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1638).
Huntsville, Tex. (see bill H. R. 5713).
Idabel, Okla. (see bill S. 736).
Ilion, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3).
Independence, Iowa (see bill H. R. 5146).
Indianola, Iowa (see bill H. R. 6218).
Jackson, Ohio (see bill H. R. 8079).
Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 5826).
Janesville, Wis. (see bill H. R. 10449).
Jasper, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1641).
Jeannette, Pa. (see bills H. R. 2223, 5176).
Jefferson, Ga. (see bill H. R. 6369).
Jefferson, Iowa (see bill H. R. 4249).
Jesup, Ga. (see bill H. R. 6569).
Junction City, Kans. (see bill H. R. 4701).
Kenedy, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2028).
Kennett, Mo. (see bill H. R. 7980).
Kenton County, Ky. (see bill H. R. 2544).
Kerrville, Tex. (see bill H. R. 10131).
Key West, Fla. (see bill H. R. 8584).
Kissimmee, Fla. (see bill H. R. 8582).
Knoxville, Iowa (see bill H. R. 6217).
Knoxville, Tenn. (see bills S. 656; H. R. 10711).
Lake City, Fla. (see bill H. R. 2157).
Lake Forest, Ill. (see bill H. R. 10675).
Lamar, Mo. (see bill S. 2841).
Latrobe, Pa. (see bill H. R. 5171).
Lawrenceville, Ga. (see bill H. R. 6368).
Lawrenceville, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2849).
Lebanon, Mo. (see bill H. R. 10653).
Lenoir, N. C. (see bill H. R. 6320).
Leslie, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1644).
Lewisburg, Pa. (see bill H. R. 7884).
Lewiston, Ill. (see bill H. R. 2487).
Lewiston, Mont. (see bill H. R. 3909).
Lexington, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 329).
Lexington, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 267).
Lima, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2726).
Lincolnton, N. C. (see bill H. R. 7540).
Lindsay, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4883).
Linton, Ind. (see bill H. R. 5638).
Litchfield, Minn. (see bill H. R. 3749).
Little Rock, Ark. (see bill H. R. 4134).
Long Beach, Calif. (see bill H. R. 4102).
Louisburg, N. C. (see bill H. R. 6855).
Lowell, Mass. (see bill H. R. 2707).
Loweville, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 350).
Lubbock, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6064).
Lufkin, Tex. (see bill H. R. 3919).
Lusk, Wyo. (see bill H. R. 1420).
Luverne, Ala. (see bill H. R. 8443).
Lyons, Kans. (see bill H. R. 6548).
Lyons, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 488).
McKenzie, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 268).
McMinnville, Tenn. (see bills S. 864; H. R. 369).
Madill, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5156).
Madison, Ga. (see bills S. 2342; H. R. 6859).
Madisonville, Ky. (see bill H. R. 4451).
Madisonville, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 373).
Malden, Mass. (see bill H. R. 3162).
Malvern, Ark. (see bill H. R. 3711).
Manchester, Conn. (see bill H. R. 2699).
Mangum, Okla. (see bill H. R. 427).
Marfa, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2044).
Marietta, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5162).
Marion, Ala. (see bills S. 3258; H. R. 518).
Marshall, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1640).
Marshall, Mich. (see bill H. R. 7304).
Marshall, Minn. (see bill H. R. 3748).
Marshfield, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2284).
Marysville, Calif. (see bill H. R. 291).
Medford, Mass. (see bill H. R. 3131).
Memphis, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 6061).
Menasha, Wis. (see bill H. R. 3279).
Mendota, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1140).
Mercer, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2721).
Mexia, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6571).
Miami, Okla. (see bill H. R. 2714).
Middletown, Pa. (see bill H. R. 9284).
Midland, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2045).
Modesto, Calif. (see bill H. R. 5822).
Monroeville, Ala. (see bill H. R. 7776).
Monte Vista, Colo. (see bills S. 1305; H. R. 3152).
Monticello, Ark. (see bills S. 232; H. R. 3712).
Monticello, Miss. (see bill H. R. 9696).
Montgomery, Ala. (see bill H. R. 10699).
Montrose, Colo. (see bill H. R. 458).
Morgan City, La. (see bill H. R. 2875).
Morganton, N. C. (see bill H. R. 6851).
Morrillton, Ark. (see bills H. R. 4130, 4133).
Mountain Grove, Mo. (see bill H. R. 10652).
Mountain Home, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1646).
Mount Airy, N. C. (see bill H. R. 7974).
Mount Alive, N. C. (see bill H. R. 7008).
Mount Pleasant, Iowa (see bill H. R. 8035).
Mount Union, Pa. (see bill H. R. 8377).
Murphy, N. C. (see bill H. R. 7889).
Murray, Ky. (see bill H. R. 7406).
Nampa, Idaho (see bill H. R. 1452).
Nanticoke, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6039).
Napoleon, Ohio (see bill H. R. 5919).
Nashville, Ark. (see bill H. R. 442).
Nashville, Ga. (see bill H. R. 6570).
Neodesha, Kans. (see bill H. R. 6512).
Nephi, Utah (see bill S. 441).
New Kensington, Pa. (see bill H. R. 5172).

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.
Bills to erect
Newkirk, Okla. (see bill H. R. 8615).
New Lexington, Ohio (see bill H. R. 3725).
New Orleans, La. (see bill H. R. 5610).
Newport, Pa. (see bill H. R. 7885).
New York City (see bill H. R. 5903).
——— The Bronx (see bill H. R. 3285).
Newark, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2290).
Newburgh, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1203).
Newcastle, Wyo. (see bill H. R. 1422).
Newport, Tenn. (see bill S. 653).
Newton, Iowa (see bill H. R. 2046).
Norman, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4877).
Northfield, Minn. (see bill H. R. 2247).
Nyack, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1367).
Ocilla, Ga. (see bill H. R. 6567).
Oconto, Wis. (see bill H. R. 1350).
Oelwein, Iowa (see bill H. R. 1668).
Okmulgee, Okla. (see bill H. R. 1225).
Olathe, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2536.
Oneida, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 351).
O'Neill, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 332).
Orange, Va. (see bill H. R. 7303).
Osceola, Iowa (see bill H. R. 4629).
Oswego, Kans. (see bill H. R. 6511).
Paola, Kans. (see bill H. R. 2535).
Paris, Mo. (see bill H. R. 6024).
Pascagoula, Miss. (see bill H. R. 6328).
Passaic, N. J. (see bill H. R. 5415).
Pauls Valley, Okla. (see bill H. R. 1882).
Pawtucket, R. I. (see bill H. R. 10531).
Perry, Okla. (see bill H. R 8613).
Peru, Ill. (see bill H. R. 1139).
Petaluma, Calif. (see bill H. R. 290).
Philippi, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 4604).
Phillipsburg, N. J. (see bill H. R. 3921).
Phillipsburg, Pa. (see bill H. R. 9323).
Phoebus, Va. (see bill H. R. 2633).
Pikesville, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 1236).
Pine Grove, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2294).
Pineville, Ky. (see bill H. R. 7477).
Pipestone, Minn. (see bill H. R. 6447).
Pittsburgh, Pa. (see bills H. R. 3731, 6343).
Placerville, Calif. (see bill H. R. 1344).
Plainview, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6063).
Plant City, Fla. (see bill H. R. 3177).
Plaquemine, La. (see bills S. 1372; H. R. 2041.)
Plymouth, Pa. (see bill H. R 6041).
Pomeroy, Ohio (see bill H. R. 5509).
Pomona, Calif. (see bill H. R. 4101).
Ponca City, Okla. (see bill H. R. 8617).
Portage, Wis. (see bill H. R 6952).
Port Angeles, Wash. (see bills S. 3369; H. R. 10657).
Port Clinton, Ohio (see bill H. R. 1472).
Poteau, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5158).
Potsdam, N. Y (see bill H. R. 4443).
Pottsville, Pa. (see bill H. R. 3292).
Prairie Grove, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1643).
Prescott, Ariz. (see bill S. 283).
Presque Isle, Me. (see bill H. R. 525).
Price, Utah (see bill S. 432).
Princeton, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2207).
Princeton, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 5512).
Provincetown, Mass (see bill H. R. 360).
Purcell, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4878).
Quanah, Tex. (see bill H. R. 9929).
Quincy, Calif. (see bill H. R. 1340).
Quincy, Fla. (see bills S. 587; H. R. 3400).
Ranger, Tex. (see bill H. R. 305).
Red Bank, N. J. (see bill H. R. 2163).
Redding, Calif. (see bill H. R. 1339).
Red Lion, Pa. (see bill H. R. 7547).
Richmond, Calif. (see bill H. R. 2280).
Richmond, Mo. (see bill H. R. 3472).
Ridgway, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2717).
Rochester, Minn. (see bills S. 713; H. R. 9847).
Rock Hill, S. C. (see bill H. R. 9142).
Rogersville, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 5277).
Rossville, Ga. (see bill H. R. 6449).
Rushville, Ind. (see bill H. R. 5709).
Russellville, Ala. (see bill H. R. 1205).
Russellville, Ky. (see bills H. R. 3111, 3398).
Rutherfordton, N. C. (see bill H. R. 6428).
St. Augustine, Fla. (see bill H. R. 8583).
St. George, Utah (see bill S. 435).
St. Joseph, Mich. (see bill H. R. 5527).
St. Louis, Mo. (see bill H. R. 484*).
St. Marys, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2725).
St. Paul, Minn. (see bill H. R. 8364).
Salem, Mass. (see bill H. R. 1).
Salem, N. J. (see bill H. R. 1102).
San Antonio, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2029).
San Bernardino, Calif. (see bill H. R. 1571).
Sandersville, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3600).
Santa Fe, N. Mex. (see bill S. 681*).
Santa Monica, Calif. (see bill H. R. 9869).
Sapulpa, Okla. (see bill H. R. 536).
Savannah, Mo. (see bill H. R. 3333).
Savannah, Ma. (see bill H. R. 3333).
Scottsbluff, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 331).
Seattle, Wash. (see bill H. R. 7486).
Sedalia, Mo. (see bill H. R. 7119).
Seguin, Tex. (see bill H. R. 2030).
Seward, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 4280).
Shawano, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2293).
Sheffield, Ala. (see bill H. R. 3140).
Shelbyville, Ky. (see bill S. 3045).
Shenandoah, Pa. (see bill H. R. 3293).
Siloam Springs, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1649).
Silver City, N. Mex. (see bills S. 2114; H. R. 5905).

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.
Bills to erect
Smithfield, N. C. (see bill H. R. 6856).
Somerset, Pa. (see bill H. R. 6157).
South Haven, Mich. (see bill H. R. 5525).
Southington, Conn. (see bill H. R. 2700).
South Pittsburg, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 371).
South St. Paul, Minn. (see bill H. R. 2245).
Spanish Fork, Utah (see bill S. 2873).
Sparta, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3661).
Sparta, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 368).
Spartanburg, S. C. (see bill H. R. 6575).
Spencer, W. Va. (see bill H. R. 523).
Springdale, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1636).
Springfield, Mass. (see bill H. R. 3676).
Stanford, Ky. (see bill H. R. 10535).
Stafford Springs, Conn. (see bill H. R. 5020).
Staunton, Va. (see bill H. R. 4108).
Stephenville, Tex. (see bill H. R. 7479).
Stillwater, Okla. (see bills S. 3366; H. R. 4873).
Stratford, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4884).
Sturgis, Mich. (see bill H. R. 5524).
Sulphur, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4880).
Sulphur Springs, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1652).
Sweetwater, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 370).
Sweetwater, Tex. (see bill H. R. 302).
Sylacauga, Ala. (see bill H. R. 1671).
Syracuse, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3160).
Tarkio, Mo. (see bill H. R. 5902).
Taylorsville, Ky. (see bill H. R. 10565).
Teague, Tex. (see bill H. R. 6572).
Tennville, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3659).
The Bronx, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 3285).
Thomasville, Ala. (see bill H. R. 9523).
Thomson, Ga. (see bill H. R. 3662).
Ticonderoga, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 4444).
Tionesta, Pa. (see bill H. R. 2719).
Toccoa, Ga. (see bill H. R. 6365).
Tonopah, Nev. (see bill S. 550).
Tracy City, Tenn. (see bill H. R. 372).
Trenton, Mo. (see bill H. R. 6020).
Tryon, N. C. (see bill H. R. 5279).
Tucson, Ariz. (see bill S. 71).
Tucumcari, N. Mex. (see bill S. 680).
Two Rivers, Wis. (see bill H. R. 3281).
Tyrone, Pa. (see bill H. R. 4445).
Urbana, Ohio (see bill H. R. 2926).
Vallejo, Calif. (see bill H. R. 2278).
Van Buren, Ark. (see bill H. R. 443).
Vermilion, S. Dak. (see bill S. 2237).
Vidalia, Ga. (see bill H. R. 6167).
Vinita, Okla. (see bill H. R. 452).
Visalia, Calif. (see bill H. R. 7414).
Wakefield, Mass. (see bill H. R. 3130).
Walters, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4306).
Warren, Pa. (see bills H. R. 293, 2718).
Warren, R. I. (see bill H. R. 5210).
Waterloo, Iowa (see bill H. R. 5145).
Watseka, Ill. (see bill H. R. 5026).
Waupaca, Wis. (see bill H. R. 2282).
Waverly, Iowa (see bill H. R. 5144).
Waynesboro, Ga. (see bills S. 3081; H. R. 10407).
Waynesboro, Miss. (see bill H. R. 6248).
Waynesboro, Pa. (see bill H. R. 7882).
Wellsboro, Pa. (see bill H. R. 1665).
Wellsville, Ohio (see bill H. R. 4632).
Westboro, Mass. (see bill H. R. 7200).
Weston, W. Va. (see bills S. 2553; H. R. 7000).
West Palm Beach, Fla. (see bill H. R. 8544).
West Plains, Mo. (see bill S. 2405).
West Point, Va. (see bill H. R. 411).
Wheatland, Wyo. (see bill H. R. 1421).
White Plains, N. Y. (see bill H. R. 1366).
Whitinsville, Mass. (see bill H. R. 7199).
Wichita Falls, Tex. (see bill H. R. 10703).
Wilburton, Okla. (see bill H. R. 5159).
Wilmette, Ill. (see bill H. R. 10674).
Windsor Locks, Conn. (see bill H. R. 2698).
Winnfield, La. (see bill H. R. 3755).
Winnsboro, S. C. (see bill H. R. 9140).
Woodland, Calif. (see bill H. R. 2281).
Wymore, Nebr. (see bill H. R. 6950).
Wynne, Ark. (see bill H. R. 3173).
Wynnewood, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4881).
Yale, Okla. (see bill H. R. 4874).
Yellville, Ark. (see bill H. R. 1647).
York, Me. (see bill S. 2607).
York, S. C. (see bill H. R. 9143).
Yreka, Calif. (see bill H. R. 1342).
Bills to increase appropriation for
Aberdeen, Miss. (see bill H. R. 1181).
Aberdeen, S. Dak. (see bill H. R. 5257).
Andalusia, Ala. (see bill H. R. 8119).
Apalachicalo, Fla. (see bills S. 588; H. R. 3134).
Baltimore, Md. (see bills H. R. 326, 334).
Bayonne, N. J. (see bill H. R. 4776).
Bellefourche, S. Dak. (see bill H. R. 5220).
Billings, Mont. (see bill S. 189).
Boston, Mass. (see bills H. R. 2250, 3407, 10610).
Boulder, Colo. (see bill H. R. 507).
Buffalo, Wyo. (see bill H. R. 1418).
Butte, Mont. (see bill H. R. 1468).
Caribou, Me. (see bill H. R. 529).
Chicago, Ill. (see bill H. R. 543).
Cody, Wyo. (see bill H. R. 1419).
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RAMSEYER, C. WILLIAM (*a Representative from Iowa*).
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OF

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S. 24—For the relief of F. A. Carnal and Ada Lewis.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Claims, 54.

S. 25—For the relief of Benjamine O. Kerlee.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Claims, 54.

S. 26—For the relief of G. W. Kates.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Claims, 54.

S. 27—For the relief of Joseph C. Cosley.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Claims, 54.

S. 28—To provide for the deportation of certain aliens from the United States.
Mr. King; Committee on Immigration, 54.

S. 29—To establish in the Department of Labor a Bureau of Citizenship and Americanization, for the Americanization of naturalized citizens; amend section 4 of the act approved June 29, 1906, entitled "An act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and to provide a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States, and for other purposes."
Mr. King; Committee on Immigration, 54.

S. 30—To establish within the Department of the Treasury a bureau for the regulation and supervision of the export of savings from the United States.
Mr. King; Committee on Banking and Currency, 54.

S. 31—To repeal the act approved Mar. 1, 1913, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved Feb. 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, by providing for a valuation of the several classes of property of carriers subject thereto and securing information concerning their stocks, bonds, and other securities."
Mr. King; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 55.

S. 32—For the relief of John Gray.
Mr. King; Committee on Military Affairs, 55.

S. 33—To prohibit and punish certain characteristic acts of bolshevism in the United States.
Mr. King; Committee on the Judiciary, 55.

S. 34—To amend the act entitled "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 15, 1917, and for other purposes.
Mr. King; Committee on the Judiciary, 55.

S. 35—To provide for the survey of a national highway, connecting certain national monuments in the States of Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico.
Mr. King; Committee on Public Lands, 55.

S. 36—To repeal the act of Congress approved Feb. 1, 1905, and to transfer national forests from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes.
Mr. King; Committee on Public Lands, 55.

S. 37—To establish a branch of the Interior Department in the Western States, and to transfer to such branch certain bureaus and offices of the Interior Department.
Mr. King; Committee on Public Lands, 55.

S. 38—To establish the Zion National Park in the State of Utah.
Mr. King; Committee on Public Lands, 55.

S. 39—For the relief of H. G. Godfrey.
Mr. King; Committee on Claims, 55.

S. 40—For the relief of Frank Harrigan.
Mr. King; Committee on Claims, 55.

S. 41—For the relief of Franklin A. Swenson.
Mr. King; Committee on Claims, 55.

S. 42—For the relief of Emma Kiener.
Mr. King; Committee on Public Lands, 55.

S. 43—To cede unreserved public lands to the several States.
Mr. King; Committee on Public Lands, 55.

S. 44—To prevent the withdrawal of mineral lands of the United States from entry and occupancy under the laws of the United States.
Mr. King; Committee on Public Lands, 55.

S. 45—Providing for cooperation between the United States and State governments in the rural settlement of soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to promote the reclamation of lands, and for other purposes.
Mr. King; Committee on Public Lands, 55.

S. 46—For the protection of the water supply of the town of Sunnyside, Utah.
Mr. King; Committee on Public Lands, 55.—Reported back (S. Rept. 247), 6429.—Passed Senate, 7877.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 7970.

S. 47—To amend sections 2325 and 2326 of the Revised Statutes prescribing the method of obtaining patent to mining claims.
Mr. King; Committee on Public Lands, 55.

S. 48—For the relief of purchasers from the State of Utah of lands in sections 2, 16, 32, and 36 in said State.
Mr. King; Committee on Public Lands, 55.

S. 49—To authorize the exchange of certain lands within the Wasatch National Forest, Utah.
Mr. King; Committee on Public Lands, 55.

S. 50—Providing for a reclamation project on Green and Grand Rivers, in the State of Utah.
Mr. King; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 55.

S. 51—Providing for a reclamation project on Price River, Utah.
Mr. King; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 55.

S. 52—Providing for a reclamation project on the Strawberry River, Duchesne County, Utah, to be known as the Castle Peak reclamation project.
Mr. King; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 55.

S. 53—To pension the survivors of certain Indian wars and disturbances in Utah Territory from 1849 to 1869, inclusive, and for other purposes.
Mr. King; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 54—To further protect interstate and foreign commerce against bribery and other corrupt trade practices.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on the Judiciary, 55.

S. 55—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to adjust disputes or claims by entrymen, selectors, grantees, and patentees of the United States against the United States and between each other, arising from faulty surveys in townships 36, 37, and 38 south, ranges 29 and 30 east, Tallahassee meridian, in the State of Florida, and for other purposes.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Public Lands, 55.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 67), 2269.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 2269.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 2333.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 183), 3386.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 6451–6456.—Senate concurs in House amendments, 6491.—Examined and signed, 7104, 7124.—Becomes a law without President's signature [Public, No. 71], 8115.

S. 56—Providing for additional compensation to persons serving in the military or naval forces of the United States during the war with the German Empire.
Mr. Trammell; Committee on Military Affairs, 55.

S. 57—Regulating trials by jury.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on the Judiciary, 55.

S. 58—Relative to discharges of certain soldiers and sailors who served in the war with Germany.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 55

S. 59—To amend an act entitled "An act relating to navigation of vessels, bills of lading, and to certain obligations, duties, and rights in connection with the carriage of property," approved February 13, 1893.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 55.

S. 60—Authorizing the Director General of Railroads to establish a system of mileage books.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 55.

S. 61—Regulating shipments of freight to foreign ports and prohibiting discrimination in the receipt and shipment of such freight.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 55.

S. 62—To prohibit interstate shipments or transportation of certain food products, to define and to prohibit transportation and sale of adulterated or misbranded food products, and to regulate traffic therein, to define and regulate cold storage, penalties for violation, and for other purposes.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 55.

S. 63—For the retirement of employees in the classified civil service.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, 55.

S. 64—To establish military justice.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 55.

S. 65—Granting a pension to Lydia A. Tromblee.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 66—Granting a pension to Joseph B. Doan.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 67—To provide for the creation of Federal railroad companies, to establish a more effective supervision of railroads in the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 55.

S. 68—Granting an increase of pension to Albert N. Raymond.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 69—To punish aliens in the United States of America for conspiracy against the Government, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on the Judiciary, 55.

S. 70—Providing for the construction of a dam across the Gila River, at or near San Carlos, in the State of Arizona.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Commerce, 55.

S. 71—For the erection of a public building in the city of Tucson, Ariz.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 55.

S. 72—For the relief of settlers on Baca Float Grant No. 3, in the State of Arizona.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Public Lands, 55.

S. 73—Granting a right of way over public lands for certain purposes.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Public Lands, 55.

S. 74—Authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to the city of Nogales, in the State of Arizona, one cannon with carriage captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Military Affairs, 55.

S. 75—Authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to the city of Douglas, in the State of Arizona, one cannon with carriage captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Military Affairs, 55.

S. 76—Authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to the city of Tucson, in the State of Arizona, one cannon with carriage captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Military Affairs, 55.

S. 77—For the relief of Mrs. W. P. Miller.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Claims, 55.

S. 78—Granting an increase of pension to Carrier Thompson.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 79—Granting an increase of pension to James F. Duncan.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 80—To repeal an act entitled "An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States."
Mr. La Follette; Committee on the Judiciary, 55.

S. 81—To repeal section 3 of Title I and Title XII of Public 24 and Public 150, Sixty-fifth Congress.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on the Judiciary, 55.

S. 82—Granting an increase of pension to Henry L. Bannow.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 83—Granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Hahn.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 84—Granting a pension to Susan E. Richardson.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 85—Granting a pension to John Daley.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Pensions, 55.

S. 86—Granting a pension to Alphonso L. Armstrong.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Pensions, 56.

S. 87—Granting a pension to Emil Moellendorf.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Pensions, 56.

S. 88—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Harrison.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Pensions, 56.

S. 89—Granting an increase of pension to Frank C. Myrick.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Pensions, 56.

S. 90—Granting a pension to Daniel Stahler.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Pensions, 56.

S. 91—Granting a pension to August Wohlgemuth.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Pensions, 56.

S. 92—Granting an increase of pension to Rosetta Waldref.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Pensions, 56.

S. 93—Granting a pension to John M. Johnson.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Pensions, 56.

S. 94—Relating to the use and occupation of lands of the United States for the development of water power, and for other purposes.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Public Lands, 56.

S. 95—To provide for the disposal of coal and coal lands.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Public Lands, 56.

S. 96—Granting to the State of North Dakota 50,000 acres of land to aid in the maintenance of a normal school at Dickinson, N. Dak.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Public Lands, 56.

S. 97—To provide for the classification of the public lands of the United States.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Public Lands, 56.

S. 98—Relating to additional entries on lands subject to entry under the enlarged-homestead act.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Public Lands, 56.

S. 99—To authorize the disposal of phosphate, oil, asphaltum, or natural gas.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Public Lands, 56.

S. 100—Revoking authority to lease Sibley Island, in the Missouri River, to the city of Bismarck, N. Dak.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Public Lands, 56.

S. 101—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Crosby, N. Dak.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 56.

S. 102—Providing for the admission to the mails as second-class matter of publications issued by certain public institutions and boards.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 56.

S. 103—To prohibit selling of intoxicating beverages in the Territory of Hawaii.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, 56.

S. 104—To establish a fish-cultural station in the State of North Dakota.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Fisheries, 56.

S. 105—For the promotion of engineering and industrial research.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 56.

S. 106—To amend section 10 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States," approved June 29, 1906.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on the Judiciary, 56.

S. 107—Making it unlawful for any Member of Congress to serve on or solicit funds for any political committee, club, or organization.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Privileges and Elections, 56.

S. 108—To limit campaign contributions and expenditures and to provide for publicity thereof.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Privileges and Elections, 56.

S. 109—To aid navigation and control floods on the boundary waters of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Commerce, 56.

S. 110—For the relief of Rodger Caplette.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Indian Affairs, 56.

S. 111—For the relief of Bonnar Borzie and his minor children, Helen, Joseph, Rosalie, and Mary.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Indian Affairs, 56.

S. 112—Relating to the disposal of coal and mineral deposits in Indian lands.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Indian Affairs, 56.

S. 113—Providing for a reduced rate for the transportation of laborers when traveling on the railroads of the United States under the direction and control of the United States Department of Labor.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 56.

S. 114—To amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, as heretofore amended.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 56.

S. 115—For the prevention of cruelty to animals transported in interstate commerce.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 56.

S. 116—Granting additional pay to officers, enlisted men, and others serving in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Military Affairs, 56.

S. 117—For the relief of Louis Blanchette, alias Lewis Blanchard, alias Louis White.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Military Affairs, 56.

S. 118—For the relief of Wiley W. Houston.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Military Affairs, 56.

S. 119—To correct the military record of John M. Rock.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Military Affairs, 56.

S. 120—To repeal chapter 154 of the act of the second session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, being the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to authorize the President in time of war to supervise or take possession and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable, or radio system or systems, or any part thereof, and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable for the duration of the war and to provide just compensation therefor," approved July 16, 1918.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 56.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 4), 636.—Debated, 746, 857–859, 915–922.—Amended and passed Senate, 922.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1006.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 45), 1199.—Debated, 1337–1365, 1393–1395.—Passed House, 1396.—Senate asks for conference, 1427.—House agrees to conference, 1448.—Conference appointed, 1427, 1448.—Conference report made in the House (H. Rept. 71), 1776.—Conference report made in Senate and agreed to, 1720, 1906–1907.—Conference report agreed to in House, 1924–1925.—Examined and signed, 2047, 2102.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 9], 2532.

S. 121—Granting a pension to Irene Williams.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Pensions, 56.

S. 122—Authorizing a commission to acquire and maintain a cemetery in France in the name of the United States for the reception and interment of the bodies of American officers and men who lost their lives in connection with the European war, and to appropriate $500,000 therefor, and for other purposes.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Military Affairs, 56.—Reported back (S. Rept. 7), 671.—Debated, 1029, 1030.—Passed Senate, 1030.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 1097.

S. 123—To grant patent to certain lands to Christian Frederickson.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Public Lands, 56.

S. 124—For the relief of the estate of Israel Folsom.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Indian Affairs, 56.

S. 125—To establish an Indian boarding school at or near the city of Rolla, in the State of North Dakota.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Indians Affairs, 56.

S. 126—Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to permit the Yankton and Cuthead Bands of Sioux Indians to intervene in the action of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Bands of Sioux Indians against the United States (Docket No. 33731), and to hear, determine, and render judgment in said action in claims of Yankton and Cuthead Bands of Sioux Indians against the United States.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Indian Affairs, 56.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 205), 5672.—Amended and passed Senate, 7170, 7172.—Referred to House Committee on Indian Affairs, 7273.

S. 127—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Richard County, N. Dak., three brass cannons with carriages.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Military Affairs, 56.

S. 128—For the relief of Isaac J. Reese.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Military Affairs, 56.

S. 129—To correct the military record of A. M. Weller.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Military Affairs, 56.

S. 130—For the relief of John H. Fesenmeyer, alias John Wills.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Military Affairs, 56.

S. 131—To provide that petty officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men of the United States Navy and Marine Corps on the retired list who had creditable Civil War service shall receive the rank or rating and the pay of the next higher enlisted grade.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Naval Affairs, 56.—Reported back (S. Rept. 168), 4822.—Debated, 7881.

S. 132—For the relief of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.; the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co.; and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 56.

S. 133—To establish a fish-cultural station in the State of North Dakota.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Fisheries, 56.

S. 134—To establish a fish hatchery on Strawberry Lake in North Dakota.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Fisheries, 56.

S. 135—To establish a fish-culture station on the upper Des Lacs Lake in North Dakota.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Fisheries, 56.

S. 136—To establish a fish hatchery on Spiritwood Lake in North Dakota.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Fisheries, 56.

S. 137—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Lincoln.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 56.

S. 138—Granting a pension to Etta Warner.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 56.

S. 139—Granting a pension to Mary Steele.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 56.

S. 140—Granting a pension to Elizabeth C. Curtis.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 56.

S. 141—Granting a pension to William H. Turner.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 56.

S. 142—Granting a pension to William Shoemaker.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 56.

S. 143—Granting a pension to James Kenyon.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 56.

S. 144—Granting an increase of pension to Walter J. Shelley.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 56.

S. 145—Granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Porter.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 56.

S. 146—Granting an increase of pension to E. G. Thompson.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 56.

S. 147—Granting a pension to John R. Beebe.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 56.

S. 148—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob B. Eakman.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 56.

S. 149—For the retirement of public-school teachers in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Dillingham; Committee on the District of Columbia, 56.

S. 150—To admit osteopathic physicians to examinations for commissions in the medical branch of the Army of the United States, and to provide for their official status, rank, and pay, and for other purposes.
Mr. Dillingham; Committee on Military Affairs, 56.

S. 151—To create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as the "Civil War volunteer officers' retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War, and for other purposes.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Military Affairs, 56.

S. 152—To create a Federal power commission and to define its powers and duties, to provide for the improvement of navigation, for the development of water power, for the use of lands of the United States in relation thereto, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Commerce, 57.

S. 153—Relating to the sale, charter, and operation of merchant ships owned by the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Commerce, 57.

S. 154—Providing for the establishment of a radio station on Unga Island, Alaska.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Naval Affairs, 57.—Reported back adversely and indefinitely postponed, 4994.

S. 155—For the relief of volunteer officers and soldiers who served in the Philippine Islands beyond the period of their enlistment.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 57.

S. 156—Defining sedition and providing a punishment therefor.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on the Judiciary, 57.

S. 157—Authorizing the Indian tribes and individual Indians, or any of them, residing in the State of Washington and west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains to submit to the Court of Claims certain claims growing out of treaties and otherwise.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Indian Affairs, 57.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 270), 7109.—Passed Senate, 7880.—Referred to House Committee on Indian Affairs, 7971.

S. 158—Authorizing the leasing of the lands embraced within the Hoh Indian Reservation in the State of Washington.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Indian Affairs, 57.

S. 159—To expel and exclude from the United States aliens who, to escape military service, have withdrawn their declaration of intention to become citizens.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Immigration, 57.

S. 160—Providing for the investigation of certain lands in the State of Washington with a view to their reclamation.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 57.

S. 161—Providing for the investigation of arid and desert lands in the State of Washington, with a view to their reclamation.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 57.

S. 162—Providing for the investigation of certain lands in central Washington with a view to their reclamation.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 57.

S. 163—Relating to the reclamation of arid, semiarid, swamp, and overflow lands through district organizations, and authorizing Government aid therefor.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 57.

S. 164—To authorize the establishment of a fisheries experiment station on the coast of Washington.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Fisheries, 57.

S. 165—To establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Washington.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Fisheries, 57.

S. 166—To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved Sept. 2, 1914, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Finance, 57.

S. 167—To create a Federal Industrial Relations Commission.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Education and Labor, 57.

S. 168—To create a commission to investigate and report to Congress a plan on the questions involved in the financing of house construction and home ownership and Federal aid therefor.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Education and Labor, 57.—Reported with amendments, 3082.

S. 169—For the retirement of certain naval officers.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Naval Affairs, 57.—Reported back adversely and indefinitely postponed, 3922.

S. 170—To amend section 25 of the act of Dec. 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act, as amended by the act of Sept. 7, 1916.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Banking and Currency, 57.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 100), 3017.—Amended and passed Senate, 3561.—Referred to House Committee on Banking and Currency, 3661.

S. 171—Changing the name of the Panama Canal to the Roosevelt Canal.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Interoceanic Canals, 57.

S. 172—To regulate the personnel of the Coast Guard.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Commerce, 57.

S. 173—To repeal section 904 of the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Finance, 57.

S. 174—For the relief of Emma H. Ridley.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 57.—Reported back (S. Rept. 57), 2049.—Debated, 3429, 3430.

S. 175—For the relief of Kny-Scheerer Corporation.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 57.—Reported back, 2397.—Recommitted to the Committee on Claims, 3556.

S. 176—For the relief of John M. Francis.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 57.—Reported back (S. Rept. 127), 3388.—Debated, 3568.—Passed Senate, 5013.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 5109.—Reported back (H. Rept. 421), 7614.

S. 177—Granting an extension of patent to Ida H. Fischer, sole legatee of Max H. Fischer, deceased.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Patents, 57.

S. 178—Granting a pension to Michael J. C. Dedeyn.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Pensions, 57.

S. 179—Providing for lump-sum payments to the beneficiary of insurance under the war-risk insurance act of Sept. 2, 1914, as amended, and for other purposes.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Finance, 57.

S. 180—To incorporate Near East Relief.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on the Judiciary, 57.—Reported back, 2518.—Debated, 2545–2548.—Passed Senate, 2548.—Debated, 3007–3014, 3151–3154.—Passed House, 3154.—Examined and signed, 3431, 3464.—Approved by the President [Public resolution No. 25], 3680.

S. 181—To encourage and promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, and sodium on the public domain.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Public Lands, 57.

S. 182—To reimburse the county of Lewis and Clark, State of Montana, for expenses incurred by it for the construction of a public highway through the Helena National Forest.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 57.

S. 183—Providing additional time for the payment of purchase money under homestead entries of lands within the former Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Public Lands, 57.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 90), 2816.—Amended and passed Senate, 2816.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 3007.—Reported back (H. Rept. 276), 4546.

S. 184.—To amend an act approved Feb. 22, 1889, entitled "An act to provide for the division of Dakota into two States and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington to form constitutions and State governments, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to make donations of public lands to such States."
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Public Lands, 57.

S. 185.—Granting to the county of Custer, State of Montana, certain land in said county for use as a fairground.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Public Lands, 57.

S. 186—For the relief of Torger Olson.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Public Lands, 57.

S. 187—Granting additional rights to settlers on reclamation projects.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Public Lands, 57.

S. 188—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit the leasing of certain coal lands in Wyoming.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Public Lands, 57.

S. 189—To increase the limit of cost for the Federal building and site therefor at Billings, Mont., and to authorize the provision of quarters for United States courts in said building.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 57.

S. 190—To provide for the erection of a public building at Glasgow, Mont.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 57.

S. 191—To enlarge, extend, remodel, etc., public building at Helena, Mont.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 57.

S. 192—Authorizing the Crow Tribe of Indians, residing in the State of Montana, to submit claims to the Court of Claims.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Indian Affairs, 57.

S. 196—To cancel the allotment of Little Bear, deceased Indian of the Crow Reservation, Mont.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Indian Affairs, 57.—Reported back (S. Rept. 206), 5672.—Passed Senate, 7171.—Referred to House Committee on Indian Affairs, 7273.

S. 194—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to prorate tribal funds of Indians.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Indian Affairs, 57.

S. 195—For the opening and settlement of a part of the Crow Indian Reservation in the State of Montana.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Indian Affairs, 57.

S. 196—For the relief of Thomas W. Williams.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Military Affairs, 57.

S. 197—For the relief of Edward T. Moran.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Military Affairs, 57.

S. 198—For the relief of Levi B. Rouse.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Military Affairs, 57.

S. 199.—To correct the military record of William McCormick.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Military Affairs, 57.

S. 200—For the relief of James W. Nugent.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Military Affairs, 57.

S. 201—Providing for the conveyance to the State of Montana of Fort William Henry Harrison Military Reservation for educational and other purposes.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Military Affairs, 57.

S. 202—Providing for an additional judge for the district of Montana.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on the Judiciary, 57.—Reported back (S. Rept. 13), 953.—Passed Senate, 2052.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 2199.

S. 203—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 3 of the act of Congress of May 1, 1888, and extend the provisions of section 2301 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to certain lands in the State of Montana embraced within the provisions of said act, and for other purposes."
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on the Judiciary, 57.

S. 204—Amending section 140 of the act approved Mar. 4, 1909, entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States."
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on the Judiciary, 57.

S. 205—To enlarge the jurisdiction of the municipal court of the District of Columbia, and to regulate appeals from the judgments of said court, and for other purposes.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on the Judiciary, 57.

S. 206—Concerning actions on account of death or personal injury within places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on the Judiciary, 57.—Reported back, 953.—Debated and passed Senate, 2052, 2053.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 2199.

S. 207—Authorizing the conveyance of certain land to the city of Miles City, State of Montana, for park purpuses.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Public Lands, 57.

S. 208—For the relief of Lars T. Rykken.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Claims, 57.

S. 209—For the relief of John T. Eaton.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Claims, 57.—Reported back (S. Rept. 186), 5359.—Passed Senate, 6787.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 6893.

S. 210—For the relief of J. D. Savage.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Claims, 57.

S. 211—For the relief of John E. Woods.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Claims, 57.

S. 212—For the relief of Benjamin Musselman.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 213—For the relief of H. Frank Adkins.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 214—For the relief of Patrick Rafferty.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 215—To reimburse Hill County, State of Montana, for money expended for the support of the Rocky Boy Band of Chippewa Indians.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 216—For the relief of Grace Brewster-Arnold, administratrix of the estate of George W. Brewster, deceased.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 217—For the relief of John T. Eaton.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 218—For the relief of Harry Scott.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 219—For the relief of Kate Canniff.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Claims, 58.—Reported back (S. Rept. 47), 1783.—Debated and passed Senate, 3425.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3516.

S. 220—To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of dams across navigable waters," approved June 21, 1906, as amended by the act approved June 23, 1910, and to provide for the improvement and development of waterways for the users of interstate and foreign commerce.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 58.—Reference changed to Committee on Public Lands, 153, 154, 155.

S. 221—Granting a pension to Mary E. King.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 222—Granting a pension to Justus W. King.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 223—Granting a pension to James Farrell.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 224—Granting a pension to Mary E. Hover.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 225—Granting a pension to Kathryn C. Sterling.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 226—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Culbertson.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 227—Granting a pension to Thomas Ryan.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 228—Forbidding judges to charge juries with regard to matters of fact, but requiring judges to declare the law, and in jury trials to reduce their charge or instructions to writing on the request of either party.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on the Judiciary, 58.

S. 229—For the relief of James Shook.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 58.

S. 230—For increasing the efficiency of Army bands.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 58.

S. 231—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Forrest City, in the State of Arkansas.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 58.

S. 232—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Monticello, in the State of Arkansas.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 58.

S. 233—To encourage instruction in the hygiene of maternity and infancy and to extend proper care for maternity and infancy; to provide for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such instruction and care in rural districts; to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure, and for other purposes.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Education and Labor, 58.

S. 234—To promote the welfare of industries and wage earners of the United States, to extend the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor, and for other purposes.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Education and Labor, 58.

S. 235—Releasing the claim of the United States Government to the block or square of land in the city of Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas, upon which is situated the old Federal jail, to the State of Arkansas for a site for an armory and training camp of the Arkansas National Guard.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Public Lands, 58.

S. 236—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent to certain lands of James Payne, his heirs and assigns.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Public Lands, 58.

S. 237—Authorizing local drainage districts to drain certain public lands in the State of Arkansas, counties of Mississippi and Poinsett, and subjecting said lands to taxation.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Public Lands, 58.

S. 238—For the relief of the heirs of William H. Harvey, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 239—For the relief of the heirs of J. S. Morton, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 240—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the accounts of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co. in accordance with the decision of the Court of Claims in case No. 24,409.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 241—For the relief of the heirs of John Kirk.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 242—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of W. W. Busby, administrator of the estate of Evelina V. Busby, deceased, *v.* The United States.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 243—For the relief of the heirs or estate of Samuel N. Pryor, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 244—For the relief of the heirs of the late Jennie Hunter.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 245—For the relief of heirs or estate of Thomas Daly, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 246—For the relief of heirs of James Thompson, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 247—For the relief of Lizzie E. McCord, administratrix of Moses S. McCord, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 248—For the relief of Henry P. Grant, of Phillips County, Ark.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 58.—Reported back (S. Rept. 35), 1634.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 2053, 2054.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 2199.—Reported back (H. Rept. 314), 5333.

S. 249—For the relief of William Ramsey and others.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 250—For the relief of John W. Fein.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 251—For the relief of the heirs of the late Hugh Rowen.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 252—For the relief of the heirs or estate of Wesley W. Wallace, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 253—For the payment of claims for loss of private property on account of the loss of firearms and ammunition taken by the United States troops during the labor strikes in the State of Colorado in 1914.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 58.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 34), 1634.—Amended and passed Senate, 2053, 2054.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 2199.—Reported back (H. Rept. 112), 2514.—Debated, 4945.—Passed House, 6344.—Examined and signed, 6561.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 61], 6583.

S. 254—For the relief of Jennie Bell Cox, Robert Isaac Clegg, and Thomas Neel Clegg, children and only heirs of Thomas Watts Clegg, deceased.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 255—For the relief of William E. Johnson.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 256—To relieve Congress from the adjudication of private claims against the Government.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 58.

S. 257—For the relief of certain officers in the Army of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Claims, 58.—Reported back (S. Rept. 48), 1783.—Debated and passed Senate, 3425–3427.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3516.

S. 258—Granting a pension to John S. Hope.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 259—Granting a pension to A. G. Hamilton, alias Garland Hammond.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 260—Granting an increase of pension to John F. Spence.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 261—Granting a pension to William H. Tucker.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 262—Granting a pension to Ada Jernigen.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 263—Granting a pension to Stephen Konicka.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 264—Granting an increase of pension to B. E. Benton.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 265—Granting a pension to Samuel M. McKinney.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 266—Granting a pension to John A. Pryor.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 267—Granting a pension to James E. Dickerson.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 268—Granting a pension to Philip S. Herron.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 269—Granting an increase of pension to Frank Plumlee.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 270—Granting a pension to J. A. Swaim.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 271—Granting an increase of pension to Oscar S. Pomeroy.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 272—Granting an increase of pension to Silas W. Norris.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 273—Granting an increase of pension to Zora W. Elder.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 274—Granting a pension to Thomas S. Garen.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 275—Granting a pension to Minnie Bryant.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 276—To amend sections 4 and 5 of an act entitled "An act to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes," approved Dec. 29, 1916.
Mr. Kendrick; Committee on Public Lands, 58.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 63), 2267.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 3556.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 3556.—Reported back (H. Rept. 256), 4229.—Debated and passed House, 5464, 5465.—Examined and signed, 5670, 5756.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 51], 6071.

S. 277—To authorize absence by homestead settlers and entrymen, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kendrick; Committee on Public Lands, 58.—Reported with amendments (Rept. 64), 2267.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 3556.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 3661.—Reported back (H. Rept. 258), 4229.—Debated and passed House, 5464.—Examined and signed, 5670, 5756.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 52], 6071.

S. 278—Authorizing the acquirement of a site and the construction of a building for a post office at Kemmerer, Wyo.
Mr. Kendrick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 58.

S. 279—Authorizing the acquirement of a site and the construction of a building for a post office at Lusk, Wyo.
Mr. Kendrick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 58.

S. 280—Granting a pension to Nettie I. Moffatt.
Mr. Kendrick; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 281—Granting a pension to Thomas Fife.
Mr. Kendrick; Committee on Pensions, 58.

S. 282—Providing for an additional judge for the district of Arizona.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on the Judiciary, 58.—Reported back (S. Rept. 56), 2049.—Passed Senate, 2151.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 2279.

S. 283—To provide for the erection of a public building at Prescott, in the State of Arizona.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 58.

S. 284—To provide Federal aid in caring for indigent tuberculous persons, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 58.

S. 285—Authorizing a right of way for the transportation of water for improvement of grazing and development of the live-stock industry upon public and national forest lands in Arizona.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Public Lands, 58.

S. 286—To establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station in the State of Arizona.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Fisheries, 58.

S. 287—To authorize mining for metalliferous minerals on Indian reservations.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Indian Affairs, 58.—Reported back adversely and indefinitely postponed (S. Rept. 212), 5672.

S. 288—For the relief of John Flanigan.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Indian Affairs, 58.

S. 289—To authorize a report upon the necessity for the construction of a diversion dam with a bridge superstructure across the Gila River on the Gila Bend Indian Reservation, Ariz.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Indian Affairs, 59.

S. 290—To authorize a report upon the necessity for the construction of a bridge across the Salt River on the Salt River Indian Reservation, Ariz.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Indian Affairs, 59.

S. 291—For the survey and allotment of lands within the Colorado River Indian Reservation in the States of Arizona and California, for the disposal of the surplus lands after allotment, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Indian Affairs, 59.

S. 292—Making an appropriation for the construction of roads within the Petrified Forest National Monument, Ariz.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Appropriations, 59.

S. 293—For the relief of the widows and children of R. F. McBride, Martin R. Kempton, Thomas K. Wootan, and Mark Wildes.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Finance, 59.

S. 294—For the relief of Alfred Cluff, Orson Cluff, Henry E. Norton, William B. Ballard, Elijah Hancock, Mrs. Susan R. Saline, Oscar Mann, Celia Thayne, William E. Cox, Theodore Farley, Adelaide Laxton, Clara L. Tenney, George M. Adams, Charlotte Jensen, Sophia Huff, Peter H. McBride, David Edward Adams, Mrs. M. J. Ellsworth, and the heirs of J. H. Frisby.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Indian Affairs, 59.

S. 295—For the relief of Frank Pinkley.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Claims, 59.

S. 296—For the relief of William Wooster.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Claims, 59.

S. 297—For the relief of Jasper Newton Gibson.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Claims, 59.

S. 298—For the relief of Killian Delabar.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Claims, 59.

S. 299—To regulate the salaries of fourth-class postmasters.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 59.

S. 300—For the relief of the heirs of Gordon H. Meek, deceased.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 59.

S. 301—For the relief of Solomon M. Bennett.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Military Affairs, 59.

S. 302—For the relief of Thomas Simmons.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Military Affairs, 59.

S. 303—For the relief of George B. Todd.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Military Affairs, 59.

S. 304—For the relief of Theophilus Nuzum.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Military Affairs, 59.

S. 305—For the relief of John W. Berry.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Military Affairs, 59.

S. 306—For the relief of William M. Cheuvront.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Military Affairs, 59.

S. 307—For the relief of John H. Galloway.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Military Affairs, 59.

S. 308—For the relief of James Johnson.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Military Affairs, 59.

S. 309—For the relief of John W. May.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Military Affairs, 59.

S. 310—For the relief of John Murphy.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Military Affairs, 59.

S. 311—Amendatory of the act of May 11, 1912, granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico.
Mr. Sutnerland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 312—Granting an increase of pension to Fannie I. Cooper.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 313—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Harman.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 314—Granting a pension to Edwin T. Jones.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 315—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Jordan.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 316—Granting an increase of pension to Nathan C. Kelly.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 317—Granting a pension to Arch Linthicum.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 318—Granting an increase of pension to George A. Liston.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 319—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Bracey.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 320—Granting a pension to W. H. Mallow.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 321—Granting a pension to Kate G. Morris.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 322—Granting a pension to Arzanna Nesbitt.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 323—Granting a pension to George W. Parks.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 324—Granting a pension to Harrison Pierson.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 325—Granting an increase of pension to Emma L. Porter.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 326—Granting an increase of pension to America Postelwait.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 327—Granting an increase of pension to Enoch Roberts.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 328—Granting a pension to Solomon P. Stalnaker.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 329—Granting a pension to Joseph Stevens.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 330—Granting a pension to Willis Gray Southerland.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 331—Granting a pension to Edgar Travis.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 332—Granting a pension to Cale Trippett.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 333—Granting a pension to Henry Washington.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 334—Granting an increase of pension to David D. Arnold.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 335—Granting an increase of pension to Fannie R. Wells.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 336—Granting an increase of pension to Gordon H. Williams.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 337—Granting a pension to teamsters, bridge builders, and railroad repairers who were in the service of the United States during the Civil War.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 338—Granting pensions to the officers and soldiers who served in the West Virginia State troops in the late Civil War.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 339—For the relief of West Virginia State troops.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 340—Granting a pension to Emeline Hartley.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S 341—Granting an increase of pension to William W. Givens.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 342—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Beorn.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 343—Granting an increase of pension to Ann Bates.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 344—Granting an increase of pension to James A. Criswell.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 345—Granting an increase of pension to Gen. Taylor Garrison.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 346—Granting a pension to Ida M. Goodwin.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 347—Granting an increase of pension to Oscar N. Greer.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 348—Granting an increase of pension to William J. Grimm.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 349—Granting an increase of pension to Edward D. Hamrick.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 350—Granting an increase of pension to Edward A. Hamner.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 351—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Cheuvront.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 352—Granting a pension to Thomas J. Boice.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 353—Granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Cooper.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 354—Granting a pension to Asa W. Coplin.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 355—Granting a pension to Charles B. Cundiff.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 356—Granting an increase of pension to Jethrow Davis.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 357—Granting a pension to Edward G. Davis.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 59.

S. 358—Carrying into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of T. L. Love, surviving partner of Robert Love & Son.
Mr. Overman; Committee on Claims, 59.—Reported back (S. Rept. 115), 3296.—Passed Senate, 3561.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3661.—Reference changed to Committee on War Claims, 6013.

S. 359—Providing for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives from the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on the District of Columbia, 59.

S. 360—To amend section 4 of the act to regulate commerce passed Feb. 4, 1887, and subsequent amendments thereof.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 59.

S. 361—To amend section 20 of an act to regulate commerce, to prevent overissues of securities by carriers, and for other purposes.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 59.

S. 362—Providing free passage through the Panama Canal for American ships.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Interoceanic Canals, 59.

S. 363—To prohibit "cost-plus" Government contracts, and to prohibit the payment of commissions for the awarding of Government contracts.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on the Judiciary, 59.

S. 364—To amend section 704 of the act of Congress approved Sept. 8, 1916, entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes."
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Finance, 59.

S. 365—Authorizing the appropriation of $50,000 to reimburse the city of Renton, in the State of Washington, for damage done in the destruction of the outlet of the sewerage of that city.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Appropriations, 59.

S. 366—Appropriating the sum of $500 for the erection of a suitable monument over the grave of the Indian "Spokane Garry."
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Indian Affairs, 59.

S. 367—Providing additional time for the payment of purchase money under homestead entries within the former Colville Indian Reservation, Wash.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Indian Affairs, 59.

S. 368—To cancel the allotment of Davie Skootah on the Lummi Reservation, Wash., and reallot the lands included therein.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Indian Affairs, 59.—Reported back adversely and indefinitely postponed (S. Rept. 213), 5672.

S. 369—For the relief of Napoleon Le Clerc.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Public Lands, 59.

S. 370—Providing for second homestead and desert-land entries.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Public Lands, 59.

S. 371—To establish the Mount Baker National Park, in the State of Washington.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Public Lands, 59.

S. 372—For the relief of Frederick W. Seidell.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Public Lands, 59.

S. 373—Appropriating $24,000 for providing and installing in the harbor of Seattle, Wash., four mooring buoys for the use of the Government.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Commerce, 59.

S. 374—Fixing eight hours as the standard day's work for all lumber mills, logging camps, or other woodworking establishments, whose products enter interstate commerce.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Education and Labor, 60.

S. 375—To amend an act entitled "An act relating to the liability of common carriers by railroad to their employees in certain cases," approved Apr. 22, 1908.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Education and Labor, 60.

S. 376—For the relief of certain retired noncommissioned officers of the United States Army, who were recalled to active service during the war with Germany and commissioned as officers.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Military Affairs, 60.

S. 377—For the relief of John Morrow.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Military Affairs, 60.

S. 378—Authorizing the President to appoint John K. Hume as first lieutenant of Cavalry, and for other purposes.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Military Affairs, 60.

S. 379—For the relief of James Gloster.
By Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Military Affairs, 60.

S. 380—For the relief of Wellington F. Larabee.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Military Affairs, 60.

S. 381—Authorizing the Secretary of War to grant to John D. Sherwood, of Spokane, Wash., the right to overflow certain lands on the Fort George Wright Military Reservation at Spokane, Wash., and to accept the conveyance to the United States of other lands to be designated by the Secretary of War and suitable for a rifle range in exchange for the land so overflowed.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Military Affairs, 60.

S. 382—Authorizing the Secretary of War, upon the request of a governor of a State, to designate one or more commissioned officers of the United States Army to cooperate with the school authorities of the State in the establishment and proper conduct, in any of the public schools of the State, of the so-called Wyoming plan of military and physical training according to the system prepared by Lieut. E. Z. Steever, United States Army, and recommended by the War College Division of the General Staff Corps, United States Army.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Military Affairs, 60.

S. 383—Authorizing the President to appoint Frank B. Lawson a first lieutenant in the Regular Army.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Military Affairs, 60.

S. 384—Authorizing the President to appoint J. Benjamin Hayes a first lieutenant in the Regular Army.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Military Affairs, 60.

S. 385—For the purchase of land and water rights on the Okanogan irrigation project, to relieve settlers, and to insure an adequate water supply.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 60.

S. 386—Providing for the survey and reclamation of arid, swamp, and logged-off lands within the continental limits of the United States, and the sale of same upon a system of deferred payments to soldiers and other citizens.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 60.

S. 387—For the relief of Albert J. Weber.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Claims, 60.

S. 388—For the relief of L. H. Phipps.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Claims, 60.

S. 389—For the relief of C. P. Zent.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Claims, 60.

S. 390—For the relief of Peter McKay.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Claims, 60.—Reported back with an amendment (S. Rept. 73), 2398.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 3557.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3661.

S. 391—Granting a pension to Rolla King.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 60.

S. 392—Granting a pension to John Leonard.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 60.

S. 393—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Mullen.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 60.

S. 394—Granting a pension to Jack Sommer.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 60.

S. 395—Granting an increase of pension to John Barker.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 60.

S. 396—Granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Wilcox.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 60.

S. 397—Granting an increase of pension to George C. Bonney.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 60.

S. 398—Granting a pension to Catherine Arminty Holmes.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 60.

S. 399—Granting an increase of pension to John Reiman.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 60.

S. 400—Granting an increase of pension to Susie M. Gilbert.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 60.

S. 401—Granting an increase of pension to James M. King.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 60.

S. 402—To pension widows and minor children of officers and enlisted men who served in the War with Spain, Philippine insurrection, or in China.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 60.

S. 403—Granting an increase of pension to Chase Cummins.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 60.

S. 404—Granting an increase of pension to Hugh L. Eyler.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 60.

S. 405—Granting an increase of pension to Simeon L. Coen.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 60.

S. 406—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Higby.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 60.

S. 407—Granting a pension to Mary A. Shaffer.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 60.

S. 408—Granting an increase of pension to Anton Lawrence.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 60.

S. 409—To consent to the proposed compact or agreement between the States of New Jersey and New York for the construction, operation, repair, and maintenance of a tunnel or tunnels under the Hudson River between the cities of Jersey City and New York.
Mr. Edge; Committee on the Judiciary, 60.—Reported back, 1205.—Debated, 1205–1206.—Passed Senate, 1206.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1460.—Debated, 1460.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 62), 1716.—Debated, 1751–1754.—Amended and passed House, 1754.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 1785.—Examined and signed, 2047, 2102.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 10], 2532.

S. 410—For the relief of Roland S. Robbins.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Claims, 60.

S. 411—To confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to certify certain findings of fact, and for other purposes.
Mr. Underwood; Committee on Claims, 60.—Reference changed to Committee on the Judiciary, 348.—Reported back, 7868.

S. 412—To transfer Frederick W. Cobb from the list of chief machinists, United States Navy, temporary lieutenant, United States Navy, to list of chief pay clerks, United States Navy, temporary lieutenant, Pay Corps, United States Navy.
Mr. Underwood; Committee on Naval Affairs, 60.—Reported back S. Rept. 174), 4953.—Passed Senate, 5018.—Referred to House Committee on Naval Affairs, 5109.

S. 413—For the relief of Canadian Car & Foundry Co. (Ltd.).
Mr. Warren; Committee on Finance, 60.—Reported back (S. Rept. 240), 6314.

S. 414—For the relief of Edward B. Fox, administrator of the last surviving partner of the firm of Child, Pratt & Fox.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Claims, 60.

S. 415—For the relief of the owners of lighter *No. 128*.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Claims, 60.

S. 416—Providing for the construction of bridges and culverts or roads under reclamation projects.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 60.

S. 417—For the relief of Henry Wagner.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Military Affairs, 60.

S. 418—To amend the act entitled "An act to amend sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes of the United States providing for the selection of lands for educational purposes in lieu of those appropriated."
Mr. Warren; Committee on Public Lands, 60.

S. 419—To permit the State of Wyoming to relinquish to the United States lands heretofore selected and to select other lands from the public domain in lieu thereof.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Public Lands, 60.

S. 420—Providing for the extension of time for the reclamation of certain lands in the State of Wyoming under the Carey Act.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Public Lands, 60.—Reported back (S. Rept. 103), 3082.—Passed Senate, 3561.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 3661.

S. 421—Granting to the State of Wyoming 2,000,000 acres of public land to aid in the maintenance of a system of public roads.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Public Lands, 60.

S. 422—Granting an increase of pension to Abbie C. Moore.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Pensions, 60.

S. 423—Granting an increase of pension to Dennis Driscoll.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Pensions, 60.

S. 424—Granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Lake.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Pensions, 60.

S. 425—To establish the Zion National Park in the State of Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 60.—Reported back (S. Rept. 22), 1425.—Passed Senate, 1425.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 1537.—Reported back (H. Rept. 262), 4398.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 9066, 6459–6463.—Senate disagrees to amendment of House and asks for a conference, 6490.—House insists on its amendments and agrees to conference, 7860.—Conference appointed, 6490, 7859–7860.—Conference report made in House (H. Rept. 464) and agreed to, 8350.—Conference report submitted in Senate and agreed to, 8413.—Conference report submitted in House and agreed to, 8439.—Examined and signed, 8612, 8804.

S. 426—For the relief of Ira W. Hatch.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 60.

S. 427—To consolidate certain forest lands within the Cache National Forest, Utah, and to add certain lands thereto.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 60.

S. 428—For the relief of Thomas Sevy.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 60.—Reported back (S. Rept. 101), 3082.—Passed Senate, 3561.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 3661.—Reported back (H. Rept. 263), 4398.

S. 429—To authorize an exchange of lands with Henry Blackburn.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 60.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 77), 2517.—Amended and passed Senate, 3557.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 3661.

S. 430—To authorize the exchange of certain lands within the Fishlake National Forest, Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 60.—Reported back (S. Rept. 194), 5583.—Passed Senate, 6787.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 6893.

S. 431—To increase the cost of the public building at Spanish Fork, Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 60.

S. 432—To provide for the erection of a public building at Price, Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 60.

S. 433—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Bingham Canyon, in the State of Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 60.

S. 434—For the purchase of a post-office site at Cedar City, Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 60.

S. 435—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at St. George, Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 60.

S. 436—For the purchase of a post-office site at Tremonton, Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 60.

S. 437—For the purchase of a post-office site at Mount Pleasant, Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 60.

S. 438—To increase the cost of the public building at Park City, Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 60.

S. 439—To increase the cost of the public building at Vernal, Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 60.

S. 440—To increase the cost of the public building at Eureka, Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 60.

S. 441—To authorize the appropriation of $50,000 for the erection of a public building at Nephi, Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 60.

S. 442—Providing for the leasing of arid lands which are irrigable, belonging to Indian allottees, and fixing the maximum time for which such leases may run.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Indian Affairs, 61.

S. 443—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations,' approved Jan. 11, 1915."
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Indian Affairs, 61.

S. 444—Providing for acquiring a site and erecting a national memorial to irrigation at Salt Lake City, Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 61.

S. 445—For the relief of William B. Lancaster.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Claims, 61.

S. 446—To make Apr. 6 in each year a national holiday, to be called Liberty Day.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on the Judiciary, 61.

S. 447—To amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act to pension the survivors of certain Indian wars from Jan. 1, 1859, to January, 1891, inclusive, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 4, 1917.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 61.

S. 448—To increase the pensions of widows of men who served in the War with Mexico.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 61.

S. 449—To increase the pensions of Army nurses.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 61.

S. 450—To provide for an independent audit of the departmental accounts, and for other purposes.
Mr. McCormick; Committee on Appropriations, 61.

S. 451—To transfer the Coast Guard from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of the Navy.
Mr. McCormick; Committee on Appropriations, 61.

S. 452—To transfer the Secret Service from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of Justice.
Mr. McCormick; Committee on Appropriations, 61.

S. 453—To transfer the office of the Supervising Architect from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of the Interior.
Mr. McCormick; Committee on Appropriations, 61.

S. 454—To transfer the Public Health Service from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of the Interior.
Mr. McCormick; Committee on Appropriations, 61.

S. 455—To transfer the Bureau of War Risk Insurance from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of the Interior.
Mr. McCormick; Committee on Appropriations, 61.

S. 456—To provide for the coordination, revision, and unification of the annual departmental estimates, and for other purposes.
Mr. McCormick; Committee on Appropriations, 61.

S. 457—To establish a new judicial circuit of the United States with a circuit court of appeals, hereafter to be called the tenth circuit.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on the Judiciary, 61.

S. 458—To reimburse Capt. K. E. Kern, Fifty-fourth Infantry, for certain expenditures.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Claims, 61.

S. 459—For the relief of W. K. Ellis.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Claims, 61.

S. 460—To raise revenue by taxing certain articles of food held in cold storage.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Finance, 61.

S. 461—To reduce the tax on oleomargarine.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Finance, 61.

S. 462—To increase the cost of the public building at Memphis, Tenn.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 61.

S. 463—For the reduction of postage on first-class mail matter.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 61.

S. 464—Reappointing Edgar C. Campbell as pay clerk in Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, with rank of second lieutenant.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 61.

S. 465—Tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. John J. Pershing, United States Army, and the officers and men under his command; and to Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, and the members of the local and district boards throughout the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 61.

S. 466—To provide relief for commissioned officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted persons in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and the Army Nurse Corps.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 61.

S. 467—For the relief of Barneybas Eastridge.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 61.

S. 468—To correct the military record of E. D. Judkins.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 61.

S. 469—To authorize the reinstatement of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to former positions in Government service and restoration to eligible register of the names of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 61.

S. 470—For the relief of Charles Lee Baker.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 61.

S. 471—For the appointment of an inspector of national parks and cemeteries.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 61.

S. 472—To establish and maintain military training colleges in the several States of the Union, in Alaska, and in the District of Columbia.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 61.

S. 473—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the town of Murfreesboro, Tenn., five condemned bronze or brass cannons or fieldpieces and suitable outfit of cannon balls.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 61.

S. 474—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the town of Murfreesboro, Tenn., two condemned bronze or brass cannons or fieldpieces and suitable outfit of cannon balls.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 61.

S. 475—For the relief of National Guard officers.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 61.

S. 476—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Trenton, Tenn., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 61.

S. 477—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Lewisburg, Tenn., three German cannon.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 61.

S. 478—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Hart.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 61.

S. 479—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Brown.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 61.

S. 480—Granting a pension to Nancy Cook.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 61.

S. 481—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hawkins.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 61.

S. 482—Granting a pension to Eva Durham.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 61.

S. 483—Granting a pension to Emil K. Schroeder.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 61.

S. 484—Granting a pension to Susan E. Nash.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 61.

S. 485—Granting a pension to Walter L. Jewell.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 61.

S. 486—Granting an increase of pension to Susan E. Nash.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 61.

S. 487—Granting an increase of pension to J. S. Driggs.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 61.

S. 488—Granting a pension to Catherine N. Wilson.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 61.

S. 489—Granting a pension to L. F. Pampe.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 61.

S. 490—Granting a pension to Albert M. Griffith.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 61.

S. 491—Granting a pension to James Besheers.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 61.

S. 492—Granting a pension to George W. Hacker.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 61.

S. 493—Providing for an additional session of the Congress on the 5th day of March following the election of such Congress.
Mr. Moses; Committee on the Judiciary, 61.

S. 494—To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance," approved Sept. 2, 1914, and an act in amendment thereto approved Oct. 6, 1917.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Finance, 61.

S. 495—For the relief of Walston H. Brown, sole surviving partner of the firm of Brown, Howard & Co., and of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Appropritions, 61.—Reference changed to Committee on Finance, 1634.—Reported back (S. Rept. 244) and passed Senate, 6429.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 6533.

S. 496—For the relief of the legal representatives of Henry D. Geddings.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Claims, 61.

S. 497—To increase the area of the United States Botanic Garden in the city of Washington, D. C.
Mr. Moses; Committee on the Library, 61.

S. 498—To create the World War memorial commission, and for other purposes.
Mr. Moses; Committee on the Library, 61.

S. 499—To donate a gun or howitzer to the city of Dover, in the State of New Hampshire.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Military Affairs, 61.

S. 500—To correct the military record of Samuel C. Rowe.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Military Affairs, 61.

S. 501—To donate a gun or howitzer to the town of Plaistow, in the State of New Hampshire.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Military Affairs, 61.

S. 502—To donate a gun or howitzer to the city of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Military Affairs, 61.

S. 503—To donate a gun or howitzer to the town of Claremont, in the State of New Hampshire.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Military Affairs, 61.

S. 504—To donate a gun or howitzer to the town of Bennington, in the State of New Hampshire.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Military Affairs, 61.

S. 505—To donate a gun or howitzer to the town of Littleton, in the State of New Hampshire.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Military Affairs, 61.

S. 506—Granting a pension to Hattie M. Cosgriff.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Pensions, 61.

S. 507—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Fletcher.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Pensions, 61.

S. 508—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Boudette.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Pensions, 61.

S. 509—Granting privilege of the floor and right to participate in debate to heads of executive departments and other officers.
Mr. McLean; Committee on the Judiciary, 61.

S. 510—Authorizing the Secretary of War to erect a monument at Valparaiso, Chile.
Mr. McLean; Committee on the Library, 61.

S. 511—For the improvement of navigation of the Connecticut River and authorizing the Connecticut River Co. to relocate and construct a dam in said river above the village of Windsor Locks in the State of Connecticut.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Commerce, 61.

S. 512—For the relief of Lester A. Rockwell.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Military Affairs, 61.

S. 513—To correct the military record of Walter H. Hutchinson.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Military Affairs, 62.

S. 514—For the relief of Henry E. Williams.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Military Affairs, 62.

S. 515—To correct the military record of Charles K. Bond, alias Kimball W. Rollins.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Military Affairs, 62.

S. 516—For the relief of John M. Squire.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Military Affairs, 62.

S. 517—For the relief of Joseph Wygant.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Military Affairs, 62.

S. 518—For the relief of Charles Yarrington.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Military Affairs, 62.

S. 519—For the relief of Edward Shannon.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Military Affairs, 62.

S. 520—To grant medals to survivors and heirs of volunteers of the Port Hudson forlorn-hope storming party.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Military Affairs, 62.

S. 521—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Waterbury, Conn., three German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Military Affairs, 62.

S. 522—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Enfield, Conn., three German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Military Affairs, 62.

S. 523—For the relief of the estate of Philip Halsey Remington.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Claims, 62.

S. 524—For the relief of Mrs. Jarvis M. Williams.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Claims, 62.

S. 525—For the relief of James Gilfillan.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Claims, 62.

S. 526—For the relief of the heirs of Paul Noyes.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Claims, 62.

S. 527—For the relief of Charles J. Fuller.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Claims, 62.

S. 528—For the relief of Joshua A. Fessenden and others.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Claims, 62.

S. 529—For the relief of the heirs of Adam and Noah Brown.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Claims, 62.—Reported back (S. Rept. 36), 1634.

S. 530—Granting an increase of pension to Ralph Kent, jr.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 62.—Reported back (S. Rept. 28), 1493.—Passed Senate, 1493.

S. 531—Granting a pension to Joseph Povencher, jr.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 62.

S. 532—Granting an increase of pension to Curtis B. Ralph.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 62.

S. 533—Granting an increase of pension to Rosanna Miller.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 62.

S. 534—Granting an increase of pension to David Burns.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 62.

S. 535—Granting an increase of pension to William Brant.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 62.

S. 536—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew Winter.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 62.

S. 537—Granting an increase of pension to Marietta Silvernail.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 62.

S. 538—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Atwood.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 62.

S. 539—Granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Chappell.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 62.

S. 540—Granting a pension to Conrad Hockenberger.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 62.

S. 541—Granting a pension to Mary Elizabeth Crowe.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 62.

S. 542—Granting an increase of pension to Sherman E. Deming.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 62.

S. 543—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Garthwaite.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 62.

S. 544—Granting an increase of pension to Milo K. Gray.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 62.

S. 545—Granting a pension to Terrence O'Connor.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 62.

S. 546—To repeal the act entitled "An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States," approved Mar. 19, 1918.
Mr. Gore; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 62.

S. 547—Authorizing the enlistment of non-English speaking citizens and aliens.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 150.

S. 548—Providing for the relief of retired enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who served in the military service during the Civil War.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 150.

S. 549—To encourage the community milling of wheat, and for other purposes.
Mr. Gore; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 150.

S. 550—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Tonopah, Nev.
Mr. Henderson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 150.

S. 551—For the relief of the Copper River & Northwestern Railway Co.
Mr. Henderson; Committee on Finance, 150.

S. 552—To reimburse W. B. Graham, late postmaster at Ely, Nev., for money expended for clerical assistance.
Mr. Henderson; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 150.—Reported back (S. Rept. 31), 1542.—Passed Senate, 1542.—Referred to House Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. 1715.—Reference changed to Committee on Claims, 4546.—Reported back (H. Rept. 282), 4816.—Reference changed to Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 4817.

S. 553—Authorizing the President to appoint commissioners to an international monetary conference.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Foreign Relations, 150.

S. 554—Granting an increase of pension to Mary H. Doherty.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 150.

S. 555—To prohibit the liquor traffic and to provide for the enforcement of such prohibition and the war-prohibition act.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on the Judiciary, 150.

S. 556—To provide for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of free zones in ports of entry of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Commerce, 150.

S. 557—For the relief of Oscar C. Guessaz.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Claims, 150.

S. 558—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan to the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and to trade and technical schools, universities, and other recognized educational institutions, machines, tools, equipment, and other supplies under the control of the War Department.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Military Affairs, 155.

S. 559—To provide for the protection and preservation of the United States bird Preservation on passage Key at the entrance of Tampa Bay, Fla.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game, 150.

S. 560—For the relief of W. H. Overocker.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 150.

S. 561—To establish a national conservatory of music and art for the education of advanced pupils in music in all its branches, vocal and instrumental, and for other purposes.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Education and Labor, 150.

S. 562—For the relief of occupants of certain premises within the naval station at Pensacola, Fla.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Naval Affairs, 150.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 141), 3618.—Amended and passed Senate, 3932.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3979.

S. 563—To amend an act entitled "An act to appoint Joseph Y. Porter a lieutenant colonel and deputy surgeon general, and to place him on the retired list of the Army."
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Military Affairs, 150.

S. 564—To appropriate $95,000 for the relief of Henry W. Cook, Arthur G. Cummer, and Waldo E. Cummer, trading as Cook-Cummer Steamship Co., copartnership, for the loss of schooner barges South West and North West.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Claims, 150.

S. 565—For the relief of Frank A. Kopp.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Claims, 150.

S. 566—For the relief of Edward J. Fisher.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Claims, 150.

S. 567—For the relief of Mrs. Nellie E. Stockton.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Claims, 150.

S. 568—For the relief of the heirs of Paul Norton.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Claims, 150.

S. 569—For the relief of the legal or equitable owners or claimants of the U. S. S. Nueces.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Claims, 150.

S. 570—For the relief of the Estes Shoe Co., of St. Augustine, Fla.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Claims, 150.

S. 571—For the relief of the H. W. Davis Co., of St. Augustine, Fla.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Claims, 150.

S. 572—For the relief of Mary E. Boyd.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Claims, 150.

S. 573—For the relief of Luanna Ross.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Claims, 150.

S. 574—To amend section 4433 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to working steam pressure allowable on boilers in steam vessels, and section 4418 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to hydrostatic test of steam boilers.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Commerce, 150.

S. 575—To establish load lines for certain vessels.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Commerce, 150.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 246), 6429.—Indefinitely postponed (see H. R. 3621), 7876.

S. 576—For releasing and quitclaiming of all claims of the United States to arpent lot No. 28 in the old city of Pensacola, Fla.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Public Lands, 150.

S. 577—For the relief of the Southern States Lumber Co.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Public Lands, 151.—Reported back (S. Rept. 102), 3082.—Passed Senate, 3795.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3661.—Reported back (H. Rept. 239), 4005.

S. 578—Providing for the survey of public lands remaining unsurveyed in the State of Florida with a view of satisfying the grant in aid of schools made to said State under the act of Mar. 3, 1845, and other acts amendatory thereof.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Public Lands, 151.—Reported back (S. Rept. 105), 3082.—Passed Senate, 3561.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 3661.

S. 579—To protect Government documents by copyright.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Patents, 151.

S. 580—To give effect to certain provisions of the Convention for the Protection of Trade-Marks and Commercial Names, made and signed in the city of Buenos Aires, in the Argentine Republic, Aug. 20, 1910, and for other purposes.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Patents, 151.

S. 581.—For the relief of William G. Welles.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on the Judiciary, 151.

S. 582—To authorize the Federal courts of the United States to render declaratory judgments.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on the Judiciary, 151.

S. 583—To provide for the incorporation of certain companies engaged in foreign trade.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on the Judiciary, 151.

S. 584—Providing for a site and building at Arcadia, Fla.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 151.

S. 585—To increase the cost of the public building at Marianna, Fla.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 151.

S. 586—For the erection of a post-office building at DeFuniak Springs, Fla.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 151.

S. 587—For the purchase of a site for and the erection of a post-office building at Quincy, Fla.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 151.

S. 588—Increasing the limit of cost for a Federal building at Apalachicola, Fla.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 151.

S. 589—Granting a pension to Sallie Hardwick.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Pensions, 151.

S. 590—Granting an increase of pension to Elvina Adams.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Pensions, 151.

S. 591—Granting a pension to Isabel Romero Rockwell.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Pensions, 151.

S. 592—Granting a pension to Rebecca A. Beery.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Pensions, 151.

S. 593—Granting an increase of pension to Mollie Thompson.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Pensions, 151.

S. 594—Granting a pension to Fleming R. Moodie.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Pensions, 151.

S. 595—To repeal that part of section 1 of an act of Congress approved Nov. 21, 1918, giving the President power to declare by proclamation nation-wide prohibition after June 30, 1919.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 151.

S. 596—Adding certain lands to the Idaho National Forest and the Payette National Forest, in the State of Idaho.
Mr. Nugent; Committee on Public Lands, 151.

S. 597—Providing for an increase of salary far the United States marshal and district attorney for the western district and for the United States district attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on the Judiciary, 151.—Reported with amendments, 4823.—Amended and passed Senate, 5016.—Referred to House Committee on Expenses in the Department of Justice, 5109.—Reported back (H. Rept. 416), 7538.

S. 598—For the relief of the legal representatives of Lapene and Ferre.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Claims, 151.

S. 599—For the relief of the legal representative of George E. Payne, deceased.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Claims, 151.

S. 600—For the relief of the heirs of Mrs. Susan A. Nicholas.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Claims, 151.—Reported back (S. Rept. 37), 1634.

S. 601—For the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Alphonse Desmare, deceased, and others.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Claims, 151.

S. 602—To extend the time for cutting timber on the Coconino and Tusayan National Forest, Ariz.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Public Lands, 151.

S. 603—To increase the limit of cost of public building at Great Falls, Mont.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 151.

S. 604—For the relief of Delilah Siebenaler.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 151.

S. 605—Granting to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Bowdoin, Mont., for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Bowdoin, Mont., lots 12 and 13, in block 21, town site of Bowdoin, State of Montana.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 151.

S. 606—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Havre, in the State of Montana.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 151.

S. 607—Authorizing the Secretary of War to denote to the city of Havre, Mont., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Military Affairs, 151.

S. 608—For the relief of Orion Mathews.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Military Affairs, 151.—Reported back (S. Rept. 94), 2911.—Debated, 3794.—Passed Senate, 3930.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 3979.

S. 609—For the relief of James Duffy.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Military Affairs, 151.—Reported back (S. Rept. 95), 2911.—Passed Senate, 3930.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 3979.

S. 610—For the relief of Henry J. Davis.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Military Affairs, 151.—Reported back S. Rept. 96), 2911.—Passed Senate, 5013.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 5109.

S. 611—To prohibit the liquor traffic and to provide for the enforcement of such prohibition and the war-prohibition act.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on the Judiciary, 151.

S. 612—To recognize the patriotic services of members of the district and local draft boards of the United States.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 151.

S. 613—Authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to each of the several county seats in the State of Washington captured German cannon, cannon balls or shells, and gun carriages, condemned United States cannon, cannon balls and shells, or gun carriages.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 151.

S. 614—To increase the efficiency of Army and Navy bands.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 151.

S. 615—To survey and locate a military and post road from St. Louis, Mo., to Olympia, Wash.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 151.

S. 616—To increase the limit of cost for the construction of the United States public building authorized at Juneau, Alaska.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 151.

S. 617—To authorize the payment of certain taxes to Stevens and Ferry Counties, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Indian Affairs, 151.

S. 618—To provide for the care and relief of destitute Indians in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Indian Affairs, 151.

S. 619—Validating and confirming conveyances of lands made by allottees on the Yakima Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Indian Affairs, 151.

S. 620—Authorizing the issuance of patent to the Pioneer Educational Society and its successors for certain lands in the diminished Colville Indian Reservation, State of Washington.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Indian Affairs, 151.

S. 621—Relating to commutation proof in homestead entries.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Public Lands, 151.

S. 622—Prohibiting the issuance of patent under lieu selection serial 2904, Seattle, 03476, Washington.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Public Lands, 151.

S. 623—To create the Yakima National Park in the State of Washington.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Public Lands, 151.

S. 624—Granting to the State of Washington public lands to aid in the construction and maintenance of public roads, to promote the study of forestry, to promote the study and development of horticulture, and to promote vocational education in the State of Washington.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Public Lands, 151.

S. 625—Making timberlands available for homestead settlement, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Public Lands, 151.

S. 626—To establish the Mount Baker National Park in the State of Washington.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Public Lands, 151.

S. 627—To establish the Grand Coulee National Park in the State of Washington.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Public Lands, 151.

S. 628—Authorizing the Indian tribes and individual Indians, or any of them, residing in the State of Washington and west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains to submit to the Court of Claims certain claims growing out of treaties and otherwise.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Claims, 151.—Reference changed to Committee on Indian Affairs, 812.

S. 629—For the relief of the Alaska Steamship Co.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 151.—Reported back (S. Rept. 74), 2533.—Amended and passed Senate, 4199.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 4242.

S. 630—Repealing certain provisions contained in the urgent-deficiency act approved Dec. 22, 1911.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Claims, 151.

S. 631—Repealing certain provisions contained in the urgent-deficiency act approved Dec. 22, 1911.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Claims, 151.—Reported back (S. Rept. 71), 2397.—Passed Senate, 5691.—Referred to House Committee on War Claims, 5815.

S. 632—Prohibiting trespassing upon the cars or trains of carriers by rail engaged in interstate or foreign commerce.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Commerce, 151.—Reference changed to Committee on Interstate Commerce, 389.

S. 633—Extending the provisions for the regulation of steam vessels to vessels owned or operated by the United States Shipping Board, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Commerce, 151.—Reported back and passed Senate, 5287.—Referred to House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 5352.—Reported back (H. Rept. 345), 6231.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 6575.—Examined and signed, 6857, 6858.—Becomes a law without President's signature [Public, No. 65], 8115.

S. 634—To provide for the inspection of fruits, vegetables, and other farm products at point of shipment, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 151.

S. 635—For the proper observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on the District of Columbia, 151.

S. 636—For the division of general or special taxes assessed against any parcel or parcels of land in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on the District of Columbia, 151.

S. 637—To aid in the erection of a monument to Indian Timothy at his grave near Alpowa, Asotin County, Wash.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on the Library, 151.

S. 638—To provide compensation for employees of the United States separated from the service on account of injuries received while in the performance of duty, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on the Judiciary, 151.

S. 639—Authorizing clerks of State and Territorial courts and courts of the District of Columbia to use franked penalty envelopes in carrying on correspondence relating to naturalization of aliens.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, 152.

S. 640—Granting increased pensions to surviving widows of soldiers of the various Indian wars.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 152.

S. 641—To amend section 10 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 21, 1918.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 152.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 5), 636.—Debated, 922–925, 953–954, 963–971, 1014–1028.—Amended and passed Senate, 1028.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1097.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 230), 3866.—Debated, 5859–5884, 5916.—Amended and passed House, 5859–5884.—Senate disagrees to House amendments and asks for a conference, 5934.—House agrees to conference, 6039.—Conference appointed, 5935, 6039.—Conference report made in House (H. Rept. 343), 6164.—Conference report withdrawn in House, 6230.—Conference report again made in House (H. Rept. 348), 6311.—House recommits conference report to conferees, 7232.—Conference report made in House, 7596.—Debated, 7764–7767.—Agreed to, 7767.—Conference report submitted in Senate, 7796.—Agreed to, 7872.—Examined and signed, 7952, 7970.—Vetoed by the President (S. Doc. 155), 8805.

S. 642—For the relief of Mary C. Mayers.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Claims, 152.—Reported back (S. Rept. 187), 5359.—Passed Senate, 6787.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 6893.

S. 643—To provide for the equitable distribution of captured war devices and trophies to the States and Territories of the United States and to the District of Columbia.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 152.—Reported back (S. Rept. 9), 671.—Debated, 1030, 1031.—Passed Senate, 1031.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 1097.

S. 644—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Arthur E. Colgate, administrator of the estate of Clinton G. Colgate, deceased.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Claims, 152.

S. 645—To amend section 5 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes."
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 152.

S. 646—To provide for the retirement of police matrons in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on the District of Columbia, 152.

S. 647—To provide for the incorporation of common carriers by railway.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 155.

S. 648—To regulate carriage and transmission in interstate and foreign commerce.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 155.

S. 649—For preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded linseed oil, turpentine, or paint.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Manufactures, 152.

S. 650—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel L. Brown.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 152.

S. 651—To provide for the construction of dams across the navigable waterways of the United States and for the improvement and development of such waterways for the uses of interstate and foreign commerce; and to provide for the lease and use of public lands of the United States in the development and utilization of water power in streams running through or adjacent to them, and for other purposes.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Commerce, 155.

S. 652—To establish an additional fish-cultural station in the State of Tennessee.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Fisheries, 152.

S. 653—To provide for the erection of a public building at Newport, Tenn.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 152.

S. 654—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Erwin, Tenn.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 152.

S. 655—To provide for the erection of a public building at Dayton, Tenn.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 152.

S. 656—To provide for the erection of a public building at Knoxville, Knox County, Tenn.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 152.

S. 657—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the State of Tennessee two brass cannon with carriage.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Military Affairs, 152.

S. 658—To provide for the preparation and report to Congress by the Chief of Engineers of the Army, under the direction and through the Secretary of War, of a preliminary plan for a system of improved national highways, and to provide for the payment of the expenses of said report.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Military Affairs, 152.

S. 659—To fix the salary of the assistant United States district attorney for the western district of Tennessee.
Mr. Shields; Committee on the Judiciary, 152.

S. 660—To suppress the sale of pistols, revolvers, and other firearms of like form, size, and description, commonly used in the commission of felonious homicides and assaults, and to provide punishment for violation of the provisions of the same.
Mr. Shields; Committee on the Judiciary, 152.

S. 661—To provide for the appointment of a district judge in the middle judicial district of the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes.
Mr. Shields; Committee on the Judiciary; 152.—Reported back, 1542.—Passed Senate, 2053.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 2199.

S. 662—To amend section 107 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911, as heretofore amended.
Mr. Shields; Committee on the Judiciary, 152.—Reported back, 2049.—Passed Senate, 3428–3429.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 3516.

S. 663.—Fixing the term of service of Elijah C. Putnam during the Civil War.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Military Affairs, 152.

S. 664—Granting to the State of New Mexico 300,000 acres of land in said State for the use and benefit of the military institutions of New Mexico.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Military Affairs, 152.

S. 665—For the relief of Sara H. Mitchell.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Military Affairs, 152.

S. 666—Creating the national park of the Cliff Cities.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Public Lands, 152.

S. 667—Limiting the creation or extension of forest reserves in New Mexico.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Public Lands, 152.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 131), 3469.—Amended and passed Senate, 3563.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 3662.

S. 668—Granting to certain States public lands for the construction, repair, and maintenance of public roads.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Public Lands, 152.

S. 669—To extend the rights of stock-raising homesteaders.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Public Lands, 152.

S. 670—For the relief of Grant County, Luna County, and the town of Silver City, N. Mex.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Public Lands, 152.

S. 671—Granting certain lands to the village of Hot Springs, N. Mex., and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Public Lands, 152.

S. 672—To authorize the consolidation and exchange of certain Government lands and privately owned lands in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Public Lands, 152.

S. 673—For the relief of Bernard S. Rodey.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Claims, 152.

S. 674—For the relief of Capt. H. C. Smith.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Claims, 152.

S. 675—For the relief of Nicolas Gallegos.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Claims, 152.

S. 676—For the relief of Reuben R. Hunter.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Claims, 152.

S. 677—For the relief of J. L. Campbell and others.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Claims, 152.

S. 678—For the relief of Ellen B. Walker.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Claims, 152.

S. 679—For the relief of Sigmund Lindauer.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Claims, 152.

S. 680—To provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Tucumcari, N. Mex.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 152.

S. 681—To amend an act approved Mar. 4, 1913, entitled "An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the enlargement, extension, remodeling, or improvement of certain public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, and for other purposes."
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 152.—Reported back, 3551.—Passed Senate, 3564.—Reported back (H. Res. 287), 4883.—Debated, 7993–7995, 9119.—Passed House, 7995.—Examined and signed, 8177, 8178.

S. 682—To provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Clovis, N. Mex.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Public Buildings and and Grounds, 152.

S. 683—Providing for an additional judge for the district of New Mexico.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on the Judiciary, 152.

S. 684—For the payment of certain money to Albert H. Raynolds.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Indian Affairs, 152.

S. 685—Granting a pension to Arthur H. Loomis.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Pensions, 152.

S. 686—Granting an increase of pension to Homer T. Ragsdale.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Pensions, 152.

S. 687—To reimburse Horace A. Choumard, chaplain in Twenty-third Infantry, for loss of certain personal property.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Claims, 152.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 50), 1783.—Amended and passed Senate, 3428.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3516.

S. 688—To provide for a national employment system.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Education and Labor, 152.

S. 689—To amend section 5200 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended by act of June 22, 1906.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Banking and Currency, 152.

S. 690—Repealing Public No. 106, Sixty-fifth Congress, entitled "An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States."
Mr. Capper; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 152.

S. 691—To donate a gun or howitzer to the town of Winchester, in the State of New Hampshire.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Military Affairs, 152.

S. 692—Regulating the production of wares which enter into interstate commerce.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Education and Labor, 152.

S. 693—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Helen Grant.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 152.

S. 694—Granting an increase of pension to John J. Duke.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 152.

S. 695—For the relief of Frank Vumbaca.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Claims, 152.

S. 696—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Frank S. Bowker.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Claims, 152.—Reported back (S. Rept. 138), 3600.—Passed Senate, 3931–3932.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3979.

S. 697—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Gray, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Military Affairs, 152.

S. 698—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Belfast, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Military Affairs, 152.

S. 699—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Harrison, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Military Affairs, 152.

S. 700—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Winthrop, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Military Affairs, 152.

S. 701—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Eastport, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Military Affairs, 152.

S. 702—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Portland, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Military Affairs, 152.

S. 703—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Westbrook, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Military Affairs, 153.

S. 704—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Auburn, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Military Affairs, 153.

S. 705—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Berlin, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Keyes; Committee on Military Affairs, 153.

S. 706—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Plymouth, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Keyes; Committee on Military Affairs, 153.

S. 707—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Lebanon, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Keyes; Committee on Military Affairs, 153.

S. 708—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Wolfboro, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Keyes; Committee on Military Affairs, 153.

S. 709—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Littleton, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Keyes; Committee on Military Affairs, 153.

S. 710—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Lancaster, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Keyes; Committee on Military Affairs, 153.

S. 711—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Haverhill, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Keyes; Committee on Military Affairs, 153.

S. 712—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Claremont, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Keyes; Committee on Military Affairs, 153.

S. 713—To provide for the purchase of a site for and the construction of a public building at Rochester, Minn.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 153.

S. 714—To provide for the purchase of a site for and the construction of a public building at Ely, Minn.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 153.

S. 715—For the relief of the Atlas Lumber Co., Babcock & Willcox, Johnson, Jackson & Corning Co., and the C. H. Klein Brick Co., each of which companies furnished to Silas N. Opdahl, a failing Government contractor, certain building materials which were used in the construction of Burke Hall at the Pierre Indian School, in the State of South Dakota.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on Claims, 153.—Reported back (S. Rept. 46), 1783.—Debated, 2548.—Passed Senate, 2548.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 2637.

S. 716—Authorizing the Secretary of War to grant leases or licenses for the use of the water power created by the Government dam on the Hudson River at Troy, N. Y.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Commerce, 153.

S. 717—For the relief of certain officers and members of the crew of the U. S. S. San Diego.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Finance, 153.

S. 718—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Richmond, R. I., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Colt; Committee on Military Affairs, 153.

S. 719—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Providence, R. I., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Colt; Committee on Military Affairs, 153.

S. 720—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Bristol, R. I., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Colt; Committee on Military Affairs, 153.

S. 721—Granting a pension to Sarah C. Hale.
Mr. Colt; Committee on Pensions, 153.

S. 722—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Guile.
Mr. Colt; Committee on Pensions, 153.

S. 723—To provide for election contests in the Senate of the United States.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Privileges and Elections, 153.

S. 724—To supplement existing legislation relative to the United States Court for China and to increase the serviceability thereof.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Foreign Relations, 153.

S. 725—To extend the provisions of the act of May 11, 1912.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Pensions, 153.

S. 726—Granting a pension to John H. Helser.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Pensions, 153.

S. 727—For the relief of J. H. Livingston.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Claims, 153.

S. 728—For the relief of the Buffalo River Zinc Mining Co.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Claims, 153.—Reported back (S. Rept. 51), 1783.—Passed Senate, 3554–3555.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3661.—Reported back (H. Rept. 357), 6533.

S. 729—To amend section 217 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved Mar. 4, 1909.
Mr. King; Committee on the Judiciary, 153.—Reported with amendment, 7157.—Passed Senate, 7880.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 7971.

S. 730—To amend chapter 559 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, approved Mar. 3, 1891.
Mr. King; Committee on Public Lands, 153.

S. 731—For the retirement of employees in the classified civil service.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, 233.

S. 732—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Canton, Ohio, one captured German cannon.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Military Affairs, 233.

S. 733—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Milford, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Keyes; Committee on Military Affairs, 233.

S. 734—For the promotion of Col. William A. Simpson, United States Army, retired.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Military Affairs, 233.

S. 735—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Redman.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 233.

S. 736—To provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Idabel, Okla.
Mr. Gore; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 233.

S. 737—To provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Hugo, Okla.
Mr. Gore; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 233.

S. 738—Donating captured field guns and unloaded projectiles to Wakeeney, Kans., for use in the library grounds.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 233.

S. 739—Donating captured field guns and unloaded projectiles to Coffeyville, Kans., for use in Forest Park.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 233.

S. 740—Donating captured field guns and unloaded projectiles to Greenleaf, Kans., for use in the city park.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 233.

S. 741—Donating captured field guns and unloaded projectiles to Pittsburg, Kans., for use of the Manual Training Normal School.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 233.

S. 742—Donating captured field guns and unloaded projectiles to Lawrence, Kans., for use of the Memorial High School grounds.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 233.

S. 743—Donating captured field guns and unloaded projectiles to Topeka, Kans., for use in the State Capitol.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 233.

S. 744—Donating captured field guns and unloaded projectiles to Salina, Kans., for use in the city park.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 233.

S. 745—Donating captured field guns and unloaded projectiles to John A. Dix Post, No. 59, Grand Army of the Republic, Columbus, Kans., for Court House Square.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 233.

S. 746—Donating captured field guns and unloaded projectiles to Baker University, Baldwin City, Kans., for the College Park.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 233.

S. 747—Donating captured field guns and unloaded projectiles to Kirwin, Kans., for the City Park.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 233.

S. 748—Donating captured field guns and unloaded projectiles for the city of Wellington, Kans.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 233.

S. 749—For the relief of Ellen Oglesby.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 233.—Reference changed to Committee on Military Affairs, 2911.

S. 750—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis Fulton.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 233.

S. 751—Granting a pension to Laura E. Hugess.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 233.

S. 752—Granting an increase of pension to John J. Boles.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 233.

S. 753—Granting an increase of pension to Leonard Chapman.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 233.

S. 754—Granting an increase of pension to Ethalemia Scott.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 233.

S. 755—Granting an increase of pension to Elijah G. W. Ebert.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 233.

S. 756—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Keith.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 233.

S. 757—To found and maintain a mutual insurance fund for depositors in national banks, to be kept available in the United States Treasury and to be administered by a bureau in the Treasury Department organized and regulated for that purpose.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Banking and Currency, 234.

S. 758—To provide for a commission to investigate commissions and to make recommendations concerning the same.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Appropriations, 234.

S. 759—To authorize certain late physicians and surgeons of the United States Volunteer Army in the War with Spain to practice their respective professions in any Territory, District, dependency, or possession of the United States under the constitutional jurisdiction of Congress upon the presentation and proof of certain facts.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, 234.

S. 760—To revive the right of action under the captured and abandoned property acts, and for other purposes.
Mr. Williams; Committee on the Judiciary, 234.

S. 761—To establish a drainage fund and to provide for the reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands in certain States.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Commerce, 234.—Reference changed to Committee on Public Lands, 389.

S. 762—To provide for the erection of memorials and the entombment of bodies in the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, in Arlington National Cemetery, Va.
Mr. Williams; Committee on the Library, 234.

S. 763—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss., two German cannons or field-pieces.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 234

S. 764—To place Lieut. Col. Junius L. Powell on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier general.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 234.

S. 765—To confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to readjudicate the cases of Mattie W. Jackson, widow, and others *v.* The United States and Mattie E. Hughes *v.* The United States.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 234.

S. 766—For the relief of the representative of the estate of Haller Nutt, deceased.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 234.

S. 767—For the relief of the heirs of W. H. Sneed, deceased.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 234.—Reported back (S. Rept. 55), 1783.—Debated and passed Senate, 3428.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3516.—Reference changed to Committee on War Claims, 4085.

S. 768—For the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Sageville, Lauderdale County, Miss.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 234.

S. 769—For the relief of the legal representatives of James M. Brabston and Roche H. Brabston.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 234.

S. 770—For the relief of the trustees of the Sageville Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Sageville, Lauderdale County, Miss.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 234.

S. 771—For the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Decatur, Miss.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 234.

S. 772—For the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Decatur, Miss.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 234.

S. 773—For the relief of the trustees of Evergreen Lodge, No. 77, Free and Accepted Masons, of Decatur, Miss.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 234.

S. 774—For the relief of M. T. Sigrest.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 234.

S. 775—For the relief of the heirs of Jacob Kuykendall.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 234.

S. 776—For the relief of James K. Hamblen.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 234.

S. 777—For the relief of the estate of Capt. John Belino, deceased.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 234.

S. 778—To authorize the Postmaster General to settle the accounts of Capt. J. H. Estes.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 234.

S. 779—For the relief of Maria Elizabeth Burnett.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 234.

S. 780—To confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and adjudicate claims for the destruction of private property and damage thereto as the result of the construction of levees along, and other improvements of, the Mississippi River.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 234.

S. 781—To confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and adjudicate claims for the destruction of private property and damage thereto as the result of the construction of levees along, and other improvements of, the Mississippi River.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Claims, 234.

S. 782—Granting a pension to John H. Isiley.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Pensions, 234.

S. 783—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. McElroy.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Pensions, 234.

S. 784—Granting a pension to Susan A. Strickler.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Pensions, 234.

S. 785—Granting a pension to Eva A. Trager.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Pensions, 234.

S. 786—Granting a pension to Elvis R. Street.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Pensions, 234.

S. 787—Granting an increase of pension to David W. Herriman.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Pensions, 234.

S. 788—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy Brooks.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Pensions, 234.

S. 789—Granting an increase of pension to Elie Jones Quinby.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Pensions, 234.

S. 790—Granting a pension to John E. Hall.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Pensions, 234.

S. 791—Granting a pension to Robert Webb Banks.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Pensions, 234.

S. 792—Providing for cooperation between the United States and State governments in the rural settlement of soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to promote the reclamation of lands, and for other purposes.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 234.

S. 793—Authorizing the issuance of patent to the Milk River Valley Gun Club.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 234.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 88), 2816.—Amended and passed Senate, 3559.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 3661.

S. 794—Granting lands for school purposes in Government town sites on reclamation projects.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 234.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 89), 2816.—Amended and passed Senate, 3559.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 3661.—Reported with amendment (H. R. Rept. 259), 4324.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 6456–6459.—Senate concurs in House amendments, 6491.—Examined and signed, 7104, 7124.—Becomes a law without President's approval [Public, No. 72], 8115.

S. 795—To provide for the disposition of public lands withdrawn and improved under the provisions of the reclamation laws, and which are no longer needed in connection with said laws.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 234.

S. 796—For furnishing water supply for miscellaneous purposes in connection with reclamation projects.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 234.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 21), 1425.—Amended and passed Senate, 1425.—Referred to House Committee on Public Lands, 1537.—Reference changed to Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 3328.—Reported with amendment (H. R. Rept. 279), 4647.—Debated, 6465, 6466.

S. 797—Providing for noncontiguous homestead entries within the former Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont., of land of the character described in the enlarged homestead act of Feb. 19, 1909.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 234.

S. 798—Giving the right to an additional homestead to all persons who have exhausted or who shall exhaust their original right of entry through the purchase of Indian lands.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 234.

S. 799—For the relief of private owners of lands within or near the Bitter Root, Lolo, or Missoula National Forests, Mont.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 234.

S. 800—To indemnify depositors in "member banks," as defined by the Federal reserve act, against loss in the event of the failure or suspension of business of such bank.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Banking and Currency, 234.

S. 801—To provide for carrying into effect of the agreement between the United States and the Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Indians ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 1, 1901, and supplemental agreement of June 30, 1902, and other laws and treaties with said tribe of Indians.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Indian Affairs, 234.

S. 802—To pay the balance due the loyal Creek Indians on the award made by the Senate on the 16th day of February, 1903.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Indian Affairs, 234.

S. 803—To adjust and settle the claims of the loyal Shawnee, Cherokee-Shawnees, and loyal Absentee Shawnee and Delaware Tribes of Indians.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Indian Affairs, 234.

S. 804—Authorizing the Ponca Tribe of Indians residing in the States of Oklahoma and Nebraska to submit claims to the Court of Claims.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Indian Affairs, 234.

S. 805—To provide for a determination of heirship in cases of deceased members of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes of Indians in Oklahoma, and conferring authority on the courts of said State in reference thereto, and for other purposes.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Indian Affairs, 234.

S. 806—Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in claims of the Iowa Tribe of Indians against the United States.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Indian Affairs, 234.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 207), 5672.

S. 807—To adjust and settle the claims of the loyal Shawnee, Cherokee-Shawnees, and loyal Absentee Shawnee and Delaware Tribes of Indians.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Indian Affairs, 234.

S. 808—Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in the Osage civilization-fund claim of the Osage Nation of Indians against the United States.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Indian Affairs, 234.

S. 809—Authorizing the licensing and control of corporations engaged in the storing of food products for interstate shipment.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 234.

S. 810—To establish an interstate marketing system, and for other purposes.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 234.

S. 811—For the establishment of a probation system in the United States courts, except in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Owen; Committee on the Judiciary, 234.

S. 812—To amend an act entitled "An act to parole United States prisoners, and for other purposes," approved June 10, 1910, as amended by an act approved Jan. 23, 1913.
Mr. Owen; Committee on the Judiciary, 234.

S. 813—To establish a sanitary reserve corps for the Public Health Service.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, 234.

S. 814—To establish a department of health, and for other purposes.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, 234.

S. 815—To revise, amend, and codify the laws relating to publicity of contributions and disbursements at elections at which candidates for the offices of United States Senator and Representatives in the Congress of the United States are nominated and elected, regulating and limiting the purposes and the amounts for which contributions and disbursements may be made, and for other purposes.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Privileges and Elections, 234.

S. 816—To provide for public education upon political questions and for the dissemination of information upon political issues and matters of a political nature of public interest by an authorized publicity pamphlet.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Privileges and Elections, 235.

S. 817—Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims for adjudging the rights of the Otoe and Missouria Tribes of Indians for compensation on a basis of guardian and ward, and conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to adjust the claims between the Otoe and Missouria Tribes of Indians and the Omaha Indians to certain moneys received by the Omaha Indians.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Claims, 235.

S. 818—To establish a United States court of patent appeals, and for other purposes.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Patents, 235.

S. 819—To create the department of education.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Education and Labor, 235.

S. 820—For the construction of a Federal building at Fillmore, Utah.
Mr. King; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 235.

S. 821—Granting a pension to Martin T. Knapp.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Pensions, 235.

S. 822—For the relief of James W. Cross.
Mr. Knox; Committee on Claims, 235.—Reported back (S. Rept. 75), 2398.—Amended and passed Senate, 3557.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3661.—Reported back (H. Rept. 355), 6533.

S. 823—To donate a cannon to the city of Trafford, Pa.
Mr. Knox; Committee on Military Affairs, 235.

S. 824—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Warren, Pa., six German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Knox; Committee on Military Affairs, 235.

S. 825—To donate a cannon to the city of Erie, Pa.
Mr. Knox; Committee on Military Affairs, 235.

S. 826—To donate a piece of field artillery to Girard College, of Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Knox; Committee on Military Affairs, 235.

S. 827—Granting an increase of pension to William C. Shaffer.
Mr. Knox; Committee on Pensions, 235.

S. 828—To amend an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 3, 1913.
Mr. Gore; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 235.

S. 829—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Wheeling, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 235.

S. 830—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of New Martinsville, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 235.

S. 831—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Parkersburg, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 235.

S. 832—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Elkins, Randolph County, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 235.

S. 833—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Grafton, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 235.

S. 834—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Martinsburg, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 235.

S. 835—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Moundsville, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 235.

S. 836—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fairmont, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 235.

S. 837—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Morgantown, Monongalia County, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 235.

S. 838—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bluefield, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 235.

S. 839—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Clarksburg, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 235.

S. 840—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Charleston, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 235.

S. 841—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Huntington, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 235.

S. 842—Granting a pension to W. E. Crookshanks.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 235.

S. 843—Granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Lynch.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 235.

S. 844—Granting a pension to John Bennett.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 235.

S. 845—To amend section 6 of the act of Oct. 15, 1914, entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes."
Mr. Capper; Committee on the Judiciary, 348.

S. 846—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Harwinton, Conn., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Military Affairs, 348.

S. 847—To authorize the erection of a monument at Fort Seybert, W. Va., to commemorate the capture and massacre of Capt. Seybert and a number of men and women at that point and in the South Fork and South Branch valleys of the Potomac by the noted Indian chief Kill Buck and his band of Indian warriors in the year 1758.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on the Library, 348.

S. 848—To reimburse Isaiah Stephens, postmaster at McMechen, Marshall County, W. Va., for money and postage stamps stolen.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 348.—Reported back (S. Rept. 307), 8806.

S. 849—To reimburse S. S. Buzzerd, postmaster at Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, W. Va., for cash stolen.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 348.—Reported back (S. Rept. 308), 8806.

S. 850—For the relief of the heirs of Dennis C. Snook.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Claims, 348.

S. 851—For the relief of R. A. McCutcheon.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Claims, 348.

S. 852—For the relief of Mrs. Sarah L. Nuzum, widow of Joel D. Nuzum, deceased.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Claims, 348.

S. 853—For the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Church, of Keyser, W. Va.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Claims, 348.

S. 854—For the relief of lock masters, lockmen, and other laborers and mechanics employed by the United States Government in the locks and dams of the Kanawha River, in West Virginia.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Claims, 348.

S. 855—For the relief of Thomas J. Lloyd.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Claims, 348.

S. 856—For the relief of the estate of James Henry.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Claims, 348.

S. 857—For the relief of Gideon C. Corley.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Military Affairs, 348.

S. 858—For the relief of the estates of Aaron Van Camp and Virginius P. Chapin.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Claims, 348.

S. 859—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Mary E. Buckey.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Claims, 348.

S. 860—For the relief of the legal representatives of John T. Adkins, deceased.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Claims, 348.

S. 861—For the relief of Edward W. Whitaker.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Military Affairs, 349.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 150), 3920.—Amended and passed Senate, 5693.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 5815.

S. 862—To authorize the acquisition and operation by the United States of the Cape Cod Canal.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Commerce, 349.

S. 863—To provide employment and rural homes for those who have served with the military and naval forces through the reclamation of lands to be known as the national soldier settlement act.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 349.

S. 864—To provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at McMinnville, Tenn.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 349.

S. 865—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Pinion.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 866—Providing for the issuance to Herman L. Karpeles of a duplicate of an original medal of honor awarded to his father Leopold Karpeles.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Military Affairs, 349.

S. 867—For the relief of Frank H. Walker and Frank E. Smith, a part of whose real property was taken and is now occupied by the United States for the foundation of the west wall of the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington, and the remainder not taken damaged by reason of the construction and operation of said Printing Office.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 349.

S. 868—Granting an increase of pension to Harriet S. Mansfield.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 869—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to muster Dr. John A. Bobb, deceased, a brigade surgeon with rank of major from assistant surgeon.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Military Affairs, 349.

S. 870—Granting promotion to Robert M. Smith.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Military Affairs, 349.

S. 871—To correct the military record of Burton Hubbell.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Military Affairs, 349.

S. 872—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of Wallace O. Glazier.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Military Affairs, 349.

S. 873—To correct the military record of Clark G. Russell.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Military Affairs, 349.

S. 874—Granting a pension to Heinery Poth.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 875—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Miel.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 876—Granting a pension to Lorenzo J. McEvoy.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 877—Granting an increase of pension to Sanford S. See.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 878—Granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Rogers.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 879—For the relief of Emma M. Gordon.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 880—Granting an increase of pension to David A. Kooker.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 881—Granting a pension to Nirenia S. Savage.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 882—Granting an increase of pension to Bert E. Gray.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 883—Granting an increase of pension to James K. Brooks.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 884—Granting a pension to Lucy A. Palmer.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 885—Granting a pension to Frank Fessenden.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 886—Granting a pension to Sylvester Oatman.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 887—Granting a pension to John M. Honeywell.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 888—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin McKimmy.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 889—Granting a pension to Henry F. Baldwin.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 890—Granting a pension to William Meyers.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 891—Granting a pension to Joseph E. Dearborn.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 892—Granting a pension to Arthur H. Letts.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 893—Granting a pension to William Meyers.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 894—Granting a pension to Nathan L. Brass.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 895—Granting a pension to Annie Manchester.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 896—To prohibit intoxicating beverages and to regulate the production and use of other alcoholic liquors.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on the Judiciary, 349.

S. 897—For the relief of the Red Wing Brewing Co.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Claims, 349.

S. 898—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis, Minn., a captured German supergun.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Military Affairs, 349.

S. 899—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the municipality of Vining, in the State of Minnesota, a captured German cannon, cannon balls or shells, and a gun carriage, or a condemned United States cannon, cannon balls or shells, and a gun carriage.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Military Affairs, 349.

S. 900—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate captured German cannons or fieldpieces to the municipalities of Mankato, Chisholm, and Wright, in the State of Minnesota.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Military Affairs, 349.

S. 901—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Fort Ridgely State Park, Minn., three captured German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Military Affairs, 349.

S. 902—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Waldorf, Minn., a captured German siege mortar.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Military Affairs, 349.

S. 903—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the municipalities of Alexandria, Crosby, Elbow Lake, Fairfax, Gibbon, Little Falls, and Wheaton, in the State of Minnesota, captured German cannons, cannon balls or shells, and gun carriages, or condemned United States cannon, cannon balls or shells, and gun carriages.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Military Affairs, 349.

S. 904—To establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Minnesota.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Fisheries, 349.

S. 905—To provide for the construction of a public building at Duluth, Minn.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 349.

S. 906—To increase the pensions of those who have lost limbs or have been totally disabled in the same in the military or naval service of the United States.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 907—For the relief of John B. H. Waring.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Military Affairs, 349.

S. 908—For the relief of the Arundel Sand & Gravel Co.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Claims, 349.

S. 909—For the relief of Joseph Heaton.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Claims, 349.

S. 910—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel P. Wolven.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 911—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew Fifer.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 912—To declare Nonconnah Creek, Shelby County, Tenn., navigable.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Commerce, 349.

S. 913—For the relief of Henry Gregg.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Military Affairs, 349.

S. 914—For the relief of Charles M. Gourley.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Military Affairs, 349.

S. 915—For the relief of Barneybass Eastridge.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Military Affairs, 349.

S. 916—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Brewer.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 917—Granting a pension to D. J. Owens.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 918—Granting an increase of pension to Eugene E. Scherrer.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 919—Granting a pension to Israel W. Bennett.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 920—Granting an increase of pension to Jesse S. Baldwin.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 921—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander B. Tadlock.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 922—Granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Chambers.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 923—Granting an increase of pension to Louis M. Starring.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 924—Granting an increase of pension to John T. Phillips.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 925—Granting a pension to Margaret Howell Butler.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 926—Granting a pension to Alfred C. Williams.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 927—Granting a pension to Otto Greenlee.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 928—Granting a pension to Minta Jones.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 929—Granting a pension to Vian Bennett.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 930—Granting a pension to D. J. Owens.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 931—Granting an increase of pension to John L. Johnson.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 932—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Flournoy.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 933—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Owen Dennison.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 934—Granting a pension to John H. Smith.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 935—Granting a pension to John K. Miller.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 936—Granting a pension to Zack Amis.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 937—Granting an increase of pension to William Harris.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 938—Granting a pension to Oscar F. Heath.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 939—Granting a pension to G. F. Hudson.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 349.

S. 940—Granting an increase of pension to Wade H. Pyle.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 941—Granting a pension to Zania Seal Trent.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 942—Granting a pension to James M. Gibson.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 943—Granting an increase of pension to John B. Haley.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 944—Granting a pension to Robert L. Zell.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 945—Granting a pension to Fred W. McMeen.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 946—Granting an increase of pension to John F. Haynes.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 947—Granting a pension to Jane Roberts.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 948—Granting an increase of pension to C. F. Boyer.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 949—Granting a pension to William D. Davis.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 950—Granting a pension to Tide Owens.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 951—Granting an increase of pension to Ruth S. Gleaves.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 952—Granting a pension to William R. Phillips.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 953—Granting an increase of pension to Hugh Wright.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 954—Granting an increase of pension to William R. Miller.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 955—Granting a pension to Louisa Brown.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 956—Granting a pension to Joseph H. Hopper.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 957—Granting a pension to Edward B. Earl.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 958—Granting a pension to W. D. Davis.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 959—For the relief of Hubert Reynolds.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 350.

S. 960—Making the 11th day of November of each year a legal holiday.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on the Judiciary, 350.

S. 961—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Hamlin, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 962—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Moorefield, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 963—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of New Cumberland, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 964—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Ripley, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 965—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Romney, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 966—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Lewisburg, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 967—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Petersburg, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 968—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Glenville, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 969—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of West Union, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 970—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Clay, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 971—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Grantsville, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 972—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Sutton, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 973—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Madison, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 974—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Philippi, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 975—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Wellsburg, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 976—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Fayetteville, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 977—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Charles Town, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 978—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Weston, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 979—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Point Pleasant, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 980—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Princeton, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 981—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Keyser, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 982—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Williamson, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 983—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Logan, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 984—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Elizabeth, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 985—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Pineville, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 986—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Buckhannon, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 987—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Parsons, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 988—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Beckley, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 989—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Winfield, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 990—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Marlinton, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 991—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of St. Marys, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 992—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Franklin, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 993—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Webster Springs, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 994—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Wayne, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 995—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Middlebourne, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 996—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Hinton, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 997—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Spencer, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 998—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Harrisville, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 999—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Summersville, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 1000—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Welch, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 1001—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Berkeley Springs, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 1002—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Union, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 350.

S. 1003—For the relief of Jesse L. Clay.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Claims, 350.

S. 1004—For the relief of the owner of the steam lighter Cornelia.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Claims, 350.—Reported back (S. Rept. 40), 1783.—Debated and passed Senate, 3927, 3928.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3979.

S. 1005—For the relief of the owner of the steamship Matoa.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Claims, 350.—Reported back (S. Rept. 41), 1783.—Passed Senate, 3928.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3979.

S. 1006—For the relief of the owners of the schooner Horatio G. Foss.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Claims, 350.—Reported back (S. Rept. 42), 1783.—Passed Senate, 3928.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3979.

S. 1007—Granting a pension to William Burton.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 1008—Granting pensions to the surviving members of Capt. J. L. Humble's company of Indian fighters who took part in the battle of Big Hole, Mont., in the Nez Perce War of 1877, and to the widows of members.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 1009—Granting a pension to Kizziah Morris.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 1010—Granting a pension to Augusta Costello.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 1011—Granting an increase of pension to Edward Love.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 1012—Granting an increase of pension to Hettie Fletcher.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 1013—Granting a pension to Sophie Lizotte.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 1014—Granting a pension to Charles B. Wemple.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 1015—Granting an increase of pension to David W. Herriman.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Pensions, 350.

S. 1016—Granting an increase of pension to John Fitzgerald.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Pensions, 351.

S. 1017—To create a Department of Education, to authorize appropriations for the conduct of said department, to authorize the appropriation of money to encourage the States in the promotion and support of education, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Education and Labor, 351.

S. 1018—Authorizing the Sioux Tribe of Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Indian Affairs, 351.—Reported back, debated, and passed Senate, 5611.—Referred to House Committee on Indian Affairs, 5683.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 324), 5931.

S. 1019—Providing additional aid for the American Printing House for the Blind.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Appropriations, 351.

S. 1020—To amend the act establishing the eastern district of Kentucky.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on the Judiciary, 351.

S. 1021—For the completion of the Fort Hall irrigation project in the State of Idaho.
Mr. Nugent; Committee on Indian Affairs, 389.

S. 1022—To safeguard temporarily, by a license control of imports of potash, the interests of domestic potash producers until trade conditions are readjusted.
Mr. Henderson; Committee on Mines and Mining, 389.

S. 1023—For the relief of certain nations or tribes of Indians in Montana.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Indian Affairs, 389.

S. 1024—To make it unlawful and to punish giving commissions, bribes, or rewards to employees, and to accept the same, and for other purposes.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 389.

S. 1025—To amend the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as heretofore amended, and to further regulate commerce among the States and with foreign countries.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 389.

S. 1026—Concerning baggage and excess baggage carried by common carriers in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and common carriers while engaged in commerce between the States and between the States and foreign nations, and prescribing the duties of such common carriers in reference thereto while so engaged, defining certain offenses and fixing the punishment therefor, and repealing all conflicting laws.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 389.

S. 1027—To establish a bureau of publicity in the Department of Commerce to have charge of all the advertising of the Federal Government; to secure greater publicity for information intended for the general public and coming from the various departments of the Government; to advise and counsel with all private interests regarding foreign advertising; and to cooperate with organized advertising interests of the Nation in promoting and in securing legislation to compel adherence to honesty and reliability in the advertising of all firms and individuals throughout the Nation.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Commerce, 389.

S. 1028—To amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act to amend the laws for preventing collision of vessels, and to regulate the equipment of certain motor boats on the navigable waters of the United States," approved June 9, 1910.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Commerce, 389.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 18), 1205.—Amended and passed Senate, 1205.—Referred to House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 1365.

S. 1029—For the construction of a memorial archway at Vicksburg, Miss., and for other purposes.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Military Affairs, 389.

S. 1030—For the relief of the Philippine Scouts.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Military Affairs, 389.

S. 1031—Donating a bronze or brass condemned cannon to Crocker Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Des Moines, Iowa, for cemetery purposes.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Military Affairs, 389.

S. 1032—Granting to the State of Iowa all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land within the meander lines, as originally surveyed, of the lakes within said State.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on the Judiciary, 389.

S. 1033—To reimburse J. Mandelbaum & Sons, of Des Moines, Iowa, for certain duties paid in excess.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Finance, 389.

S. 1034—To extend the provisions of the act of June 27, 1902, entitled "An act to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk War, Cherokee disturbance, and the Seminole War,' approved July 27, 1892."
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 389.

S. 1035—To amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico," approved May 11, 1912.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 389.

S. 1036—Granting an increase of pension to John Bush.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 389.

S. 1037—Granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Lynch.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 389.

S. 1038—Granting a pension to Emma A. Eustis.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 389.

S. 1039—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Williams.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 389.

S. 1040—Granting an increase of pension to George F. Behymer.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 389.

S. 1041—Granting a pension to Mary D. Cleaver.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 389.

S. 1042—Granting an increase of pension to Edward Flannery.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 389.

S. 1043—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph N. Foster.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1044—Granting an increase of pension to James Heavrin.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1045—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Jewett.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1046—Granting a pension to George W. Moore.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1047—Granting an increase of pension to John B. Way.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1048—Granting a pension to William E. White.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1049—To provide for the reinstatement in the Public Health Service of surgeons, assistant surgeons, officers, or employees of said service who resigned for the purpose of enlisting and who did enlist in the Army or Navy of the United States during the war with Germany.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, 390.

S. 1050—Granting a pension to William W. Batterton.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1051—Granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Baskett.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1052—Granting a pension to Charles A. Barthrop.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1053—Granting an increase of pension to William Barklow.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1054—Granting an increase of pension to Frederick L. Ballou.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1055—Granting a pension to Preston S. Atchison.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1056—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Allen.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1057—Granting a pension to Leander Alexander.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1058—Granting an increase of pension to Marion Adair.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1059—Granting an increase of pension to Henry R. Boynton.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1060—Granting an increase of pension to William Boyes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1061—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Boring.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1062—Granting an increase of pension to Helen E. Blinn.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1063—Granting an increase of pension to Lizzie G. Bennett.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1064—Granting an increase of pension to Lydia A. Belknap.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1065—Granting a pension to Thomas Baxter.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1066—Granting an increase of pension to William Sheldon.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1067—Granting an increase of pension to Ezra Rice.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1068—Granting an increase of pension to Augustus A. Rice.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1069—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Renshaw, alias Charles Dean.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1070—Granting a pension to Catherine E. Ranney.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1071—Granting an increase of pension to John R. Randall.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1072—Granting an increase of pension to Pascal F. Rainwater.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1073—Granting an increase of pension to Wesley C. Sharp.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1074—Granting a pension to Alfred E. Scott.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1075—Granting an increase of pension to Charles N. Schreiber.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1076—Granting an increase of pension to Johanna S. C. Saling.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1077—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Rutter.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1078—Granting an increase of pension to Canrisa R. H. Richey.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1079—Granting an increase of pension to Wilder Rice.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1080—Granting an increase of pension to Evan Chalfant.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1081—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Carroll.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1082—Granting an increase of pension to Susan J. Cantrell.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1083—Granting a pension to Frances M. Burroughs.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1084—Granting a pension to Helen A. Burrill.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.

S. 1085—Granting a pension to Rachel J. Burnham.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1086—Granting a pension to Catherine N. Burlingame.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1087—Granting an increase of pension to Lucy C. Smith.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1088—Granting an increase of pension to George M. Titus.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1089—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Truesdale.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1090—Granting a pension to Isaac N. Troutman.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1091—Granting a pension to James Turner.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1092—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Vennum.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1093—Granting a pension to Delia E. Wall.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1094—Granting an increase of pension to Rodney Wampole.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1095—Granting a pension to George A. Torchio.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1096—Granting an increase of pension to John Welsch.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1097—Granting an increase of pension to Commodore P. White.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1098—Granting a pension to Nellie White.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1099—Granting an increase of pension to Philip J. Wickard.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1100—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza Williams.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1101—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph L. Williams.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1102—Granting an increase of pension to Josiah Wilson.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1103—Granting an increase of pension to Hulda L. Winter.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1104—Granting an increase of pension to John Zellers.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1105—Granting a pension to Mary Standifer.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1106—Granting a pension to Everett L. Stokes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1107—Granting an increase of pension to Clara Stout.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1108—Granting a pension to Eugene M. Symonds.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1109—Granting a pension to Charles B. Syphert.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1110—Granting an increase of pension to William M. Taylor.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1111—Granting a pension to George F. Thomas.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1112—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Thompson.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1113—Granting an increase of pension to Anna L. Phillips.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1114—Granting an increase of pension to James E. Leonard.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1115—Granting a pension to Ella S. Kyes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1116—Granting a pension to Patrick Kneasey.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1117—Granting a pension to Rudolph Kals.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1118—Granting a pension to Samuel P. Johns, jr.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1119—Granting an increase of pension to Jens C. Jensen.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1120—Granting a pension to Lora W. Hughes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1121—Granting an increase of pension to Ernest Kiene.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1122—Granting an increase of pension to Roxey Pierce.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1123—Granting a pension to George W. Smith, alias George Smith.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1124—Granting a pension to Michael Maloney.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1125—Granting a pension to Edward Madden.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1126—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas McGooden.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1127—Granting a pension to Fred T. Macomber.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1128—Granting an increase of pension to Malcolm J. McNeill.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1129—Granting an increase of pension to Evan W. Loyd.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1130—Granting an increase of pension to Emiles Pomeroy.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
C. 1131—Granting a pension to Albert F. Pray.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1132—Granting an increase of pension to Louis W. Pryor.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1133—Granting a pension to Lottie Short.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1134—Granting a pension to John F. Simonson.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1135—Granting an increase of pension to John N. Skidmore.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1136—Granting a pension to Dollie E. A. Smith.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1137—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Muzy.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1138—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Mowrey.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1139—Granting an increase of pension to Elias Morrison.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1140—Granting an increase of pension to Ida J. Morey.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1141—Granting a pension to Penelopie S. Miller.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1142—Granting a pension to Nancy L. Miller.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 390.
S. 1143—Granting an increase of pension to Horatio N. Merritt.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1144—Granting an increase of pension to Aaron H. Perry.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1145—Granting an increase of pension to William S. Peacock.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1146—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Patterson.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1147—Granting an increase of pension to David Patchin.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1148—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. O'Heron.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1149—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Mygatt.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1150—Granting a pension to Alice Gunn.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1151—Granting a pension to Marie L. Graves.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1152—Granting an increase of pension to Mahala Clemons.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1153—Granting an increase of pension to Asa M. Van Cleave.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1154—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Chandler.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1155—Granting a pension to William Chambers.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1156—Granting an increase of pension to James W. Higgins.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1157—Granting an increase of pension to Hamilton Collier.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1158—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Colby.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1159—Granting an increase of pension to Anstress L. Hendricks.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1160—Granting a pension to Lucina C. Hatch.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1161—Granting a pension to Elizabeth E. Harris.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1162—Granting a pension to Augustus S. Hall.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1163—Granting an increase of pension to William A. De Long.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1164—Granting an increase of pension to Joanna Dean.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1165—Granting an increase of pension to William D. M. Davis.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1166—Granting a pension to Effie M. Crail.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1167—Granting an increase of pension to Josephine Cooley.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1168—Granting a pension to William J. Cook.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1169—Granting an increase of pension to Patrick J. Conway.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1170—Granting a pension to James B. Gillick.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1171—Granting an increase of pension to Francis A. Hoagland.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1172—Granting an increase of pension to Martha Gardner.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1173—Granting an increase of pension to James S. Foster.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1174—Granting an increase of pension to John L. Fisher.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1175—Granting an increase of pension to Adam Eckert.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1176—Granting a pension to Fannie S. Douglass.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1177—Granting a pension to Katherine R. Doolittle.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1178—Granting a pension to Charles Dohr.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1179—Granting an increase of pension to Timothy Hireen.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.
S. 1180—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Hopkins.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1181—Granting an increase of pension to Alfa V. Freeman.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1182—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Foster.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1183—Granting a pension to Ole Field.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1184—Granting an increase of pension to Pedro B. de G. Fernandez.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1185—Granting a pension to Charles H. Eyerman.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1186—Granting a pension to Willie J. Etheridge.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1187—Granting a pension to Ann L. Elliott.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1188—Granting an increase of pension to Ephriam D. Edwards.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1189—To prevent transmission through the mails of advertisements relating to the treatment of venereal diseases and certain sexual disorders.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 391.

S. 1190—To transfer claims for compensation for death or disability under the war-risk insurance act from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Finance, 391.

S. 1191—Granting an increase of pension to Henry G. Mechling.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1192—To create a power commission and to define its powers and duties, to provide for the development of water power on public lands and in navigable streams, and the transmission of electric power, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Commerce, 391.

S. 1193—For the relief of Bert H. Clark, Maud A. Graham, Grace A. Graham, Lee Hurley, Emma I. Gordon, Mabel H. Dwight, and Nellie A. Pardy.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Public Lands, 391.

S. 1194—For the relief of Elizabeth Marsh Watkins.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Claims, 391.—Reported back (S. Rept. 188), 5359.—Debated and passed Senate, 7170.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 7273.

S. 1195—For the relief of Alfred Sjostrom.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Claims, 391.—Reported back (S. Rept. 76), 2398.—Amended and passed Senate, 3557.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3661.

S. 1196—For the relief of Edwin S. Metcalf.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Claims, 391.

S. 1197—For the relief of Vinson Slasor.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Military Affairs, 391.

S. 1198—For the relief of Thomas E. Philips.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Military Affairs, 391.

S. 1199—To correct the military record of Francis M. Benson.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Military Affairs, 391.

S. 1200—Granting an increase of pension to George C. Stearns.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1201—Granting a pension to Lucy A. Schriver.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1202—Granting an increase of pension to John E. Rogers.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1203—Granting a pension to Patrick H. Guhin.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1204—Granting a pension to Rebecca Fullerton.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1205—Granting a pension to Ulysses S. G. Canfield.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1206—Granting an increase of pension to Francis B. Ainsworth.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1207—Granting a pension to Andrew E. Waterman.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1208—Granting a pension to Martin H. Rickman.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1209—Granting an increase of pension to Edwin S. Metcalf.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1210—Granting an increase of pension to William C. Markward.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1211—Granting an increase of pension to John M. Holmes.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1212—Granting a pension to Henry L. Henrysen.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1213—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 27, 1918.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Education and Labor, 391.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 2), 553.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 741–744.—Referred to House Committee on Education, 926.—Considered in lieu of H. R. 5225, 1764.—Debated, 1763–1766, 1767–1776, 1777.—Amended and passed House, 1777.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 1785.—Examined and signed, 2139, 2143.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 11], 2532.

S. 1214—To authorize the Supreme Court to prescribe forms and rules, and generally to regulate pleading, procedure, and practice on the common-law side of the Federal courts.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on the Judiciary, 391.

S. 1215—To donate war trophies to the city of St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on Military Affairs, 391.

S. 1216—To declare unlawful the exhibition of a red flag, or of a black flag, or the advocacy of the overthrow of constitutional representative government by force or violence, and to fix a penalty therefor.
Mr. New; Committee on the Judiciary, 391.

S. 1217—Granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Stuck.
Mr. Newberry; Committee on Pensions, 391.

S. 1218—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the New Orleans City Park Improvement Association, New Orleans, La., one or more German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Military Affairs, 391.

S. 1219—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Tulane University, New Orleans, La., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Military Affairs, 391.

S. 1220—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of New Orleans, La., to be installed in the old Historic Washington Artillery Hall, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Military Affairs, 391.

S. 1221—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Monroe, La., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Military Affairs, 391.

S. 1222—For the relief of the owners of the schooner Henry O. Barrett.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Claims, 391.—Reported back (S. Rept. 43), 1783.—Passed Senate, 3928–3929.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3979.

S. 1223—For the relief of the owner of the steamer Mayflower and for the relief of passengers on board said steamer.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Claims, 392.—Reported back (S. Rept. 44), 1783.

S. 1224—Donating captured cannons and unloaded projectiles to the city of Morrill, Kans.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Military Affairs, 392.

S. 1225—To donate 50 cannons to the State of Louisiana.
Mr. Gay; Committee on Military Affairs, 392.

S. 1226—To increase the efficiency of the Military Establishment of the United States.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 392.

S. 1227—To provide for the disposition of the proceeds of sales of abandoned and useless military reservations.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 392.

S. 1228—To permit the widows of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps to purchase subsistence stores.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 392.

S. 1229—To amend an act approved Aug. 22, 1914, entitled "An act to amend and reenact section 113 of chapter 5 of the Judicial Code of the United States."
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on the Judiciary, 392.—Reported back, 8668.—Passed Senate, 8669.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 8872.

S. 1230—Granting a pension to Thomas Smith.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 392.

S. 1231—For the relief of James Kane.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Military Affairs, 392.

S. 1232—Granting a pension to Benjamin L. Price.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Pensions, 392.

S. 1233—To repeal an act entitled "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," and the act amendatory thereof.
Mr. France; Committee on the Judiciary, 392.—Reported back adversely, 8357.

S. 1234—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Worcester, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Military Affairs, 392.

S. 1235—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Chelsea, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Military Affairs, 392.

S. 1236—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Plymouth, Mass., one German cannon or field piece.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Military Affairs, 392.

S. 1237—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Everett, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Military Affairs, 392.

S. 1238—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lynn, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Military Affairs, 392.

S. 1239—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Taunton, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Military Affairs, 392.

S. 1240—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Marlboro, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Military Affairs, 392.

S. 1241—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Tufts College, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Military Affairs, 392.

S. 1242—For the relief of Harry E. Fisk.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Claims, 392.

S. 1243—Granting an increase of pension to Clarence S. Hall.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Pensions, 392.

S. 1244—Granting a pension to John S. Dodge.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Pensions, 392.

S. 1245—Granting a pension to Wilfred W. Phaneuf.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Pensions, 392.

S. 1246—Granting a pension to Missouri B. Perea.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Pensions, 392.

S. 1247—Granting a pension to Jennie A. Norton.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Pensions, 392.

S. 1248—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Orono, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Military Affairs, 392.

S. 1249—For the relief of Margaret I. Varnum.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Military Affairs, 392.

S. 1250—To correct the military record of Alexander W. Goodreau.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Military Affairs, 392.

S. 1251—Granting a pension to John Francis Buckley.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Pensions, 392.

S. 1252—For the appointment of William R. Leonard as captain in the United States Army.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Military Affairs, 497.

S. 1253—Donating captured cannon, cannon balls, war relics, etc., to certain cities in Texas.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Military Affairs, 497.

S. 1254—S. 1254—To amend section 4414, Revised Statutes of the United States, to classify and provide salaries for clerks in the Steamboat-Inspection Service.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Commerce, 497.

S. 1255—Authorizing the Texas Co. to bring suit against the United States.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Claims, 497.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 238), 6565.

S. 1256—To further amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 498.

S. 1257—To amend an act approved June 22, 1910, entitled "An act to provide for agricultural entries on coal lands."
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 497.

S. 1258—To prohibit experiments upon living dogs in the District of Columbia or in any of the Territorial or insular possessions of the United States and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.
Mr. Myers; Committee on the Judiciary, 497.

S. 1259—To authorize the addition of certain lands to the Nez Perce National Forest.
Mr. Nugent; Committee on Public Lands, 497.

S. 1260—For the relief of Elijah Stroud.
Mr. Nugent; Committee on Military Affairs, 497.

S. 1261—Donating captured cannon to the city of Rathdrum, Idaho.
Mr. Nugent; Committee on Military Affairs, 497.

S. 1262—Donating captured German cannon to the board of county commissioners, Twin Falls County, Idaho.
Mr. Nugent; Committee on Military Affairs, 497.

S. 1263—Donating captured German cannon to the University of Idaho.
Mr. Nugent; Committee on Military Affairs, 497.

S. 1264—For the relief of Washington Kellogg.
Mr. Nugent; Committee on Military Affairs, 497.

S. 1265—Granting a pension to Thebold W. Gehrmann.
Mr. Nugent; Committee on Pensions, 497.

S. 1266—Granting a pension to Aaron L. Kelly.
Mr. Nugent; Committee on Pensions, 497.

S. 1267—Granting an increase of pension to David Ham.
Mr. Nugent; Committee on Pensions, 497.

S. 1268—Authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to each of the several county seats and incorporated towns in the State of Georgia captured German cannon, cannon balls or shells, and gun carriages, condemned United States cannon, cannon balls and shells, or gun carriages.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Military Affairs, 497.

S. 1269—To promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, and sodium on the public domain.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 498.

S. 1270—Granting an increase of pension to Jasper M. Sweeney.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 498.

S. 1271—Granting a pension to Felix Clark.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 498.

S. 1272—Granting an increase of pension to George Moir.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 498.

S. 1273—To prohibit intoxicating liquors and prostitution within the Canal Zone, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Interoceanic Canals, 498.—Reported back, 4150.—Debated, 4150.

S. 1274—Making it unnecessary to secure permits from the United States Shipping Board for the construction of ships in American shipyards for foreign account.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Commerce, 498.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 8), 671.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 1014.—Referred to House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 1097.

S. 1275—Awarding a medal of honor to George Murphy, late private, United States Marine Corps.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Naval Affairs, 498.—Reported back adversely and indefinitely postponed, 8210.

S. 1276—Granting permission to Capt. Dorr F. Tozier to accept a gift from the King of Great Britain.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Foreign Relations, 498.

S. 1277—For the relief of the heirs of Ko-mo-dal-kiah, Moses agreement allottee No. 33.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Indian Affairs, 498.

S. 1278—For the relief of Fanny A. Crocker.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Indian Depredations, 498.

S. 1279—For the relief of the heirs of Ari Cantrell.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Indian Depredations, 498.

S. 1280—For the relief of J. G. Seupelt.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Public Lands, 498.

S. 1281—Authorizing the issuance of patent to the heirs of James Longmire.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Public Lands, 498.

S. 1282—To authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent for certain land to Estella McReynolds.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Public Lands, 498.

S. 1283—For the relief of George L. Neff.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Public Lands, 498.

S. 1284—For the relief of Henry States.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Public Lands, 498.

S. 1285—For the relief of Ira M. Krutz.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Claims, 498.

S. 1286—For the relief of the Pacific Creosoting Co.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Claims, 498.

S. 1287—For the relief of the M. A. Phelps Lumber Co.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Claims, 498.

S. 1288—For the relief of W. H. Presleigh.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Claims, 498.

S. 1289—For the relief of Simon M. Preston.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Claims, 498.—Reported back (S. Rept. 38), 1634.—Debated, 3554.—Passed Senate, 3927.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3979.

S. 1290—For the relief of Matilda Elizabeth West.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Claims, 498.

S. 1291—For the relief of Mary Walt.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Claims, 498.

S. 1292—For the relief of Caroline M. Killough.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Claims, 498.

S. 1293—For the relief of the estate of Frederick Heisinger.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Claims, 498.

S. 1294—For the relief of Nellie Harrington.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Claims, 498.

S. 1295—For the relief of William H. Hare.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Claims, 498.

S. 1296—For the relief of the heirs of L. A. Davis.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Claims, 498.

S. 1297—For the relief of the heirs of Joshua Curtis, deceased.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Claims, 498.

S. 1298—For the relief of the Alaska Steamship Co.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Claims, 498.

S. 1299—To confer on the Court of Claims jurisdiction to determine the respective rights of and differences between the Fort Berthold Indians and the Government of the United States.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Indian Affairs, 498.

S. 1300—To authorize the sale of certain lands at or near Minidoka, Idaho, for railroad purposes.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Public Lands, 498.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 261), 7226.—Passed Senate, 8368.

S. 1301—To establish the International Exposition of the United States of America.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Industrial Expositions, 498.

S. 1302—For the relief of John H. Rheinlander.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Claims, 498.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 237), 6565.

S. 1303—Donating captured cannons and unloaded projectiles to the city of Blue Rapids, Kans.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Military Affairs, 498.

S. 1304—Authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to each of the several county seats in the State of Colorado captured German cannons, cannon balls or shells, and gun carriages, or condemned United States cannons, cannon balls and shells, and gun carriages.
Mr. Phipps; Committee on Military Affairs 498.

S. 1305—To provide for the erection of a public building at Monte Vista, Colo.
Mr. Phipps; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 498.

S. 1306—To provide for the erection of a public building at Delta, Delta County, Colo.
Mr. Phipps; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 498.

S. 1307—Granting to the State of Colorado public lands to aid in the construction and maintenance of public roads, to promote the study of forestry, to promote the study and development of horticulture, and to promote vocational education in the State of Colorado.
Mr. Phipps; Committee on Public Lands, 498.

S. 1308—Limiting the creation or extension of forest reserves in Colorado.
Mr. Phipps; Committee on Public Lands, 498.

S. 1309—To establish a national highway system, to create a Federal highway commission, to encourage efficient and economical highway transportation, and for other purposes.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 498.—Reference changed to Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 553.

S. 1310—Providing one German cannon or fieldpiece for the village of Concord Mich.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Military Affairs, 498.

S. 1311—Providing one German cannon or fieldpiece for town of Allen, Mich.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Military Affairs, 498.

S. 1312—Providing two German cannons or fieldpieces for the town of Trenton, Mich.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Military Affairs, 498.

S. 1313—For the relief of Francis Nicholson.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Military Affairs, 498.—Reference changed to Committee on Claims, 3388.

S. 1314—To donate a gun or howitzer to W. I. Brown Post, No. 32, Grand Army of the Republic, of Penacook, N. H.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Military Affairs, 498.

S. 1315—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Gorham, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Military Affairs, 498.

S. 1316—Granting a pension to Lizzie E. Hinds.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Pensions, 498.

S. 1317—To establish a national park to be known as the Mississippi Valley National Park, near Prairie du Chien, Wis., and McGregor, Iowa.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Public Lands, 498.

S. 1318—To create a Federal power commission and to define its powers and duties, to provide for the development of water power, for the use of lands of the United States in relation thereto, and for other purposes.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Commerce, 498.

S. 1319—Granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Marcellus M. Crocker.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 498.

S. 1320—To donate war trophies to the city of Mankato, in the State of Minnesota.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on Military Affairs, 498.

S. 1321—To donate war trophies to the city of Glencoe, in the State of Minnesota.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on Military Affairs, 498.

S. 1322—To donate war trophies to the city of Little Falls, in the State of Minnesota.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on Military Affairs, 498.

S. 1323—To donate war trophies to the city of Fairmont, in the State of Minnesota.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on Military Affairs, 498.

S. 1324—To donate war trophies to the city of Le Sueur, in the State of Minnesota.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on Military Affairs, 498.

S. 1325—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Erie County, Ohio, two pieces of artillery captured from the German Army by the United States Army.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Military Affairs, 553.

S. 1326—For the relief of John Y. Carpenter.
Mr. Fall; Committee on Military Affairs, 554.

S. 1327—To declare unlawful the exhibition of a red flag, and to fix a penalty therefor.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on the Judiciary, 555.

S. 1328—Providing that Indians and other persons on Indian reservations and superintendencies shall be subject to certain State or Territorial laws, and for other purposes.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Indian Affairs, 554.

S. 1329—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain Indian lands necessary for reservoir purposes in connection with the Blackfeet Indian reclamation project.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Indian Affairs, 554.—Reported back (S. Rept. 208), 6038.—Debated and passed Senate, 7600.—Referred to House Committee on Indian Affairs, 7703.

S. 1330—For the relief of V. E. Schermerhorn, E. C. Caley, G. W. Campbell, and Philip Hudspeth.
Mr. Curtis: Committee on Claims, 554.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 114), 3296.—Amended and passed Senate, 3562.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3661.

S. 1331—Donating captured cannons and unloaded projectiles to the city of Chapman, Kans., for county high school.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 554.

S. 1332—For the relief of Elizabeth Dickson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 554.

S. 1333—Granting a pension to Charles Baxter.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 554.

S. 1334—Granting a pension to Matilda McDowell.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 554.

S. 1335—Granting a pension to Charles A. Lauman.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 554.

S. 1336—Granting a pension to Sarah Wilson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 554.

S. 1337—Granting a pension to Carey O. Amsbaugh.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 554.

S. 1338—Granting a pension to Josephine M. Bourke.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 554.

S. 1339—To amend sections 2237 and 2240 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Public Lands, 554.

S. 1340—Granting a pension to Mattie Jackson.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 554.

S. 1341—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of O'Neill, Nebr., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Military Affairs, 554.

S. 1342—Granting a pension to Harvey Hill.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Pensions, 554.

S. 1343—Fixing the term of service of Welton W. Pratt during the Civil War.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Military Affairs, 554.

S. 1344—To amend section 224 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to certificates of discharge.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Military Affairs, 554.

S. 1345—For the relief of William E. Moses.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Public Lands, 554.

S. 1346—Providing for the refund of certain duties incorrectly collected on cutch.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Finance, 554.

S. 1347—For the allowance of certain claims for difference in pay growing out of service in the Navy, as reported by the Court of Claims.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Claims, 554.

S. 1348—For the relief of Elizabeth H. Rice.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Claims, 554.

S. 1349—To amend an act entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," and so forth.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Foreign Relations, 554.

S. 1350—Conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, consider, and adjudicate claims which the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Claims, 554.

S. 1351—Establishing standard grades of naval stores, preventing deception in transactions in naval stores, regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes.
Mr. Harrison; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 554.

S. 1352—Legalizing the issuance of free transportation and service to eleemosynary institutions and charitable organizations.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on the District of Columbia, 554.

S. 1353—For the relief of the McClintic-Marshall Construction Co.
Mr. Knox; Committee on Claims, 554.

S. 1354—Granting an increase of pension to David L. Armstrong.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 554.

S. 1355—Granting an increase of pension to Storm T. Roberts.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 554.

S. 1356—For the relief of Patrick Savage.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Naval Affairs, 554.—Reported back adversely and indefinitely postponed, 6873.

S. 1357—Granting a pension to John McCary.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Pensions, 554.

S. 1358—Providing for an additional judge for the northern district of California.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on the Judiciary, 554.—Reported back (S. Rept. 58), 2049.—Debated and passed Senate, 2151.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 2279.

S. 1359—To amend an act approved Nov. 21, 1918, entitled "An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the purposes of the act entitled 'An act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products, and for other purposes,'" and also an act entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved Aug. 10, 1917.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on the Judiciary, 554.

S. 1360—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse to permit the exportation of any work of art purporting to be a gift made by an individual or organization to a foreign nation or municipality, unless by consent of the Secretary of State.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on the Library, 554.

S. 1361—Further extending the time for the commencement and completion of the bridge or bridges authorized by an act entitled "An act to amend an act to authorize the Dauphin Island Railway & Harbor Co., its successors or assigns, to construct and maintain a bridge or bridges or viaducts across the water between the mainland, at or near Cedar Point, and Dauphin Island, both Little and Big; also to dredge a channel from the deep waters of Mobile Bay into Dauphin Bay; also to construct and maintain docks and wharves along both Little and Big Dauphin Islands," approved June 18, 1912, as extended by an act approved June 30, 1916.
Mr. Underwood; Committee on Commerce, 554.—Reported back (S. Rept. 59), 2084.—Passed Senate, 2084.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2279.—Committee discharged from further consideration of, 3179.—Amended and passed House, 3179.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 3236.—Examined and signed, 3431, 3464.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 34], 3769.

S. 1362—To authorize Hiram I. Sage, a citizen of Baldwin County, Ala., to construct and maintain a bridge across the Perdido River at Nunez Ferry.
Mr. Underwood; Committee on Commerce, 554.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 30), 1493.—Passed Senate, 1493.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1604.—Reported back (H. Rept. 136), 2977.—Debated and passed House, 4217, 4463.—Examined and signed, 4816, 4819.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 46], 5776.

S. 1363—Authorizing the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Snake River about 3 miles above its confluence with the Columbia River, near Pasco, Wash.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Commerce, 554.

S. 1364—Authorizing the Secretary of War to make donation of a captured German cannon and cannon balls to the city of Hoquiam, Wash.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Military Affairs, 554.

S. 1365—To repeal sections 630, 800, and 906 of the war-revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Finance, 554.

S. 1366—Granting an increase of pension to John E. Clark.
Mr. Poindexter: Committee on Pensions, 554.

S. 1367—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bangor, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Military Affairs, 554.

S. 1368—Granting an increase of pension to Oliver L. Bell.
Mr. Ball; Committee on Pensions, 554.

S. 1369—To regulate the height, area, and use of buildings in the District of Columbia and to create a zoning commission, and for other purposes.
Mr. Calder; Committee on the District of Columbia, 554.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 87), 2577.—Debated, 3558.—Indefinitely postponed, 7318.

S. 1370—To abolish the office of the Comptroller of the Currency and transfer the functions thereof to the Federal Reserve Board.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Banking and Currency, 554.

S. 1371—Providing for the purchase of a site and erection of a public building thereon at Donaldsonville, Ascension Parish, La.
Mr. Gay; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 554.

S. 1372—Providing for the purchase of a site and erection of a public building thereon at Plaquemine, Iberville, Parish, La.
Mr. Gay; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 554.

S. 1373—To amend the Articles of War.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 636.—Reported back (S. Rept. 10), 725.—Debated and passed Senate, 2051, 2052.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 2199.—Committee discharged, debated, amended, and passed House, 7975–7980.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 8117.—Examined and signed, 8263.

S. 1374—For the relief of Stephen A. Winchell.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Military Affairs, 636.—Reported back (S. Rept. 274), 7749.

S. 1375—For the relief of Catherine Grace.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Claims, 636.—Reported back (S. Rept. 54), 1783.—Passed Senate, 3428.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3516.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 336), 5816.

S. 1376—To create an auxiliary Engineer Corps in the United States Army for duty on works of public improvement.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Commerce, 673.

S. 1377—For the relief of Amherst W. Barber.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Claims, 672.—Reported back (S. Rept. 45), 1783.—Passed Senate, 2151.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 2279.—Reported back (H. Rept. 125), 2854.—Debated, 6363.—Passed House, 7466.—Examined and signed, 7607, 7619.—Became a law without President's approval [Private, No. 5], 8413.

S. 1378—To authorize the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey to construct a bridge across the navigable waters of Newark Bay, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Commerce, 672.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 20) and agreed to, 1370.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2164.—Reported back (H. Rept. 80).—Passed House, 3174–3175.—Examined and signed, 3431, 3465.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 35], 3761.

S. 1379—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Marengo, Ind., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. New; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1380—Granting a pension to Mary E. Hagedorn.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 672.

S. 1381—Granting pensions to certain soldiers and widows of deceased soldiers of the Utah Territorial Militia who served in the Indian wars in Utah Territory, and to amend the act approved Mar. 4, 1917, entitled "An act to pension the survivors of certain Indian wars from Jan. 1, 1859, to January, 1891, inclusive, and for other purposes."
Mr. King; Committee on Pensions, 672.

S. 1382—Granting an increase of pension to Melvin G. Harmer.
Mr. King; Committee on Pensions, 672.

S. 1383—To amend section 4 of the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, as amended June 18, 1910.
Mr. Henderson; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 672.

S. 1384—For the relief of George W. Samson.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1385—To donate war trophies to the city of St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1386—Granting a pension to Sarah J. Strout.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Pensions, 672.

S. 1387—Granting a pension to Walter White.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Pensions, 672.

S. 1388—To correct the military record of John L. O'Mara and grant him an honorable discharge.
Mr. Knox; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1389—For the relief of Jacob Swartz.
Mr. Knox; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1390—Authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to each of the several county seats in the State of Utah captured German cannon, cannon balls or shells, and gun carriages, condemned United States cannon, cannon balls and shells, or gun carriages.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1391—To add certain lands to the Sequoia National Park, Calif., and to change the name of said peak to Roosevelt National Park.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Public Lands, 672.

S. 1392—For the relief of Capt. S. M. Neisser, United States Army, retired.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1393—Granting a pension to James W. Wilson.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Pensions, 672.

S. 1394—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Dority.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Pensions, 672.

S. 1395—Granting an increase of pension to Frederick Gunther.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Pensions, 672.

S. 1396—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Newberry, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1397—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Orangeburg, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1398—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Pickens, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1399—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Spartanburg, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1400—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of St. Matthews, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1401—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sumter, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1402—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Salnda, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1403—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of St. George, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1404—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of York, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1405—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Walhalla, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1406—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Darlington, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1407—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of McCormick, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1408—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Moncks Corner, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1409—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ridgeland, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1410—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of York, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1411—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Walterboro, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1412—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Winnsboro, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1413—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Union, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1414—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Florence, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1415—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Georgetown, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1416—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Dillon, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1417—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Gaffney, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1418—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Greenville, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1419—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Greenwood, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1420—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hampton, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1421—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Edgefield, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1422—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kingstree, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1423—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Laurens, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1424—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lexington, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1425—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lancaster, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1426—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Manning, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1427—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Marion, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1428—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Anderson, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1429—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Allendale, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1430—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bamberg, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1431—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Barnwell, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1432—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Beaufort, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1433—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bennettsville, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1434—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bishopville, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1435—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Abbeville, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 672.

S. 1436—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Camden, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 673.

S. 1437—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Charleston, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 673.

S. 1438—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Chester, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 673.

S. 1439—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Chesterfield, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 673.

S. 1440—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Columbia, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 673.

S. 1441—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Conway, S. C., one captured German cannon.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 673.

S. 1442—To provide for the establishment of a national employment system and for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such system, and to regulate the expenditure of moneys that shall be appropriated for such purposes.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Education and Labor, 726.

S. 1443—To amend section 81 of chapter 321, volume 35, part 1, public laws, relating to the naturalization of aliens.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on the Judiciary, 726.

S. 1444—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States, and establishing the Bureau of Naturalization," approved June 29, 1906.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on the Judiciary, 726.

S. 1445—To equalize the effects of an act approved Mar. 4, 1915, entitled "An act to provide for recognizing the services of certain officers of the Army and Navy in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal."
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Interoceanic Canals, 726.

S. 1446—For the relief of Ellen M. Willey.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Naval Affairs, 726.

S. 1447—To correct the naval record of Fred C. Konrad.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Naval Affairs, 726.—Reported back (S. Rept. 143), 3668.—Passed Senate, 5013.—Referred to House Committee on Naval Affairs, 5109.

S. 1448—For the relief of Jacob Nice.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 726.—Reported back (S. Rept. 183), 5286.

S. 1449—For the relief of Charles Raudenbush.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 726.

S. 1450—To correct the military record of John L. McGregor.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 726.

S. 1451—For the relief of William Thomas Winstanley.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 726.

S. 1452—For the relief of Christian M. Otto.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 726.

S. 1453—For the relief of Adolph F. Hitchler.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 726.

S. 1454—For the relief of John F. Kelly.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 726.

S. 1455—For the relief of John L. O'Mara.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 726.

S. 1456—For the relief of Rinald Bros., of Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Claims, 726.—Reported back (S. Rept. 128), 3388.—Passed Senate, 3563.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3662.

S. 1457—For the relief of Joseph W. Skill.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Claims, 726.

S. 1458—For the relief of Sylvester Bonnaffon, jr.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Claims, 726.

S. 1459—For the relief of the estate of David B. Landis, deceased, and the estate of Jacob F. Sheaffer, deceased.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Claims, 726.

S. 1460—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Kate Reaney Zeiss, administratrix of William B. Reaney, survivor of Thomas Reaney and Samuel Archbold, against the United States.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Claims, 726.

S. 1461—For the relief of Morris Dietrich.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Claims, 726.

S. 1462—For the relief of Rose McIlwain.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Claims, 726.

S. 1463—Granting a pension to Cornelius Branning.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 726.

S. 1464—Granting a pension to Cornelius Branning.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 726.

S. 1465—Granting a pension to Milton M. Lile.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 726.

S. 1466—Granting a pension to George H. Hauf.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 726.

S. 1467—Granting a pension to Julia A. Hoffner.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 726.

S. 1468—Granting an increase of pension to Florence B. Eldred.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Pensions, 726.

S. 1469—To create a Federal home loan board and home loan banks for the purpose of aiding in financing the construction of homes.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Banking and Currency, 727.

S. 1470—To donate war trophies to the States of Arizona.
Br. Ashurst; Committee on Military Affairs, 727.

S. 1471—Authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to each of the several county seats in the State of Mississippi captured German cannons, cannon balls, or shells, and gun carriages, condemned United States cannons, cannon balls, or shells, and gun carriages.
Mr. Harrison; Committee on Military Affairs, 727.

S. 1472—To prohibit immigration for a period of five years, and for other purposes.
Mr. Harrison; Committee on Immigration, 727.

S. 1473—Granting pensions to certain members of the former Life-Saving Service.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Commerce, 727.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 169), 4822.—Amended and passed Senate, 5016–17.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5109.

S. 1474—For the relief of Richard J. Easton.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Naval Affairs, 727.

S. 1475—To reimburse the estate of Gen. George Washington for certain lands of his in the State of Ohio, lost by conflicting grants made under the authority of the United States.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Private Land Claims, 727.

S. 1476—Providing for the improvement of the roadway from the railroad depot at Fredericksburg, Va., to the national cemetery near Fredericksburg.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Military Affairs, 727.

S. 1477—To establish the Fredericksburg and Adjacent National Battlefields Memorial Park, in the State of Virginia.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Military Affairs, 727.

S. 1478—For the relief of W. T. Brogdon.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Claims, 727.

S. 1479—For the relief of the estate of Moses M. Bane.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Claims, 747.—Reported back (S. Rept. 39), 1634.—Passed Senate, 5090.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 5815.

S. 1480—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Edward I. Gallagher, administrator of Charles Gallagher, deceased.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Claims, 727.

S. 1481—To execute the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the heirs of William Pollock, deceased.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Claims, 727.

S. 1482—For the relief of E. Scott Arrington.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Claims, 727.

S. 1483—For the relief of Ida Banks.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Claims, 727.

S. 1484—For the relief of William Allman and others.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Claims, 727.

S. 1485—Granting a pension to Elmer E. Dickey.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1486—Granting an increase of pension to Grace Boggs.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1487—Granting an increase of pension to Susan Riley.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1488—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Turner.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1489—Granting a pension to George E. Harrison.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1490—Granting a pension to Roland B. Horsley.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1491—Granting a pension to R. H. Catlett.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1492—Granting a pension to Joseph H. Mayo.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1493—Granting an increase of pension to Oliver J. Johnson.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1494—Granting a pension to James Mickian.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1495—Granting a pension to Floyd B. Daugherty.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1496—Granting an increase of pension to Sophie M. Walker.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1497—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah Rebecca (Taylor) Jones.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1498—Granting a pension to James W. Ruffin.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1499—For the relief of John McGovern.
Mr. Beckham; Committee on Military Affairs, 727.

S. 1500—Granting an increase of pension to Leo V. Burchetts.
Mr. Beckham; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1501—Granting a pension to Arabella G. Walker.
Mr. Beckham; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1502—Granting a pension to Benjamin F. Evans.
Mr. Beckham; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1503—Granting an increase of pension to Jennie Y. Featherston.
Mr. Beckham; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1504—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel F. Kelly.
Mr. Beckham; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1505—Granting an increase of pension to Breckenridge Wash.
Mr. Beckham; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1506—Granting an increase of pension to William W. Ferguson.
Mr. Beckham; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1507—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac W. Durham.
Mr. Beckham; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1508—Granting an increase of pension to David Britton.
Mr. Beckham; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1509—Granting an increase of pension to Harlin L. Clark.
Mr. Beckham; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1510—Granting an increase of pension to Albert L. Newland.
Mr. Beckham; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1511—Granting a pension to W. H. Odum.
Mr. Beckham; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1512—Granting a pension to James L. Graham.
Mr. Beckham; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1513—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Gibbons.
Mr. Beckham; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1514—Granting a pension to Charles William Vogler.
Mr. Beckham; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1515—To amend section 1 of the act entitled "An act to exclude and expel from the United States aliens who are members of the anarchistic and similar classes," approved Oct. 16, 1918.
Mr. King; Committee on the Judiciary, 727.

S. 1516—For the regulation and improvement of grazing on the public lands, and for other purposes.
Mr. King; Committee on Public Lands, 727.

S. 1517—To amend or correct the commission issued to Ansel Griggs Wineman.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Military Affairs, 727.

S. 1518—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Breau.
Mr. Dillingham; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1519—Making appropriations for expenses incurred under the treaty of Washington.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Foreign Relations, 727.

S. 1520—Granting an increase of pension to Matthias V. Bridges.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Pensions, 727.

S. 1521—Authorizing the Cowlitz Tribe of Indians, residing in the State of Washington, to submit claims to the Court of Claims.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Indian Affairs, 727.

S. 1522—Granting a pension to Marius Thomsen.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 779.

S. 1523—For the relief of the heirs of Joseph F. Mitchell.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Claims, 780.

S. 1524—Donating captured cannons and unloaded projectiles to the city of Cawker City, Kans.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Military Affairs, 780.

S. 1525—To donate one captured cannon to Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Military Affairs, 780.

S. 1526—Granting a pension to Edward Piero.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Pensions, 780.

S. 1527—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Boutte.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Pensions, 780.

S. 1528—Granting an increase of pension to Frederick R. Radebaugh.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Pensions, 780.

S. 1529—Granting a pension to Rice M. Hughes.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Pensions, 780.

S. 1530—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the municipality of Martin, Tenn., captured German cannons and cannon balls or shells.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 780.

S. 1531—Granting a pension to Mary E. Martin.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 780.

S. 1532—Directing delivery of State war-service records to the States requesting same.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Military Affairs, 780.

S. 1533—For the relief of Anna M. Tobin, independent executrix of the estate of Frank R. Tobin, deceased.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Claims, 780.

S. 1534—To amend an act entitled "An act to pension the survivors of certain Indian wars from Jan. 1, 1859, to January, 1891, inclusive, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 4, 1917.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Pensions, 780.

S. 1535—To amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act to pension the survivors of certain Indian wars from Jan. 1, 1859, to January, 1891, inclusive, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 4, 1917.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Pensions, 780.

S. 1536—To establish and promote civic, social, and health extension education.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Education and Labor, 892.

S. 1537—Referring claim of Fred Hartel and others to the Court of Claims.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Claims, 892.

S. 1538—For the relief of J. C. Garrett.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Military Affairs, 892.

S. 1539—For the relief of D. C. Darroch.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Military Affairs, 892.

S. 1540—For the relief of George K. Kitchen.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Military Affairs, 892.

S. 1541—To amend section 3929, Revised Statutes, relating to exclusion of fraudulent devices and lottery paraphernalia from the mails.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 892.

S. 1542—To amend section 215, act of Mar. 4, 1909 (Criminal Code), penalizing fraudulent use of the mails.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 892.

S. 1543—To amend section 213, act of Mar. 4, 1909 (Criminal Code), affixing penalties for use of mails in connection with fraudulent devices and lottery paraphernalia.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 892.

S. 1544—To amend section 4041, Revised Statutes, enabling Postmaster General to forbid payments of postal money orders in connection with the exclusion of fraudulent devices and lottery paraphernalia from the mails.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 892.

S. 1545—For the relief of John Horgan.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Claims, 892.

S. 1546—For the relief of Katie Norvall.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Claims, 892.—Reported back, 3607.—Debated, 3797.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 4200.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 4242.

S. 1547—For the relief of George Killeen.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Claims, 892.

S. 1548—For the relief of Augusta Reiter.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Claims, 892.

S. 1549—For the relief of Mary Jordan.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Claims, 892.

S. 1550—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make necessary surveys and provide plans for the construction and maintenance of an irrigation and colonization system in the States of California and Nevada, to be known as the "Tahoe reclamation system," and to provide farms and employment for returned soldiers and sailors, and appropriating funds for the same.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Public Lands, 892.

S. 1551—To amend an act approved Mar. 3, 1891, incorporating the National Conservatory of Music of America.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on the Judiciary, 892.

S. 1552—Granting a pension to Kate E. LeVelley.
Mr. Dillingham; Committee on Pensions, 892.

S. 1553—To enable the Government to carry out the recommendations of the committees in Congress and to establish a home or homes for the aged and infirm colored people and working girls, and to establish an industrial farm and to aid the people who must move from the alleys in the District of Columbia, and to provide work for the colored youth during the summer vacation, and to provide work for the returning colored soldiers.
Mr. McNary; Committee on the District of Columbia, 892.

S. 1554—Authorizing the Secretary of War to grant German war relics to the city of Lawrenceburg, Ind.
Mr. New; Committee on Military Affairs, 892.

S. 1555—To establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Idaho.
Mr. Nugent; Committee on Fisheries, 892.

S. 1556—To donate war trophies to the State of Idaho.
Mr. Nugent; Committee on Military Affairs, 892.

S. 1557—Providing for extra pay for cadet aviators.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 892.

S. 1558—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from the Treasury a certain sum of the permanent fund of the Chippewas of Minnesota now on deposit therein to their credit.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Indian Affairs, 892.

S. 1559—Granting a pension to Harold A. Salisbury.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Pensions, 892.

S. 1560—For the relief of James S. Huntington.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 892.

S. 1561—For the relief of Ralph Parsons.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 892.

S. 1562—For the relief of Edward Stewart.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 892.

S. 1563—For the relief of Thomas Huggins.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 892.

S. 1564—For the relief of Adam Culp.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 892.

S. 1565—For the relief of John Dalton.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 892.

S. 1566—For the relief of Willson Douglass.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 892.

S. 1567—To amend section 4 of the act of June 29, 1906, as amended by the act of May 9, 1918, relative to the naturalization of aliens serving in the forces of the Allies during the present war.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Immigration, 892.

S. 1568—Granting an increase of pension to Almon G. Warren.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Pensions, 892.

S. 1569—Granting an increase of pension to Elbridge L. Orbeton.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Pensions, 892.

S. 1570—For the relief of V. E. Schermerhorn, E. C. Caley, G. W. Campbell, and Philip Hudspeth.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Claims, 892.

S. 1571—To amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, as amended by section 7 of the act entitled "An act to create a commerce court and to amend the act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved Feb. 4, 1887, as heretofore amended, and for other purposes," approved June 18, 1910.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 892.

S. 1572—Granting a pension to Amanda M. Haner.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1573—Granting an increase of pension to Martin Parker.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1574—Granting an increase of pension to Fermon L. Botkin.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1575—Granting an increase of pension to Maria Love.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1576—Granting a pension to Julia McMains.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1577—Granting an increase of pension to Milton S. Harvey.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1578—Granting a pension to John T. Peet.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1579—Granting a pension to Sarah A. Walker.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1580—Granting a pension to Mary A. Hanks.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1581—Granting a pension to Hannah Vandenburg.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1582—Granting a pension to Elvisa Fightner.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1583—Granting a pension to Mary M. Billings.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1584—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel C. Roach.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1585—Granting a pension to John T. Peet.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1586—Granting a pension to Jennie Y. Brandon.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1587—Granting a pension to Hannah F. Taylor.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1588—Granting a pension to Nancy E. Baskins.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1589—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Baker.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1590—Granting a pension to Marcia R. Ainsworth.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1591—Granting an increase of pension to Ada J. Bevelle.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1592—Granting a pension to Mary F. Brown.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1593—Granting an increase of pension to Emma J. Bratton.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1594—Granting a pension to Sadie Jane Hodges.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1595—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret Hamilton.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1596—Granting a pension to Mary Jane Thomas.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1597—Granting a pension to Mary F. Robinson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1598—Granting a pension to Isadora Richardson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1599—Granting a pension to Josephine Mater Roberds.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1600—Granting a pension to Julia Rumbley.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1601—Granting an increase of pension of Sarah E. Gee.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1602—Granting a pension to Susan J. St. John.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1603—Granting a pension to Emma Ervin.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1604—Granting a pension to Mary Ann Leahey.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1605—Granting a pension to Eliza Jane Mayabb.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1606—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Stover.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1607—Granting a pension to Catherine Stapleton.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1608—Granting a pension to Nancy K. Sadler.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1609—Granting a pension to Mary Ellen Saunders.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1610—Granting a pension to Clara C. Watson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1611—Granting an increase of pension to Sylvia McDevitt.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1612—Granting an increase of pension to Elvina Kelly.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1613—Granting a pension to Malinda Kinlston.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1614—Granting a pension to Margaret E. Hutchinson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1615—Granting an increase of pension to Lottie L. Matthews.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1616—Granting an increase of pension to James L. Lamar.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1617—Granting a pension to Mary C. Thompson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1618—Granting an increase of pension to Amanda Wintermote.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1619—Granting an increase of pension to De Witt C. Callen.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1620—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Piele.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1621—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. Wilson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1622—Granting a pension to Mary Alcinda Wingert.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1623—Granting an increase of pension to Samantha O. Andrews.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1624—Granting an increase of pension to Mrs. A. J. Park.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1625—Granting an increase of pension to Alice M. Pike.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1626—Granting a pension to Willard O. Bennett.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1627—Granting a pension to Cassie Norman.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1628—Granting a pension to Ada Sloan.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1629—Granting an increase of pension to John M. Kennedy.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1630—Granting a pension to Henry Lewis Johnson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1631—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel E. Winfield.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1632—Granting an increase of pension to Morton A. Pratt.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1633—Granting an increase of pension to Reuben Waller.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1634—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel E. Bush.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1635—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Hicks.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1636—Granting an increase of pension to H. Mott.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1637—For the relief of Albert H. Campbell.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 893.—Reported back (S. Rept. 109), 3213.—Amended and passed Senate, 3562.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 3661.

S. 1638—For the relief of Elijah W. Penny.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 893.

S. 1639—To establish the military record of Marshall M. Pool.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Military Affairs, 893.

S. 1640—Granting a pension to Melville L. McCorison.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Pensions, 893.

S. 1641—Requiring all public-building bills to be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for investigation and report as to whether proposed buildings and sites are needed and the expenditure justified and as to the lowest cost at which buildings found necessary may be erected with economy and efficiency.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 893.

S. 1642—To provide for a division of municipal research and reference in the Bureau of the Census, Department of the Interior.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on the Census, 893.

S. 1643—For the relief of the heirs of Dr. James Gower, deceased.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Claims, 893.

S. 1644—For the relief of Roberdeau Buchanan, administrator de bonis non of McKean Buchanan, deceased.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Claims, 893.

S. 1645—For the relief of the heirs of Thomas J. Powell, deceased.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Claims, 893.

S. 1646—For the relief of A. H. Rebentish.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Claims, 893.

S. 1647—For the relief of Mary E. Ayres.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Claims, 893.

S. 1648—For the relief of Wynona Ambrose Dixon.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Claims, 893.

S. 1649—For the relief of the estate of Henry Ware, deceased.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Claims, 893.

S. 1650—For the relief of the estate of Lemuel Thomas, deceased.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Claims, 893.

S. 1651—Providing for the construction of a Pacific cable, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Commerce, 953.

S. 1652—To provide for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of a free zone in the port of Boston, Mass., and for other purposes.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Commerce, 953.

S. 1653—To amend the act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provisions for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 953.

S. 1654—Regulating the salaries of Army field clerks, and for other purposes.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 953.

S. 1655—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the memorial committee of the Glasgow (Mont.) Chamber of Commerce one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Military Affairs, 953.

S. 1656—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the council of national defense of Montana 25 German cannons.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Military Affairs, 953.

S. 1657—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Red Lodge Chamber of Commerce, Red Lodge, Mont., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Military Affairs, 953.

S. 1658—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the committee on monuments, Fort Benton, Mont., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Military Affairs, 953.

S. 1659—To relieve Congress from the adjudication of private claims against the Government.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on the Judiciary, 953.

S. 1660—To provide a division of tuberculosis in, and an advisory council for, the United States Public Health Service, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, 953.—Reported back (S. Rept. 147), 4143.—Debated, 4202, 4203.

S. 1661—For the relief of Maj. Ellis B. Miller.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Military Affairs, 953.—Reference changed to Committee on Naval Affairs, 1132.

S 1662—Providing additional compensation to certain employees of the Post Office Department for overtime service.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 953.

S. 1663—To fix the salary of the United States district attorney for the eastern district of Michigan.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on the Judiciary, 953.

S. 1664—Granting an increase of pension to Michael Pletcher.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 953.

S. 1665—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a suitable site and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building for the use and accommodation of the post office and other governmental offices, at Canton, Ohio, at a cost not to exceed $600,000, and to sell the present building and site.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 953.

S. 1666—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Critchette.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 953.

S. 1667—For the relief of Godfried Ziegler.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Claims, 953.

S. 1668—Granting an increase of pension to James B. Smith.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Pensions, 953.

S. 1669—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Rogers.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Pensions, 953.

S. 1670—For the relief of the Arundel Sand & Gravel Co.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Claims, 953.—Reported back (S. Rept. 53), 1783.—Debated, 3428–29.—Passed Senate, 3929.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3979.

S. 1671—For the relief of the Eastern Transportation Co.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Claims, 953.

S. 1672—To amend the act of August 29, 1916.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Naval Affairs, 953.—Reported back adversely and indefinitely postponed, 3922.

S. 1673—For the relief of the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1012.

S. 1674—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Bastin.
Mr. Beckham; Committee on Pensions, 1012.

S. 1675—To establish the National Chamber of Agriculture for the purpose of promoting the equitable distribution of farm products.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 1012.

S. 1676—To provide for the settlement, registration, transfer, and assurance of titles to land, and to designate a court of land registration, with jurisdiction for said purposes, in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1012.

S. 1677—To increase the utility of the postal savings bank, to encourage savings among the people, and to secure the largest returns for such savings consistent with adequate security.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 1012.

S. 1678—To create a national rural credit society for the purpose of promoting agricultural credit, of devising forms of obligations eligible for rediscount at Federal reserve banks, and acceptable as security for Federal deposits, of acting as fiscal agent for the United States Government, and of establishing a suitable form of investment for postal savings bank funds, trust funds in possession of United States courts or departments, and time deposits in national banks.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1012.

S. 1679—To establish a landschaft system of rural credit in the United States.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1012.

S. 1680—To provide for the establishment of national cooperative banking associations.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1012.

S. 1681—To provide for the establishment of national cooperative rural banking associations.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1012.

S. 1682—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Canton, S. Dak.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1012.

S. 1683—To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved Sept. 2, 1914, and for other purposes.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Finance, 1013.

S. 1684—Authorizing the President to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint Irvin Edward Kenter, late a major in the Infantry of the United States Army, a major in the Infantry on the retired list, and increasing the retired list by one for the purposes of this act.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Military Affairs, 1013.

S. 1685—For the relief of John C. Hesse.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Military Affairs, 1013.

S. 1686—To protect the Government of the United States of America, its national emblem, its securities and obligations, and its military and naval forces.
Mr. King; Committee on the Judiciary, 1013.

S. 1687—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Department of Utah, Grand Army of the Republic, one German machine gun.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Military Affairs, 1013.

S. 1688—For the relief of the estate of Arthur F. Clift, deceased.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Claims, 1013.

S. 1689—For the relief of the widow of W. J. S. Stewart.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Claims, 1013.

S. 1690—Granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Tibbets.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Pensions, 1013.

S. 1691—Granting an increase of pension to Cornelia A. Nickels.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Pensions, 1013.

S. 1692—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth E. Baker.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Pensions, 1013.

S. 1693—To establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Georgia.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Fisheries, 1013.

S. 1694—Providing for the refund of taxes collected for stamp tax on certain policies under the emergency tax act of Oct. 22, 1914, under the proviso to which act such policies were exempt.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Claims, 1148.—Reported back (S. Rept. 49), 1783.—Passed Senate, 2148–2149.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 2279.—Reported back (H. Rept. 330), 5756.

S. 1695—Validating certain homestead entries.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 1148.

S. 1696—Providing for enlarged homesteads in forest reserves and for additional homesteads.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 1148.

S. 1697—To amend section 3928 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 1148.

S. 1698—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in certain cases to missionary or religious organizations.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1148.

S. 1699—For the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, 1148.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 99), 3017.

S. 1700—To authorize corporations organized in the District of Columbia to change their names.
Mr. New; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1148.

S. 1701—Granting an increase of pension to William S. Young.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1702—Granting an increase of pension to George Milholland.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1703—Granting a pension to William R. Gilespie.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1704—Granting an increase of pension to William Young.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1705—Granting a pension to Charles J. McFadden.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1706—Granting an increase of pension to George W. McMahan.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1707—Granting an increase of pension to William D. Thompson.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1708—Granting a pension to Susan A. Hickman.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1709—Granting a pension to Edgar L. Thompson.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1710—Granting an increase of pension to Amanda J. Hunt.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1711—Granting an increase of pension to James Anderson.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1712—Granting an increase of pension to James T. Brown.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1713—Granting an increase of pension to Anderson Ward.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1714—Granting a pension to Schuyler C. Jackson.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1715—Granting an increase of pension to John M. Caulfield.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1716—Granting an increase of pension to Richard Dobson.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1717—Granting an increase of pension to William McCory.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1718—Granting a pension to James K. Waltermire.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1719—To establish an additional fish-cultural station in the State of Michigan.
Mr. Newberry; Committee on Fisheries, 1148.

S. 1720—To declare unlawful associations purposing by physical force, violence, or injury to bring about any governmental, social, industrial, or economic change in the United States, and prescribing punishment for persons engaged in the activities of such associations, and for other purposes.
Mr. King; Committee on the Judiciary, 1148.

S. 1721—For the relief of Jennie Garrett.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Military Affairs, 1148.

S. 1722—For the relief of Watson B. Dickerman, administrator of the estate of Charles Backman, deceased.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 1148.—Reported back (S. Rept. 72), 2397.—Debated, 4199.

S. 1723—Granting a pension to Helen A. Bull.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1724—Granting a pension to Rudolph Allmers.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1725—Granting a pension to Fanny Wood Arnold.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1726—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and of wars other than the Civil War, and to certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 1148.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 86), 2577.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 5012–5013.—Referred to House Committee on Pensions, 5109.

S. 1727—Granting an increase of pension to J. W. Parmenter.
Mr. Dillingham; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1728—Granting a pension to Abbie Holbrook.
Mr. Dillingham; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1729—Permitting minors of the age of 18 years or over to make homestead entry or other entry of the public lands of the United States.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 1148.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 78), 2518.—Amended and passed Senate, 3557.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 3661.—Reported back (H. Rept. 257), 4229.—Debated, 5466.

S. 1730—To amend an act entitled "An act providing for the transfer of forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture," approved February 1, 1905.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 1148.

S. 1731—For the relief of Thomas Smith.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Military Affairs, 1148.

S. 1732—For the relief of Hannah Nelson Lundegren.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Claims, 1148.

S. 1733—For the relief of George R. Campbell, Milton B. Germond, and Walter D. Long.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Claims, 1148.

S. 1734—Granting an increase of pension to Patrick G. Conley.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1735—To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved Sept. 2, 1914, and an act in amendment thereto approved Oct. 6, 1917.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Finance, 1148.

S. 1736—Granting an increase of pension to Ira N. Levalley.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions, 1148.

S. 1737—To grant rank to the Army Nurse Corps, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 1148.

S. 1738—For the relief of Otis C. Mooney.
Mr. Keyes; Committee on Military Affairs, 1148.

S. 1739—For the relief of Joel J. Booth.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 1148.—Reported back adversely and indefinitely postponed (S. Rept. 309), 8806.

S. 1740—For the relief of James L. Wallace, his heirs or assigns.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Indian Depredations, 1148.

S. 1741—To reinstate Frederick J. Birkett as third lieutenant in the United States Revenue-Cutter Service.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Commerce, 1148.

S. 1742—To correct the naval record of Reuben E. Lawrence.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1148.—Reported back adversely (S. Rept. 281) and indefinitely postponed, 7737.

S. 1743—For the relief of Matthew McDonald.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1148.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 259), 6702.—Passed Senate, 7878.—Referred to House Committee on Naval Affairs, 7970.

S. 1744—For the relief of Lou Jahn.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Claims, 1148.

S. 1745—For the relief of David H. Fay.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Claims, 1148.

S. 1746—For the relief of William H. Manning.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Claims, 1148.

S. 1747—For the relief of the estate of John McQuiddy, deceased.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Claims, 1148.

S. 1748—For the relief of W. E. Thomas.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Claims, 1148.

S. 1749—For the relief of the heirs of Daniel W. Boutwell.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Claims, 1148.

S. 1750—For the relief of Mary E. Woodward.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Claims, 1148.

S. 1751—For the relief of R. W. Branson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Claims, 1148.

S. 1752—For the relief of James Ferrell.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Claims, 1148.

S. 1753—For the relief of the heirs of Thomas N. Stinson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Claims, 1148.

S. 1754—For the relief of Jacob Samuel Weaver.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Claims, 1148.

S. 1755—For the relief of Charles Rayfield.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 1148.

S. 1756—For the relief of William H. Dooley.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 1148.

S. 1757—For the relief of Charles Dade.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 1148.

S. 1758—For the relief of John A. Clark.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 1148.

S. 1759—To correct the military record of James H. Painter.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 1148.

S. 1760—To remove the charge of desertion against James R. Smock.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 1148.

S. 1761—For the relief of John Ogden.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 1148.

S. 1762—For the relief of Alfred Rebsamen.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 1148.

S. 1763—To correct the military record of Daniel Elshire.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 1148.

S. 1764—For the relief of Thomas J. Temple.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 1148.

S. 1765—For the relief of William H. Dooley.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 1148.

S. 1766—For the relief of Abner W. Loomis.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 1149.

S. 1767—For the relief of David Porter Haselton.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 1149.

S. 1768—To correct the military record of Thomas Jackson Hanson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 1149.

S. 1769—For the relief of Ira Strickland.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 1149.

S. 1770—For the relief of Henry Wagner.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 1149.

S. 1771—For the relief of Franklin Bannon.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 1149.

S. 1772—For the relief of John C. Hall.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 1149.

S. 1773—For the permanent appointment as commissioned officers of certain noncommissioned officers who were called to active service under temporary commissions as officers between the dates of Apr. 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 1149.

S. 1774—For the relief of Isaac D. Sells.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 1149.

S. 1775—For the relief of Henry W. Daly.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 1149.

S. 1776—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander C. Powell.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1777—Granting a pension to Clifford Welch.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1778—Granting an increase of pension to Archibald T. Lea.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1779—Granting an increase of pension to William Rodgers.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1780—Granting an increase of pension to John J. Smith.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1781—Granting a pension to Mrs. Freddie Gibbons.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1782—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy Gabrilla Anderson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1783—Granting a pension to Henry Weese.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1784—Granting a pension to George A. Noblet.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1785—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander F. Neely.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1786—Granting a pension to William A. Wilburn.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1787—Granting an increase of pension to Silas Clyde Whitcomb.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1788—Granting an increase of pension to Dennis Willard.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1789—Granting an increase of pension to Harrison White.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1790—Granting an increase of pension to James N. Yates.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1791—Granting a pension to John F. Smith.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1792—Granting a pension to Henry Scott.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1793—Granting an increase of pension to Robert F. Shinn.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1794—Granting an increase of pension to Albert G. McQuiddy.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1795—Granting an increase of pension to Amos N. McReynolds.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1796—Granting an increase of pension to John Rogers.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1797—Granting an increase of pension to James B. Rutherford.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1798—Granting an increase of pension to Wesley Rowland.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1799—Granting an increase of pension to Stephen Patterson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1800—Granting an increase of pension to Philip H. Nickelson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1801—Granting an increase of pension to Josiah Wonsettler.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1802—Granting an increase of pension to John P. Williams.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1803—Granting an increase of pension to August Berndt.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1804—Granting a pension to Mary J. Davis.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1805—Granting an increase of pension to Nannie L. Davenport.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1806—Granting a pension to Robert Cook.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1807—Granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Botsford.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1808—Granting an increase of pension to Leander T. Gage.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1809—Granting a pension to Levisa W. Brown.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1810—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Mott.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1811—Granting an increase of pension to Ludwell J. Mosher.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1812—Granting an increase of pension to William C. Moran.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1813—Granting a pension to Hattie W. Hurst.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1814—Granting an increase of pension to Abram A. Raub.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1815—Granting a pension to Julia A. Tucker.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1816—Granting an increase of pension to Henry O. Pixley.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1817—Granting a pension to Marshall Ray.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1818—Granting a pension to Elizabeth E. Bay.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1819—Granting an increase of pension to William B. Brooks.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1820—Granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel K. Kendrick.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1821—Granting a pension to John C. Brewer.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1822—Granting an increase of pension to Harry D. Cessna.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1823—Granting an increase of pension to Peter C. Danforth.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1824—Granting an increase of pension to Austin L. Myers.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1825—Granting an increase of pension to Edward G. Moore.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1826—Granting an increase of pension to Nathan L. Fritts.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1827—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Magann.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1828—Granting an increase of pension to George Stamm, sr.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1829—Granting a pension to Eliza A. Teters.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1830—Granting an increase of pension to Isobel M. Evans.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1831—Granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Stumph.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1832—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph McCoy.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1833—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Wilton.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1834—Granting a pension to Fred Thompson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1835—Granting a pension to Lydia J. Willis.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1836—Granting a pension to Sarah Elmore.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1837—Granting a pension to Victoria Duby.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1838—Granting an increase of pension to Dora A. Dressler.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1839—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel R. Canton.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1840—Granting an increase of pension to Carthenia H. Moore.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1841—Granting an increase of pension to Smith Culler.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1842—Granting a pension to Josephine Ryan Seyffer.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1843—Granting an increase of pension to Swain C. Kindblade.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1844—Granting a pension to Sarah Ann Williamson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1845—Granting a pension to Mary E. Allen.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1846—Granting a pension to Martha E. Hart.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1847—Granting an increase of pension to John S. Wells.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1848—Granting an increase of pension to David H. Bruce.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1849—Granting an increase of pension to George Ketzler.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1850—Granting an increase of pension to John Wesley Jones.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1851—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Culter.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1852—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Cunningham.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1853—Granting an increase of pension to Arba Capron.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1854—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Carroll.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1855—Granting a pension to Mrs. M. A. Campbell.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1856—Granting a pension to Lucy A. Cole.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1857—Granting a pension to Jennie L. Luppie.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1858—Granting an increase of pension to Harriet R. Hoagland.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1859—Granting an increase of pension to Smith Culler.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1860—Granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Cramer.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1861—Granting an increase of pension to Albert S. Cook.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1862—Granting an increase of pension to William T. Cowan.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1863—Granting an increase of pension to John Gibson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1864—Granting an increase of pension to William B. Gray.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1865—Granting a pension to Charles Grunert.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1149.

S. 1866—Granting an increase of pension to William P. Gilbert.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1867—Granting an increase of pension to J. C. Griffith.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1868—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Gunion.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1869—Granting a pension to Henry Johns.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1870—Granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Choat.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1871—Granting a pension to Alexander R. Banks.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1872—Granting a pension to John N. Baker.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1873—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel N. Bridgman.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1874—Granting an increase of pension to Wesley Burford.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1875—Granting an increase of pension to Richard Brookins.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1876—Granting a pension to Frederick Besancon.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1877—Granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Anderson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1878—Granting an increase of pension to Elias Andrew.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1879—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Alexander.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1880—Granting a pension to Lucy Long.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1881—Granting an increase of pension to James S. Ames.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1882—Granting an increase of pension to Justin W. Allen.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1883—Granting an increase of pension to Wiley J. Baldwin, jr.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1884—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Bell.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1885—Granting a pension to William Bruce.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1886—Granting a pension to Joshua Brown.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1887—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Ball.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1888—Granting an increase of pension to David Brown.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1889—Granting an increase of pension to Hugh Brady.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1890—Granting an increase of pension to Allen Brown.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1891—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Baughman.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1892—Granting a pension to Jesse L. Knight.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1893—Granting an increase of pension to James I. Edwards.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1894—Granting an increase of pension to Joshua Puckett.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1895—Granting a pension to William W. Peyton.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1896—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Riggs.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1897—Granting an increase of pension to Frank Rogers.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1898—Granting an increase of Pension to Willis Mills.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1899—Granting a pension to David Mitchell.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1900—Granting a pension to John Mahafa.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1901—Granting an increase of pension to Henry D. Macomber.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1902—Granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Mackey.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1903—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Lesh.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1904—Granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Linn.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1905—Granting a pension to Fred M. Livingston.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1906—Granting a pension to John R. Martin.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1907—Granting an increase of pension to John D. Patterson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1908—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Parks.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1909—Granting a pension to Mary J. Maclary.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1910—Granting a pension to C. P. Ellis.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1911—Granting a pension to Elvira Jarrett.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1912—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Haxton.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1913—Granting an increase of pension to H. E. Wentworth.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1914—Granting a pension to John A. Pryor.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1915—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Adkins.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1916—Granting an increase of pension to Elnathan Wert.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1917—Granting an increase of pension to Stephen Schiedel.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1918—Granting an increase of pension to Cal K. Shoemaker.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1919—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Ash.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1920—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Alyea.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1921—Granting an increase of pension to David B. Owens.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1922—Granting an increase of pension to Lucetta A. Bryant.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1923—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Williams.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1924—Granting an increase of pension to Wesley Loos.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1925—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Sawrey.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1926—Granting an increase of pension to Hiram L. Hooton.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1927—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Booker.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1928—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Melissa Anderson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1929—Granting a pension to Susan A. Cline.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1930—Granting an increase of pension to Hiram F. Stover.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1931—Granting an increase of pension to Ellen Temperance Smith.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1932—Granting an increase of pension to William B. Lawrence.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1933—Granting a pension to Howard Copeland Little.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1934—Granting an increase of pension to Silas J. Warford.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1935—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph J. Bennett.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1936—Granting a pension to Flora E. White.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1937—Granting a pension to John M. Abney.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1938—Granting a pension to Lemuel Abbott.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1939—Granting a pension to George W. Williams.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1940—Granting a pension to Joseph J. Wood.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1941—Granting a pension to Robert E. Longbothom.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1942—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Abeles.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1943—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Snyder.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1944—Granting an increase of pension to John S. Lane.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1945—Granting an increase of pension to David Hood.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1946—Granting a pension to John Cropper.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1947—Granting an increase of pension to William Henthorn.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1948—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob L. Hatton.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1949—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Henry.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1950—Granting a pension to James F. Hargett.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1951—Granting an increase of pension to Jefferson Hurst.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1952—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Harris.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1953—Granting a pension to John W. Hill.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1954—Granting an increase of pension to Jesse L. Pelton.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1955—Granting an increase of pension to Ephriam Briggs.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1956—Granting a pension to William M. Hiett.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1957—Granting a pension to Jesse O. Dobyns.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1958—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Buffum.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1959—Granting an increase of pension to John Brown.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1960—Granting an increase of pension to Erastus Perrine.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1961—Granting an increase of pension to Abram W. Sidwell.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1962—Granting a pension to Walter C. Niccolls.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1963—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Mills.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1964—Granting an increase of pension to James William Alexander.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1965—Granting an increase of pension to Susan Owens.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1150.

S. 1966—Granting a pension to Anna D. Blackford.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1967—Granting an increase of pension to William D. Briggs.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1968—Granting a pension to Samuel B. McMillan.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1969—Granting an increase of pension to John Squires.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1970—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Shawhan.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1971—Granting a pension to Alice Noble.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1972—Granting a pension to Catherine Walker.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1973—Granting a pension to James Wright.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1974—Granting a pension to Sarah Smith.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1975—Granting an increase of pension to Luther H. Smith.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1976—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Shucy.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1977—Granting an increase of pension to Milton Shields.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1978—Granting a pension to Janama Oldham.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1979—Granting an increase of pension to Robert S. Clark.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1980—Granting a pension to Christian R. Barnett.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1981—Granting an increase of pension to William Peterson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1982—Granting a pension to Sarena Doll.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1983—Granting a pension to Carrie L. Rouse.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1984—Granting an increase of pension to George M. Edwards.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1985—Granting an increase of pension to James Jackson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1986—Granting an increase of pension to Ella Laws.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1987—Granting an increase of pension to James Brooks.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1988—Granting an increase of pension to William R. Porter.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1989—Granting an increase of pension to Fernando C. Cash.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1990—Granting an increase of pension to David Tenpenny.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1991—Granting a pension to Sarah Cole.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1992—Granting an increase of pension to Abbott A. Mills.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1993—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Allen.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1994—Granting an increase of pension to Newton A. Mathis.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1995—Granting a pension to Susan A. Lautzenheiser.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1996—Granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Wright.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1997—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Davis.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1998—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis Phenicie.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 1999—Granting an increase of pension to Sylvester L. Duff.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2000—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Yerkes.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2001—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Biddle.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2002—Granting an increase of pension to Miner N. King.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2003—Granting a pension to John J. Smith.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2004—Granting an increase of pension to Eli Avery.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2005—Granting a pension to Emma G. Randall.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2006—Granting a pension to William H. Gage.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2007—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Forrest.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2008—Granting a pension to Julia McKim.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2009—Granting an increase of pension to Frank J. McLaughlin.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2010—Granting a pension to Harvey C. Myers.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2011—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Reitzel.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2012—Granting a pension to John Preston Fairchild.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2013—Granting a pension to Tom Pogue.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2014—Granting an increase of pension to Arthur W. Brittingham.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2015—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred Helm.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2016—Granting an increase of pension to William L. Kessler.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2017—Granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo H. Green.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2018—Granting an increase of pension to Elmer Y. Morris.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2019—Granting a pension to Charlotte Ann Ury.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2020—Granting a pension to Melvina Roberson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2021—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Ross.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2022—Granting an increase of pension to John M. Wandel.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2023—Granting an increase of pension to John R. Merideth.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2024—Granting an increase of pension to Nannie Johnson Veale.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2025—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Huey.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2026—Granting an increase of pension to Albert H. Wood.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2027—Granting a pension to William C. Campbell.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2028—Granting an increase of pension to Ephriam Briggs.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2029—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas White.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2030—Granting a pension to Thomas Jefferson Rothgeb.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2031—Granting a pension to Martha J. Thomas.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2032—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Mercer.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2033—Granting an increase of pension to Luther M. Summers.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2034—Granting a pension to Henry Taylor.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2035—Granting a pension to Francis Sullivan.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2036—Granting an increase of pension to Reuben Waller.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2037—Granting a pension to Daniel B. Waggoner.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2038—Granting an increase of pension to Davis B. Wilcoxson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2039—Granting a pension to Lyman E. Tibbits.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2040—Granting an increase of pension to John F. M. Todd.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2041—Granting a pension to George E. Vale.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2042—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Thompson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2043—Granting a pension to Louisa Leppla.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2044—Granting an increase of pension to Zephaniah Roberts.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2045—Granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Kunkel.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2046—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Keeler.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2047—Granting an increase of pension to Francis Straub.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2048—Granting an increase of pension to Lizzie Noland.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2049—Granting an increase of pension to Harrison A. Donals.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2050—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Friels.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2051—Granting an increase of pension to Mary McCray.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2052—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Edens.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2053—Granting an increase of pension to Ambrose Forkner.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2054—Granting an increase of pension to John Fitch.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2055—Granting a pension to Daniel Dye.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2056—Granting an increase of pension to James Devine.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2057—Granting an increase of pension to John F. Dixon.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2058—Granting an increase of pension to John Dodgion.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2059—Granting a pension to Mary Kelly.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2060—Granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Ellis.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2061—Granting an increase of pension to Marion Pierce.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2062—Granting an increase of pension to Ephraim Otto.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2063—Granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo D. McClain.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2064—Granting a pension to Jesse McAllister.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2065—Granting an increase of pension to James W. Dougherty.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2066—Granting an increase of pension to James K. P. Wilson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1151.

S. 2067—Granting an increase of pension to William L. McClellan.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1152.

S. 2068—Granting an increase of pension to Jasper Taylor.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1152.

S. 2069—Granting a pension to Joseph Warner.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1152.

S. 2070—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac N. Strohm.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1152.

S. 2071—Granting a pension to Isaac F. Roberts.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1152.

S. 2072—Granting an increase of pension to James F. DeWitt.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1152.

S. 2073—Granting a pension to William W. Wilhite.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1152.

S. 2074—Granting a pension to George Coghill.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1152.

S. 2075—Granting a pension to Niels Pedersen.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1152.

S. 2076—Granting an increase of pension to William Kunkle.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1152.

S. 2077—Granting a pension to Charlotte M. Potterton.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1152.

S. 2078—Granting a pension to George J. Jones.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1152.

S. 2079—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Jackson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1152.

S. 2080—Granting an increase of pension to Harvey Potter.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 1152.

S. 2081—To prohibit intoxicating beverages and to regulate the manufacture, production, use, and sale of high-proof spirits for other than beverage purposes, and to insure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye, and other lawful industries.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on the Judiciary, 1152.

S. 2082—For the relief of Maj. Alexander Boynton.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Military Affairs, 1206.

S. 2083—To authorize the acquisition and operation by the United States of the Cape Cod Canal.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Commerce, 1206.

S. 2084—To provide for the construction of safe and sanitary dwellings, to be leased at a moderate rental to persons residing in buildings erected in alleys in the District of Columbia, and to aid in carrying out the provisions of an act of Congress approved Sept. 25, 1914, entitled "An act to provide, in the interest of public health, morals, and safety, for the discontinuance of the use as dwellings of buildings situated in the alleys in the District of Columbia," and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1206.

S. 2085—Relating to the maintenance of actions for death on the high seas and other navigable waters.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on the Judiciary, 1206.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 216), 5760.—Amended and passed Senate, 7172–7173.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 7273.

S. 2086—To provide for the erection of a public building on ground already acquired at Caruthersville, in the State of Missouri.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1206.

S. 2087—To fix the salary of the United States marshal for the eastern district of New York.
Mr. Calder; Committee on the Judiciary, 1206.

S. 2088—For the relief of Lieut. Commander Jerome E. Morse, United States Navy, retired.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1206.—Reported back adversely (S. Rept. 144), and indefinitely postponed, 3668.

S. 2089—For the relief of the estate of Henry A. V. Post.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 1206.

S. 2090—To correct the military record of Edgar Durfee.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Military Affairs, 1206.

S. 2091—Granting a pension to Floyd B. Daugherty.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Pensions, 1206.

S. 2092—Granting a pension to Mary Diven.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Pensions, 1206.

S. 2093—To make the land and personel property of John Bonomache, Indian, liable to execution upon judgment of superior court of the State of Washington, county of Spokane, in the case of Louise Fletterman against John Bonomache.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1206.

S. 2094—To encourage the building of homes by providing for exemption from taxation of the income on mortgages on real estate.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Finance, 1262.

S. 2095—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint William Shelby Barringer captain of Cavalry.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Military Affairs, 1262.—Reported back (S. Rept. 137), 3600.—Debated, 3931.—Amended and passed Senate, 5013.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 5109.

S. 2096—To regulate immigration to the United States and to prohibit immigration to the United States from Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, and their possessions for 50 years, and from all other foreign countries for 20 years.
Mr. Myer; Committee on Immigration, 1262.

S. 2097—To prohibit admission to the mails of the United States of any printed matter or literature which is printed in the German language.
Mr. Myers; Committee on the Judiciary, 1262.

S. 2098—Relating to the naturalization of aliens and providing for notice by publication of hearings of applications for issuance of final naturalization certificates.
Mr. Myers; Committee on the Judiciary, 1262.

S. 2099—To prohibit admission to the mails of the United States of newspapers, periodicals, magazines, or publications printed in a foreign language.
Mr. Myers; Committee on the Judiciary, 1263.

S. 2100—Authorizing the Union Pacific Railroad Co., or its successors, to convey for public-road purposes certain parts of its right of way.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Public Lands, 1263.—Reported back (S. Rept. 65), 2267.—Debated and passed Senate, 2267.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 2333.—Reported back (H. Rept. 178), 3359.—Debated and passed House, 6467, 6468.—Examined and signed, 6583, 6626.—Becomes a law without President's signature [Public, No. 64], 8115.

S. 2101—To correct the military record of George Openshaw.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Military Affairs, 1263.

S. 2102—Granting an increase of pension to Jerry S. Fish.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 1263.

S. 2103—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob C. Wilson.
Mr. Wolcott; Committee on Pensions, 1263.

S. 2104—Providing additional aid for the American Printing House for the Blind.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Education and Labor, 1263.—Reference changed to Committee on Appropriations, 2398.

S. 2105—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel Smiley.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 1263.

S. 2106—Granting a pension to Leona J. Johnson.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 1263.

S. 2107—Extending the time of notice required in ejectment or dispossession proceedings in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1263.

S. 2108—Granting a pension to Clementine A. Walker.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 1263.

S. 2109—To repeal an act entitled "An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States," approved Mar. 19, 1918.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 1263.

S. 2110—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Adams.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Pensions, 1263.

S. 2111—Granting an increase of pension to William Redman.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Pensions, 1263.

S. 2112—Granting an increase of pension to Joshua H. Reynolds.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Pensions, 1263.

S. 2113—Granting an increase of pension to Amanda Birch.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Pensions, 1263.

S. 2114—To provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Silver City, N. Mex.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1263.

S. 2115—For the relief of entrymen and their assigns where final entry has been canceled in violation of law.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Public Lands, 1263.

S. 2116—For the relief of Martina Sena and Luis E. Armijo.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 1263.

S. 2117—For the relief of Seemann & Co.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Finance, 1370.

S. 2118—To add certain lands to the Sequoia National Park, Calif.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Public Lands, 1370.

S. 2119—To restore Col. Robert H. Peck, of the Regular Army, to the place in the lineal list he would have occupied had he not been separated from the service.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Military Affairs, 1370.

S. 2120—For the relief of certain officers in the United States Army.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Military Affairs, 1370.—Reference changed to Committee on Claims, 7048.

S. 2121—For the promotion of educational extension through the United States Bureau of Education.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Education and Labor, 1371.

S. 2122—For the purchase of a site and erection of a public building at Fort Payne, Ala.
Mr. Underwood; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1371.

S. 2123—Granting a pension to Charles W. Bechtel.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 1371.

S. 2124—Donating a captured cannon or fieldpiece and cannon balls to the city of Benwood, Marshall County, W. Va.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Military Affairs, 1371.

S. 2125—Granting an increase of pension to John A. C. Hazel.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Pensions, 1371.

S. 2126—For the relief of certain employees of the Government Printing Office.
Mr. France; Committee on Printing, 1371.

S. 2127—Granting a pension to Thomas Thompson.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Pensions, 1371.

S. 2128—For the relief of Albert N. Collins.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 1426.—Reported back (S. Rept. 61), 2267.—Passed Senate, 3555.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 3661.—Reported back (H. Rept. 250), 4229.

S. 2129—To amend an act approved Mar. 26, 1908, entitled "An act to provide for the repayment of certain commissions, excess payments, and purchase moneys paid under the public-land laws."
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 1426.—Reported back (S. Rept. 62), 2267.—Passed Senate, 3556.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 3661.—Reported back (H. Rept. 291), 4951.

S. 2130—Granting a pension to Harry Cook.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2131—To amend section 6 of the act approved Mar. 3, 1919 (Public, No. 325), entitled "An act to provide for the fourteenth and subsequent censuses."
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 1426.

S. 2132—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to prorate the tribal trust funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1426.

S. 2133—Authorizing the President of the United States to issue buttons of appropriate design to wounded soldiers, sailors, and marines in the war with Germany.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Military Affairs, 1426.

S. 2134—For the relief of Joseph C. Cosley.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Claims, 1426.

S. 2135—Granting a pension to John A. McCarthy.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2136—Granting an increase of pension to Marion T. Mitchell.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2137—Granting a pension to John D. Harkless.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2138—For the relief of James Orange.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1426.

S. 2139—To establish the military record of Marshall M. Pool.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1426.

S. 2140—For the relief of Luther Cline.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1426.

S. 2141—For the relief of Sergt. James W. Kingon.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1426.

S. 2142—For the relief of Caleb T. Hol'and.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1426.

S. 2143—For the relief of Volney M. Curry.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1426.

S. 2144—For the relief of Elvira James.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1426.

S. 2145—For the relief of Edward N. McCarty.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Claims, 1426.—Reported back, 2397.—Recommitted to the Committee on Claims, 3556.

S. 2146—To regulate insurance in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1426.

S. 2147—Granting an increase of pension to Darwin Zeek.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2148—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Forbes.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2149—Granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Dalzell.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2150—Granting a pension to John S. Dornblaser.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2151—Granting a pension to James D. Davis.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2152—Granting a pension to Charles Diesron.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2153—Granting a pension to John W. Ferris.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2154—Granting a pension to Richard R. Trench.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2155—Granting a pension to Anna Redding.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2156—Granting an increase of pension to Madison O. Rose.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2157—Granting a pension to Harry L. Peebles.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2158—Granting an increase of pension to Albert F. Nelson.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2159—Granting a pension to Flora A. Nelson.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2160—Granting an increase of pension to David Strickland.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2161—Granting an increase of pension to W. S. Lambert.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2162—Granting a pension to George W. Irvin.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2163—Granting a pension to John August Bohman.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2164—Granting a pension to Margaret Boudreaux.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2165—Granting a pension to Hulda Johnson.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2166—Granting a pension to Cora Conzet.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2167—Granting a pension to Rebecca F. Cullison.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2168—Granting a pension to William D. Harrington.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2169—Granting a pension to Joshua S. Sneed.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2170—Granting an increase of pension to Frances L. Hay.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2171—Granting a pension to Jacob Hefler.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2172—Granting a pension to Frank M. Gilmore.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2173—Granting a pension to Mary E. Sargent.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2174—Granting a pension to Gustav J. Tichy.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2175—Granting a pension to Selma M. E. Kattner.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2176—Granting an increase of pension to George C. Reynolds.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2177—Granting a pension to Mary W. James.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2178—Granting a pension to James T. Johnson.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2179—Granting a pension to William E. Johnson.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2180—Granting a pension to William Campbell.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2181—Granting a pension to Otto O. Yaap.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1426.

S. 2182—To establish game sanctuaries in national forests, and for other purposes.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game, 1494.

S. 2183—To amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the business of loaning money on security of any kind by persons, firms, and corporations other than national banks, licensed bankers, trust companies, savings banks, building and loan associations, and real estate brokers in the District of Columbia," approved Feb. 4, 1913.
Mr. Dillingham; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1494.

S. 2184—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Hartland, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Military Affairs, 1494.

S. 2185—Granting a pension to Daniel H. Anker.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Pensions, 1494.

S. 2186—Granting to the State of Utah the Fort Duchesne Reservation for its use as a branch agricultural college.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Military Affairs, 1494.

S. 2187—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent for certain lands in the State of Utah to Cyrena E. Young.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 1494.

S. 2188—To amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., 1133).
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 1494.—Reported back (S. Rept. 262), 6859–6860.—Passed Senate, 7879.—Referred to House Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 7970.

S. 2189—To provide for agricultural entries on coal lands in Alaska.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 1494.—Reported back (S. Rept. 248), 6429.

S. 2190—To authorize the consolidation of Government lands and of privately owned lands, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 1494.

S. 2191—To amend section 8 of the act approved Feb. 28, 1919, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes."
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 1494.

S. 2192—Granting a pension to Olive R. Grow.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 1494.

S. 2193—Donating a captured cannon and unloaded projectiles to the city of Whiting, Kans.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Military Affairs, 1494.

S. 2194—Granting a pension to John D. Ball.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 1494.

S. 2195—Granting a pension to Frank H. Seay.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 1494.

S. 2196—For the adjudication and determination of the claims arising under joint resolution of July 14, 1870, authorizing the Postmaster General to continue in use in the Postal Service Marcus P. Norton's combined postmarking and stamp-canceling hand stamp patents; or otherwise.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 1494.

S. 2197—Granting an increase of pension to Annie Manchester.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 1494.

S. 2198—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to appoint a commission to investigate and report upon the available sources of water supply for the District of Columbia.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1542.

S. 2199—To stimulate the production, sale, and distribution of live stock and live-stock products, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kendrick; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 1542.

S. 2200—Granting a pension to Anna M. Carroll.
Mr. Kendrick; Committee on Pensions, 1542.

S. 2201—Authorizing the enlargement and extension of the public building at Watertown, S. Dak.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1542.

S. 2202—To stimulate the production, sale, and distribution of live stock and live-stock products, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 1542.

S. 2203—To promote the improvement of rural education.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Education and Labor, 1542.

S. 2204—For a Federal land settlement and homestead commission.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Public Lands, 1542.

S. 2205—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make further survey of the Pecos River and Valley in Texas and New Mexico to determine the feasibility and cost of an irrigation project thereon.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 1542.

S. 2206—To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to study the application of machinery to the various processes of the farm.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 1542.

S. 2207—Admitting civilian employees of the United States Government stricken with tuberculosis to Army and Navy hospitals.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, 1542.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 231), 6172.

S. 2208—For the relief of W. M. G. Mackechney.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Claims, 1542.

S. 2209—For the relief of the Portland Iron Works.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Claims, 1542.

S. 2210—For the relief of the heirs of Julio Carrazco, deceased.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Claims, 1542.

S. 2211—For the relief of Henry N. Bird.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Military Affairs, 1542.

S. 2212—For the relief of Almond S. Root.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Military Affairs, 1542.

S. 2213—To provide for the refunding of certain moneys illegally assessed and collected in the district of Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Finance, 1542.

S. 2214—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to use, at his discretion, surplus moneys in the Treasury in the purchase or redemption of the outstanding interest-bearing obligations of the United States.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Finance, 1542.

S. 2215—For the relief of the Eldredge Bros. Live Stock Co., a corporation.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Finance, 1542.

S. 2216—To authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell certain department publications and to provide for crediting the department's printing allotment with the proceeds.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Printing, 1542.—Reported back and passed Senate, 1863.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2102.

S. 2217—To apply a portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the endowment of schools or departments of mines and mining, and to regulate the expenditure thereof.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Mines and Mining, 1542.

S. 2218—For the relief of Ira W. Hatch.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 1542.

S. 2219—To consolidate national forest lands.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 1542.

S. 2220—Granting to the Lincoln Highway Association, incorporated under the laws of the State of Michigan, a right of way through certain public lands of the United States.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 1542.—Reported back (S. Rept. 79), 2517.—Debated and passed Senate, 3557–3558.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 3661.

S. 2221—To secure greater cooperation between the United States Reclamation Service and irrigation districts organized under State laws.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 1542.

S. 2222—Granting a pension to Paul B. Gomoll.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 1542.

S. 2223—Granting a pension to Richard A. Norris.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 1542.

S. 2224—To incorporate the Recreation Association of America.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on the Judiciary, 1542.—Reported back (S. Rept. 110), 3213.

S. 2225—Granting an increase of pension to H. McFarlin.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Pensions, 1635.

S. 2226—Granting a pension to Otis B. Clark.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Pensions, 1635.

S. 2227—Granting a pension to Carrie M. Birdsall.
Mr. Colt; Committee on Pensions, 1635.

S. 2228—Granting a pension to John E. King.
Mr. Colt; Committee on Pensions, 1635.

S. 2229—For the relief of Henry von Hess.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 1635.

S. 2230—For the relief of Elijah L. Gum.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 1635.

S. 2231—Granting to certain claimants the perference right to purchase unappropriated public lands in the State of Arkansas.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Public Lands, 1635.

S. 2232—To create a department of public works and define its powers and duties.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Public Lands, 1720.

S. 2233—To authorize aids to navigation and for other works in the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Commerce, 1720.

S. 2234—To authorize the Director of the Census to conduct surveys of municipal activities.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on the Census, 1720.

S. 2235—To provide employment and rural homes for those who have served with the military and naval forces, and to encourage the development of the agricultural resources of the United States.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 1720.

S. 2236—Relating to affidavits required by the act entitled "An act to extend protection to the civil rights of members of the military and naval establishments of the United States engaged in the present war."
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on the Judiciary, 1720.—Reported with amendments, 3216.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 3216–3217.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 3327.—Reported back (H. Rept. 190), 3462.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 4418–4431.—Senate concurs in House amendments, 4443.—Examined and signed, 4593, 4646.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 44], 4720.

S. 2237—Authorizing the erection of a public building at Vermilion, S. Dak.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1720.

S. 2238—Granting an increase of pension to William L. Pierce.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Pensions, 1720.

S. 2239—Granting an increase of pension to William McAfee.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Pensions, 1720.

S. 2240—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Lufkin.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Pensions, 1720.

S. 2241—For the relief of Louis F. Meissner.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 1720.

S. 2242—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Davis.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Pensions, 1720.

S. 2243—Granting a pension to Perlie I. Haskell.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Pensions, 1720.

S. 2244—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Chadwick.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Pensions, 1720.

S. 2245—Granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Holmes.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Pensions, 1720.

S. 2246—Granting an increase of pension to James J. Hamilton.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Pensions, 1720.

S. 2247—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Bragdon.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Pensions, 1720.

S. 2248—Granting a pension to Sophronia N. Pierce.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Pensions, 1720.

S. 2249—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell and patent to H. Allen Buie, Rayville, La., certain lands.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Public Lands, 1720.

S. 2250—Providing for the exchange of certain legation buildings and grounds owned by the Government of the United States in Bangkok, Siam.
Mr. Lodge, from Committee on Foreign Relations, 1750.—Passed Senate, 3424–3425.—Referred to House Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3516.—Reported back (H. Rept. 300), 7155.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 7349–7350.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 7374.—Examined and signed, 7607, 7619.—Becomes a law without President's approval [Public, No. 76], 8413.

S. 2251—For the appointment of Lieut. Thomas White to the permanent Dental Corps of the Navy.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1720.—Reported back adversely and indefinitely postponed (S. Rept. 177), 5213.

S. 2252—Making an appropriation to pay the State of Massachusetts for expenses incurred and paid at the request of the President in protecting the harbors and fortifying the coast during the Civil War.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Claims, 1720.

S. 2253—Authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty, suits for salvage services, and providing for the release of merchant vessels belonging to the United States from arrest and attachment in foreign jurisdictions, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Commerce, 1784.

S. 2254—Extending the time for the construction of a bridge across the White River, at or near Forsyth, Mo.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Commerce, 1784.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 82), 2518.—Amended and passed Senate, 2518.—Referred to Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2771.

S. 2255—Granting a pension to George W. Johnson.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Pensions, 1784.

S. 2256—For the relief of Clotilda Freund.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Claims, 1784.

S. 2257—For the relief of George B. Hughes.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Claims, 1784.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 139), 3600.—Amended and passed Senate, 3932.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3979.—Reported back (H. Rept. 446), 8111.

S. 2258—To correct the military record of Edward Johnson.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Military Affairs, 1784.

S. 2259—For the relief of Edward S. Farrow.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Military Affairs, 1784.—Reported back (S. Rept. 85), 2577.—Passed Senate, 5691.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 5815.

S. 2260—Amending the act of Aug. 24, 1912, chapter 389, paragraph 1 (37 Stat., p. 550), to include periodical publications of regularly incorporated charitable organizations, admitting such publications to the mail as second-class matter.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 1784.

S. 2261—Granting a pension to Rolph M. Collins.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Pensions, 1784.

S. 2262—Granting a pension to Barney McKay.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Pensions, 1784.

S. 2263—Granting a pension to Clara Farlow.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Pensions, 1784.

S. 2264—Granting a pension to H. Frederika Olcott.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Pensions, 1784.

S. 2265—For the relief of William L. Ross.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Military Affairs, 1784.

S. 2266—Granting a pension to Elvira James.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1784.

S. 2267—Granting an increase of pension to Alice Hingson.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1784.

S. 2268—Granting a pension to Orvilla Curry.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 1784.

S. 2269—Granting a pension to Ben F. Perkins.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Pensions, 1784.

S. 2270—Granting a pension to James Green.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Pensions, 1784.

S. 2271—Granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Colyar.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Pensions, 1784.

S. 2272—Granting a pension to Stephen J. Batchelder.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Pensions, 1784.

S. 2273—Granting an increase of pension to Ray Cope.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Pensions, 1784.

S. 2274—For the relief of the owners of the schooner Charlotte W. Miller.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Claims, 1784.

S. 2275—Granting a pension to Mercy M. Douglas.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Pensions, 1784.

S. 2276—Granting a pension to Lydia A. Edwards.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Pensions, 1784.

S. 2277—Granting an increase of pension to Bernard Boyle.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Pensions, 1784.

S. 2278—For the relief of John Healy.
Mr. Colt; Committee on Military Affairs, 1784.

S. 2279—To authorize the addition of certain lands to the Humboldt National Forest.
Mr. Henderson; Committee on Public Lands, 1784.

S. 2280—To increase limit of cost heretofore fixed by Congress for purchase of site and erection of building for use of post office at Fallon, Nev.
Mr. Henderson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1864.

S. 2281—To incorporate the American Legion.
Mr. Wolcott; Committee on the Judiciary, 1864.

S. 2282—Canceling Indian trust patents Nos. 307319 and 366449.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1864.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 209), 5672.—Amended and passed Senate, 7172.—Referred to House Committee on Indian Affairs, 7273.

S. 2283—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Brown.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 1864.

S. 2284—Granting an increase of pension to William C. Wilson.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Pensions, 1864.

S. 2285—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Larimer.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Pensions, 1864.

S. 2286—Granting a pension to Sarah E. West.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Pensions. 1864.

S. 2287—For the relief of Alfred Cluff and certain other settlers at Forestdale, Apache County, Ariz., who were evicted from their homes by reason of a change in the location of the north boundary of the White Mountain or San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1864.

S. 2288—To provide for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of free zones in ports of entry of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Commerce, 1864.

S. 2289—Granting an increase of pension to Harry L. Relf.
Mr. Gay; Committee on Pensions, 1864.

S. 2290—To provide an equipment maintenance allowance for rural letter carriers.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 1864.

S. 2291—To extend the franchise in the parishes and separate congregations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Capper; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1864.

S. 2292—For the relief of the William Gordon Corporation.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Claims, 1946.

S. 2293—For the relief of the legal representatives of John T. Brickwood, deceased, Edward Gaynor, Theodore Gebler, Lee W. Mix, Arthur L. Peck, Thomas D. Casanega, Joseph de Lusignan, and Joseph H. Berger.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Claims, 1946.

S. 2294—To amend subdivision 8 of the act to amend the naturalization law approved May 9, 1918.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Immigration, 1946.

S. 2295—To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, and acts amendatory thereof.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 2049.

S. 2296—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Great Falls, Mont., four German field guns.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Military Affairs, 2049.

S. 2297—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city council of Eureka, Mont., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Military Affairs, 2049.

S. 2298—For the relief of the Flathead Nation of Indians.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2049.

S. 2299—For the relief of Benjamin F. Spates.
Mr. Henderson; Committee on Claims, 2049.

S. 2300—For the relief of the estate of Henry A. V. Post.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Finance, 2049.—Reported back and passed Senate (S. Rept. 245), 6429–6430.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 6533.

S. 2301—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Lewisburg, Marshall County, Tenn., three brass cannons, with carriage.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Military Affairs, 2049.

S. 2302—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Crockett County, State of Tennessee, one German cannon, with carriage.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Military Affairs, 2049.

S. 2303—To amend an act approved Mar. 4, 1915, abolishing the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims in certain cases involving claims against the United States for property destroyed or appropriated by the Federal Army during the Civil War.
Mr. Shields; Committee on the Judiciary, 2049.

S. 2304—To amend section 162 of the act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary, approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Shields; Committee on the Judiciary, 2049.

S. 2305—For the relief of the trustees of Hobson Methodist Church, of Davidson County, Tenn.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Claims, 2049.

S. 2306—For the relief of Alice Evelyn Mabry Hazen, Lawrence C. Mabry, Herbert S. Mabry, Churchwell Mabry, and William Deaderick.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Claims, 2049.

S. 2307—For the relief of Nathaniel F. Cheairs.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Claims, 2049.

S. 2308—For the relief of the Tennessee Deaf and Dumb School, of Knoxville, Tenn.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Claims, 2049.

S. 2309—For the relief of the city of Knoxville, Knox County, Tenn.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Claims, 2049.

S. 2310—To provide for the erection of a public building at Kingsport, Tenn.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2049.

S. 2311—To provide for the erection of a public building at Lenoir City, Loudon County, Tenn.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2049.

S. 2312—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at South Pittsburg, Tenn.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2049.

S. 2313—To appropriate $500,000 to aid the Andrew Jackson Memorial Association in the erection of a monument at Nashville, Tenn., to commemorate the life, character, and services of Andrew Jackson.
Mr. Shields; Committee on the Library, 2049.

S. 2314—Granting a pension to Alvin W. Smith.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 2049.

S. 2315—Granting a pension to John Collins.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 2049.

S. 2316—For the relief of Edwin F. Mathews.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Claims, 2049.

S. 2317—Granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Cooley.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Pensions, 2049.

S. 2318—To appropriate $2,000 from any unexpended moneys in the Public Treasury for the removal of a Confederate monument at Indianapolis, Ind., and directing the Secretary of War to remove said monument.
Mr. New; Committee on Military Affairs, 2049.

S. 2319—Granting an increase of pension to John Fullam.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 2049.

S. 2320—Granting a pension to Maria J. Jennings.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 2050.

S. 2321—To punish shipment of bombs and infernal machines in interstate commerce.
Mr. King; Committee on the Judiciary, 2050.

S. 2322—Granting a pension to Matilda Love.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 2050.

S. 2323—To amend an act entitled "An act to repeal section 3480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States."
Mr. Harris; Committee on the Judiciary, 2050.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 254), 6873.—Passed Senate, 8367.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 8438.

S. 2324—For the relief of the heirs of Solomon Cohen.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Claims, 2050.

S. 2325—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Berlin, Conn., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Military Affairs, 2050.

S. 2326—To permit joining the United States of America as a party defendant in an action in Federal and State courts in certain actions affecting title to real property.
Mr. Calder; Committee on the Judiciary, 2050.

S. 2327—Granting an increase of pension to James Manning.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Pensions, 2050.

S. 2328—Granting an increase of pension to Francis E. Marsh.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 2050.

S. 2329—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Florence M. Metz, widow of Edmund Metz.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Claims, 2050.

S. 2330—Granting an increase of pension to William F. Pike.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 2050.

S. 2331—Granting a pension to Lizzie Ann Morrison.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 2050.

S. 2332—Granting an increase of pension to William D. Irwin.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 2050.

S. 2333—Granting an increase of pension to Evan James.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 2050.

S. 2334—Granting an increase of pension to Phebe S. Riley.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 2050.

S. 2335—Granting an increase of pension to Clement F. S. Aimes.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 2050.

S. 2336—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel Sheesly.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 2050.

S. 2337—To create an additional judge in the southern district of Florida.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on the Judiciary, 2050.

S. 2338—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Scully.
Mr. Colt; Committee on Pensions, 2050.

S. 2339—For the relief of Frank S. Ingalls.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Claims, 2050.

S. 2340—To amend the military record of Richard Parke.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Military Affairs, 2050.

S. 2341—Granting a pension to Matilda T. Lyman.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

S. 2342—To construct a public building for a post office at the city of Madison, Ga.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Public Buildings and grounds, 2144.

S. 2343—For the relief of Capt. Frederick B. Shaw.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 2144.—Reported back (S. Rept. 116), 3296.—Passed Senate, 3562.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3661.

S. 2344—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to lend unused or obsolete machinery to educational institutions.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Education and Labor, 2144.

S. 2345—For the relief of Laban H. Davies.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Claims, 2144.

S. 2346—Granting an increase of pension to Uriah Ruch.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

S. 2347—Granting a pension to George W. Johnson.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

S. 2348—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy Herrald.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

S. 2349—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Mitchell.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

S. 2350—Granting an increase of pension to William P. Wilson.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

S. 2351—Granting an increase of pension to George F. Chambers.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

S. 2352—Granting a pension to Joseph W. Wolf.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

S. 2353—Granting a pension to Charles M. Kuhn.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

S. 2354—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Carter.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

S. 2355—Granting an increase of pension to Asa L. Bushnell.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

S. 2356—Granting an increase of pension to Ellen L. Billings.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

S. 2357—Granting an increase of pension to George R. Frazier.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

S. 2358—Granting an increase of pension to Rubin J. Huston.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

S. 2359—Granting a pension to William H. Johnson.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

S. 2360—Granting an increase of pension to John V. Kearns.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

S. 2361—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Newton Primm.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

S. 2362—Granting an increase of pension to Channing Smith.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

S. 2363—Granting an increase of pension to Perry Strayer.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

S. 2364—Granting a pension to Annie Tullis.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

S. 2365—Granting an increase of pension to John R. Winter.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2144.

S. 2366—For the relief of Daniel M. Whitaker.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Claims, 2144.

S. 2367—For the relief of Mary Whitaker Moffatt.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Claims, 2144.

S. 2368—Granting an increase of pension to Rev. Horace Kennedy.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 2145.

S. 2369—Granting an increase of pension to John B. Tucker.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 2145.

S. 2370—Granting a pension to George F. Ludi.
Mr. Fall; Committee on Pensions, 2145.

S. 2371—For the relief of Katheryn Walker.
Mr. Fall; Committee on Public Lands, 2145.

S. 2372—Granting a pension to Elizabeth M. Dearborn.
Mr. Keyes; Committee on Pensions, 2145.

S. 2373—To amend the act making an appropriation for a public building at East Las Vegas, N. Mex.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2145.

S. 2374—Creating the Pajarito National Park.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Public Lands, 2145.

S. 2375—For the relief of Kate A. Wallace.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Military Affairs, 2145.

S. 2376—To establish a station for the investigation of mentally handicapped children in the schools.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Education and Labor, 2145.

S. 2377—To amend section 1 of the act approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm-loan act, so as to provide for the payment of the expenses of the Federal Farm Loan Board and employees by the Federal land banks and joint stock land banks.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2271.—Reported back (S. Rept. 191), 5483.

S. 2378—To authorize the issuance of patent to John Albert Thompson, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 2270.—Reported back (S. Rept. 104), 3082.—Passed Senate, 3561.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 3661.—Reported back (H. Rept. 249), 4229.

S. 2379—To provide for the disposition of certain public lands withdrawn and improved under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., p. 847), as amended by the act of Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat. L., p. 497), and which are no longer needed.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 2270.—Reported back (S. Rept. 263), 6860.—Passed Senate, 7879.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 7971.

S. 2380—To provide for an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations, to be used in researches and experiments in home economics, and regulating the expenditure thereof.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 2270.

S. 2381—Relating to procedure in divorce cases in the Panama Canal Zone.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on the Judiciary, 2270.

S. 2382—For the relief of John P. Chesley.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Military Affairs, 2270.

S. 2383—To authorize the Secretary of War to confer certain insignia.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Military Affairs, 2270.

S. 2384—To amend an act approved May 23, 1918, and entitled "An act to prohibit the sale, manufacture, and importation of intoxicating liquors in the Territory of Hawaii during the period of the war, except as hereinafter provided."
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, 2270.

S. 2385—To authorize the President, on recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, to accept lands donated to the United States as refuges for wild game animals and wild birds, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 2270.

S. 2386—For the relief of William W. Hawley.
Mr. Nugent; Committee on Military Affairs, 2270.

S. 2387—Granting a pension to Levi T. Miller.
Mr. Nugent; Committee on Pensions, 2270.

S. 2388—Granting a pension to John Hermo.
Mr. Nugent; Committee on Pensions, 2270.

S. 2389—Granting 30 days' leave of absence to employees of the Postal Service of the United States.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 2270.

S. 2390—For the relief of William Fulton Hedges.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Claims, 2270.

S. 2391—Granting a pension to James W. Weaver.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Pensions, 2270.

S. 2392—Granting a pension to Rebecca Buffington.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 2270.

S. 2393—Repealing section 630, chapter 18, public, No. 254, Sixty-fifth Congress, entitled "An act to provide revenue, and for other purposes."
Mr. Capper; Committee on Finance, 2270.

S. 2394—Granting a pension to David W. Beaver.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Pensions, 2270.

S. 2395—Amending section 25 of the act approved Dec. 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act, as amended by the act approved Sept. 7, 1916.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2270.—Reported back (S. Rept. 69), 2397.—Passed Senate, 2532.—Referred to House Committee on Banking and Currency, 2638.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 134), 2905.—Debated, 5052–5071, 5162, 4790–4810.—Amended and passed House, 4810.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 4887–4888.—Examined and signed, 5065, 5067.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 48], 5776.

S. 2396—Granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Stevens.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions,, 2270.

S. 2397—To reimburse Martin Carroll for additional face work on walls of officers' quarters over the price named in the contract for the United States noncommissioned officers' quarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Claims, 2270.

S. 2398—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the claim of Mary Clerkin.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Claims, 2270.

S. 2399—For the relief of the heirs of Patrick McIntyre, deceased.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Claims, 2270.

S. 2400—To authorize the commissioning of Maj. Robert W. Barr.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Military Affairs, 2277.

S. 2401—For the relief of Northrop Banks.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Military Affairs, 2277.

S. 2402—To correct the military record of J. W. Metler.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Military Affairs, 2277.

S. 2403—To purchase a site for the erection of a post-office building in the city of Fredericktown, Mo.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2277.

S. 2404—To erect a Federal building in the city of Caruthersville, Mo., on the site now owned by the United States Government.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2277.

S. 2405—To erect a Federal building in the city of West Plains, Mo., on the site now owned by the United States Government.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2277.

S. 2406—Granting a pension to James Grimmet.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 2277.

S. 2407—Granting an increase of pension to Eddie Thomas.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 2271.

S. 2408—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Fogle.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 2271.

S. 2409—Granting an increase of pension to Frank Morgan.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 2271.

S. 2410—Granting an increase of pension to Jonathan J. Ragner.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 2271.

S. 2411—Granting a pension to Daniel Wootan.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 2271.

S. 2412—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Householder.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 2271.

S. 2413—Granting a pension to B. F. Shields.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 2271.

S. 2414—Granting a pension to Daniel J. Begley.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 2271.

S. 2415—Granting a pension to Catherine L. Nixon Rogers.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 2271.

S. 2416—Granting a pension to Edward F. Rostock.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 2271.

S. 2417—Granting a pension to Mary E. Stafford.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 2271.

S. 2418—Granting an increase of pension to James Hanners.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 2271.

S. 2419—Granting an increase of pension to Ella R. Brown.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 2271.

S. 2420—For the relief of Etta H. Peck.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Claims, 2271.

S. 2421—Granting a pension to John B. Hamblin.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 2271.

S. 2422—Granting a pension to Rosala F. Wilson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 2271.

S. 2423—Granting an increase of pension to Louisa E. Street.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 2271.

S. 2424—Granting a pension to Francis T. Minahon.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 2271.

S. 2425—Granting a pension to Edward J. Meacum.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 2271.

S. 2426—To repeal section 16 of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm-loan act.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2398.

S. 2427—To provide for the classification of Indians, and for other purposes.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2398.

S. 2428—For the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Henry H. Sibley, deceased.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 2398.

S. 2429—Granting a pension to F. A. Patterson.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 2308.

S. 2430—To provide for deporting certain aliens, and for other purposes.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Immigration, 2398.

S. 2431—For the relief of the estate of Gen. George L. Beal.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Claims, 2398.

S. 2432—Granting a pension to Marietta Hubbell Baldey.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Pensions, 2522.

S. 2433—To authorize the establishment of a coast-guard station on the coast of Florida, at or in the vicinity of Lake Worth Inlet.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Commerce, 2522.

S. 2434—To provide that the commissioned personnel of no corps or department of the Army need be reduced below the authorized peace-time strength.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Military Affairs, 2522.

S. 2435—Granting an increase of pension to Peter Powers.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Pensions, 2522.

S. 2436—Granting a pension to Mary T. Noonan.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Pensions, 2522.

S. 2437—Granting an increase of pension to Annie K. Stearns.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Pensions, 2522.

S. 2438—To prohibit intoxicating liquors and prostitution within the Canal Zone, and for other purposes.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Interoceanic Canals, 2522.

S. 2439—Granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Robertson, alias Charles D. Harris.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Pensions, 2522.

S. 2440—For the relief of the estate of John M. Lea, deceased.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Claims, 2522.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 118), 3296.—Amended and passed Senate, 3562.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3661.—Reference changed to Committee on War Claims, 6013.—Reported back (H. Rept. 451), 8177.

S. 2441—To provide for the placing of identification tags on horse-drawn vehicles used for business purposes within the District of Columbia.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2522.

S. 2442—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the trustees of the Yankton Agency Presbyterian Church, by patent in fee, certain land within the Yankton Indian Reservation.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Public Lands, 2522.

S. 2443—For the relief of Fred N. Dunham.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Claims, 2522.

S. 2444—To create the commission on rural and urban home settlement.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 2522.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 250), 6429.

S. 2445—To permit the reenlistment of Omer G. Paquet in the United States Army.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 2522.—Reported back (S. Rept. 107), 3129.—Passed Senate, 3562.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 3661.

S. 2446—To amend section 1318, Revised Statutes.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 2522.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 132), 3469.—Amended and passed Senate, 3563.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 3662.

S. 2447—For the relief of the Philippine Scouts.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 2522.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 97), 2911.—Amended and passed Senate, 3560.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 3661.

S. 2448—For the relief of certain officers of the United States Army, and for other purposes.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 2522.—Reported back (S. Rept. 98), 2982.—Debated and passed Senate, 3560–3561.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 405), 7351.

S. 2449—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Arthur E. Colgate, administrator of the estate of Clinton G. Colgate, deceased.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Claims, 2522.

S. 2450—For the relief of the owners of the British steamship Clearpool.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Claims, 2522.

S. 2451—For the relief of the State of New York.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Claims, 2522.

S. 2452—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Claims, 2522.

S. 2453—To carry into effect the finding of the Court of Claims in the claim of Elizabeth B. Eddy.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Claims, 2522.—Reported back (S. Rept. 117), 3296.—Passed Senate, 3562.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 3661.

S. 2454—For the relief of certain members of the Flathead Nation of Indians, and for other purposes.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2522.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 218), 5821.—Amended and passed Senate, 7173.—Referred to House Committee on Indian Affairs, 7273.

S. 2455—To establish game sanctuaries in the national forests.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 2522.

S. 2456—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Calwell.
Mr. Newberry; Committee on Pensions, 2522.

S. 2457—To provide for a library information service in the Bureau of Education.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Education and Labor, 2522.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 167), 4822.

S. 2458—Granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Stevens.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 2522.

S. 2459—Granting a pension to Alice B. Elliott.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 2522.

S. 2460—For the relief of Maj. Gen. Jesse McI. Carter.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Military Affairs, 2522.

S. 2461—Granting a pension to Helen A. Perrill.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Pensions, 2522.

S. 2462—Granting a pension to Amanda Wynas.
Mr. Dillingham; Committee on Pensions, 2522.

S. 2463—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Reed.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 2522.

S. 2464—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Jones.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 2522.

S. 2465—Granting an increase of pension to Mairdreth Landres.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 2522.

S. 2466—Granting an increase of pension to William Carpenter.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 2522.

S. 2467—Granting a pension to Augustus Harless.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 2522.

S. 2468—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Johnson.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 2522.

S. 2469—For the relief of Edward Johnson.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Military Affairs, 2579.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 164), 4577.—Amended and passed Senate, 5016.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 5109.

S. 2470—Granting a pension to John B. Moore.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Pensions, 2579.

S. 2471—For the garnishment and attachment of the wages of Federal employees.
Mr. McNary; Committee on the Judiciary, 2579.

S. 2472—To amend the act approved Dec. 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act.
Mr. Edge; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2579.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 108), 3129.—Debated, 3419–3424, 4039, 4909, 4953–4960, 4963–4972, 5031–5038, 5070–5077.—Amended and passed Senate, 5077.—Referred to House Committee on Banking and Currency, 5211.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 408), 7402.—Debated, 7852–7859, 7891–7904, 8082–8109.—Passed House, 8110.—Senate disagrees to House amendments and asks for a conference; conferees appointed in Senate, 8189.—House insists on its amendments and agrees to conference; conferees appointed, 8263.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 473), 8693–8694.

S. 2473—For relief of homestead claimants in drought-stricken regions.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Public Lands, 2579.

S. 2474—To amend the war-risk insurance act, as amended, and for other purposes.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Finance, 2579.

S. 2475—Granting an increase of pension to Alvin A. Noyes.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Pensions, 2579.

S. 2476—To amend the act establishing the eastern district of Kentucky.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on the Judiciary, 2579.—Reported with amendment, 2910.—Passed Senate, 3560.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 3661.

S. 2477—For the relief of Henry E. Davies.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Claims, 2579.

S. 2478—Granting an increase of pension to Harry Colpus.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Pensions, 2579.

S. 2479—Granting a pension to Nannie M. Franks.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Pensions, 2579.

S. 2480—Granting a pension to Henry Carroll.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Pensions, 2579.

S. 2481—Granting a pension to Ellen Merritt.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 2579.

S. 2482—Granting an increase of pension to Barbara A. Munger.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 2579.

S. 2483—Granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Sill.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 2579.

S. 2484—Granting an increase of pension to Frank Crith.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 2579.

S. 2485—Granting an increase of pension to Charles N. Oliver.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 2579.

S. 2486—Granting a pension to Margaret I. Halbert.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 2579.

S. 2487—Granting an increase of pension to Caleb Reeser.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 2579.

S. 2488—For the relief of the estate of Gen. Luther P. Bradley.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Claims, 2579.

S. 2489—For the relief of the legal representative of the estate of Robert Dillon, deceased.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Claims, 2579.

S. 2490—Granting an increase of pension to James C. Metlin.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Pensions, 2579.

S. 2491—Granting a pension to Paul Stanley Adams.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Pensions, 2579.

S. 2492—To encourage home ownership and to stimulate the buying and building of homes; to create a standard form of investment based on building-association mortgages; to create Government depositories and financial agents for the United States; to furnish a market for Government bonds, and for other purposes.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2579.

S. 2493—To extend certain provisions of the war-risk insurance act of Sept. 2, 1914, as amended, to cadets at the United States Military Academy and midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Finance, 2579.

S. 2494—To transfer the tract of land known as the Lighthouse Reservation, at North Point, Md., from the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce to the jurisdiction of the War Department.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 2579.—Reported back (S. Rept. 91), 2910.—Passed Senate, 3559.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 3661.—Reported back H. Rept. 412), 7475.—Debated, 7974.—Passed House, 7974.—Examined and signed, 8177, 8178.

S. 2495—Transferring the tract of land known as Craney Island from the jurisdiction of the War Department to the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department and transferring the tract of land known as Fishermans Island from the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department to the jurisdiction of the War Department.
Mr. Wadsworth: Committee on Military Affairs, 2579.—Reported back (S. Rept. 92), 2910.—Passed Senate, 3559.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 3661.—Reported back (H. Rept. 418), 7614.—Debated, 7971–7974.—Passed House, 7974.—Examined and signed, 8117, 8178.

S. 2496—Authorizing the retirement of members of the Army Nurse Corps (female).
Mr. Wadsworth: Committee on Military Affairs, 2579.—Reported back (S. Rept. 93), 2910.—Debated and passed Senate, 3933, 3934.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 3979.

S. 2497—To provide for the payment of six months' pay to the widow, children, or other designated dependent relative of any officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army whose death results from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 2579.—Reported back (S. Rept. 158), 4407.—Passed Senate, 5693.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 2497.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 470), 8614.

S. 2498—For the relief of Henry von Hess.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 2696.

S. 2499—For the purchase of a site for and the erection of a post-office building at Tarpon Springs, Fla.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2696.

S. 2500—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Sharrock.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Pensions, 2696.

S. 2501—Granting a pension to Edward D. Lockwood, alias George E. McDaniel.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Pensions, 2696.

S. 2502—To amend an act of Congress approved March 12, 1914, authorizing the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate railroads in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes.
Mr. New; Committee on the Territories, 2696.

S. 2503—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Roberts.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 2696.

S. 2504—Granting a pension to Curtis Harlin Lewis.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 2696.

S. 2505—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Long Prairie, Minn., a captured German cannon.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Military Affairs, 2696.

S. 2506—To authorize the establishment of a Coast Guard station on the coast of Lake Superior in Cook County, Minn.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Commerce, 2696.

S. 2507—To establish an executive department to be known as the Department of Public Health, and for other purposes.
Mr. France; Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, 2696.

S. 2508—To appropriate $5,000,000 for the purchase of seed grain and feed for live stock, to be supplied to farmers and stockmen in the drought-stricken areas of the United States, said amount to be expended under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 2696.

S. 2509—To fix the annual salary of the collector of customs for the district of North Carolina.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Finance, 2696.

S. 2510—For the relief of Cleveland L. Short.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Claims, 2696.

S. 2511—Granting a pension to Ethel Kingsbury.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Pensions, 2696.

S. 2512—Granting a pension to Mary C. B. Shultz.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Pensions, 2696.

S. 2513—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac N. Strickler.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Pensions, 2696.

S. 2514—Granting a pension to Gertrude B. Swain.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Pensions, 2696.

S. 2515—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Hambrook.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Pensions, 2696.

S. 2516—Granting a pension to Mary E. Stitt.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Pensions, 2696.

S. 2517—Granting a pension to Ernest Court.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Pensions, 2696.

S. 2518—Granting a pension to Catharine A. Atkinson.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Pensions, 2696.

S. 2519—Granting a pension to John W. Avis.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Pensions, 2696.

S. 2520—Granting a pension to Sarah A. Steele.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Pensions, 2696.

S. 2521—Granting an increase of pension to Ezra A. Tyler.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Pensions, 2696.

S. 2522—Granting a pension to Herman T. Ammon.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Pensions, 2696.

S. 2523—To amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to regulate radio communication," approved Aug. 13, 1912.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Commerce, 2696.

S. 2524—To prohibit the transmission through the mails of matter printed, written, or multigraphed in any foreign language, under certain conditions and circumstances.
Mr. King; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 2696.—Reference changed to Committee on the Judiciary, 3217.

S. 2525—For the relief of Mrs. Thomas McGovern.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Claims, 2696.

S. 2526—Granting a pension to George Beals.
Mr. Underwood; Committee on Pensions, 2696.

S. 2527—To amend section 4875 of the Revised Statutes, to provide a compensation for superintendents of national cemeteries.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Military Affairs, 2817.

S. 2528—To grant certain lands to the city of Pocatello, State of Idaho, for conserving and protecting the source of its water supply and as a municipal park site.
Mr. Nugent; Committee on Public Lands, 2817.

S. 2529—To appropriate money for the relief of impoverished and suffering homesteaders and other farmers in the drought-stricken western regions of the United States.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Appropriations, 2817.

S. 2530—To authorize an advance to the "reclamation fund" for the prompt completion of drainage work on the Rio Grande project (Texas-New Mexico), and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 2817.

S. 2531—Donating a captured cannon or fieldpiece and cannon balls to the town of Follansbee, Brooke County, W. Va.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Military Affairs, 2817.

S. 2532—To incorporate the Private Soldiers and Sailors Legion of the United States of America.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on the Judiciary, 2817.

S. 2533—Granting an increase of pension to George E. Guthrie.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Pensions, 2817.

S. 2534—Granting an increase of pension to Anton Mazzanovich.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Pensions, 2817.

S. 2535—To restore to the colors and granting amnesty to soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to certain other persons, and for other purposes.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 2911.

S. 2536—To encourage the development of the agricultural resources of the United States through Federal and State cooperation, giving preference in the matter of employment and the establishment of rural homes to those who have served with the military and naval forces.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 2911.

S. 2537—To revive with amendments an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Medical Society of the District of Columbia."
Mr. France; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2911.

S. 2538—To authorize the condemnation of flowage rights on lands in the Lac Court Oreilles Indian Reservation.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2911.

S. 2539—For the relief of Preston B. C. Lucas.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Claims, 2911.

S. 2540—For the relief of W. R. Wells.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Claims, 2911.

S. 2541—For the relief of William Mortensen.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Claims, 2911.

S. 2542—Authorizing the Klamath Tribe of Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Claims, 2911.

S. 2543—Granting a pension to George W. Dunn.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 2911.

S. 2544—Granting an increase of pension to Lucy L. Whiteaker.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 2911.

S. 2545—Granting a pension to Harold A. Sailsbury.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 2911.

S. 2546—Granting a pension to Louise Wamsley.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 2911.

S. 2547—Granting a pension to Samuel H. Holt.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 2911.

S. 2548—Granting a pension to Robert P. Gill.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 2911.

S. 2549—Providing for the admission of foreign-language papers to the second-class mail privileges, and for other purposes.
Mr. Myers; Committee on the Judiciary. 2911.

S. 2550—For the relief of John F. Niklaus.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Claims, 2911.

S. 2551—Granting an increase of pension to Fannie S. Grant.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Pensions, 2911.

S. 2552—For the relief of the heirs of Gen. Thomas M. Harris.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Claims, 2911.

S. 2553—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Weston, in the State of West Virginia.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2911.

S. 2554—For the relief of J. B. Waterman.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Claims, 2911.

S. 2555—Granting an increase of pension to William M. King.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Pensions, 2911.

S. 2556—Granting a pension to Mrs. S. E. Crumrine.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Pensions, 2911.

S. 2557—Granting a pension to William Maguire.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 2911.

S. 2558—To establish the Killdeer Mountain National Park in the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Public Lands, 2911.

S. 2559—For the relief of Mary E. Cook.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Claims, 2911.

S. 2560—Granting an increase of pension to Edward Newberry.
Mr. Newberry; Committee on Pensions, 2911.

S. 2561—Granting a pension to Laura Bell.
Mr. Newberry; Committee on Pensions, 2911.

S. 2562—Granting an increase of pension to W. W. Waters.
Mr. Newberry; Committee on Pensions, 2911.

S. 2563—For the relief of Ellen B. Monahan.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Claims, 2911.

S. 2564—For the relief of Lieut. Commander Edward R. Wilson, Pay Corps, United States Navy.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Claims, 2911.

S. 2565—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Leahy.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Pensions, 2911.

S. 2566—Granting an increase of pension to Amanda F. Mahin.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2911.

S. 2567—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Johnson.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2911.

S. 2568—Granting an increase of pension to Salem Bruner.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 2911.

S. 2569—Granting a pension to Emily J. Proctor.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Pensions, 2911.

S. 2570—Granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Houston.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Pensions, 2911.

S. 2571—Granting an increase of pension to C. C. Colee.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Pensions, 2911.

S. 2572—Granting an increase of pension to William F. Craig.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Pensions, 2911.

S. 2573—Granting a pension to Martha Robbins.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Pensions, 2911.

S. 2574—To encourage bank deposits by nonresident foreign corporations and nonresident alien individuals.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Finance, 2911.

S. 2575—For the relief of Furness, Withy & Co. (Ltd.).
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 2982.

S. 2576—To require street railways carrying passengers in their cars within the District of Columbia to provide equal but separate accommodations for the white and colored races, and to prescribe punishments and penalties for violating its provisions.
Mr. Harrison; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2982.

S. 2577—Granting a pension to Adelia Sullivan.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 2982.

S. 2578—Granting a pension to Rufus E. Bean.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Pensions, 2982.

S. 2579—Granting an increase of pension to Jerome Schamp.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Pensions, 2982.

S. 2580—Granting an increase of pension to Esli A. Bowen.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Pensions, 2982.

S. 2581—To fix the compensation of certain employees of the United States.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Education and Labor, 2982.

S. 2582—To amend the act approved Dec. 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act, as amended by the acts of Aug. 4, 1914; Aug. 15, 1914; Mar. 3, 1915; Sept. 7, 1916; and June 21, 1917.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2982.

S. 2583—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Karnes.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Pensions, 2982.

S. 2584—To regulate pawnbrokers and their business in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Capper; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2982.

S. 2585—Granting an increase of pension to William K. Brown.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 2982.

S. 2586—Granting a pension to John W. Gilpin.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 2982.

S. 2587—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Swiger.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 2982.

S. 2588—Granting an increase of pension to John P. Fetty.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 2982.

S. 2589—Granting a pension to Annie Gilmore.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 2982.

S. 2590—To incorporate a foreign finance corporation to provide means of acquiring and selling public and private foreign securities, extending credits against the same, and assisting in the development of the foreign trade of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2982.

S. 2591—Authorizing the sale of inherited and unpartitioned allotments for town-site purposes in the Quapaw Agency, Okla.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2982.

S. 2592—Conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, consider, and determine the claims of certain Choctaw Indians not heretofore finally enrolled to whom privileges were guaranteed under the treaty of 1830.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2982.

S. 2593—To regulate the navigation of the air.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Military Affairs, 3018.

S. 2594—To extend the time for the construction of the Broadway Street Bridge across the Arkansas River between the cites of Little Rock and Argenta, Ark.
Mr. Kirby; Committee on Commerce, 3018.—Reported back (S. Rept. 112) and passed Senate, 3241.—Taken from the table and passed House, 3533.—Examined and signed, 3617, 3662.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 37], 3921.

S. 2595—To extend the time for the construction of the Main Street Bridge across the Arkansas River between the cities of Little Rock and Argenta, Ark.
Mr. Kirby; Committee on Commerce, 3018.—Reported back, (S. Rept. 113) and passed Senate, 3241.—Taken from the table and passed House, 3533.—Examined and signed, 3617, 3662.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 38], 3921.

S. 2596.—To promote the efficiency of the permanent Military Establishment, and for other purposes.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Military Affairs, 3018.

S. 2597—To prevent the artificial stimulation of the export of immigrants' savings through propaganda, foreign subsidies, and the agencies of foreign governments.
Mr. King; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3018.

S. 2598—To carry into effect findings of the Court of Claims made in favor of Isabella G. Francis, administratrix of the estate of Roger A. Francis, deceased.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 3018.

S. 2599—For the relief of Charles D. Shay.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 3018.

S. 2600—For the relief of John Lyons.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Military Affairs, 3018.

S. 2601—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Bryan.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 3018.

S. 2602—To increase the salary of the United States district attorney for the southern district of Florida.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on the Judiciary, 3018.

S. 2603—Granting a pension to Mary L. Bryant.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Pensions, 3018.

S. 2604—To prohibit the use of the mails by periodicals and newspapers not printed in English, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on the Judiciary, 8083.

S. 2605—For the permanent appointment as commissioned officers of certain former noncommissioned officers who were called to active service under temporary commissions between the dates of April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Military Affairs, 3082.

S. 2606—To regulate pawnbrokers and their business in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Capper; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3083.

S. 2607—To provide for the purchase of a site for and the construction of a public building at York, Me.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3083.

S. 2608—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Brawn.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Pensions, 3083.

S. 2609—To authorize the incorporated town of Petersburg, Alaska, to issue bonds in any sum, not exceeding $75,000, for the purpose of constructing and installing a municipal electric light and power plant, and for the construction of a public-school building.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Territories, 3083.—Reported back and passed Senate, 5483–5484.—Indefinitely postponed, 5629.

S. 2610—To provide for the disposal of certain waste and drainage water from the Yuma project, Arizona.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Public Lands, 3083.—Reported back (S. Rept. 200), 5672.—Passed Senate, 5951.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 6039.—Reference changed to Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 7505.

S. 2611—Granting an increase of pension to William Green.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 3083.

S. 2612—Granting an increase of pension to Robert Wilson McClaughry.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 3083.

S. 2613—For the relief of the owner of the tug Eureka.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Claims, 3083.

S. 2614—For the relief of Francis M. Atherton.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Military Affairs, 3083.—Reported back (S. Rept. 288), 8055.

S. 2615—To grant one year's extra pay to the members of the military and naval forces of the United States as partial compensation for their sacrifices and to assist them during the period of readjustment.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Military Affairs, 3083.

S. 2616—To repeal and reenact certain sections of an act entitled "An act to provide for the Fourteenth and subsequent decennial censuses."
Mr. France; Committee on the Census, 3083.

S. 2617—For the relief of the legal representative of Enoch Ensley, deceased.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Claims, 3083.

S. 2618—To provide for the disposal of nonmetalliferous mineral deposits owned by the United States separate from the surface of the lands wherein they lie, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Public Lands, 3083.

S. 2619—To provide for the leasing of sodium and deposits of phosphates owned by the United States.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Public Lands, 3083.

S. 2620—To provide for the leasing of coal deposits owned by the United States outside of Alaska.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Public Lands, 3083.

S. 2621—Providing that officers and enlisted men who have been honorably discharged and who reenlist shall be entitled to count their previous service in computing longevity pay.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 3130.

S. 2622—To provide necessary commissioned personnel for the Army until June 30, 1920.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 3130.—Reported back (S. Rept. 111), 3213.—Debated and passed Senate, 3213–3216.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 3327.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 255), 4220.—Debated, 4470–4478, 4479–4488, 4523.—Amended and passed House, 4523.—Senate asks for a conference, 4577.—House agrees to conference, 4636.—Conference appointed, 4577, 4636.—Conference report (No. 285) made in House, 4815.—Conference report agreed to in House, 4869–4870.—Conference report agreed to in Senate, 4887.—Examined and signed, 5109, 5111.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 49], 5776.

S. 2623—To extend the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide quarters or commutation thereof to commisioned officers in certain cases," approved Apr. 16, 1918.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 3130.—Reported back (S. Rept. 133), 3469.—Passed Senate, 3563.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 3662.

S. 2624—To provide travel allowances for certain retired enlisted men and Regular Army reservists.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 3130.—Reported back (S. Rept. 134), 3470.—Passed Senate, 3563, 3564.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 3662.—Reported back (H. Rept. 307), 5283.—Debated and passed House, 5466–5467.—Examined and signed, 5670, 5756.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 53], 6071.

S. 2625—Relating to the disposition of obsolete ordnance, etc., and authorizing the Secretary of War to give to or exchange with foreign governments ordnance, etc., whether of new design or obsolete.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 3130.

S. 2626—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Holsapple.
Mr. Beckham; Committee on Pensions, 3130.

S. 2627—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of White Bear, Minn., a captured German cannon.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Military Affairs, 3130.

S. 2628—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Laughton.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Pensions, 3130.

S. 2629—To donate a captured German gun to the Gordon-Bissell Post of the American Legion, located at Keene, N. H.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Military Affairs, 3130.

S. 2630—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Camden, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Military Affairs, 3130.

S. 2631—Granting an increase of pension to Jotham B. Jacobs.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Pensions, 3130.

S. 2632—Granting a pension to Pleasant R. W. Harris.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 3130.

S. 2633—Granting a pension to Samuel J. Haslett.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Pensions, 3130.

S. 2634—Granting a pension to Willis McAfee.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Pensions, 3130.

S. 2635—To authorize the Department of Commerce, by the National Bureau of Standards, to examine and test manufactured articles or products for the owner or manufacturer thereof, to isue a certificate as to the nature and quality of such manufactured articles or products, and to prevent the illegal use of such certificate.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Commerce, 3130.

S. 2636—To amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920," approved July 9, 1919.
Mr. Kirby; Committee on Military Affairs, 3217.

S. 2637—To amend an act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provisions for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 3217.

S. 2638—Concerning suits at law against the District of Columbia for injuries to person and property.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3217.

S. 2639—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Mrs. Elizabeth Braddy, of Gibson, Glascock County, Ga., the sum of $601.75, the value of 145 war-savings stamps which were destroyed by fire on the 26th day of May, 1918.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Claims, 3217.

S. 2640—For the relief of Ethel Williams.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Pensions, 3217.

S. 2641—For the relief of the legal representatives of W. H. Mills, deceased.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Claims, 3217.

S. 2642—Granting a pension to Schuyler C. Morgan.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 3217.

S. 2643—To donate a captured German cannon to the city of Somersworth, N. H.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Military Affairs, 3217.

S. 2644—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Tarter.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 3217.

S. 2645—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Griffin.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 3217.

S. 2646—For the relief of Mary E. Bingham.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 3217.—Reported back adversely and indefinitely postponed, 6314.

S. 2647—For the relief of Isaac V. Mohn.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 3217.

S. 2648—For the relief of James Russell.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 3217.

S. 2649—For the relief of Gust Mihleder, formerly a second lieutenant of Infantry, United States Army.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 3217.

S. 2650—For the relief of the survivors of McLean's Pennsylvania Regiment and their widows and children.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 3217.

S. 2651—To determine what obligation, if any, exists under the treaty with Spain of 1819 to relieve the estate of Richard W. Meade, deceased.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Foreign Relations, 3217.

S. 2652—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret M. Conard.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 3217.

S. 2653—Granting a pension to Annie Mary Turner.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 3217.

S. 2654—Granting a pension to Frank F. Snyder.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 3217.

S. 2655—Granting a pension to Denny Ross Griffith.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 3217.

S. 2656—Granting an increase of pension to Marie G. Harding.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 3217.

S. 2657—Granting a pension to William R. Miller.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 3217.

S. 2658—Granting a pension to Charles G. Meyer.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 3217.

S. 2659—Granting a pension to Leonardo S. Twesten.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 3217.

S. 2660—Granting an increase of pension to James M. P. Brookens.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 3217.

S. 2661—Granting pensions to soldiers confined in so-called Confederate prisons.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 3217.

S. 2662—Granting an increase of pension to John R. Devlin.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 3217.

S. 2663—To increase the pension of the blind who served in the War with Mexico or the Civil War.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 3217.

S. 2664—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Hartman.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 3217.

S. 2665—For the relief of Prof. William H. H. Hart, principal of the Hart Farm School and Junior Republic for Dependent Children; to establish Hart university; and to provide for its maintenance and support.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Claims, 3217.

S. 2666—For the relief of the estate of Eli Pettyjohn.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Claims, 3217.

S. 2667—Providing for the sale and distribution of the surplus merchandise, commodities, and foodstuffs in the possession of the War Department, or such merchandise, commodities, and foodstuffs as may hereafter be declared surplus by the War Department.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Military Affairs, 3217.

S. 2668—For the relief of Arthur Nelson.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Claims, 3297.

S. 2669—For the relief of the heirs of Harry Davenport, deceased.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Claims, 3297.

S. 2670—To appropriate money for further and additional work on reclamation projects and units thereof in drought-stricken regions.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Appropriations, 3297.

S. 2671—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make investigations, through the Bureau of Mines, of oil shale to determine the practicability of its utilization as a commercial product.
Mr. Henderson; Committee on Mines and Mining, 3297.

S. 2672—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in favor of Elizabeth White, administratrix of the estate of Samuel N. White, deceased.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Claims, 3297.—Reported back (S. Rept. 236), 6172.

S. 2673—For the relief of James L. Vai.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 3297.

S. 2674—Granting an increase of pension to Michael Emmit Urell, alias Charles Welsh.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 3297.

S. 2675—To compensate George B. Gates for the infringement of his letters patent by the United States.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Patents, 3297.

S. 2676—To amend section 56 of an act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provisions for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 3297.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 135), 3470.—Amended and passed Senate, 3930.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 3979.—Reported back (H. Rept. 428), 7719.

S. 2677—To provide for further educational facilities by authorizing the Secretary of War to sell at reduced rates certain machine tools not in use for Government purposes to trade and technical schools and universities, other recognized educational institutions, and for other purposes.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 3297.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 136), 3470.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 3931.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 3979.

S. 2678—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Oldtown, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Military Affairs, 3297.

S. 2679—Granting a pension to Enoch E. Willard.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Pensions, 3297.

S. 2680—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Buttrum.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 3297.

S. 2681—To repeal section 3 of an act approved Apr. 29, 1908 (ch. 152, U. S. Stat. L., vol. 35, pt. 1, p. 70), entitled "An act to repeal an act approved Apr. 30, 1906, entitled 'An act to regulate shipping in trade between ports of the United States and ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago, between ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago, and for other purposes,' and for other purposes," and for other purposes.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Commerce, 3297.

S. 2682—For the relief of Blanche Winters.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Claims, 3297.

S. 2683—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Clark.
Mr. Wolcott; Committee on Pensions, 3297.

S. 2684—Granting a pension to John J. Toulouse.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Pensions, 3389.

S. 2685—For the relief of Anna J. Porter.
Mr. Nugent; Committee on Claims, 3389.

S. 2686—To establish standard weights and measures in the District of Columbia, to define the duties of the superintendent of weights, measures, and markets of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3389.

S. 2687—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Cook.
Mr. King; Committee on Pensions, 3389.

S. 2688—For the relief of James L. Vai.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Claims, 3390.

S. 2689—Granting a pension to John J. Callahan.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Pensions, 3390.

S. 2690—Authorizing the appointment of a minister to Finland.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Foreign Relations, 3390.

S. 2691—To provide for universal military, naval, and vocational training and for mobilization of the manhood of the Nation in a national emergency.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 3390.

S. 2692—To amend section 24 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Overman; Committee on the Judiciary, 3390.—Reported with amendment, 7157.

S. 2693—To create a department of aeronautics, defining the powers and duties of the director thereof, providing for the organization, disposition, and administration of a United States air force, creating the United States air reserve force, and providing for the development of civil and commercial aviation.
Mr. New; Committee on Military Affairs, 3390.

S. 2694—For the relief of Paul Hubner.
Mr. New; Committee on Military Affairs, 3390.

S. 2695—Granting a pension to Lucinda Harrington.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Pensions, 3390.

S. 2696—Granting an increase of pension to Harriet B. Hart.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 3390.

S. 2697—Granting an increase of pension to James D. Compton.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 3390.

S. 2698—For the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Flint, Mich.
Mr. Newberry; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3390.

S. 2699—Granting an increase of pension to Vernon Beall.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 3390.

S. 2700—Granting the consent of Congress to the D. E. Hewit Co. to construct and maintain a bridge across Tug River, connecting Martin County, Ky., and Mingo County, W. Va.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Commerce, 3390.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 149); title amended and passed Senate, 3885.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3979.—Reported back (H. Rept. 242), 4335.—Debated and passed House, 4878–4879.—Examined and signed, 5065, 5067.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 50], 5776.

S. 2701—For the relief of Frank Grygla.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Claims, 3476.

S. 2702—For the protection of timber on the public lands from forest fires.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Appropriations, 3476.

S. 2703—For the retirement of certain officers of the Navy.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3476.

S. 2704—Granting a pension to Margaret Schwaner.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Pensions, 3476.

S. 2705—Granting a pension to William Ingersoll.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Pensions, 3476.

S. 2706—Granting a pension to Charles W. Rhodes.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 3476.

S. 2707—For the relief of Ellen M. Willey, widow of Owen S. Willey.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3476.—Reported back (S. Rept. 305), 8412.

S. 2708—For the relief of Einar Barfod.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Claims, 3476.

S. 2709—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent to school district No. 8, Sheridan County, Mont., for block 1, in Wakea town site, Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont., and to set aside one block in each township on said reservation for school purposes.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Indian Affairs, 3476.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 210), 5672.—Amended and passed Senate, 7172.—Referred to House Committee on Indian Affairs, 7273.—Reported back (H. Rept. 445), 8111.

S. 2710—To restore Lieut. Commander J. A. B. Sinclair to the Medical Corps of the United States Navy.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3551.

S. 2711—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Maxwell-McKean Woman's Relief Corps, Salt Lake City, Utah, one German cannon.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Military Affairs, 3552.

S. 2712—Granting a pension to James W. Weaver.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Pensions, 3552.

S. 2713—Granting pensions to soldiers confined in so-called Confederate prisons.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 3552.

S. 2714—To provide for furnishing information with respect to shares of stock offered to the public and prescribing penalties.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Finance, 3552.

S. 2715—To reorganize and increase the efficiency of the United States Army and for other purposes.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 3600.

S. 2716—To relieve the estate of Thomas H. Hall, deceased, late postmaster at Panacea, Fla., and the bondsmen of said Thomas H. Hall, of the payment of money alleged to have been misappropriated by a clerk in said office.
Mr. Trammell; Committee on Claims, 3600.—Reported back (S. Rept. 229), 6122.—Passed Senate, 7239.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 7351.—Reported back (H. Rept. 422), 7614.

S. 2717—Authorizing the issuance and delivery of a commission of brigadier general for Edward Sigerfoos.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Military Affairs, 3604.

S. 2718—Authorizing the appointment of Maj. Eniel H. Burgher as a major in the Regular Army.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Military Affairs, 3600.

S. 2719—For the relief of Edward W. Owens and others.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Claims, 3600.

S. 2720—For the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Henry H. Sibley, deceased.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 3600.

S. 2721—Granting a pension to Wesley H. Crockett.
Mr. Newberry; Committee on Pensions, 3600.

S. 2722—To authorize the erection of an experimental oil shale refining plant at Ogden, Utah, and making an appropriation for such purpose.
Mr. King; Committee on Mines and Mining, 3600.

S. 2723—To amend section 110, chapter 134, first session, Sixty-fourth Congress, United States Statutes at Large, volume 39, part 1, pages 209, 210, and 211, act approved June 3, 1916.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on Military Affairs, 3600.

S. 2724—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Small.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Pensions, 3600.

S. 2725—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Patton.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 3600.

S. 2726—Granting an increase of pension to Robert M. Rice.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 3600.

S. 2727—To permanently transfer the United States Coast Guard from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3600.

S. 2728—For the relief of settlers and entrymen on Baca Float No. 3, in the State of Arizona.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Public Lands, 3618.

S. 2729—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Asheville, N. C., the big German field gun captured by Company I, Three hundred and twenty-first Infantry, Eighty-first Division.
Mr. Overman; Committee on Military Affairs, 3619.

S. 2730—For an addition to the reclamation fund established under the act of June 17, 1902.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 3619.

S. 2731—Granting a pension to Anton Casper.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Pensions, 3619.

S. 2732—For the relief of Edward H. Dennison.
Mr. Ball; Committee on Claims, 3619.

S. 2733—To provide for the training of officers of the Army in aeronautic engineering and the issue of equipment and materials therefor.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 3619.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 156), 4149.—Amended and passed Senate, 5014.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 5109.

S. 2734—To authorize the transportation of civilians across the Atlantic Ocean upon Army transports under such rules and regulations and at such rates as the Secretary of War may prescribe.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 3619.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 157), 4149.—Amended and passed Senate, 5014–5015.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 5109.

S. 2735—To dissolve and distribute the assets of the Colored Union Benevolent Association and settle its affairs.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on the Judiciary, 3668.

S. 2736—Granting a pension to Mary J. Robb.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Pensions, 3668.

S. 2737—Granting a pension to Joseph Danielson.
Mr. Pittman; Committee on Pensions, 3668.

S. 2738—Granting a pension to Charles C. Chadwick.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Pensions, 3668.

S. 2739—To prohibit interstate shipments or transportation of certain food products; to define and to prohibit transportation and sale of adulterated or misbranded food products; to regulate traffic therein; to define and regulate cold storage; to regulate dealing in cold-storage food products; and to fix penalties for violation, and for other purposes.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 3700.

S. 2740—Granting an increase of pension to John Fitzgerald.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Pensions, 3702.

S. 2741—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Ross.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Pensions, 3702.

S. 2742—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Pine Bluff, Ark., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 3702.

S. 2743—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Robinson.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Pensions, 3702.

S. 2744—Amending the act of June 3, 1916, entitled the national defense act, adding section 16½ thereto, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Military Affairs, 3702.

S. 2745—Prescribing prohibition of burials of the human dead at sea, and providing for proper care and disposal of same.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Commerce, 3702.

S. 2746—Amending the act of June 3, 1916, entitled "the national defense act," adding section 15½ thereto, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3702.—Reported back adversely and indefinitely postponed (S. Rept. 267), 6859.

S. 2747—Establishing rules for the interstate transportation of dead human bodies within the United States and the Territories and possessions thereof.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 3703.

S. 2748—For the relief of Earl Waggoner.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Claims, 3703.

S. 2749—Granting an increase of pension to Elijah Coffman.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 3703.

S. 2750—Granting an increase of pension to John S. Kenney.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 3703.

S. 2751—Granting an increase of pension to David D. Arnold.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 3703.

S. 2752—To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved Sept. 2, 1914, and an act in amendment thereto approved Oct. 6, 1917.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Finance, 3703.

S. 2753—For the relief of Frank Pulaski.
Mr. McCormick; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3703.

S. 2754—To provide for licensing corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and to prevent monopolies and undue restraint of trade.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 3748.

S. 2755—To provide an honorable discharge from the United States Army.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on Military Affairs, 3748.

S. 2756—To prescribe the method of capital punishment in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Dial; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3748.—Reported back (S. Rept. 287), 7913.

S. 2757—To amend the naturalization laws.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Immigration, 3748.

S. 2758—Providing for an exchange of lands between the Swan Land & Cattle Co. and the United States.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 3748.—Reported back (S. Rept. 195), 5583.—Passed Senate, 6787.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 6893.

S. 2759—Providing a pension rate of $50 per month for certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War, a rate of $60 per month for total incapacity for labor, and for other purposes.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 3748.

S. 2760—Granting an increase of pension to Abram F. Darst.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 3748.

S. 2761—Granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Wynne.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 3748.

S. 2762—Granting a pension to Jennie C. Rathbun.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 3748.

S. 2763—Granting a pension to Annie E. White.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 3748.

S. 2764—Granting a pension to Noah Hardy.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 3748.

S. 2765—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Mize.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 3748.

S. 2766—Making appropriation for payment of claims of John Sevier, sr., and John Sevier, jr., in accordance with report and findings in the Court of Claims as reported in House Document No. 1302 and 131, under the provisions of the act approved Mar. 3, 1883, known as the Bowman Act.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Claims, 3748.

S. 2767—To amend the act approved Dec. 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act, as amended by the acts of Aug. 4, 1914, Aug. 15, 1914, Mar. 3, 1915, Sept. 7, 1916, and June 21, 1917.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3792.

S. 2768—To authorize the disposition of certain grazing lands in the State of Utah, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 3810.

S. 2769—To authorize the disposition of certain grazing lands in the State of Utah, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 3810.

S. 2770—Authorizing local drainage districts to drain certain public lands in the State of Arkansas, counties of Mississippi and Poinsett, and subjecting said lands to taxation.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Public Lands, 3810.

S. 2771—Granting to certain claimants the preferential right to purchase certain alleged public lands in the State of Arkansas, and for other purposes.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Public Lands, 3810.

S. 2772—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Pitner.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Pensions, 3810.

S. 2773—For the relief of Ethel Proctor.
Mr. Newberry; Committee on Claims, 3810.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 230), 6122.

S. 2774—Granting an increase of pension to Alverton H. Town.
Mr. Newberry; Committee on Pensions, 3810.

S. 2775—To promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, and sodium on the public domain.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 3886.—Reported back, 3886.—Debated, 3909, 4054–4057, 4090, 4111, 4158, 4160–4176, 4247–4258, 4267, 4401, 4416, 4417, 4443–4445, 4446–4451, 4455, 4502, 4506, 4577–4592, 4610, 4619, 4623, 4731–4789.—Passed Senate, 4789.—Referred to House Committee on Public Lands, 4855.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 398), 7299.—Debated, 7509–7538, 7596–7606, 7642–7654, 7767–7791.—Amended and passed House, 7791.—Senate disagrees to House amendments, asks for conference, conferees appointed, 7796.—House agrees to conference asked for by the Senate, conferees appointed, 7848.

S. 2776—To provide for the preparation, printing, and distribution of selected photographs of the war with Germany.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 3885.

S. 2777—To authorize the Secretary of War to produce for sale and to sell duplicate negatives and prints of motion pictures and prints, lantern slides, and enlargements of still pictures in the possession and control of the War Department.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 3885.

S. 2778—To amend section 11 of an act approved Mar. 1, 1919, entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes,"
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 3885.—Reference changed to Committee on Printing, 4886.

S. 2779—To provide for the purchase of certain real estate for the Air Service of the Army and for the maintenance and operation thereof.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 3885.

S. 2780—Authorizing a military merit badge and additional pay based thereon.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 3885.—Reported back (S. Rept. 171), 4886.—Passed Senate, 5017.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 5109.

S. 2781—To utilize certain unexpended balances for the purchase of certain real estate for the Air Service of the Army in the State of Texas, and for the maintenance and operation thereof.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Military Affairs, 3885.

S. 2782—For the purchase of the embassy building and grounds of the United States at Santiago, Chile.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Foreign Relations, 3885.—Reported back, 8365.

S. 2783—For the consolidation of forest lands within the Florida National Forest.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Public Lands, 3885.

S. 2784—To prevent profiteering in food, fuel, and wearing apparel in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ball; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3885.

S. 2785—To provide aid from the United States for the several States in prevention and control of drug addiction and the care and treatment of drug addicts, and for other purposes.
Mr. France; Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, 3885.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 232), 6172.

S. 2786—Authorizing the sale of lands in Gregory County, S. Dak.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Public Lands, 3885.

S. 2787—Making an appropriation for the investigation of underground currents, particularly shallow underground waters, and artesian wells in eastern Colorado.
Mr. Phipps; Committee on Appropriations, 3885.

S. 2788—To limit the immigration of aliens into the United States.
Mr. Dillingham; Committee on Immigration, 3886.

S. 2789—For the consolidation of forest lands in the Sierra National Forest, Calif., and for other purposes.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Public Lands, 3886.—Reported back (S. Rept. 249), 6429.—Passed Senate, 7877.—Referred to House Committee on Agriculture, 7970.

S. 2790—Granting a pension to Edward J. Mytton.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Pensions, 3886.

S. 2791—To provide for the leasing of lands in Alaska for stock breeding and other purposes.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Public Lands, 3886.

S. 2792—To enlarge the boundaries of the Oregon National Forest.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Public Lands, 3886.

S. 2793—To reserve as a part of the Oregon National Forest certain lands that were revested in the United States pursuant to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Oregon & California Railroad Co. v. The United States.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Public Lands, 3886.

S. 2794—For the relief of M. J. Krantz.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Public Lands, 3886.

S. 2795—To authorize the purchase by the city of McMinnville, Oreg., of certain lands formerly embraced in the grant to the Oregon & California Railroad Co. and revested in the United States by the act approved June 9, 1916.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Public Lands, 3886.

S. 2796—To provide for the exchange with the State of Oregon of certain school lands and indemnity rights within the national forests of that State for an equal area of national forest land.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Public Lands, 3886.

S. 2797—To add certain lands to the Crater Lake National Park, Oreg.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Public Lands, 3886.

S. 2798—Authorizing the removal of stumps from cut-over Oregon and California lands.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Public Lands, 3886.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 257), 6662.—Passed Senate, 7878.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 7970.

S. 2799—To assist in the demobilization of the armed forces of the United States at the close of the present war, and for other purposes.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Public Lands, 3886.

S. 2800—Authorizing the Coos Bay, Umpqua, and Siuslaw Tribes of Indians in the State of Oregon to submit claims to the Court of Claims.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Indian Affairs, 3886.

S. 2801—To increase the pensions of those who have lost eyesight or have been permanently disabled in the same in the military or naval service of the United States.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 3886.

S. 2802—Granting an increase of pension to Indian war veterans and their widows.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 3886.

S. 2803—To provide old-age pensions.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 3886.

S. 2804—For the allowance of certain claims reported by the Court of Claims.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Claims, 3886.

S. 2805—For the relief of Lewis Doll.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Military Affairs, 3886.

S. 2806—Granting an increase of pension to John B. Senecal.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Pensions, 3886.

S. 2807—To correct the military record of Edward Sigerfoos.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Military Affairs, 3920.—Reported back (S. Rept. 170), 4886.—Passed Senate, 5017.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 5109.

S. 2808—Granting a pension to Brittain Capril Smith.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Pensions, 3920.

S. 2809—Relating to compensation and war-risk insurance for members of the Philippine Scouts under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved Sept. 2, 1914, as amended.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 4010.—Reported back (S. Rept. 172), 4886.—Passed Senate, 5017.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5109.

S. 2810—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Teague.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2811—For the relief of the York County Savings Bank, of Biddeford, Me.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Banking and Currency, 4010.—Reported back (S. Rept. 165), 4822.—Passed Senate, 5016.—Referred to House Committee on Claims, 5109.

S. 2812—To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved Sept. 2, 1914, and for other purposes.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Finance, 4010.

S. 2813—Granting a pension to Emma Rowland.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2814—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Scott.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2815—Granting a pension to William Buck.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2816—Granting a pension to Sarah J. Brown.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2817—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Poston.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2818—Granting a pension to Mary E. Marshall.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2819. To provide for the redistribution of general taxes and special assessments due and payable on real estate in the District of Columbia, in cases of subdivision or sales of land therein.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4010.

S. 2820—Providing for the recording of mortgages on vessels and notation thereof on certificates of registry or enrollment and license; creating jurisdiction in the district courts of the United States for foreclosure of such mortgages, and providing procedure in connection therewith; also providing for maritime liens upon vessels for necessaries, etc., and their enforcement, and subordinating the same to the liens of mortgages; repealing all conflicting acts; and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Commerce, 4011.

S. 2821—Authorizing the United States Shipping Board to operate or dispose of its emergency merchant vessels and thereby stimulating the friendly intercourse between nations and further developing the merchant marine, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Commerce, 4011.

S. 2822—Making available additional moneys for the reclamation fund, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 4010.

S. 2823—Granting an increase of pension to Richard A. Leavell.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2824—Granting an increase of pension to John Doughty.
Mr. Phipps; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2825—Granting an increase of pension to John R. Bare, alias John R. Barrett.
Mr. Phipps; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2826—Granting an increase of pension to Luke Cahill.
Mr. Phipps; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2827—Granting a pension to Michael Keavy.
Mr. Phipps; Committee on Pensions, 4011.

S. 2828—Granting a pension to Betty Ann Perry.
Mr. Phipps; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2829—Granting an increase of pension to Francis S. Prouty.
Mr. Phipps; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2830—Granting an increase of pension to Emmett Fitzsimmons.
Mr. Phipps; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2831—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Addison Funk.
Mr. Phipps; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2832—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Alden.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2833—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Helena, Ark., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 4010.

S. 2834—For the relief of Edith B. Macon.
Mr. Moses; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4010.

S. 2835—To amend section 3 of the act of Congress approved June 11, 1878, in relation to taxable property in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Moses; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4010.

S. 2836—Granting a pension to Watson D. Smith.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2837—Granting a pension to Mollie W. Springer.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2838—For the relief of Philip S. Everest.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Claims, 4010.

S. 2839—Granting a pension to Martha M. Child.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2840—To reimburse Capt. W. B. Finney, ex-captain Company A, Seventieth Regiment, United States Infantry, Camp Funston, Kans., for moneys lost by him in the performance of his duties.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Military Affairs, 4010.

S. 2841—To erect a Federal building in the city of Lamar, Mo., on the site now owned by the United States Government.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4010.

S. 2842—Granting a pension to Fannie Wagner.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2843—Granting a pension to Daniel Donohoe.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2844—Granting a pension to Joseph F. Shoemaker.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2845—Granting a pension to J. H. Martin.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2846—Granting a pension to Lucinda Boos.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 4010.

S. 2847—Granting a pension to Z. H. Golden.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 4011.

S. 2848—Granting an increase of pension to Leonidas Recob.
Mr. Reed; Committee on Pensions, 4011.

S. 2849—Providing for the enlargement, extension, and remodeling of the post office and courthouse at Salt Lake City, Utah.
Mr. King; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4011.

S. 2850—To authorize the addition of certain lands to the Humboldt National Forest, in the State of Nevada.
Mr. Henderson; Committee on Public Lands, 4088.

S. 2851—For the relief of Seth J. Harris.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Claims, 4088.

S. 2852—For the relief of Mary Holloman.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Claims, 4088.

S. 2853—For the relief of Jimmie Lou Martin.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Claims, 4088.

S. 2854—For the relief of William Henry Coleman.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Claims, 4088.

S. 2855—Granting an increase of pension to James Ross.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 4088.

S. 2856—To encourage bank deposits by nonresident foreign corporations and nonresident alien individuals.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Finance, 4088.

S. 2857—To amend an act entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska," etc.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Commerce, 4089.

S. 2858—Permitting certain employees of the Government to purchase supplies from the commissary stores of the Army and Navy.
Mr. Capper; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4089.—Reference changed to Committee on Military Affairs, 4994.

S. 2859—Granting a pension to Grace S. Zane.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 4089.

S. 2860—Granting a pension to Nellie McCarten.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Pensions, 4089.

S. 2861—For the relief of the Davis Construction Co.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Claims, 4089.

S. 2862—For the relief of the Sanford & Brooks Co. (Inc.).
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Claims, 4089.

S. 2863—For the relief of the heirs of Stephen G. Burbridge, deceased.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Claims, 4089.

S. 2864—Granting a pension to Clint T. Littlefield.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Pensions, 4089.

S. 2865—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob T. Martin.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Pensions, 4089.

S. 2866—Granting an increase of pension to Bowman R. Butcher.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Pensions, 4089.

S. 2867—To authorize the President, when Maj. Gen. Crowder retires, to place him on the retired list of the Army as a lieutenant general.
Mr. Knox; Committee on Military Affairs, 4151.—Reported back (S. Rept. 204), 5672.—Debated, 6435, 6439, 6491–6503.—Amended and passed Senate, 6509.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 6561.—Reported back (H. Rept. 374), 6761.

S. 2868—For the relief of Julia Dezera Stewart.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Claims, 4150.

S. 2869—Granting an increase of pension to Albert N. Hopkins.
Mr. Fall; Committee on Pensions, 4150.

S. 2870—Granting an increase of pension to John Kelly.
Mr. Fall; Committee on Pensions, 4150.

S. 2871—For the relief of the New Orleans-Belize Royal Mail & Central American Steamship Co., of New Orleans, La.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Claims, 4150.

S. 2872—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate a captured German cannon to the city of Pendleton, Oreg.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Military Affairs, 4150.

S. 2873—For the appropriation of additional funds for the purchase of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Spanish Fork, Utah.
Mr. King; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4150.

S. 2874—Granting to the State of Arizona the right to levy, assess, and collect from the United States of America a special direct tax on all public lands included within the limits of forest reservations, national parks, and national monuments in the State of Arizona.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Public Lands, 4150.

S. 2875—To amend section 7 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 1, 1919.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Appropriations, 4325.—Reported back S. Rept. 166), 4822.—Passed Senate, 5303.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 5109.—Reference changed to Committee on Appropriations, 5189.

S. 2876—For the relief of the heirs of Richard Reynolds, deceased.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Claims, 4235.

S. 2877—Granting a pension to Heber R. Davis.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Pensions, 4235.

S. 2878—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in favor of Dora Alexander Miller and Emma Alexander, in her own right and as administratrix of estates of Jennie Alexander, deceased, and of Charles T. Alexander, deceased.
Mr. Harrison; Committee on Claims, 4235.

S. 2879—To authorize the operation or disposition of merchant vessels of the United States; to stimulate interstate and foreign commerce; to promote the welfare of seamen and navigators; to develop port, harbor, and terminal facilities; to encourage shipbuilding, marine insurance, and other agencies necessary to the development of the merchant marine of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Commerce, 4235.

S. 2880—To amend section 260 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the Judiciary, as amended by section 6 of the act approved February 25, 1919,"
Mr. Norris; Committee on the Judiciary, 4235.

S. 2881—To provide for the election of the representatives of the United States in the council and assembly of the League of Nations, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Foreign Relations, 4265.

S. 2882—Granting a pension to Albert W. Cherry.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Pensions, 4265.

S. 2883—Authorizing the Meridian Highway Bridge Co., a corporation, to construct and maintain a bridge or bridges and approaches thereto across the Missouri River between Yankton County, S. Dak., and Cedar County, Nebr.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Commerce, 3885.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 161), amended, and passed Senate, 4367.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4456.—Reported back (H. Rept. 278), 4546.—Passed House, 7823.—Examined and signed, 7952, 7970.—Becomes a law without President's approval [Public, No. 81], 8821.

S. 2884—To exclude certain lands from the Pike, Colorado, or any other National Forest.
Mr. Phipps; Committee on Public Lands, 4329.

S. 2885—Granting a pension to Nettie Parker Chittenden.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 4329.

S. 2886—Granting an increase of pension to Warren Jones.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Pensions, 4329.

S. 2887—Permitting all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to purchase supplies from the commissary stores of the Army and Navy.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Military Affairs, 4329.

S. 2888—Granting an increase of pension to William J. Seals.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Pensions, 4329.

S. 2889—To provide for the creation and organization of the national railway corporation, and for the acquisition, control, and operation of railroads and water carriers by it, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 4402.

S. 2890—To provide for the allotment of lands of the Crow Tribe, for the distribution of tribal funds, and for other purposes.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Indian Affairs, 4402.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 219), 5821.—Debated, 7173–7175.—Amended and passed Senate, 7316.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 468), 8544.

S. 2891—To reenact the act entitled "An act to authorize the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Pacific Railway Co. to rebuild and reconstruct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Tennessee River near Chattanooga, in Hamilton County, in the State of Tennessee," approved Apr. 5, 1916.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Commerce, 4402.

S. 2892—Granting a pension to Joseph E. Killian.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Pensions, 4402.

S. 2893—For the relief of William J. Ewing.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Claims, 4403.

S. 2894—For the relief of the Ralph Ackley Land Co. (Inc.) and others.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Claims, 4403.

S. 2895—To authorize the appointment of John McClintock a major of Cavalry in the United States Army.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Military Affairs, 4443.

S. 2896—To regulate the manufacture, sale, purchase, and use of explosives.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on the Judiciary, 4443.

S. 2897—Granting an increase of pension to William Dobson.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Pensions, 4443.

S. 2898—Ceding jurisdiction to the State of Texas over certain lands or bancos acquired by the United State of America from the United States of Mexico.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Foreign Relations, 4443.

S. 2899—For the reinstatement of Woodbury F. Pride in the United States Army.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Military Affairs, 4443.

S. 2900—For the relief of Aaron Kibler.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Military Affairs, 4443.

S. 2901—For the relief of John B. O'Sullivan.
Mr. Henderson; Committee on Claims, 4501.

S. 2902—To amend section 5182, Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Simmons; Committee on Banking and Currency, 4501.—Reported back (S. Rept. 201), 5672.

S. 2903—To provide that robbery of a Federal reserve bank or member bank shall constitute a felony, and for other purposes.
Mr. Gore; Committee on the Judiciary, 4501.

S. 2904—Relating to manufactured articles intended for interstate commerce, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 4577.

S. 2905—For the relief of Joseph A. Prat.
Mr. Gay; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 4577.

S. 2906—Further to regulate commerce among the States and with foreign nations and to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, as amended.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 4594.

S. 2907—For the relief of McAteer Shipbuilding Co.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 4593.

S. 2908—To promote efficiency in the Postal Service.
Mr. Gronna; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 4593.

S. 2909—Granting a pension to Richard D. Powers.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Pensions, 4593.

S. 2910—To revive and reenact the act entitled "An act to authorize the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co. to rebuild, reconstruct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Tennessee River near Chattanooga, in Hamilton County, in the State of Tennessee," approved Apr. 5, 1916.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Commerce, 4593.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 217) and passed Senate, 5760.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5886.—Committee discharged from further consideration of, 5987.—Debated and passed House, 5987.—Examined and signed, 6121, 6147.—Becomes a law without President's signature [Public, No. 58], 8115.

S. 2911—Granting pensions to certain soldiers and widows of deceased soldiers of the Utah Territorial Militia who served in the Indian wars in Utah Territory, and to amend the act approved Mar. 4, 1917, entitled "An act to pension the survivors of certain Indian wars from Jan. 1, 1859, to January, 1891, inclusive, and for other purposes."
Mr. King; Committee on Pensions, 4594.

S. 2912—To appropriate funds for the immigration inspection of the Department of Labor.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Appropriations, 4594.—Referred to Senate Committee on Immigration, 7543.

S. 2913—To authorize the Columbia Railway & Navigation Co. to construct a canal connecting the Santee River and the Cooper River in the State of South Carolina.
Mr. Smith of South Carolina; Committee on Commerce, 4649.

S. 2914—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Thibodo.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Pensions, 4650.

S. 2915—Granting an increase of pension to William D. Harrington.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 4650.

S. 2916—To provide for the payment to Alice E. Wells, formerly Alice E. Davis, only heir at law of John C. Davis, deceased, of the amount stated in the findings of the Court of Claims in Congressional Case No. 9264.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Claims, 4650.

S. 2917—For the relief of J. W. Hogg.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Claims, 4650.

S. 2918—Granting a pension to Grace P. Carter.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Pensions, 4650.

S. 2919—Granting an increase of pension to E. Bradford Gay.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Pensions, 4650.

S. 2920—To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out investigations of the causes and means of prevention of fires and dust explosions in industrial plants.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 4650.

S. 2921—For the relief of the Milwaukee Bridge Co.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Claims, 4824.

S. 2922—Granting a pension to Maude Gillock.
Mr. Henderson; Committee on Pensions, 4824.

S. 2923—To provide funds for the care and maintenance of the graves on foreign soil of members of the military forces of the United States.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 4824.—Reported back (S. Rept. 173), 4886.—Passed Senate, 6025.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 6120.

S. 2924—To amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1919.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 4824.

S. 2925—For the relief of the estate of John Stewart, deceased.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 4824.

S. 2926—For the relief of Capt. Frank B. Watson, United States Army.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 4824.

S. 2927—For the relief of Capt. James Ronayne, United States Army.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 4824.

S. 2928—For the relief of Capt. Frederick G. Lawton, United States Army.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 4824.

S. 2929—For the relief of Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, United States Army.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 4824.

S. 2930—For the relief of the heirs of Lieut. R. B. Calvert, deceased.
Mr. McCumber; Committee on Claims, 4824.

S. 2931—Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of C. H. Wright.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Claims, 4824.

S. 2932—Making additional appropriations for the purpose of carrying out the Federal road aid act, approved July 11, 1917.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 4824.

S. 2933—For the relief of the Boyle Co., of Wichita, Kans.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Claims, 4824.

S. 2934—For relief of the Leavenworth Bridge Co., of Leavenworth, Kans.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 4824.—Reference changed to Committee on Claims, 7109.

S. 2935—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Bean.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 4824.

S. 2936—Granting a pension to Amanda Lucas.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 4824.

S. 2937—Granting an increase of pension to Ella Bailey.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 4824.

S. 2938—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Edwards.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 4824.

S. 2939—To prevent hoarding of necessaries by officers of United States.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on the Judiciary, 4824.

S. 2940—Granting a pension to Sally Goins.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 4824.

S. 2941—For the relief of Mrs. D. C. Kurner.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Claims, 4824.

S. 2942—Granting a pension to Adelphia L. Weaver.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Pensions, 4824.

S. 2943—Granting a pension to Elias Wallace.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Pensions, 4824.

S. 2944—Granting a pension to John C. Pierce.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Pensions, 4824.

S. 2945—Regulating the height of buildings that may be erected on land confronting Meridian Hill Park on the south.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4824.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 178), 5213.—Recommitted to Committee on District of Columbia, 5491.

S. 2946—Granting an increase of pension to William R. Faulkner.
Mr. Overman; Committee on Pensions, 4886.

S. 2947—To authorize the Secretary of War to transfer free of charge to the Department of Agriculture and to the Post Office Department certain motor-propelled vehicles and motor equipment.
Mr. Henderson; Committee on Military Affairs, 4886.

S. 2948—Grantnig an increase of pension to Milton I. Woodard.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Pensions, 4886.

S. 2949—Granting an increase of pension to M. Cecelia Allen.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 4886.

S. 2950—For the relief of Herman O. Kruschke.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 4886.

S. 2951—Granting an increase of pension to Paul Strause.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Pensions, 4886.

S. 2952—Granting a pension to Jeanette A. Harrington.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Pensions, 4886.

S. 2953—Granting relief to persons who served in the Military Telegraph Corps of the Army during the Civil War.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Military Affairs, 4886.

S. 2954—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Albert F. Smith, deceased.
Mr. Colt; Committee on Military Affairs, 4886.

S. 2955—Granting an increase of pension to James W. McKay.
Mr. Colt; Committee on Pensions, 4886.

S. 2956—To amend sections 4874 and 4875 of the Revised Statutes, and to provide a compensation for superintendents of national cemeteries.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Military Affairs, 4886.

S. 2957—To amend and modify the war-risk insurance act.
Mr. Gore; Committee on Finance, 4886.

S. 2958—To provide for the appointment of examiners in the United States Court of Claims, to regulate their duties and compensation, and for other purposes.
Mr. Underwood; Committee on the Judiciary, 4953.

S. 2959—For appointment of Donald R. Thompson as a first lieutenant in the United States Army.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Military Affairs, 4953.

S. 2960—To credit officers of the United States Naval Reserve Force with time served in the Naval Auxiliary Service.
Mr. Newberry; Committee on Naval Affairs, 4953.

S. 2961—Authorizing the county of Accomac, Va., to construct certain bridges to connect Chincoteague Island and the mainland.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Commerce, 4953.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 184), 5286.—Amended and passed Senate, 5286.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5352.—Reported back (H. Rept. 321), 5582.—Amended, passed House, 8764.—Senate concurs in House amendments, 8808.

S. 2962—For the relief of Nick Sitch and Billie H. Evashanks.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 4994.

S. 2963—To amend the act approved July 28, 1917, providing for the relief of homestead entrymen or settlers who enter the military or naval service of the United States in time of war.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 4994.

S. 2964—Providing additional time for the payment of purchase money under homestead entries of lands within the former Fort Assinniboine Military Reservation, in Montana.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 4994.—Reported back (S. Rept. 239) and passed Senate, 6314.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 6366.

S. 2965—For the relief of Capt. Thomas R. Clark.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Claims, 4994.

S. 2966—Granting the consent of the Congress to the county of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Minnesota River.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Commerce, 4994.

S. 2967—Granting an increase of pension to Swen Dahlberg.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 4994.

S. 2968—Granting a pension to Aylmer E. Hendryx.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 4994.

S. 2969—Granting a pension to Sarah M. Brown.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 4994.

S. 2970—Granting an increase of pension to Emma F. Clark.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 4994.

S. 2971—For the relief of William O. Mallahan.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Military Affairs, 4994.

S. 2972—To extend the cancellation stamp privilege to the Roosevelt Memorial Association.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 4994.—Reported back and passed Senate, 5359.—Referred to House Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 5516.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 323), 5582.—Amended and passed House, 5655.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 5689.—Examined and signed, 5888, 5916.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 54], 6071.

S. 2973—Granting a pension to James A. Clements.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Pensions, 5067.

S. 2974—To grant a Victory bond bonus to the members of the military and naval forces of the United States who brought about the victory.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Military Affairs, 5067.

S. 2975—To amend an act approved Feb. 28, 1899, entitled "An act relative to the payment of claims for material and labor furnished for District of Columbia buildings."
Mr. Sherman; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5067.

S. 2976—Relating to the issuance of passports.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on the Judiciary, 5139.

S. 2977—To amend section 8 of an act to provide for the sale of desert lands in certain States and Territories, approved Mar. 3, 1877, as amended by an act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes, approved Mar. 3, 1891.
Mr. Pittman; Committee on Public Lands, 5139.

S. 2978—To establish additional fish-cultural subsidiary stations in the State of Michigan.
Mr. Newberry; Committee on Fisheries, 5139.—Reported back (S. Rept. 203), 5672.

S. 2979—To appropriate additional sums for Federal aid in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 5139.

S. 2980—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain widows and former widows of soldiers and sailors of the Civil War.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 5139.

S. 2981—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain Army nurses.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 5139.

S. 2982—Granting a pension to James W. Murphy.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 5139.

S. 2983—Granting an increase of pension to Robert L. Boseley.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 5139.

S. 2984—Authorizing the acquirement of a site and the construction of a building for a post office at Greybull, Wyo.
Mr. Kendrick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5139.

S. 2985—Granting a pension to James W. Wilson.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Pensions, 5139.

S. 2986—To provide for the election of the representatives of the United States on the council and the assembly of the League of Nations, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Foreign Relations, 5215.

S. 2987—Granting a pension to George H. Fox.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Pensions, 5215.

S. 2988—Granting an increase of pension to John J. Hogan.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Pensions, 5215.

S. 2989—For the relief of Walter I. Whitty.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 5215.

S. 2990—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Savage.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 5215.

S. 2991—Granting an increase of pension to John J. Scheitler.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Pensions, 5215.

S. 2992—To create a rent commission of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Ball, from Committee on District of Columbia [S. Rept. 179], 5213, 6786.

S. 2993—Authorizing the payment of certain sums of money to Michael Bohle, Allen P. Myers, Alexander L. McMillan, Edward N. Riley, E. S. Tucker, Harry B. Landgraf, and Christopher Lehmkuhl.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Claims, 5287.

S. 2994—To provide revenue and for the regulation and supervision of cold-storage warehouses and the conservation, storage, sale, and distribution of food and food products.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Agriculture, 5287.

S. 2995—Granting an increase of pension to Susan A. Hackett.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Pensions, 5287.

S. 2996—Granting a pension to Johanna Mary McElliott.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Pensions, 5287.

S. 2997—To provide quarters or commutation thereof to commissioned officers in certain cases.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 5287.

S. 2998—To provide for the creation and organization of a Federal Transportation Board, to define its powers and duties, to authorize the organization of national railroad companies, to define their rights, duties, and liabilities, and for other purposes.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 5359.

S. 2999—To authorize the holding of terms of the United States District Court in Rensselaer County, N. Y.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on the Judiciary, 5359.—Reported with amendment, debated, amended, and passed Senate, 6484–6485.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 6626.

S. 3000—Granting a pension to Mary L. Pope.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 5359.

S. 3001—Granting a pension to Martha M. Childs.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Pensions, 5359.

S. 3002—To amend section 1274, Revised Statutes of the United States, giving to officers retired from active service 75 per cent of the pay and allowances of the rank upon which they are retired.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Military Affairs, 5359.

S. 3003—Granting a pension to Leon H. Coombs.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 5359.

S. 3004—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Lockhart.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 5359.

S. 3005—For the relief of Ivy L. Merrill.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Claims, 5359.

S. 3006—To provide educational facilities for persons serving as members of the United States military or naval forces in the war with Germany and honorably discharged from such forces, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Military Affairs, 5484.

S. 3007—For the relief of Henry and William King.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Indian Affairs, 5484.

S. 3008—Granting a pension to George Bingham.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Pensions, 5484.

S. 3009—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Sargent.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Pensions, 5484.

S. 3010—To provide for an increase of salary of the United States marshal for the district of Nevada.
Mr. Henderson; Committee on the Judiciary, 5484.

S. 3011—To protect interstate commerce in foods, drugs, and medicines, and to extend the provisions of the food and drugs act of June 30, 1906.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Commerce, 5484.—Reference changed to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 5556.

S. 3012—Granting an increase of pension to George Taylor.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 5484.

S. 3013—For the relief of Willis Cross.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Military Affairs, 5484.

S. 3014—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Case.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Pensions, 5484.

S. 3015—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Abbott.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 5484.

S. 3016—To authorize the disposition of certain grazing lands in the State of Utah, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 5484.—Reported back (S. Rept. 214), 6038.—Passed Senate, 5672.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 5815.—Reported back (H. Rept. 371), 6701.

S. 3017—To provide for the commissioning of officers of the Medical Reserve Corps in the permanent Medical Corps, United States Army, who entered active service previous to Apr. 6, 1917, were within the prescribed age limit at that time and served with credit throughout the emergency.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Military Affairs, 5556.

S. 3018—Granting an increase of pension to Clifford T. Check.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 5556.

S. 3019—Granting an increase of pension to Caspar Hopp.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 5556.

S. 3020—Granting a pension to Frank M. Compton.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 5556.

S. 3021—Granting an increase of pension to Bernard Krebs.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 5557.

S. 3022—Granting a pension to Arabella Roberts.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 5557.

S. 3023—Granting an increase of pension to Harvey L. Smith.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 5557.

S. 3024—Granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Carlton.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 5557.

S. 3025—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel McCord.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 5557.

S. 3026—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Brown.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 5557.

S. 3027—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis Nicholson.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 5557.

S. 3028—Granting an increase of pension to William Russell.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 5557.

S. 3029—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Van Doren.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 5557.

S. 3030—Granting an increase of pension to Julius Cohn.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 5557.

S. 3031—To appropriate $1,189.35 for the relief of Southern Iron and Metal Co., Jacksonville, Fla., for salvage material consisting of submarine cable purchased from the War Department.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Claims, 5585.

S. 3032—For the relief of Nancy A. Parsons, C. M. Parsons, D. F. Staggs, Ollie Staggs, Roas Staggs, Lena Birchfield, Alice Birchfield, Bertie Gwin, Greely Gilbert, Linville Gilbert, and Nelson Gilbert.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Claims, 5585.

S. 3033—For the relief of Capt. John Q. A. Brett, United States Army, retired.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Military Affairs, 5585.

S. 3034—For the relief of William S. Judkins.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Military Affairs, 5585.

S. 3035—Granting a pension to George Wortser.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Pensions, 5585.

S. 3036—Granting a pension to Amos T. Duggan.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Pensions, 5673.

S. 3037—To authorize the Secretary of War to transfer free of charge certain surplus motor-propelled vehicles and motor equipment to the Department of Agriculture, Post Office Department, Navy Department, and the Treasury Department for the use of the Public Health Service, and certain other surplus property to the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 5673.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 220), 5821.—Amended and passed Senate, 7316.

S. 3038—Granting to the trustees of the Congregational Church of Bowdoin, Mont., for the benefit of the Congregational Church at Bowdoin, Mont., lots four and five, in block 12, town site of Bowdoin, State of Montana.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 5673.

S. 3039—Granting a pension to Jesse E. Ballinger.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Pensions, 5673.

S. 3040—Donating captured cannons and cannon balls to the city of Fredonia, Kans.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Military Affairs, 5673.

S. 3041—For the relief of Mrs. Silas Cooper.
Mr. Capper; Commitee on Claims, 5673.

S. 3042—For the relief of James Walters.
Mr. Capper; Commitee on Claims, 5673.

S. 3043—Granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Knox.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Pensions, 5673.

S. 3044—Granting an increase of pension to Hiram A. Campbell.
Mr. Keyes; Committee on Pensions, 5673.

S. 3045—To increase the limit of cost of the public building to be erected at Shelbyville, Ky.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5673.

S. 3046—Granting an increase of pension to Hiram B. Orff.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Pensions, 5673.

S. 3047—To authorize the retirement of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps for disability.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 5673.

S. 3048—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Osburn.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 5673.

S. 3049—For the relief of Samuel Wilson.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Military Affairs, 5673.

S. 3050—For the relief of the Sanitary Co. of America.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Claims, 5673.

S. 3051—Granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Doepel.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 5673.

S. 3052—Granting an increase of pension to Washington B. Coder.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 5673.

S. 3053—Granting an increase of pension to John Klingler.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 5673.

S. 3054—Granting an increase of pension to John Fildes, jr.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 5673.

S. 3055—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis A. Uhl.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 5673.

S. 3056—Granting a pension to Margaret Mars.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 5673.

S. 3057—Granting an increase of pension to Leroy Loveland.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 5673.

S. 3058—Granting a pension to George McCaughin.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 5673.

S. 3059—Granting a pension to Belle Carmody.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Pensions, 5673.

S. 3060—Providing commissions in the Regular Army for all commissioned officers in the United States Army as of their present grade, and for the granting to them of furloughs to the Regular Army Reserve under certain conditions.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Military Affairs, 5760.

S. 3061—Granting an increase of pension to John Beazan.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 5760.

S. 3062—Granting an increase of pension to Vincent J. Turnidge.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 5760.

S. 3063—Granting a pension to William Cannon.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Pensions, 5760.

S. 3064—To provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Deming, N. Mex.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Public Building and Grounds, 5760.

S. 3065—Granting a pension to Melissa J. King.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 5760.

S. 3066—To provide for the incorporation of cooperative associations in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Capper; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5760.

S. 3067—Granting a pension to Charles Edward Stevens.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Pensions, 5760.

S. 3068—Granting a pension to Elijah Peck.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 5760.

S. 3069—Granting a pension to Caroline Pearl.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 5760.

S. 3070—To provide for the annual election of chairmen of Federal boards and commissions, and for other purposes.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, 5760.

S. 3071—Granting an increase of pension to Adelaide V. Lamson.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Pensions, 5821.

S. 3072—Granting a pension to Francis Stone.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Pensions, 5821.

S. 3073—For the relief of Henry Phillips, sr.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Claims, 5821.

S. 3074—To provide for the award of military medals to persons receiving citations or letters of commendation for gallantry in action.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Military Affairs, 5821.

S. 3075—For the relief of Ivy L. Merrill.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Claims, 5821.

S. 3076—Authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty, suits for salvage services, and providing for the release of merchant vessels belonging to the United States from arrest and attachment in foreign jurisdictions, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Commerce, 5889.—Reported back (S. Rept. 223), 6017.—Debated, 7317, 7439, 7440.—Passed Senate, 7440.—Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary, 7538.

S. 3077—To provide for the transportation to their homes of the remains of persons who died abroad while in the military service, and for other purposes.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 5889.

S. 3078—For the relief of Charles B. Malpas.
Mr. Gerry; Committee on Claims, 5889.

S. 3079—For the allowance of certain claims of the guards and watchmen employed at munition plants and allied trades at Bridgeport, Conn., subsequent to May 1, 1918.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Claims, 5889.

S. 3080—Granting a pension to Charles A. Dilley.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Penisons, 5889.

S. 3081—To construct a public building for a post office at the city of Waynesboro, Ga.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5889.

S. 3082—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. C. Kaigler.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Pensions, 5889.

S. 3083—Directing the Court of Claims to investigate the claim of T. T. Murphy for compensation for injuries received in Government service.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Claims, 5889.

S. 3084—Permitting actions on claims against telegraph, telephone, marine cable, or radio companies during Federal control.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 5889.

S. 3085—Granting authority on certain conditions to the Secretary of the Navy to reinstate William H. Caldwell in the United States naval service.
Mr. Trammell; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5936.

S. 3086—Granting a pension to John R. Rogers.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Pensions, 5936.

S. 3087—For the relief of Alfred Biefer.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Military Affairs, 5936.

S. 3088—Amending an act to pension the survivors of certain Indian wars and Mexican marauders from Jan. 1, 1859, to January, 1891, inclusive, and for other purposes, approved Mar. 4, 1917.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Pensions, 5936.

S. 3089—Authorizing the Secretary of War to make donation of a captured German cannon and cannon balls to the city of Harrington, Wash.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Military Affairs, 5936.

S. 3090—To repeal the espionage act.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on the Judiciary, 5936.—Reported adversely, 7868.

S. 3091—For the construction and equipment of a naval base for fleet operation and for works of defense on the island of Guam.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5936.

S. 3092—For cooperation by the Federal Government in the construction of roads.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 5936.

S. 3093—Granting an increase of pension to Loucette E. Glavis.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Pensions, 5936.

S. 3094—Granting an increase of pension to Susan C. Crary.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Pensions, 5936.

S. 3095—Granting an increase of pension to Ellis C. Howe.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Pensions, 5936.

S. 3096—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Red River at or near Moncla, La.
Mr. Gay; Committee on Commerce, 6017.—Reported back (S. Rept. 251) and passed Senate, 6483.—Referred to House Committed on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6561.—Reported back (H. Rept. 381), 6922.—Passed House, 7454.—Examined and signed, 7607, 7619.—Becomes a law without President's approval [Public, No. 77], 8413.

S. 3097—Granting an increase of pension to James R. Sullivan.
Mr. Nugent; Committee on Pensions, 6017.

S. 3098—Granting a pension to Martha Reed.
Mr. Nugent; Committee on Pensions, 6017.

S. 3099—Granting an increase of pension to Michael Zoller.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 6017.

S. 3100—For the relief of Sylvester P. Hill.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 6017.

S. 3101—Granting an increase of pension to Martin V. B. Clark.
Mr. Newberry; Committee on Pensions, 6017.

S. 3102—For the relief of Katherine Macdonald.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 6017.

S. 3103—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Testerman.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Pensions, 6017.

S. 3104—Authorizing the Central Pacific Railroad Co. of California, or its successors or assigns, to convey for public-road or park purposes certain parts of its right of way.
Mr. Pittman; Committee on Public Lands, 6071.

S. 3105—For the relief of F. C. X. Boucher.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Indian Affairs, 6071.

S. 3106—Granting a pension to Mary Boyles.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Pensions, 6071.

S. 3107—Granting a pension to Ada L. Kitchings.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Pensions, 6071.

S. 3108—Granting an increase of pension to Aurelia H. Gibson.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Pensions, 6071.

S. 3109—To amend section 26 of the act approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm-loan act.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Banking and Currency, 6122.

S. 3110—To amend the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Finance, 6122.

S. 3111—Granting an increase of pension to Ann G. Ford.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Pensions, 6122.

S. 3112—For the relief of certain settlers in Oregon for losses sustained during the Rogue River Indian outbreak in southern Oregon in 1855.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Indian Affairs, 6122.

S. 3113—For the relief of James Russell.
Mr. Knox; Committee on Military Affairs, 6122.

S. 3114—Granting an increase of pension to George Whitcher.
Mr. Dillingham; Committee on Pensions, 6122.

S. 3115—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to correct an error in an Indian allotment.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Indian Affairs, 6122.—Reported back (S. Rept. 271), 7109.—Passed Senate, 7880.—Referred to House Committee on Indian Affairs, 7971.

S. 3116—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Dearing.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 6122.

S. 3117—Granting a pension to Elsie Seabel.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 6122.

S. 3118—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza M. Miller.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 6122.

S. 3119—For the relief of Con Murphy.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Claims, 6122.

S. 3120—Granting a pension to William McClure.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Pensions, 6122.

S. 3121—To amend the act entitled "An act to provide relief in cases of contracts connected with the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 2, 1919.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Military Affairs, 6122.

S. 3122—For the relief of the National Laundry Co.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Claims, 6122.

S.3123—Granting a pension to Mary Ellen Woodward.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 6122.

S. 3124—Granting a pension to George Price.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Pensions, 6122.

S. 3125—Authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer certain surplus machine tools and other equipment to the Federal Board for Vocational Education.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 6122.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 241), 6313.—Passed Senate, 7876.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 7970.

S. 3126—Authorizing the detail of commissioned officers of the Army to take courses of instruction within two years from date of commission.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 6122.—Reported back (S. Rept. 242), 6313.—Passed Senate, 7876.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 7970.

S. 3127—Granting an increase of pension to Ella E. Pangburn.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 6172.

S. 3128—To provide for the appointment of a district judge in the northern and southern judicial districts in the State of Mississippi, and for other purposes.
Mr. Harrison; Committee on the Judiciary, 6172.

S. 3129—For the relief of Louisa Frow.
Mr. Trammell; Committee on Claims, 6172.

S. 3130—For the establishment of a light vessel to mark the entrance to Grays Harbor, Wash.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Commerce, 6172.

S. 3131—To reimburse the governors of States and Territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise, organize, and supply and equip armed forces of the United States in the existing war with Germany and its allies and to protect citizens of the United States in Mexico and on the Mexican border.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Foreign Relations, 6172.

S. 3132—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Somerville, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Military Affairs, 6172.

S. 3133—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Chicopee, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Military Affairs, 6172.

S. 3134—Granting an increase of pension to Clarence S. Hall.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Pensions, 6172.

S. 3135—Granting an increase of pension to John Walden.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 6172.

S. 3136—For the relief of Milton Jennings.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Claims, 6172.

S. 3137—Granting a pension to Adah E. Allen.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 6172.

S. 3138—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell and convey to the Great Northern Railway Co. certain lands for stockyards, and for other purposes, at Browning Station, in the State of Montana.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 6172.

S. 3139—For the purchase of land adjoining Fort Bliss, Tex.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Military Affairs, 6172.

S. 3140—To amend the war-risk insurance act, approved Oct. 6, 1917, so as to apply to members of the military or naval forces on and after Apr. 6, 1917.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Finance, 6172.

S. 3141—For the relief of Second Lieut. Rollin Lester Dixon.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Claims, 6233.

S. 3142—Authorizing the sale, exchange, lease, and bailment of war supplies and other Government property.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 6233.

S. 3143—To equalize the wages paid to men and women employees of the Government who perform similar labor.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Education and Labor, 6233.

S. 3144—To amend section 10 of an act entitled "An act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes," approved Sept. 26, 1914.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 6233.

S. 3145—Releasing the claim of the United States Government to the block or square of land in the city of Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas, upon which is situated the old Federal jail, to the city of Fort Smith as a site for a convention hall, community building, and other public purposes.
Mr. Robinson; Committee on Public Lands, 6233.

S. 3146—Granting a pension to Mary F. McBride.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 6233.

S. 3147—Granting an increase of pension to Abram P. Francisco.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 6233.

S. 3148—Granting an increase of pension to William W. Poor.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 6233.

S. 3149—Granting a pension to Charles Shanley.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Pensions, 6233.

S. 3150—Granting a pension to Johanna Mary McElliott.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Pensions, 6233.

S. 3151—To authorize the Secretary of War to grant the use of land and camp equipment to the United States Training Corps for Women, and to detail Army officers for service at recreational camps.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 6314.

S. 3152—For the relief of George W. Mellinger.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 6314.

S. 3153—Authorizing the adjustment of the boundaries of the Deschutes National Forest, in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Public Lands, 6314.

S. 3154—For the relief of Lottie Adeline Cross.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Claims, 6314.

S. 3155—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Combs.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 6314.

S. 3156—Granting an increase of pension to William M. Cheuvront.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 6314.

S. 3157—Granting an increase of pension to Byron A. Hart.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Pensions, 6314.

S. 3158—For the relief of contractors and subcontractors for docks, tanks, buildings, and work under the supervision of the Navy Department, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Naval Affairs, 6314.

S. 3159—Granting the consent of Congress to the State road department of the State of Florida to construct and maintain a bridge across the Choctawhatchee River, near Caryville, Fla., approximately 170 feet south of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad bridge.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Commerce, 6314.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 260), amended, and passed Senate, 6779.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6893.—Reported back (H. Rept. 395), 7299.—Passed House, 7996.—Examined and signed, 8177, 8178.

S. 3160—For the relief of Fred Hartel and others.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Claims, 6314.

S. 3161—For the relief of T. T. Murphy.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Claims, 6314.

S. 3162—To encourage instruction in the hygiene of maternity and infancy, and to aid in extending proper care for maternity and infancy, and to provide for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such instruction and care.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, 6314.

S. 3163—To validate certain declarations of intention to become citizens of the United States.
Mr. Myers; Committee on the Judiciary, 6430.

S. 3164—Authorizing the Northern Arapahoe Tribe and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims.
Mr. Kendrick; Committee on Indian Affairs, 6430.

S. 3165—For the relief of the widow of Bernard Cavanaugh.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on Military Affairs, 6430.

S. 3166—For the relief of E. J. Hendrycks.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Claims, 6430.

S. 3167—Granting a pension to Caldona Vaughn.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 6430.

S. 3168—Granting a pension to Alice P. Knapp.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 6430.

S. 3169—Granting a pension to Anderson Hogue.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 6430.

S. 3170—To provide for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of foreign trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Commerce, 6430.

S. 3171—To promote domestic industry by prohibiting the dumping of foreign goods in the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Finance, 6484, 6485.

S. 3172—To authorize the President of the United States to arrange and participate in an international conference to consider questions relating to international communication.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Foreign Relations, 6484.

S. 3173—To provide for increasing the rank or grade of officers and enlisted men of the Army on retirement, and for other purposes.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Military Affairs, 6484.

S. 3174—Granting a pension to Ella Blake.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pensions, 6484.

S. 3175—Granting an increase of pension to Cecelia B. Chauncey.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Pensions, 6484.

S. 3176—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint Marion C. Raysor an officer of the Army.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 6484.

S. 3177—Authorizing commercial service by naval radio plants.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Naval Affairs, 6484.

S. 3178—For the establishment of a light vessel to mark the entrance to Grays Harbor, Wash.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Commerce, 6484.

S. 3179—Granting an increase of pension to Wiliam A. Downs.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 6484.

S. 3180—Granting a pension to Louis J. Boling.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 6484.

S. 3181—Granting an increase of pension to John Walton.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 6484.

S. 3182—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Lyons.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 6484.

S. 3183—Authorizing and directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to conduct investigations and make orders relating to warehouse facilities of certain common carriers at certain ports.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 6484.

S. 3184—To provide for the punishment of officers of United States courts wrongfully converting moneys coming into their possession, and for other purposes.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on the Judiciary, 6484.

S. 3185—To provide for the establishment of a United States naval coaling station at Southport, N. C.
Mr. Overman; Committee on Naval Affairs, 6542.

S. 3186—To provide for an examination and survey of the harbor at Southport, N. C., with a view to increasing the depth of said harbor.
Mr. Overman; Committee on Commerce, 6542.

S. 3187—To dispose of a certain strip of public land in Waterville, Me.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6542.—Reported back, 8365.

S. 3188—Providing for an increase of salary for the United States district attorney for the western judicial district of Oklahoma.
Mr. Gore; Committee on the Judiciary, 6542.

S. 3189—To create a rent commission in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Norris; Committee on the District of Columbia, 6542.

S. 3190—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Pocomoke River, at Pocomoke City, Md.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Commerce, 6542.—Reported back (S. Rept. 265) and passed Senate, 6860.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6955.—Reported back (H. Rept. 392), 7298.—Passed House, 7454.—Examined and signed, 7607, 7619.—Becomes a law without President's approval [Public, No. 78], 8413.

S. 3191—To provide for the national welfare by assuring an adequate supply of sugar for the people of the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1920, conserving the supply of sugar and controlling the distribution thereof.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 6591.

S. 3192—For the relief of the legal representatives of George W. Soule.
Mr. Keyes; Committee on Claims, 6591.

S. 3193—To authorize the Tennessee Bridge Co., a corporation chartered under the laws of the State of Tennessee, to construct a bridge across the Tennessee River near Loudon, Tenn.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Commerce, 6591.—Reported back (S. Rept. 272) and passed Senate, 7157.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7273.—Reported back (H. Rept. 430), 7840.

S. 3194—Granting an increase of pension to Erastus A. Kelly.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 6591.

S. 3195—Granting a pension to John Gentry.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 6591.

S. 3196—Fixing the compensation of United States customs inspectors.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Commerce, 6591.

S. 3197—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the lading or unlading of vessels at night, the preliminary entry of vessels, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 13, 1911.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Commerce, 6591.

S. 3198—Granting an increase of pension to William S. Davidson.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 6591.

S. 3199—Granting an increase of pension to Edward E. Gould.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Pensions, 6591.

S. 3200—Granting an increase of pension to William F. Slack.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Pensions, 6591.

S. 3201—Fixing the salary of the district attorney for the eastern district of New York.
Mr. Calder; Committee on the Judiciary, 6591.—Reported back, 6779.

S. 3202—Granting leave of absence to officers of the Coast Guard, and for other purposes.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Foreign Relations, 6591.—Reported back favorably with an amendment, 7738.—Passed Senate, 7738.—Referred to House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, 7812.

S. 3203—Granting an increase of pension to Phillip T. Knowles.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Pensions, 6662.

S. 3204—Fixing the salary of the district attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee.
Mr. Shields; Committee on the Judiciary, 6662.

S. 3205—For the relief of the widow of Rudolph H. von Ezdorf, deceased.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Claims, 6662.

S. 3206—To amend paragraph 1 of section 3 of an act of Feb. 5, 1917, entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in, the United States."
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Immigration, 6662.

S. 3207—To authorize the governor of the Territory of Hawaii to acquire privately owned lands and rights of way within the boundaries of the Hawaii National Park.
Mr. Fall; Committee on Territories, 6662.

S. 3208—To amend the act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, approved Apr. 30, 1900.
Mr. Fall; Committee on Territories, 6662.

S. 3209—To amend section 73 of an act entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved Apr. 30, 1900, as amended by an act approved Apr. 2, 1908, and as further amended by an act approved May 27, 1910.
Mr. Fall; Committee on Territories, 6662.

S. 3210—For the consolidation of lands within the Jefferson National Forest.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 6703.

S. 3211—For the relief of the heirs of Isabella Ann Fluker.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Claims, 6703.

S. 3212—Granting an increase of pension to Austella Stephenson.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 6703.

S. 3213—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph T. Kling.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 6703.

S. 3214—Granting a pension to Virginia Dodd.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 6703.

S. 3215—Granting an increase of pension to Harley Mowrey.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 6703.

S. 3216—For the relief of occupants and claimants of unsurveyed public land in township 8 north of range 2 west of Salt Lake meridian, Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 6703.

S. 3217—Authorizing and directing the issuance of patent to certain lands to Franklin S. Ault.
Mr. Nugent; Committee on Public Lands, 6779.

S. 3218—For the relief of Martina Sena, Luis E. Armijo, and Maria Baca de Romero.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 6779.

S. 3219—Extending the benefits of the general pension laws to the members of the Eighth, Twentieth, Twenty-Sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Regiments, the several batteries of Artillery, the several troops of Cavalry, and the several independent companies which comprised the Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, otherwise known as the "emergency men," who were called into service by the President of the United States of America, officered by United States officers, and sworn into the service of the United States for an indefinite period, the same as if they had been in the service of the United States for a period of 90 days or more.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 6779.

S. 3220—For the relief of Janie Beasley.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Claims, 6779.

S. 3221—To construct a public building for a post office at the city of Savannah, Ga.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6779.

S. 3222—To amend sections 4 and 10 of the act of June 29, 1906, as amended, relating to naturalization, and for other purposes.
Mr. Dillingham; Committee on Immigration, 6861.

S. 3223—Authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to accept and administer for the benefit of the public and the encouragement of industry, inventions, patents, and patent rights, and for other purposes.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Patents, 6861.

S. 3224—Relating to the creation in the Army of the United States of the grade of lieutenant general.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 6861.—Reported back (S. Rept. 268), 7109.

S. 3225—For the relief of bona fide settlers who intermarry after having complied with the homestead law for one year.
Mr. Kendrick; Committee on Public Lands, 6861.

S. 3226—For the relief of Herbert M. Friendly and Archibald E. Burns, and each of them.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Patents, 6861.

S. 3227—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in favor of Myron C. Bond, Guy M. Claflin, and Edwin A. Wells.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Claims, 6861.

S. 3228—Granting a pension to Harry L. Dean.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Pensions, 6861.

S. 3229—Granting a pension to Margaret Scholton.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Pensions, 6861.

S. 3230—To provide for the national welfare by assuring an adequate supply of sugar for the people of the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1920.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 6861.

S. 3231—To make unlawful the unauthorized manufacture and wearing of insignia of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Military Affairs, 6924.

S. 3232—Granting an increase of pension to Anna Higgins.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 6924.

S. 3233—Regulating the education and naturalization of aliens and the children of aliens, and for other purposes.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Education and Labor, 6924.

S. 3234—Granting an increase of pension to Enoch F. Blackwell.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 6924.

S. 3235—Fixing the compensation of United States inspectors of customs.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Finance, 6988.

S. 3236—Granting an increase of pension to Emma Taylor.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 6988.

S. 3237—Granting a pension to James Donnelly.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 6988.

S. 3238—Relating to detached service of officers of the Regular Army.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 6989.—Reported back (S. Rept. 275), 7416.—Passed Senate, 7880.

S. 3239—To amend the Army appropriation act for 1920, so as to authorize travel allowances to persons discharged from disciplinary barracks and other places of confinement other than honorably, and for other purposes.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 6989.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 269), 7109.—Passed Senate, 7879.

S. 3240—For the relief of the heirs of Edward H. Ozmun, deceased.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Claims, 6988.

S. 3241—To authorize the incorporated town of Ketchikan, Alaska, to issue bonds for the construction and equipment of schools therein, and for other purposes.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Territories, 6988.

S. 3242—Granting an increase of pension to John W. La Rue.
Mr. Newberry; Committee on Pensions, 6988.

S. 3243—To reduce the tariff duties on the importation of manufactures of wool.
Mr. King; Committee on Finance, 6988.

S. 3244—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent to R. L. Credille, mayor of the village of Bonita, La., in trust, for certain purposes.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Public Lands, 7048.

S. 3245—To regulate the marriage of persons in the military and naval forces of the United States in foreign countries, and for other purposes.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 7048.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 295), 8113.

S. 3246—For the relief of Hugo Stamm.
Mr. Lenroot; Committee on Indian Affairs, 7048.

S. 3247—To require the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made for a canal from Cumberland Sound, through the St. Marys River, thence to the Suwannee River and through the Suwannee River to St. Marks on the Gulf of Mexico.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Commerce, 7048.

S. 3248—Equalizing the pay of retired enlisted men of the United States Army and the United States Marine Corps.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 7048.

S. 3249—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred Blair.
Mr. Norris; Committee on Pensions, 7048.

S. 3250—For the relief of William Gaston Hall.
Mr. Henderson; Committee on Military Affairs, 7109.

S. 3251—Granting longevity pay from and including Aug. 5, 1917, to certain officers and enlisted men.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Military Affairs, 7109.

S. 3252—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide quarters or commutation thereof to commissioned officers in certain cases."
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Military Affairs, 7109.

S. 3253—To authorize the widening of Georgia Avenue between Fairmount Street and Gresham Place NW.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on the District of Columbia, 7109.

S. 3254—To amend the national-defense act of June 3, 1916, making it unlawful for any person to wear the uniform of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard while participating in a riot, mob, or public disturbance.
Mr. New; Committee on Military Affairs, 7109.

S. 3255—For the relief of the Shelby Medical College, of Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Claims, 7109.

S. 3256—For the relief of private owners of land within or near the Carson or Santa Fe National Forests, N. Mex.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 7109.

S. 3257—Relating to the disposition of funds accumulated by tactical divisions of the Army or the units thereof, as well as other organizations of the Army which were created from National Guard units.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 7109.

S. 3258—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Marion, Ala.
Mr. Underwood; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 7109.

S. 3259—For the public protection of maternity and infancy and providing a method of cooperation between the Government of the United States and the several States.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, 7157.

S. 3260—Relating to the creation of the office of general of the armies of the United States.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Military Affairs, 7157.

S. 3261—Providing for the purchase or condemnation of a site for a target range at or near Great Peace Meadows, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Military Affairs, 7157.

S. 3262—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah Jane Ross.
Mr. Smith of Maryland; Committee on Pensions, 7157.

S. 3263—To authorize the construction of flood-control and improvement works in Minnesota River and Big Stone Lake between the States of Minnesota and South Dakota.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Commerce, 7234.—Reported back (S. Rept. 284), 7868.—Passed Senate, 7868.—Referred to House Committee on Flood Control, 7970.

S. 3264—Granting an increase of pension to Einer Bjarnson.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 7234.

S. 3265—Granting an increase of pension to Fred Myers.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 7234.

S. 3266—Granting a pension to Allie Bailey.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Pensions, 7234.

S. 3267—For the relief of the Cornwell Co.
Mr. Newberry; Committee on Claims, 7234.

S. 3268—For the appointment of Commander Charles W. Moots to the permanent Medical Corps of the Navy.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Naval Affairs, 7234.

S. 3269—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Crow.
Mr. Underwood; Committee on Pensions, 7234.

S. 3270—Authorizing the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, to consider, ascertain, adjust, and determine claims for damages occasioned by acts for which said survey is responsible in certain cases.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Commerce, 7234.—Reported back (S. Rept. 298), 8114.

S. 3271—Granting a pension to Annie F. Rountree.
Mr. Kendrick; Committee on Pensions, 7234.

S. 3272—Authorizing any land-grant railroad company, or its successors, to convey for public-road purposes certain parts of its right of way.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 7306.

S. 3273—For the relief of Clarence Chambers.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Claims, 7306.

S. 3274—To increase the limit of cost for the construction of the United States post-office building at St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Mr. Dillingham; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 7306.

S. 3275—For the relief of the Greenwood Bros. Café.
Mr. Underwood; Committee on Military Affairs, 7306.

S. 3276—For the relief of J. G. Swinney.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Claims, 7306.

S. 3277—Granting a pension to James D. Ash.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Pensions, 7306.

S. 3278—To insure greater safety for life and property during transportation on railroads, to make investments of money in railroads more secure and profitable, to reduce the costs of transportation on railroads, and for other purposes.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 7306.

S. 3279—Granting an increase of pension to Albert N. Raymond.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 7306.

S. 3280—Granting a pension to Robert Clark.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 7306.

S. 3281—Granting an increase of pension to Mary S. Brown.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Pensions, 7306.

S. 3282—For the relief of Alvin Harder.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Military Affairs, 7306.

S. 3283—To make the rate of postage on all mail matter of the first class within the limits of any post office delivery district 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 7306.

S. 3284—To provide for the national welfare by continuing the United States Sugar Equalization Board until Dec. 31, 1920, and for other purposes.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 7354.—Reported back (S. Rept. 286), 7868.—Minority report submitted (No. 286, pt. 2), 8409.

S. 3285—Granting an increase of pension to Harry B. Robb.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 7354.

S. 3286—For an examination to determine location of sale and adequate harbor facilities on Texas coast contiguous to Corpus Christi, Aransas Pass, Port Aransas, and Rockport.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Commerce, 7354.

S. 3287—For the rebuilding of the causeway in Corpus Christi Bay.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Commerce, 7355.

S. 3288—Further to regulate commerce among the States and with foreign nations and to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, as amended.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 7374.—Reported, 7374, 7375.—Report presented (S. Rept. 304), 8187, 8616.

S. 3289—To authorize the issue to States and Territories and the District of Columbia of rifles, pistols, machine guns, and other property for the equipment of home guards.
Mr. Harrison; Committee on Military Affairs, 7355.

S. 3290—To authorize the Secretary of War to transfer free of charge to the Federal Board for Vocational Education certain machines, appliances, tools, equipment, and other supplies under the control of the War Department.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 7416.

S. 3291—To fix the mileage to be paid to officers of the Army, active and retired, including members of the Officers' Reserve Corps, contract surgeons, expert accountants of the Inspector General's Department, and others connected with the Army, and also providing for reimbursement for actual expenses of travel and a flat per diem in lieu thereof.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 7416.

S. 3292—For the relief of Davidson County, Tenn., and the city of Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Claims, 7416.

S. 3293—For the relief of the owner of the derrick Capitol.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 7416.

S. 3294—For the relief of the owner of the derrick Concord.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 7416.

S. 3295—For the relief of the Moran Towing & Transportation Co.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 7416.

S. 3296—Regarding the education and naturalization of aliens and the children of aliens, and for other purposes.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Education and Labor, 7416.

S. 3297—To punish conspiracy against organized government.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on the Judiciary, 7416.

S. 3298—Granting a pension to August Garich.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Pensions, 7416.

S. 3299—Providing for the purchase of certain inventions, designs, and methods of aircraft, aircraft parts, and aviation technique of Edwin Fairfax Naulty and Leslie Fairfax Naulty, of New York.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Military Affairs, 7416.

S. 3300—To subject Indian lands to condemnation under the eminent domain of the several States for waterways and highways.
Mr. King; Committee on Indian Affairs, 7416.

S. 3301—To authorize the disposition of the proceeds from use of the Laguna Dam, Yuma reclamation project, for irrigation purposes.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 7505.

S. 3302—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Wheeler.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 7505.

S. 3303—Restoring to the pension rolls the name of George B. Taylor.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 7505.

S. 3304—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Ware.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Pensions, 7505.

S. 3305—Further to assure title to lands granted the several States, in place, in aid of public schools.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 7505.

S. 3360—Granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Austin.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 7505.

S. 3307—Authorizing the Ottawa and Chippewa Tribes of Indians of Michigan to submit claims to the Court of Claims.
Mr. Townsend; Committee on Indian Affairs, 7505.

S. 3308—For the payment of certain claims of general officers of volunteers for three months' pay proper for Civil War service as reported by the Court of Claims.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Claims, 7505.

S. 3309—To correct the military record of William N. Buck.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Military Affairs, 7543.

S. 3310—Granting an increase of pension to Fanny M. Jones.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Pensions, 7543.

S. 3311—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee River at or near the city of Decatur, Ala.
Mr. Underwood; Committee on Commerce, 7543.

S. 3312—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the heirs of Isabella Ann Fluker.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Claims, 7543.

S. 3313—Granting a pension to William A. Moore.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Pensions, 7543.

S. 3314—For the relief of Robert C. Wilcox.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 7543.

S. 3315—To promote Americanization by providing for cooperation with the several States in the education of non-English-speaking persons and the assimilation of foreign-born residents, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kenyon, from Committee on Education and Labor (S. Rept. 276), 7570.

S. 3316—To provide for the pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army when engaged in work essential to the continuance of the facilities of interstate or foreign commerce, and for other purposes.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Military Affairs, 7543.

S. 3317—To prohibit and punish certain seditious acts against the Government of the United States and to prohibit the use of the mails for the purpose of promoting such acts.
Mr. Sterling, from Committee on the Judiciary, 7543.—Reported back, 7880.

S. 3318—For the relief of Willis B. Cross.
Mr. Sutherland; Committee on Military Affairs, 7543.

S. 3319—To provide for the reimbursement of the United States for motive power, cars, and other equipment ordered for railroads and systems of transportation under Federal control, and for other purposes.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 7619.—Reported back, 7662.—Debated, 7745–7747.—Passed Senate, 7747.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7812.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 467), 8544.—Debated; passed House, 8762–8764.—Examined and signed, 8804, 8810.

S. 3320—To amend and modify the war-risk insurance act.
Mr. Simmons: Committee on Finance, 7619.

S. 3321—For the improvement of the customs building at Denver, Colo.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 7619.

S. 3322—Granting a pension to Philippine Petersen.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 7663.

S. 3323—Granting a pension to Jonathan D. Richardson.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Pensions, 7663.

S. 3324—Granting a pension to Bernard Higgins.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Pensions, 7663.

S. 3325—Granting an increase of pension to Leonard D. Spann.
Mr. New; Committee on Pensions, 7663.

S. 3326—Granting a pension to Ruth E. Hartfiel.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Pensions, 7663.

S. 3327—Granting certain rights of way and exchanges of the same across the Fort Douglas Military Reservation in the State of Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Military Affairs, 7663.

S. 3328—To confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to certify certain findings of fact, and for other purposes.
Mr. Watson; Committee on the Judiciary, 7663.

S. 3329—To authorize an advance to the "reclamation fund" for the prompt completion of drainage work on the Rio Grande project (Texas-New Mexico), and for other purposes.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 7738.

S. 3330—Granting an increase of pension to John F. Early.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 7738.

S. 3331—Granting the consent of Congress to the Interstate Construction Corporation to construct a bridge across the Columbia River, between the States of Oregon and Washington, at or within 2 miles westerly from Cascade Locks, in the State of Oregon, and granting a license to construct and maintain the approach to said bridge over property belonging to the Government of the United States.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Commerce, 7738.

S. 3332—Granting the consent of Congress to the board of county commissioners of the county of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, to construct a bridge across the Connecticut River, between Windsor Locks and East Windsor, at Warehouse Point, in said county and State.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Commerce, 7738.—Reported back (S. Rept. 301), 8187.—Passed Senate, 8188.—Passed House, 8761.—Examined and signed, 8804, 8810.

S. 3333—Granting an increase of pension to Louisa A. Thomas.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 7738.

S. 3334—To encourage reciprocity in trade relations.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Foreign Relations, 7738.

S. 3335—Granting an increase of pension to Capitola V. Harsh.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 7738.

S. 3336—Granting an increase of pension to Melissa E. Longdon.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 7738.

S. 3337—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob W. Robinson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 7738.

S. 3338—Granting a pension to Starks W. Johnson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 7738.

S. 3339—Granting a pension to Cordelia L. Marsters.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Pensions, 7738.

S. 3340—Granting a pension to Emma J. McCumsey.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Pensions, 7738.

S. 3341—Granting a pension to Isabella C. Weber.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Pensions, 7738.

S. 3342—Granting a pension to Amelia E. Drake.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Pensions, 7738.

S. 3343—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Wells.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Pensions, 7738.

S. 3344—Granting an increase of pension to Roscoe E. Paschal.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Pensions, 7738.

S. 3345—Granting an increase of pension to Stephen S. Joyce.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Pensions, 7738.

S. 3346—Granting an increase of pension to John McDonald.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Pensions, 7738.

S. 3347—Granting an increase of pension to Howard G. Cleaveland.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Pensions, 7738.

S. 3348—To create a department of air, defining the powers and duties of the director thereof, providing for the organization, disposition, and administration of a United States air force, creating the United States air reserve force, and providing for the development of civil and commercial aviation.
Mr. New; Committee on Military Affairs, 7738.

S. 3349—Granting an increase of pension to John A. McAleer.
Mr. Wolcott; Committee on Pensions, 7794.

S. 3350—Granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Back.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 7794.

S. 3351—To create in the Army of the United States a corps to be known as the corps of chaplains.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Military Affairs, 7794.

S. 3352—Increasing the limit of cost of the Aqueduct Bridge across the Potomac River.
Mr. Swanson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 7794.

S. 3353—To save daylight in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Henderson; Committee on the District of Columbia, 7794.

S. 3354—To authorize the President of the United States to reappoint Seth William Scofield major of Cavalry.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Military Affairs, 7794.

S. 3355—To provide for the disposition or operation of merchant vessels of the United States, to stimulate interstate and foreign commerce, to encourage the development of the merchant marine of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Commerce, 7871.—Debated, 7869–7871.

S. 3356—To create the United States Merchant Marine Corporation and to sustain and build up the merchant marine of the United States.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Commerce, 7871.

S. 3357—To provide funds for continuing work upon existing projects already authorized by the act of June 17, 1902, and subsequent acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, known as the reclamation law.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, 7868.

S. 3358—Fixing the ages for appointment of officers who have served in the Reserve Corps during the war with the Imperial German Empire to a relative rank in the Regular Army of the United States.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Military Affairs, 7868.

S. 3359—To amend the laws relating to navigation, and for other purposes.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Commerce, 7868.

S. 3360—Granting an increase of pension to William J. Johnson.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 7868.

S. 3361—Granting an increase of pension to Lucinda C. Doney.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 7868.

S. 3362—For the relief of the Jefferson Lime Co.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Claims, 7868.

S. 3363—Granting an increase of pension to Amelia Hubbard.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Pensions, 7868.

S. 3364—To provide increased compensation for employees of the government of the District of Columbia.
Mr. France; Committee on the District of Columbia, 7869.

S. 3365—For the relief of Hilbert A. C. Jensen.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Military Affairs, 7869.

S. 3366—Granting a pension to Harry B. Robb.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 7869.

S. 3367—For the erection of a public building in the city of Stillwater, State of Oklahoma, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 7869.

S. 3368—To provide for aeroplane mail service between New York City, N. Y., and San Francisco, Calif.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 7869.

S. 3369—To construct a public building for a post office at the city of Port Angeles, Wash.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 7914.

S. 3370—Fixing the salary of the district attorney for the northern district of Georgia.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on the Judiciary, 7914.

S. 3371—Authorizing Gordon N. Peay, jr., his heirs and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge and approaches thereto across the White River.
Mr. Kirby; Committee on Commerce, 7914.

S. 3372—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent to Jennie Dunphy Meyer for certain lands in the State of Nevada.
Mr. Henderson; Committee on Public Lands, 7914.

S. 3373—Granting a pension to James Martin.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Pensions, 7914.

S. 3374—Granting an increase of pension to Corydon W. Sanborn.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 7952.

S. 3375—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Leher.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 7952.

S. 3376—Granting an increase of pension to Edward Smith.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Pensions, 7952.

S. 3377—For the relief of Lieut. Col. John R. White.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Military Affairs, 7952.

S. 3378—To provide for the enforcement of the antitrust laws.
Mr. Edge; Committee on the Judiciary, 7952.

S. 3379—To establish the Utah National Park in the State of Utah.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Public Lands, 7999.

S. 3380—Granting a pension to Frances D. Miller.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Pensions, 7999.

S. 3381—For the relief of Gertrude Lustig.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Claims, 7999.

S. 3382—To authorize the Secretary of War to transfer to the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, for the execution of civil works, surplus property pertaining to the Military Establishment.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 7999.

S. 3383—To increase the efficiency of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Public Health Service.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 7999.

S. 3384—To provide for burial and expenses of transportation of remains of certain officers and enlisted men of the reserve forces of the United States.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 7999.—Reported back (S. Rept. 290), 8113.

S. 3385—To authorize the War Department to restore the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park to its condition prior to use for military purposes during the war with Germany, and to appropriate the necessary funds therefor.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 7999.—Reported back (S. Rept. 291), 8113.

S. 3386—To provide for the assistance of civilian aviators in distress by authorizing the Secretary of War to sell at cost price at aviation posts or stations gasoline, oil, and aircraft supplies to persons in charge of civilian aircraft landing upon or near said posts.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 8000.—Reported back (S. Rept. 292), 8113.

S. 3387—For the relief of dependents of Lieuts. Jean Jagou and Fernand Herbert, French military mission to the United States.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 8000.—Reported back (S. Rept. 293), 8113.

S. 3388—Granting an increase of pension to Lydia M. Fleming.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 8000.

S. 3389—For the relief of Thurman A. Poe.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Claims, 8000.

S. 3390—To provide further for the national defense; to establish a self-sustaining Federal agency for the manufacture, production, and development of the products of atmospheric nitrogen for military, experimental, and other purposes; to provide research laboratories and experimental plants for the development of fixed-nitrogen production; and for other purposes.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 8055.

S. 3391—To amend an act entitled "An act providing for the sale of the coal and asphalt deposits in the segregated mineral land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Okla.," approved Feb. 8, 1918. (40 Stat. L., p. 433.)
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Indian Affairs, 8055.

S. 3392—To amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and prior fiscal years, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1919, to place men furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve in the same status as regards preferment in the civil service as honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 8055.

S. 3393—For the relief of the heirs of Benjamin S. Roberts.
Mr. Dillingham; Committee on Patents, 8055.

S. 3394—For the relief of Mary C. Browne.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Claims, 8055.

S. 3395—To discontinue the improvement to provide a channel extending from the sea to the Charleston Navy Yard.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Naval Affairs, 8114.

S. 3396—To discontinue the construction of a dry dock at the navy yard, Charleston, S. C.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Naval Affairs, 8114.

S. 3397—Authorizing the President of the United States to appoint certain persons in the Regular Army and place them upon the retired list.
Mr. Phipps; Committee on Military Affairs, 8114.

S. 3398—Making an appropriation to be expended under the provisions of the act of Mar. 1, 1911 (36 Stats., p. 961), entitled "An act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers," as amended.
Mr. Keyes; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 8114.

S. 3399—Authorizing the use of radio stations under the control of the Navy Department for commercial purposes, and for other purposes.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Commerce, 8114.

S. 3400—To amend section 12 of the act approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act.
Mr. Hitchcock; Committee on Banking and Currency, 8114.

S. 3401—To amend sections 12 and 16 of the act approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act.
Mr. Hitchcock; Committee on Banking and Currency, 8114.

S. 3402—Granting a pension to Ellen Burdick.
Mr. King; Committee on Pensions, 8114.

S. 3403—To advance certain officers one grade in rank upon the retired list of the Army.
Mr. New; Committee on Military Affairs, 8114.

S. 3404—Granting an increase of pension to Joel M. Thomson.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 8114.

S. 3405—Granting an increase of pension to Edward H. Bennett.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Pensions, 8114.

S. 3406—For the purchase of buildings and grounds for the embassy of the United States at Brussels, Belgium.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Foreign Relations, 8188.

S. 3407—Granting an increase of pension to Louisa Baumgard.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 8188.

S. 3408—Granting a pension to Jesse Murphy.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Pensions, 8188.

S. 3409—Granting a pension to David R. Locke.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 8188.

S. 3410—Granting a pension to Jesse K. Baylis.
Mr. Wolcott; Committee on Pensions, 8188.

S. 3411—For the allowance of certain claims reported by the Court of Claims.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Claims, 8188.

S. 3412—To amend an act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provisions for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Military Affairs, 8188.

S. 3413—For the relief of Charles G. Griffa.
Mr. McNary; Committee on Military Affairs, 8268.

S. 3414—For the relief of William Matthews.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Military Affairs, 8268.

S. 3415—For the relief of the estate of F. Z. Tucker.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 8268.

S. 3416—For the relief of Elizabeth Bolger.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Claims, 8268.

S. 3417—To authorize the United States Railroad Administration to determine by arbitration the rental value of the Cape Cod Canal.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 8365.

S. 3418—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the lading or unlading of vessels at night, the preliminary entry of vessels, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 13, 1911.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Commerce, 8365.—Reported back (S. Rept. 306), 8806.

S. 3419—For the relief of the estate of Benjamin Fenton, late surviving partner of Fenton & Co.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Claims, 8412.

S. 3420—To provide for payment to an officer, enlisted man, female nurse, or civilian employee of the American Expeditionary Forces of loss sustained on a negotiable instrument by reason of a fluctuation in the rate of exchange, and for other purposes.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Military Affairs, 8412.

S. 3421—For the relief of Mabel L. Noble.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Banking and Currency, 8412.

S. 3422—Authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund any amount imposed as a penalty for failure to pay income tax within a specified time.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Claims, 8412.

S. 3423—For the relief of Paul Guenther (Inc.) and Paul Guenther and Olga Guenther.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Claims, 8412.

S. 3424—To establish a national reserve force and to provide for the military and physical training, and for the reorganization of the National Guard, and for other purposes.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on Military Affairs, 8412.

S. 3425—Granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Perkins.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Pensions, 8546.

S. 3426—For the relief of Lieut. Lewis A. Romine.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Military Affairs, 8546.

S. 3427—To establish a commission to report to Congress on the practicability, feasibility, and place, and to devise plans for the construction of a public bridge over the Niagara River from some point in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., to some point in the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Commerce, 8546.

S. 3428—Granting a pension to Alvin Rainbolt.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 8546.

S. 3429—Granting a pension to Robert J. Carter.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Pensions, 8546.

S. 3430—Fixing the salaries of certain United States attorneys and United States marshals.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on the Judiciary, 8546.

S. 3431—To protect the property, processes, and agencies of the Government of the United States from anarchy and bolshevism.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on the Judiciary, 8616.

S. 3432—Granting a pension to Joseph Gallaway.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 8616.

S. 3433—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Philer.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 8616.

S. 3434—Granting an increase of pension to Amos Wilson.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 8616.

S. 3435—Granting a pension to Sarah A. Eddy.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 8616.

S. 3436—Granting an increase of pension to J. N. Bates.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Pensions, 8616.

S. 3437—Granting an increase of pension to Cora M. Converse.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Pensions, 8616.

S. 3438—Granting a pension to Duff Herrington.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Pensions, 8616.

S. 3439—Granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Adams.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 8616.

S. 3440—Granting a pension to Harriet N. Sclipp.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 8616.

S. 3441—Granting an increase of pension to David W. Smith.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 8616.

S. 3442—Granting a pension to Emily A. Netson.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 8616.

S. 3443—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Smalle.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 8616.

S. 3444—Granting an increase of pension to Johanna Neil.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 8616.

S. 3445—Granting an increase of pension to Hannah M. Kingsley.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 8616.

S. 3446—Granting an increase of pension to Grace Mable Copeland.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Pensions, 8616.

S. 3447—Granting a pension to F. W. Gerding.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Pensions, 8616.

S. 3448—Defining sedition, the promoting thereof, providing punishment therefor, and for other purposes.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on the Judiciary, 8760.

S. 3449—Granting an increase of pension to Cornelia A. Forbes.
Mr. Jones of Washington, Committee on Pensions, 8760.

S. 3450—To provide for the organization and training of a railroad Army reserve force to aid in the operation of the railroads of the United States in time of emergency, and for other purposes.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Military Affairs, 8806.

S. 3451—Authorizing the United States Shipping Board to adjust the equitable claims of wooden-ship builders arising out of the prosecution of the war.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Commerce, 8806.

S. 3452—Granting the consent of Congress to the city of Detroit, Mich., a municipal corporation, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the American channel of the Detroit River to Belle Isle.
Mr. Newberry; Committee on Commerce, 8806.

S. 3453—To punish violation of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution by American citizens in certain foreign countries.
Mr. Newberry; Committee on Foreign Relations, 8806.

S. 3454—Granting an increase of pension to Frank Pender.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Pensions, 8806.

S. 3455—Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims for adjudging the rights of the Otoe and Missouria Tribes of Indians for compensation on a basis of guardian and ward, and conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to adjust the claims between the Otoe and Missouria Tribes of Indians and the Omaha Indians to certain moneys received by the Omaha Indians.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Claims, 8806.

S. 3456—Granting an increase of pension to Jess Musgrave.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on Pensions, 8806.

S. 3457—To amend section 165 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, act of July 12, 1870.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, 8806.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS. 1–28

S. J. Res. 1—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States conferring upon women the right of suffrage.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Woman Suffrage, 40.

S. J. Res. 2—Authorizing the President of the United States to cause to be struck bronze medals commemorating the winning of the World War and the valor of our military forces and to distribute and present such medals to the officers and men of our land, sea, and air forces.
Mr. Pittman; Committee on Naval Affairs, 62.

S. J. Res. 3—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.
Mr. Johnson of California; Committee on Woman Suffrage, 62.

S. J. Res. 4—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Woman Suffrage, 62.

S. J. Res. 5—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Woman Suffrage, 62.

S. J. Res. 6—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Woman Suffrage, 62.

S. J. Res. 7—To amend the census act of Mar. 3, 1919.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 62.

S. J. Res. 8—Relative to claims of citizens of the United States against the Republic of Mexico.
Mr. King; Committee on Foreign Relations, 62.—Debated, 518.

S. J. Res. 9—Relating to the transfer of control of telegraph, telephone, marine, cable, and radio systems.
Mr. King; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 62.

S. J. Res. 10—To return the telephone, telegraph, and marine cable systems to the owners thereof, and for other purposes.
Mr. Gore; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 62.

S. J. Res. 11—Creating a commission to report a plan for a national budget system.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Appropriations, 62.

S. J. Res. 12—Creating a commission to report upon ways and means of securing a national budget system, and for other purposes.
Mr. Edge; Committee on Appropriations, 62.

S. J. Res. 13—Changing the name of the Panama Canal to the Roosevelt Canal.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Interoceanic Canals, 62.

S. J. Res. 14—To repeal sections 628 and 904, respectively, of the revenue act, approved February 24, 1919.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Finance, 62.

S. J. Res. 15—Providing a commission to consider the question of the adoption of a zone system for the construction of buildings in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Calder; Committee on the District of Columbia, 62.

S. J. Res. 16—Creating offices of congressional examiners.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, 62.

S. J. Res. 17—Authorizing the Secretary of War to accept resignations of officers and to grant discharges to enlisted men in the Army under certain conditions.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 62.

S. J. Res. 18—Providing for a review of the findings of courts-martial and retiring boards convened during the war with Germany and since the Mexican disturbance prior thereto.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 62.

S. J. Res. 19—Authorizing the appointment of an international monetary exchange commission.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Foreign Relations, 155.

S. J. Res. 20—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan tents and other material to the State of Wisconsin for a National Army encampment to be held in Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Military Affairs, 153.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 14), debated, amended, and passed Senate, 1012.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 1097.

S. J. Res. 21—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting universal suffrage.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Woman Suffrage, 156.

S. J. Res. 22—Proposing an initiative and referendum amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of its citizens when they so desire to vote upon constitutional amendments and laws.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on the Judiciary, 153.

S. J. Res. 23—Authorizing an investigation of the feasibility of the construction of a canal navigable for ocean-going vessels between the Georgian Bay in Lake Huron and the St. Lawrence River.
Mr. King; Committee on Commerce, 153.

S. J. Res. 24—To repeal sections 630, 900, and 904 of the act entitled "An act to provide revenue, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. King; Committee on Finance, 153.

S. J. Res. 25—Directing a survey for a military road along the Pacific coast.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 153.

S. J. Res. 26—Directing the United States Coast Guard to resume its operations under the Treasury Department.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Commerce, 153.

S. J. Res. 27—To convey the thanks of Congress to Evangeline Booth, and through her to the officers and members of the Salvation Army, for invaluable services rendered to American troops in France by the Salvation Army, and to confer the honorary title of brevet colonel on Evangeline Booth.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Military Affairs, 153.

S. J. Res. 28—Authorizing the appointment of an ambassador to the Republic of Peru.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Foreign Relations, 235.

S. J. Res. 29—Requesting the Commission of Fine Arts to submit to the Congress certain suggestions.
Mr. Williams; Committee on the Library, 235.

S. J. Res. 30—To permit of the disposition of certain lands in Montana ceded by the Crow Indians.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 235.

S. J. Res. 31—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense, and, for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to supervise the issuance of securities, and for other purposes."
Mr. Owen; Committee on Finance, 235.

S. J. Res. 32—Authorizing the President to extend invitations to other nations to send representatives to the World Cotton Conference to be held at New Orleans, La., Oct. 13 to 16, 1919, inclusive.
Mr. Ransdell; Committee on Foreign Relations, 351.

S. J. Res. 33—Proposing a method of amending the Constitution of the United States by establishing constitutional majority rule.
Mr. Owen; Committee on the Judiciary, 351.

S. J. Res. 34—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan tents for use at encampments held by veterans of the World War.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 392.

S. J. Res. 35—Changing the name of the Panama Canal to the Roosevelt Canal.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Interoceanic Canals, 392.

S. J. Res. 36—To grant American citizenship to William Francis Griffitt Blackler.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Foreign Relations, 392.

S. J. Res. 37—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.
Mr. Gay; Committee on Woman Suffrage, 392.

S. J. Res. 38—Authorizing the loan of aircraft material to educational institutions.
Mr. New; Committee on Education and Labor, 392.—Reported back, 1132.—Passed Senate, 1508.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 1604.

S. J. Res. 39—Tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieut. Commander Albert Cushing Read, United States Navy, for his achievement in completing the first trans-Atlantic aeroplane flight.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Naval Affairs, 392.

S. J. Res. 40—To regulate the passage of armed troops of a foreign power through the territory of the United States.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Foreign Relations, 392.

S. J. Res. 41—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on the Judiciary, 499.—Reported back, 4265.—Debated, 5694–5700.

S. J. Res. 42—Authorizing national banks to subscribe to the united war work campaign.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Banking and Currency, 498.—Reported back (S. Rept. 68), 2397.—Debated, 3929.—Passed Senate, 5012.—Referred to House Committee on Banking and Currency, 5109.

S. J. Res. 43—Directing the United States peace commissioners now in Paris to see that justice is done Italy in the matter of Fiume.
Mr. Ball; Committee on Foreign Relations, 554.

S. J. Res. 44—Creating a commission to devise a policy of cooperation between the employing and working elements of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Edge; Committee on Education and Labor, 554.

S. J. Res. 45—Pertaining to Barnes's Federal Code of 1919.
Mr. Elkins; Committee on the Judiciary, 555.

S. J. Res. 46—Extending until July 1, 1920, the effective date of section 10 of the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 15, 1914.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on the Judiciary, 673.—Reported back, debated, amended, and passed Senate, 6860, 6861.—Referred to House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6955.

S. J. Res. 47—Authorizing and directing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of marriage and divorce.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on the Census, 673.

S. J. Res. 48—Proposing an amendment to Article V of the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Harrison; Committee on the Judiciary, 673.

S. J. Res. 49—Authorizing the Joint Committee on the Library to provide for the restoration and completion of the historical frieze in the Rotunda of the Capitol.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on the Library, 727.

S. J. Res. 50—Creating a budget committee.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Rules, 892.

S. J. Res. 51—Directing the Court of Claims to investigate claims for damages growing out of the riot of United States negro soldiers at Houston, Tex.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Claims, 893.—Reported back (S. Rept. 235), 6172.

S. J. Res. 52—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States giving to Congress the power to extend the right of suffrage to the residents of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on the Judiciary, 1013.

S. J. Res. 53—For the relief of N. B. Pettibone.
Mr. Nugent; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 1013.

S. J. Res. 54—Relating to the fuel supply of the city of Casper, Wyo.
Mr. Warren; Committee on Public Lands, 1013.

S. J. Res. 55—Proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States to authorize uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce, and to provide penalties for enforcement.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on the Judiciary, 1013.

S. J. Res. 56—To enable the United States to participate in the work of the International Aircraft Standards Commission.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 1152.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 198), 5583.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 7171, 7172.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 7273.

S. J. Res. 57—For a conference of capital and labor.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Education and Labor, 1206.

S. J. Res. 58—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on the Judiciary, 1542.

S. J. Res. 59—Authorizing a survey and examination of the Rio Grande border of the United States to determine the advisability of constructing a highway for military and other purposes either along the entire border or certain sections thereof.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Military Affairs, 1542.

S. J. Res. 60. Declaring the state of war declared by public resolution No. 1, Sixty-fifth Congress, approved Apr. 6, 1917, to exist between the German Government and the Government and the people of the United States to be terminated and at an end, and for other purposes.
Mr. Edge; Committee on Foreign Relations, 1542.

S. J. Res. 61—Declaring that a state of war between the United States and the former Imperial German Government no longer exists, and for other purposes.
Mr. Fall; Committee on Foreign Relations, 1542.

S. J. Res. 62—Extending to members of local and district boards, Government appeal agents, and members of medical and legal advisory boards the thanks of Congress for their services rendered in the administration of the selective-service law; also authorizing the President to appoint by brevet commissions the members of such local and district boards; also authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to cause to be struck and presented to each of such officials in the name of Congress an appropriate medal.
Mr. Henderson; Committee on Military Affairs, 1635.

S. J. Res. 63—To amend public resolution No. 33, approved June 29, 1918, authorizing the Secretary of War to issue permits for the diversion of water from the Niagara River.
Mr. Lodge, from Committee on Foreign Relations, 1750.—Passed Senate, 1750.—Debated, amended, and passed in lieu of H. J. Res. 139, 1925, 1926.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 1952.—Examined and signed, 2151, 2200.—Approved by the President [Public resolution No. 3], 2532.

S. J. Res. 64—To suspend the requirements of annual assessment work on mining claims during the year 1919.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Mines and Mining, 1946.

S. J. Res. 65—To relieve the owners of mining claims who have been mustered into the military or naval service of the United States as officers or enlisted men from performing assessment work during the term of such service.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; Committee on Mines and Mining, 1946.

S. J. Res. 66—Suspending temporarily the operation of certain provisions of the immigration act relating to alien contract laborers and illiterate aliens.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Immigration, 2050.

S. J. Res. 67—Granting American citizenship to Leopold Godowsky.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Immigration, 2050.

S. J. Res. 68—For the relief of homesteaders who are suffering from the effects of great and serious drought.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Public Lands, 2271.

S. J. Res. 69—Appointing a commission to report on conditions in the Virgin Islands.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, 2271.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 160), 4491.—Amended and passed Senate, 5016.—Referred to House Committee on Insular Affairs, 5109.

S. J. Res. 70—Relating to the induction of registrants who applied and who were accepted for induction and assigned to educational institutions for special and technical training under the provisions of the act approved Aug. 31, 1918, but whose induction without fault of their own was not completed.
Mr. Wadsworth, from Committee on Military Affairs (S. Rept. 80), 2517.—Passed Senate, 3558.—Referred to House Committee on the Public Lands, 3661.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 399), 7299.

S. J. Res. 71—Directing the identification and marking of the graves of men who died abroad in the service of the United States.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 2522.

S. J. Res. 72—Authorizing the erection on public grounds in the city of Washington, D. C., of a memorial to employees of the United States Department of Agriculture who died in the war with Germany.
Mr. Fernald; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2696.—Reported back, 3129.—Passed Senate, 5013.—Referred to House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5109.

S. J. Res. 73—Providing for payment of compensation for services of members of local draft boards who served also as clerks of their respective boards.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Claims, 2911.—Reference changed to Committee on Military Affairs, 3470.

S. J. Res. 74—For the relief of the relatives of the officers and enlisted men of the naval collier Cyclops.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Finance, 2982.

S. J. Res. 75—Authorizing the appointment of an ambassador to Belgium.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Foreign Relations, 2982.—Reported back, 3018.—Passed Senate, 3018.—Referred to House Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3101.—Reported back (H. Rept. 268), 4438.—Passed House, 5470.—Examined and signed, 5670, 5756.—Approved by the President [Public resolution No. 16], 6122.

S. J. Res. 76—For the investigation of influenza and allied diseases in order to determine their cause and methods of prevention.
Mr. Harding; Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine, 3083.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 233), 6172.

S. J. Res. 77—To amend section 18 of the Indian appropriation act approved June 30, 1919.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Indian Affairs, 3083.—Reported back (S. Rept. 130), 3469.—Passed Senate, 3563.—Referred to House Committee on Indian Affairs, 3662.

S. J. Res. 78—To permit the payment of obligations entered into by the War Department prior to July 11, 1919.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 3217.—Reported back, debated, and passed Senate, 3296.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 3386.

S. J. Res. 79—Exempting the Dixie Highway from the prohibition contained in the act approved July 11, 1919.
Mr. Stanley; Committee on Military Affairs, 3217.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 152), 3920.—Amended and passed Senate, 5693.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 5815.

S. J. Res. 80—To authorize the President to convene the first meeting of the International Labor Conference in Washington, and to appoint delegates thereto.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Foreign Relations, 3390.—Reported with amendments, 3502.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 3502–3504.—Referred to House Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3565.—Debated and passed House, 3584.—Examined and signed, 3702, 3722.—Approved by the President [Public resolution No. 9], 3921.

S. J. Res. 81—To insure the equitable administration of section 5 of the act of Mar. 2, 1919, providing relief for war mineral producers, as intended by Congress, and to limit the liability of the Government thereunder to the appropriation already made therefor.
Mr. Henderson; Committee on Mines and Mining, 3552.

S. J. Res. 82—To provide for placing certain surplus Army medical supplies at the disposal of the American Red Cross.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 3619.

S. J. Res. 83—To permit the payment for certain lands where requisition of the title thereto was duly served and possession taken thereunder or where a binding agreement was entered into followed by the taking possession thereof and erection of improvements thereon prior to July 11, 1919.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 3619.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 153), 3920.—Debated, 5014.—Amended and passed Senate, 5014.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 5109.

S. J. Res. 84—To proide additional compensation for employees in the Postal Service.
Mr. Moses; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 3703.

S. J. Res. 85—For a special postage stamp to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 3748.

S. J. Res. 86—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan necessary cots, blankets, and equipment for use at the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in Columbus, Ohio, during September, 1919.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Military Affairs, 3792.

S. J. Res. 87—Authorizing the President to distribute food supplies to drought-stricken territory.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Military Affairs, 3792.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 159), 4150.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 4150, 4242–4246.

S. J. Res. 88—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense, and, for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to supervise the issuance of securities, and for other purposes."
Mr. Owen; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3792.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 255), 5935, 6483.—Debated, 6022–6025.—Taken from calendar and referred to Committee on Finance, 6786.

S. J. Res. 89—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan certain Army equipment to the city of Salina, Kans., for use in victory celebration for returned soldiers, sailors, and marines.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on Military Affairs, 4011.

S. J. Res. 90—To readmit Frances Scoville-Mumm to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Immigration, 4011.—Reported back (S. Rept. 243), debated, and passed Senate, 6429.—Referred to House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 6533.—Reported back (H. Rept. 363), 6659.—Debated and passed House 6678–6680.—Examined and signed, 6857, 6858.—Becomes a law without President's signature [Private resolution No. 1], 8115.

S. J. Res. 91—Conveying the thanks of Congress to Dr. James Harris Rogers, of Hyattsville, Md., the discoverer of underground and underwater radio.
Mr. France; Committee on Naval Affairs, 4012.

S. J. Res. 92—For the appointment of a select committee of five on the high cost of living.
Mr. Owen; ordered to lie on the table, 4011.

S. J. Res. 93—Providing for a survey of pulpwood timber.
Mr. Watson; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 4235.

S. J. Res. 94—To amend "A joint resolution to suspend the requirements of annual assessment work on certain mining claims during the year 1919," approved Aug. 15, 1919.
Mr. Henderson; Committee on Mines and Mining, 4403.

S. J. Res. 95—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan to the city of Atlanta, Ga., tents, cots, horses, and saddle equipments for the use of United Confederate Veterans in their convention from Oct. 7 to 10, 1919.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Military Affairs, 4501.—Reported with amendment, 5286.—Referred to House Committee on Military Affairs, 5333.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 316), 5352.—Amended and passed House, 5456.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 5382.—Examined and signed, 5670, 5756.—Approved by the President [Public resolution No. 13], 6071.

S. J. Res. 96—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan to the Veterans' Welfare Commission, for the use of American Legion of Montana, tents, cots, bed sacks, blankets, etc., for the use of the veterans of the late war at their reunion at Helena, Mont.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; Committee on Military Affairs, 4501.

S. J. Res. 97—To declare a legal holiday within the District of Columbia on the day of the review of the First Division of the United States Army.
Mr. Capper; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4594.

S. J. Res. 98—To authorize the Secretary of War to grant revocable licenses for the removal of sand from the Fort Douglas Military Reservation for industrial purposes.
Mr. King; Committee on Military Affairs, 4594.

S. J. Res. 99—Amending the joint resolution extending the time for payments of purchase money on homestead entries in the former Colville Indian Reservation, Wash.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Public Lands, 4824.

S. J. Res. 100—Making Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1919, a legal holiday in the District of Columbia.
Mr. McCumber; considered and passed Senate, 4825.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 4972.—Senate concurs in amendment, 4997.—Examined and signed, 5109.—Approved by the President [Public resolution No. 12], 5776.

S. J. Res. 101—Providing for survey of Lake Washington Canal, State of Washington.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Commerce, 4886.

S. J. Res. 102—To equalize the pay and allowances of commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Coast Guard with those of the Navy.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Commerce, 4886.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 181), 5286.

S. J. Res. 103—Authorizing the War Department to loan to the Greenville (S. C.) Chamber of Commerce certain Government property for use in connection with a reunion of Thirtieth Division veterans.
Mr. Dial; Committee on Military Affairs, 4953.

S. J. Res. 104—For the distribution of motor-propelled vehicles, motor equipment, and other war material, equipment, and supplies not needed by the War Department, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Military Affairs, 4953.

S. J. Res. 105—With reference to payment of compensation to the Metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Myers; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4994.—Debated, 4994–4996.

S. J. Res. 106—For the maintenance of peace in Armenia.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Foreign Relations, 5067.

S. J. Res. 107—Extending the provisions of the act of Congress approved the 22d day of May, 1918, entitled "An act to prevent in time of war departure from and entry into the United States contrary to the public safety."
Mr. Nelson; Committee on the Judiciary, 5139.

S. J. Res. 108—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent to Alice Q. Lovell and W. S. Lovell.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Public Lands, 5359.

S. J. Res. 109—To suspend for five years the operation of section 9 of the civil-service act.
Mr. Calder; Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, 5484.

S. J. Res. 110—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent to Alice Q. Lovell and W. S. Lovell.
Mr. Underwood; Committee on Public Lands, 5673.

S. J. Res. 111—Outlining the attitude to be maintained by the Government of the United States and her naval and military forces in dealing with conditions upon the Dalmatian coast.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Foreign Relations, 6071.

S. J. Res. 112—Continuing temporarily certain allowances to officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.
Mr. Page; Committee on Naval Affairs, 6314.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 266), amended, and passed Senate, 6860.—Referred to House Committee on Naval Affairs, 7971.

S. J. Res. 113—To appropriate money to the Fort Peck Indians, in the State of Montana, on behalf of delinquent homesteaders, and providing for reimbursement by such homesteaders.
Mr. Myers; Committee on Indian Affairs, 6430.

S. J. Res. 114—Defining what shall constitute a crop failure under the rules and regulations issued by the departments of the Government in making loans of seed wheat to farmers for crop purposes.
Mr. Curtis; Committee an Agriculture and Forestry, 6430.

S. J. Res. 115—To lay an embargo on the importation of raw wool into the United States until the Government stores of raw wool are disposed of.
Mr. King; Committee on Finance, 6988.

S. J. Res. 116—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan to the city of Portland, Oreg., tents, cots, blankets, and pillows for the use of visitors attending the forty-sixth annual session of the Imperial Council, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in June, 1920.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 7048.

S. J. Res. 117—To provide certain metal for the making of a national memorial carillon.
Mr. Chamberlain; Committee on Military Affairs, 7048.

S. J. Res. 118—To amend a joint resolution to suspend the requirements of annual assessment work on certain mining claims during the year 1919, approved Aug. 15, 1919.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Mines and Mining, 7355.

S. J. Res. 119—Granting to honorably discharged student nurses the $60 bonus allowed by the Government.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Military Affairs, 7355.

S. J. Res. 120—Assuring the national administration of the unqualified support of the Congress in dealing with the impending strike of coal miners in the United States.
Mr. Thomas; ordered to lie on the table, 7477.—Debated, 7540, 7541, 7747.—Resolution changed to S. Con. Res. No. 15, 7755.—Agreed to, 7761.

S. J. Res. 121—Declaring Nov. 11 a legal public holiday, to be known as Armistice Day.
Mr. Henderson; Committee on the Judiciary, 7794.

S. J. Res. 122—Making Nov. 11 of each year a national holiday, to be known as Liberty Thanksgiving Day.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on the Judiciary, 7869.

S. J. Res. 123—Providing for a special commission to deal with the present strike in the bituminous and lignite coal mines of the United States.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Education and Labor, 7914.

S. J. Res. 124—Granting a bonus to enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts who have accepted or may accept their discharge in order to reenlist in said Philippine Scouts.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 8114.

S. J. Res. 125—To continue the control of imports of dyes and coal-tar products.
Mr. Penrose; Committee on Finance, 8188.—Reported back, 8266.—Indefinitely postponed (see H. Res. 249), 8731.

S. J. Res. 126—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee on the Judiciary, 8412.

S. J. Res. 127—To authorize the Secretary of War to permit the temporary use and occupancy of Camp Johnston, at Jacksonville, Fla., or any portion thereof, by the University of the South, of Sewanee, Tenn.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Military Affairs, 8806.

1–17 SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

S. Con. Res. 1—Requiring scientific study of values and relative values by the Bureau of Standards.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Standards, Weights, and Measures, 64.

S. Con. Res. 2—Creating a Joint Committee on Departmental Accounts.
Mr. McCormick; Committee on Rules, 65.

S. Con. Res. 3—To provide for the appointment of certain joint congressional committees on reconstruction.
Mr. Cummins; Committee on the Judiciary, 393.

S. Con. Res. 4—Authorizing the printing of extra copies of the hearings and report of the committee entitled "Brewing and Liquor Interests and German Propaganda and Bolshevik Propaganda."
Mr. Overman; Committee on Printing, 1152.—Reported back, amended, and agreed to, 1864.—Referred to House Committee on Printing, 2016.—Reported back, debated, amended, and passed House, 5635, 5636.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 5628.

S. Con. Res. 5—For the printing of the treaty with Germany in the English text alone.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Printing, 2397.—Reported back and passed Senate, 2519.—Referred to House Committee on Printing, 2638.—Reported with amendments, debated, amended, and agreed to, 3101.—Senate concurs in House amendments, 3100.

S. Con. Res. 6—To print 4,000 additonal copies of Senate Document No. 62, Sixty-sixth Congress, first session, entitled "Brewing and Liquor Interests and German and Bolshevik Propaganda," for the use of the Senate.
Mr. Nelson; Committee on Printing, 3390.

S. Con. Res. 7—Providing for joint assembling of two Houses of Congress in Hall of House of Representatives at 4 o'clock p. m. Aug. 8, 1919, to receive such communication as the President may make.
Mr. Curtis, and agreed to, 3700.—Agreed to in House, 3722.

S. Con. Res. 8—Granting extension of time for its report until Dec. 10, 1919, to the joint special committee appointed to confer with officials and citizens of Massachusetts relative to the observance of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.
Mr. Harding, and agreed to, 4501.—Agreed to in House, 4545.

S. Con. Res. 9—Indorsing the plan of the President of the United States to call a conference of the representatives of labor, capital, and agriculture.
Mr. Kenyon, from Committee on Education and Labor, and agreed to, 4823.—Referred to House Committee on Labor, 5653.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 333), 5815.

S. Con. Res. 10—Authorizing the printing of extra copies of the national banking act as amended to date.
Mr. McLean; Committee on Printing, 6017.

S. Con. Res. 11—To print the proceedings in Congress tendering thanks and extending a welcome to Gen. John J. Pershing.
Mr. Capper; Committee on Printing, 6662.

S. Con. Res. 12—Directing the Clerk of the House to correct certain errors in the enrollment of the bill H. R. 8624, the pure-food bill.
Mr. Gronna, and agreed to, 6864.—Debated, amended, and agreed to in House, 7016, 7017.—Senate concurs in House amendment, 7014.

S. Con. Res. 13—Creating a joint committee to make a survey of and to report on the activities of governmental departments, bureaus, and agencies which relate to public health.
Mr. France; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 6989.

S. Con. Res. 14—Creating a joint committee to make a survey of and to report on the activities of governmental departments, bureaus, and agencies which relate to public health.
Mr. France; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 7355.—Reported back, 7478.

S. Con. Res. 15—Assuring the administration of the support of the Congress in dealing with the present industrial emergency.
Mr. Thomas, amended and agreed to, 7755.—Debated, 7755–7761.—And agreed to, 7761.—Debated and agreed to in House, 7813–7822, 9106–9110, 9112, 9118.

S. Con. Res. 16—Providing for printing the proceedings of the unveiling of the statue of Sequoyah in Statuary Hall, presented by the State of Oklahoma.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Printing, 8616.

S. Con. Res. 17—Declaring the existing state of war between Germany and the United States to be at an end.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Foreign Relations, 8804 (see S. J. Res. 139).

1–18 SENATE RESOLUTIONS.

S. Res. 1—To inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled.
Mr. Lodge, and agreed to, 4.

S. Res. 2—For the appointment of a committee to notify the President that a quorum of each House is assembled
Mr. Lodge, and agreed to, 4.

S. Res. 3—To elect Hon. Albert B. Cummins, a Senator from the State of Iowa, President of the Senate pro tempore.
Mr. Lodge, and agreed to, 4.

S. Res. 4—To proceed to the election of officers of the Senate.
Mr. Lodge, and agreed to, 4.

S. Res. 5—To elect George A. Sanderson, of Illinois, as Secretary of the Senate.
Mr. Lodge, and agreed to, 4.

S. Res. 6—To elect David S. Barry, of Rhode Island, as Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.
Mr. Lodge, and agreed to, 5.

S. Res. 7—To elect Carl A. Loeffler, of Pennsylvania, assistant doorkeeper, and Thomas W. Keller, of West Virginia, acting assistant doorkeeper of the Senate.
Mr. Lodge, and agreed to, 5.

S. Res. 8—Notifying the President of the United States and the House of Representatives of the election of Hon. Albert B. Cummins, a Senator from the State of Iowa, as President of the Senate pro tempore, and George A. Sanderson, of Illinois, as Secretary of the Senate.
Mr. Lodge, and agreed to, 5.

S. Res. 9—To fix the hour of daily meeting of the Senate.
Mr. Lodge, and agreed to, 5.

S. Res. 10—Relative to the death of Hon. John Lawson Burnett, late a Representative from the State of Alabama.
Mr. Bankhead, and agreed to, 5.

S. Res. 11—Authorizing investigation of alleged unlawful practices in the election of a Senator from the State of Michigan.
Mr. Pomerene; Committee on Privileges and Elections, 62.—Reported with amendments, 1262.

S. Res. 12—Requesting the full text of the proposed treaty of peace with Germany.
Mr. Johnson of California; ordered to lie over under the rule, 63.—Debated, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 171, 235, 328–343, 501–509, 558–561, 565, 635, 636, 688, 689, 690, 734, 735.—And agreed to, 735.

S. Res. 13—Relative to the sending of United States soldiers to Siberia.
Mr. Johnson of California; ordered to lie over under the rule, 63.—Referred to Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 1545.—Reported with amendment, 1783.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 1864.

S. Res. 14—Proposing a Senate committee on aeronautics.
Mr. New; ordered to lie over under the rule, 63.

S. Res. 15—Requesting a copy of the proposed treaty of peace delivered to the German plenipotentiaries on May 7, 1919.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; ordered to lie over under the rule, 63.

S. Res. 16—Directing the President of the United States to open negotiations with the Republic of Mexico for the purchase of the peninsula of Lower California and a certain tract of land in the State of Sonora, Republic of Mexico.
Mr. Ashurst; Committee on Foreign Relations, 63.

S. Res. 17—Relative to suspension of Miss Alice Wood, a teacher in the schools of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Jones of Washington: Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 63.—Reported back and agreed to, 726.

S. Res. 18—Relating to the policy of the Government in regard to the United States Army in Russia.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Foreign Relations, 64.

S. Res. 19—Regarding settlement of claims of United States citizens against the Government of Mexico.
Mr. King; Committee on Foreign Relations, 64.

S. Res. 20—For the repeal of sections 630 and 904 of the revenue act approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. King; Committee on Finance, 64.

S. Res 21—Directing the Secretary of Agriculture to report to the Senate the present status of certain Indian lands in Duchesne and Uinta Counties, Utah, together with other information in relation to said lands.
Mr. King; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 64.

S. Res. 22—Directing the Secretary of Agriculture to report to the Senate the present status of certain Indian lands in Duchesne and Uinta Counties, Utah, together with other information in relation to said lands.
Mr. King; Committee on Indian Affairs, 64.

S. Res. 23—Expressing the opinion of the Senate that legislation should be enacted authorizing the organization of an army of 500,000 men.
Mr. King; Committee on Military Affairs, 64.

S. Res. 24—Requesting the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate the names of all National Guard officers who have been dismissed from the service since the beginning of the present war, etc.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 64.

S. Res. 25—Requesting the Secretary of War to furnish a complete and detailed report of the action taken by the War Department affecting conscientious objectors, etc.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on Military Affairs, 64.

S. Res. 26—Expressing deep sensibility at the announcement of the death of Hon. Albert Estopinal, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana.
Mr. Ransdell; considered and agreed to, 65.

S. Res. 27—Expressing profound sorrow at the announcement of the death of Hon. Carl C. Van Dyke, late a Representative from the State of Minnesota.
Mr. Kellogg; considered and agreed to, 65.

S. Res. 28—Expressing the sense of the Senate that the covenant of the League of Nations be separated from the proposed treaty of peace with Germany, so that each may be acted upon separately.
Mr. Sherman; ordered to lie over under the rule, 156.

S. Res. 29—To amend Rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate to create a committee on aviation.
Mr. New; Committee on Rules, 156.

S. Res. 30—Amending Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; Committee on Rules, 156.

S. Res. 31—Directing the Secretary of War to bring home from France all sick and wounded soldiers, officers, and men who may be able to travel without risk, etc.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 156.

S. Res. 32—To print 1,500 copies of the report of the Secretary of Agriculture concerning ammonia and nitrogen manufactured or imported for use in the United States as a Senate document.
Mr. Shields; Committee on Printing, 156.

S. Res. 33—Directing the Secretary of Labor to institute deportation proceedings against employees and members of the so-called "Russian Soviet Bureau."
Mr. King; Committee on Immigration, 157.

S. Res. 34—For the recognition of the government at Omsk, Russia, and the establishing of diplomatic relations with that government.
Mr. King; Committee on Foreign Relations, 157.

S. Res. 35—Amending Rule XXV of the Standing Rules to limit membership of committees to 17.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Rules, 156.

S. Res. 36—Amending Rule XXV of the Standing Rules so that no Senator shall be a member of more than two of certain committees named therein.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Rules, 156.

S. Res. 37—To amend Rule XVI of the Standing Rules for the reference of the Diplomatic and Consular Service bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Rules, 156.—Reported back and agreed to, 3018.

S. Res. 38—Expressing the opinion of the Senate that Turkish Armenia (including six vilayets of Turkish Armenia and Cilicia), Russian Armenia, and the northern part of the Province of Azerbaijan and Persian Armenia should be an independent republic.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Foreign Relations, 156.

S. Res. 39—Constituting a new committee of the Senate to be called "The Committee on the Budget."
Mr. Williams; Committee on Rules, 235.

S. Res. 40—Relative to the reported acts of violence and cruelty committed against men, women, and children, particularly of the Jewish faith, in Poland, Roumania, and Galicia.
Mr. Calder, and agreed to, 246.

S. Res. 41—To hold hearings and for the employment of a stenographer to report same, etc.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 351.—Reported without amendment, considered, and agreed to, 389.

S. Res. 42—For the employment of an assistant clerk.
Mr. Spencer; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 351.—Reported back and agreed to, 726.

S. Res. 43—Authorizing the Committee on Commerce to hold hearings and employ a stenographer.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 392.—Reported without amendment, considered, and agreed to, 392.

S. Res. 44—Authorizing the Committee on Appropriations to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer at a cost not to exceed $1 per printed page.
Mr. Warren; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 392.—Reported without amendment, considered, and agreed to, 392.

S. Res. 45—Authorizing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to hold hearings and employ a stenographer, etc.
Mr. Townsend; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 392.—Reported back and agreed to, 553.

S. Res. 46—Authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to hold hearings and employ a stenographer, etc.
Mr. Nelson; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 393.—Reported back and agreed to, 553.

S. Res. 47—Authorizing the Committee on Interstate Commerce to hold hearings and employ a stenographer, etc.
Mr. Cummins; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 393.—Reported back and agreed to, 553.

S. Res. 48—Urging the American peace commission to secure a hearing for the representatives of the Irish Republic.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Foreign Relations, 393, 501.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 6), 671.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 728–733.

S. Res. 49—For the employment of an assistant clerk by the Committee on Foreign Relations.
Mr. Lodge; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 393.—Reported back and agreed to, 726.

S. Res. 50—Expressing the sense of the Senate that the British authorities discontinue censoring of mail from England to reputable business houses in the United States.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Foreign Relations, 393.

S. Res. 51—Authorizing the Committee on Public Lands to hold hearings and employ a stenographer.
Mr. Smoot; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 393.—Reported back and agreed to, 553.

S. Res. 52—Requesting the United States Housing Corporation to transmit certain information regarding governmental dormitories in Washington, D. C.
Mr. New; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 393.—Reported back, 2049.—Agreed to, 3555.

S. Res. 53—Authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer at a cost not to exceed $1 per printed page.
Mr. McLean; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 500.—Reported back and agreed to, 553.—Reconsidered and indefinitely postponed, 746.

S. Res. 54—Authorizing the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to hold hearings and employ a stenographer.
Mr. Gronna; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 500.—Reported back and agreed to, 553.

S. Res. 55—Authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to hold hearings and employ a stenographer.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 500.—Reported back and agreed to, 553.

S. Res. 56—Seeking a convention between the United States and certain Central American countries for the protection of migratory birds.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Foreign Relations, 500.

S. Res. 57—Authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to hold hearings and employ a stenographer, etc.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 500.

S. Res. 58—Directing the appointment of a special committee to devise a plan for a national budget system and to report not later than Sept. 1, 1919.
Mr. McCormick; Committee on Rules, 555.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 12), 891.—Debated, 891, 892, 2548, 2549.—Amended and agreed to, 2549.—Committee appointed, 3792.

S. Res. 59—Authorizing the Committee on Claims to hold hearings, employ a stenographer, and sit during the recess or session of the Sixty-sixth Congress.
Mr. Spencer; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 555.—Reported back and agreed to, 726.

S. Res. 60—Authorizing investigation, by various committees of the Senate, of means of employment of those now unemployed.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 555.

S. Res. 61—Authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary during the Sixty-sixth Congress to hold hearings and to sit at such times and places during sessions or recesses as may be necessary, the cost of travel and subsistence of members to be paid out of the contingent fund.
Mr. Nelson; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 555.—Reported back and agreed to, 726.

S. Res. 62—Authorizing the Committee on Naval Affairs to hold hearings and to employ a stenographer.
Mr. Page; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 555.—Reported back and agreed to, 726.

S. Res. 63—Authorizing payment for reporting certain hearings held by the Committee on Foreign Relations on Costa Rican matters during the Sixty-fifth Congress.
Mr. Williams; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 636.—Reported back and agreed to, 1205.

S. Res. 64—Directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to investigate whether copies of the peace treaty with Germany are in the city of New York, by whom and how they were obtained, etc.
Mr. Hitchcock; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 635, 674.—Reported back favorably, 725.—Debated, 674, 695, 733–735.—Agreed to, 735.

S. Res. 65—Authorizing the Committee on Manufactures to hold hearings and employ a stenographer.
Mr. La Follette; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 636.—Reported back and agreed to, 1132.

S. Res. 66—For the printing of 5,000 copies of the revised covenant of the League of Nations as it is now embodied, together with the original draft, in Senate Document No. 7.
Mr. Kellogg; Committee on Printing, 636.

S. Res. 67—To print the manuscript entitled "Ratification of Treaties" as a Senate document.
Mr. Moses, and agreed to (S. Doc. No. 26), 671.

S. Res. 68—To print the articles entitled "The League of Nations" as a Senate document.
Mr. Moses, and agreed to (S. Doc. No. 27), 671.

S. Res. 69—Authorizing the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate to employ five additional pages until the end of this session of Congress.
Mr. Harding; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 673.—Reported back and agreed to, 2144.

S. Res. 70—For the employment of an assistant clerk to the Committee on Rules.
Mr. Knox; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 673.—Reported back and agreed to, 1635.

S. Res. 71—To print the "Precedents and Decisions on Points of Order in the Senate" as a Senate document.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Printing, 727.

S. Res. 72—Authorizing the Committee on Foreign Relations during the Sixty-sixth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers and to employ a stenographer to report such hearings as may be had, and the said committee or any subcommittee thereof may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.
Mr. Lodge; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 727.—Reported back and agreed to, 779.

S. Res. 73—Authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency during the Sixty-sixth Congress to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer to report hearings, and to sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.
Mr. Calder; reported back and agreed to, 726.

S. Res. 74—Relative to claims of citizens of the United States against the Republic of Mexico.
Mr. King; Committee on Foreign Relations, 780.

S. Res. 75—Calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the number, name, and object of each publication issued under authority of said department.
Mr. King; Committee on Public Lands, 780.

S. Res. 76—Defining a peace treaty which shall assure to the people of the United States the attainment of the ends for which they entered the war.
Mr. Knox; Committee on Foreign Relations, 894.—Reported with amendments (S. Res. 15), 1026.—Debated, 1216–1223, 1551, 1552.

S. Res. 77—To amend Rule VII, paragraph 1, of the Standing Rules of the Senate.
Mr. Hale; Committee on Rules, 1013.

S. Res. 78—Relating to the proposed peace treaty, including the covenant for a League of Nations, and proposing certain reservations in the event of the ratification thereof by the United States.
Mr. Sterling; Committee on Foreign Relations, 1013.

S. Res. 79—Relating to the governing of Turkey by the peace conference and proposing mandatories for the government of the territories of that Empire.
Mr. King; ordered to lie over under the rule, 1152.

S. Res. 80—Directing the Director General of Railroads to transmit to the Senate statistics regarding the financial operations and condition of the United States Railroad Administration.
Mr. Wadsworth; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 1152.

S. Res. 81—To print the article entitled "The Mexican oil situation" in the Congressional Record.
Mr. Moses; considered and agreed to, 1204.

S. Res. 82—Requesting the Secretary of State to furnish information with reference to the charge that William T. Ellis is restrained of his liberty, with the connivance of the American consul, by the British authorities in Egypt.
Mr. Borah; considered and agreed to, 1206.

S. Res. 83—Requesting the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the causes and amounts of losses, if any, to the contractors in certain Mississippi levee districts.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Commerce, 1206.—Reported back and agreed to, 1370.

S. Res. 84—To authorize hearings before the Joint Committee on Printing and to employ a stenographer to report such hearings during the Sixty-sixth Congress and to sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.
Mr. Smoot; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 1206.—Reported back and agreed to, 1262.

S. Res. 85—Directing the Committee on Rules to report to the Senate information as to the occupation of committee rooms and office rooms in the Senate Office Building and the Senate wing of the Capitol.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Rules, 1203.

S. Res. 86—Declaring the Monroe doctrine to be an essential national doctrine; internal questions entirely domestic to be determined by the countries in which they arise; and that the United States can not bind itself to wage war or send its military forces into other lands without authorization of Congress.
Mr. Spencer; ordered to lie over under the rule, 1371.

S. Res. 87—Relative to claims of citizens of the United States against the Republic of Mexico.
Mr. King; considered and agreed to, 1371.

S. Res. 88—Relative to approval of contracts by the Secretary of the Treasury for converting Government military insurance into lump-sum payments instead of annuity payments.
Mr. Robinson; considered and agreed to, 1431.

S. Res. 89—Authorizing the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment to employ a stenographer to report hearings.
Mr. Sterling; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 1494.—Reported back and agreed to, 1635.

S. Res. 90—Authorizing and requesting the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to hear and consider testimony relative to the garden city and garden suburb movement.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 1545.

S. Res. 91—Authorizing the Committee on Manufactures to investigate the advisability of establishing a bureau of manufacture.
Mr. Sheppard; Committee on Manufactures, 1545.

S. Res. 92—Expressing the judgment of the Senate that it is inadvisable at this time for the Shipping Board to sell the merchant ships of the Government to foreign interests.
Mr. Fletcher; ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, 1636.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 2049.

S. Res. 93—Authorizing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds during the Sixty-sixth Congress to hold hearings and to sit during the sessions or recess of the Senate.
Mr. Fernald; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 1636.—Reported back and agreed to, 1784.

S. Res. 94—Relative to the report of an address in the House of Representatives by Mr. Johnson of Kentucky imputing dishonorable motives and conduct to the Senator from Ohio, Mr. Pomerene.
Mr. Robinson; ordered to lie on the table, 1750.—Considered and agreed to in Senate, 1785–1787.—Referred to House Committee on Rules, 1825.—Reported back, 2016.—Debated and agreed to be returned to Senate, 1921, 2016, 2017.

S. Res. 95—Directing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the number of picture cameras, projector machines, and other photographic equipments, together with their location and value.
Mr. King; considered and agreed to, 1784.

S. Res. 96—To print the manuscript entitled "The Senate's Power over Treaties," by Simeon E. Baldwin, former governor of Connecticut, in the Congressional Record.
Mr. Moses; considered and agree to, 1863.

S. Res. 97—Authorizing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to hold hearings and employ a stenographer, etc.
Mr. Fernald; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 1864.—Reported back and agreed to, 2144.

S. Res. 98—Authorizing the Committee on Indian Affairs during the Sixty-sixth Congress to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer to report hearings, and to sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.
Mr. Curtis; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 1865.—Reported back and agreed to, 2144.

S. Res. 99—Authorizing the employment of an assistant clerk to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.
Mr. Calder; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 1865.—Reported with amendments, amended, and agreed to, 2695.

S. Res. 100—Expressing to the population of Fiume sympathy and assurance that the representatives of the American people will do their duty in defense of the principle of self-determination.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Foreign Relations, 2050.

S. Res. 101—Requesting the Secretary of State to inform the Senate whether the situation in Korea indicates the necessity of the United States exerting its offices in behalf of that country under the treaty of May 22, 1882.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Foreign Relations, 2050.

S. Res. 102—Calling upon the Director General of Railroads to furnish the Senate with certain information concerning the issuing of passes in 1919.
Mr. Newberry; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 2050.—Reported back with amendment, amended, and agreed to, 2268.

S. Res. 103—Calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to claims, claimants, and negotiations in regard to Salt Creek Oil Field, Natrona County, Wyo.
Mr. Phipps; Committee on Public Lands, 2050.

S. Res. 104—Amending Rule XX of the Standing Rules of the Senate.
Mr. Harrison; Committee on Rules, 2050.

S. Res. 105—Requesting the Secretary of State to inform the Senate why Nicaragua is permitted to invade Costa Rica; and why Costa Rica was not permitted to sign the treaty of peace at Versailles.
Mr. La Follette; Committee on Foreign Relations, 2145.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 83), 2518.—Amended and agreed to, 3558.

S. Res. 106—Directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to investigate the matter of outrages on citizens of the United States in Mexico.
Mr. King; Committee on Foreign Relations, 2145.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 145), amended, and agreed to, 3714.

S. Res. 107—Directing the Secretary of War to report the amount of gasoline stored by the department and details of contracts in regard to its disposition.
Mr. McKellar; Committee on Military Affairs, 2145.

S. Res. 108—Directing the Secretary of Agriculture to report the quantity and description of war supplies required for improvement of highways and authorized to be distributed under Post Office act of Feb. 28, 1919.
Mr. King; considered and agreed to, 2145.

S. Res. 109—Directing the Secretary of War to report the amount and description of surplus war material and steps taken to dispose of it.
Mr. King; considered and agreed to, 2145.

S. Res. 110—Requesting the President to send to the Senate a copy of the treaty between Germany and Japan, negotiated between Oda, Japanese plenipotentiary, and the German Ambassador Lucius.
Mr. Lodge; Committee on Foreign Relations, 2271, 2272.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 84), 2518.—Debated, 2603–2616.—Amended and agreed to, 2603, 2616.

S. Res. 111—Requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information as to the amount of emergency or additional currency issued since Aug. 1, 1914, the amount retired, and the intention of the Treasury Department in regard thereto.
Mr. Myers; considered and agreed to, 2272.

S. Res. 112—Directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish full information as to irrigation projects and systems on lands reserved or allotted to Indians under his jurisdiction.
Mr. Curtis; considered and agreed to, 2272.

S. Res. 113—Requesting the President to inform the Senate by what constitutional or legal authority he has undertaken to bind the United States without the consent of the Senate by certain engagements made at the peace conference.
Mr. Sherman; ordered to lie over under the rule, 2276.

S. Res. 114—Requesting the Federal Trade Commission to furnish the Senate with all correspondence, etc., in its possession relating to the export trade in meats, etc.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Foreign Relations, 2398.—Reported back, debated, and agreed to, 2577, 2578.

S. Res. 115—Directing the departments and bureaus to report on all publicity work conducted by the Government.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Appropriations, 2398.

S. Res. 116—Relative to the action of members of the American peace commission regarding Shantung, and also as to attempts by Japan or her peace delegates to control the Chinese peace delegation by intimidation.
Mr. Borah; Committee on Foreign Relations, 2398.—Reported back, 2578.—Amended and agreed to, 2721.

S. Res. 117—To print the manuscript entitled "Speech of Secretary of Labor Wilson at Atlantic City, N. J., June 13, 1919," in the Congressional Record.
Mr. Moses; considered and agreed to, 2519.

S. Res. 118—Authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to pay a sum equal to six months' pay to Emma V. Kenney, widow of Beverly W. Kenney.
Mr. Calder; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 2522.—Reported back and agreed to, 2696.

S. Res. 119—Directing the Secretary of War to furnish all reports and similar records under his control relating to sections 5 and 122 national-defense act.
Mr. Chamberlain; considered and agreed to, 2522.

S. Res. 120—Authorizing the Committee on the District of Columbia to employ a stenographer to report hearings, etc.
Mr. Sherman; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 2522.—Reported back and agreed to, 2577.

S. Res. 121—Directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate charges of illegal practices by certain Federal officials in the State of Kansas.
Mr. Curtis; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 2579.—Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate discharged, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, 2695.

S. Res. 122—Withholding the consent of the Senate to the article of the proposed treaty transferring Shantung to the jurisdiction of Japan.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Foreign Relations, 2579.

S. Res. 123—Directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish complete and detailed information as to reclamation projects other than those on Indian lands under his jurisdiction.
Mr. Smoot; considered and agreed to, 2696.

S. Res. 124—Requesting the President to furnish all papers in possession of the State Department connected with the cases of the Revs. E. M. Mallory and E. Bell, citizens of the United States resident in Korea.
Mr. Smith of Georgia; Committee on Foreign Relations, 2696.—Reported with amendments, amended, and agreed to, 2956.

S. Res. 125—Expressing regret at the provisions of the treaty transferring physical possession of Shantung and disregardful of rights of Chinese inhabiting the peninsula and threatening the peace of the world.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Foreign Relations, 2696.

S. Res. 126—Directing the Committee on Interstate Commerce to hold hearings in order to make inquiry into the causes which have brought about the enormous increase in the market price of coal and to report its findings and recommendations with a view to congressional or Executive action.
Mr. Frelinghuysen; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 2817.—Reported back and agreed to, 3885.

S. Res. 127—Relative to the death of Edward V. Murphy, one of the official stenographers of the Senate.
Mr. Lodge; considered and agreed to, 2831.

S. Res. 128—Requesting the President to inform the Senate whether Benjamin F. Chase, American consul at San Jose, Costa Rica, was fired upon by its authorities about June 12, 1919.
Mr. Edge; Committee on Foreign Relations, 2912.

S. Res. 129—Providing that the Committee on Foreign Relations shall conduct its considerations of the proposed treaty with Germany in the open, etc.
Mr. Jones of New Mexico; ordered to lie over under the rule, 2912.

S. Res. 130—Authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to pay to Susan F. Burdine, widow of William T. Burdine, a sum equal to six months' salary as private on Capitol police force.
Mr. Calder; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 2982.—Reported back favorably, and agreed to, 7738.

S. Res. 131—Expressing sorrow at the death of J. Willard Ragsdale, late a Representative from the State of South Carolina.
Mr. Smith of South Carolina; considered and agreed to, 3050.

S. Res. 132—Requesting the President to transmit to the Senate the proposed treaty with France indicated in his address to the Senate on July 10, 1919.
Mr. Lodge; ordered to lie over under the rule, 3083.

S. Res. 133—Directing the Federal Trade Commission to make immediate investigation into alleged discriminations by meat packers to the disadvantage of the live stock in the Southern States.
Mr. Harris; ordered to lie over under the rule, 3083.—Agreed to, 3130.

S. Res. 134—Providing for the printing of the Report of the Federal Trade Commission on the Meat-Packing Industry.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee on Printing, 3083.

S. Res. 135—Appointing Theodore F. Shuey and James W. Murphy official reporters for reporting the proceedings and debates of the Senate until further order.
Mr. Smoot; Committee on Printing, 3083.—Reported with amendment, amended, and agreed to, 3388.

S. Res. 136—To print the report of the Subcommittee on the Judiciary on charges against United States Brewers' Association as a Senate document.
Mr. Nelson; considered and agreed to, 3217.

S. Res. 137—To print the report and hearings of the Committee on the Judiciary, Sixty-fifth Congress, on brewing and liquor interests and German and bolshevik propaganda as a Senate document; 300 additional copies for use of the Senate.
Mr. Nelson; considered and agreed to, 3217.

S. Res. 138—Requesting the Federal Trade Commission to investigate and report on market prices of fuel, oil, etc.
Mr. Poindexter; ordered to lie over under the rule, 3218.—Debated, 3218–3222, 3303–3309, 3312.—And agreed to as modified, 3312.

S. Res. 139—Amending the treaty with Germany, Document No. 49, Sixty-sixth Congress, first session, by barring evidence of indebtedness issued by the Confederate States of America as a deduction in any loan by the United States on the credit of any associate power in the war with Germany.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Foreign Relations, 3217.

S. Res. 140—Instructing the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the Federal Trade Commission in an investigation of the manufacture, supply, price, concentration, frauds in, and sales of animal feeds.
Mr. Norris; ordered to lie over under the rule, 3299.—Considered and agreed to, 3393.

S. Res. 141—Requesting the President of the United States to instruct the delegation of the United States at Versailles to secure, under joint control of our allies, the correct census of Fiume.
Mr. Sherman; Committee on Foreign Relations, 3300.

S. Res. 142—Referring to the Committee on Banking and Currency response of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated July 22, 1919, to a resolution of the Senate of July 8, 1919, and directing that committee to report whether it is advisable to reduce the amount of money in circulation.
Mr. Myers; ordered to lie over under the rule, 3299, 3300.—Debated, 3394–3396, 3484–3491.—Agreed to, 3553.

S. Res. 143—To print the report to the Secretary of the Interior on international policies affecting the world's petroleum industry by Van. H. Manning.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Printing, 3309.

S. Res. 144—Authorizing the Committee on Finance to hold hearings, employ a stenographer, etc.
Mr. Penrose; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 3390.—Reported back and agreed to, 3475.

S. Res. 145—Directing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate whether Robert A. Minor, an accredited American correspondent, was arrested by authorities of the American Expeditionary Forces, for what cause, and why released.
Mr. King; considered and agreed to, 3390.

S. Res. 146—Directing that the manuscript entitled "Military justice" be printed in the Record.
Mr. Moses, from Committee on Printing; considered and agreed to, 3470–3475.

S. Res. 147—Expressing the sense of the Senate that the peace conference at Paris demand the immediate evacuation of the disturbed villayets of Armenia and Anatolia by all Turkish, Tartar, and Kurdish bands, and take measures to occupy the said villayets.
Mr. King.; Committee on Foreign Relations, 3476.

S. Res. 148—Authorizing the appointment of a bipartisan committee to hold hearings, to employ necessary expert assistants, and to sit during the sessions or recess of the Senate, in connection with the subject of the high cost of living.
Mr. McKellar; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 3476.

S. Res. 149—Instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, if feasible, to report a bill providing for fixing maximum sale price at 25 per cent less than prevailing market prices on all articles transported in interstate commerce.
Mr. Kirby; ordered to lie over under the rule, 3500.

S. Res. 150—Directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to make investigation of prices, rents, and related subjects in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Sherman; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 3499–3500.

S. Res. 151—Requesting the Secretary of State to furnish information touching threatened confiscation of lands in Mexico owned by citizens of the United States.
Mr. Smith of Arizona; considered and agreed to, 3551.

S. Res. 152—Directing the Director General of Railroads to give the Senate the number of empty coal cars suitable and available for coal transportation.
Mr. Pomerene; considered and agreed to, 3604, 3605.

S. Res. 153—Directing the Secretary of the Interior to report the number of Indians in Duchesne and Uintah Counties, Utah, and the amount of lands held by and irrigated for them, and any litigation in regard thereto.
Mr. King; considered and agreed to, 3605.

S. Res. 154—Requesting the Committee on the Judiciary to advise the Senate whether there are any constitutional obstacles to making the treaty with France, submitted July 29, 1919.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; ordered to lie over under the rule, 3632.—Debated and agreed to, 3680–3697.

S. Res. 155—Requesting the President to submit to Congress reductions in estimate for expenditures that will permit a reduction in taxes of $1,000,000,000 annually.
Mr. McCormick; Committee on Appropriations, 3668.

S. Res. 156—Requesting the Secretary of State to inform the Senate concerning the recent action of the United States of Colombia affecting American oil rights.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Foreign Relations, 3668.

S. Res. 157—Directing the Committee on the Judiciary to report on advisability of legislation to restrict or prohibit exports.
Mr. Myers; ordered to lie over under the rule, 3669.—Debated, 3764–3769.

S. Res. 158—To secure information on canals between port of St. Marys, Ga., and Gulf of Mexico, etc.
Mr. Harris; Committee on Commerce, 3669.

S. Res. 159—For the appointment of a select committee of five on the high cost of living.
Mr. Owen; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 3669.

S. Res. 160—Expressing the sense of the Senate as to territory alignments designated in the peace treaties with Bulgaria and Turkey.
Mr. King; Committee on Foreign Relations, 3810, 3811.

S. Res. 161—Instructing the Secretary of Agriculture to remove certain buildings on the Arlington Experimental Farm.
Mr. Phelan; ordered to lie over under the rule, 3819.—Referred to Committee on the Library, 3892.

S. Res. 162—Authorizing the special committee selected on a budget system to hold hearings, print same for use of the committee, to employ economists, a clerk, messenger, necessary clerical assistance, and to sit in the vacation of the Senate.
Mr. Smoot; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 3886.

S. Res. 163—Authorizing the subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, resolution of Aug. 8, 1919, investigation of Mexican affairs, to conduct hearings, sit where necessary, employ clerical and interpreting assistants, expenses to be approved by chairman of the subcommittee.
Mr. Fall, from Committee on Foreign Relations, 3886.—Referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 3886.—Reported back and agreed to, 4010.

S. Res. 164—Authorizing the Committee on Manufactures to investigate the news-print paper industry.
Mr. Reed; considered and agreed to, 4012.

S. Res. 165—Directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report plans for the creation in or near the District of Columbia of a botanic garden comparable with the best existing gardens.
Mr. Phelan; ordered to lie on the table, 4012.

S. Res. 166—Directing the Secretary of Commerce to furnish information as to the quantity of oriental beans imported in 1918 and what markets had been created for beans produced in the United States.
Mr. Phelan; considered and agreed to, 4012.

S. Res. 167—Requesting information concerning real estate taxation in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Moses; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4013.

S. Res. 168—Asserting that the Senate, in consenting to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany, does so with certain understandings of the present and future construction and interpretation to be given to the treaty.
Mr. Pittman; ordered to lie over under the rule and to be printed, 4035.

S. Res. 169—Interpreting the meaning and purpose of the Senate in ratifying the treaty of peace with Germany.
Mr. Owen; Committee on Foreign Relations, 4013.

S. Res. 170—Directing the Director General of Railroads to furnish the Senate detailed information in regard to the number of employees under Federal control at certain named periods, their compensation, and copies of orders making advances in wages.
Mr. Cummins; considered and agreed to, 4010.

S. Res. 171—Amending a resolution of the Senate of Aug. 7, 1919, and S. J. Res. 92, Aug. 20, 1919, on the high cost of living by requesting the President to issue an order to give said committee full access to the records containing the names of individuals, partnerships, and corporations who had contractual relations with the Government during the war.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; ordered to lie on the table, 4089.

S. Res. 172—Providing for the selection by the Senate of a special committee of five, three of the majority and two of the minority, to examine and audit the accounts and investigate the administration of the office of the Alien Property Custodians from the date of their appointments.
Mr. Calder; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 4151.—Reported back, 5608.—Debated, 5608–5617.

S. Res. 173—Directing the Committee on Finance to investigate the operation and administration of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and report such legislation as may be necessary to greater justice in payments.
Mr. Gore; ordered to lie over under the rule, 4403.—Considered and agreed to, 4440.

S. Res. 174—Authorizing the special committee of the Senate appointed on a budget system to hold hearings and employ a stenographer; the compensation and expenses of the committee to be paid out of the contingent fund.
Mr. Smoot; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 4403.—Reported back and agreed to, 4886.

S. Res. 175—To print as a Senate document the report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the year ending Mar. 1, 1918.
Mr. Moses; considered and agreed to, 4600.

S. Res. 176—Instructing the Committee on Immigration to report to the Senate measures to prevent the illegal entry of aliens across the boundaries of the United States.
Mr. Phelan; considered and agreed to, 4623.

S. Res. 177—Instructing the Federal Trade Commission as to any special investigation made prior to July 1, 1918, of the reasonableness of profit limitations on the meat-packing industry.
Mr. Norris; considered and agreed to, 4650.

S. Res. 178—Directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate a specific and detailed statement as to every organization and suborganization of the establishment of the Chief of Staff of the Army.
Mr. Chamberlain; considered and agreed to, 4650.

S. Res. 179—Directing the Secretary of Agriculture to publish a statement of the number of acres of cotton, the cultivation of which was abandoned during the current crop year.
Mr. Smith of South Carolina; ordered to lie over under the rule, 4650.—Considered and agreed to, 4888.

S. Res. 180—Authorizing the Committee on Territories to hold hearings durings the Sixty-sixth Congress and to sit during the sessions or recess of the Senate.
Mr. New; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 4996.—Reported back and agreed to, 7059.

S. Res. 181—Expressing the sense of the Senate against sending additional troops overseas without the authority of Congress and favoring the return of those already there.
Mr. McCormick; Committee on Foreign Relations, 4997.

S. Res. 182—With reference to the proposed exposition of industrial arts and crafts which is to be held in St. Louis, Mo., from Oct. 15 to Nov. 11, 1919.
Mr. Spencer; considered and agreed to, 5140.

S. Res. 183—Requesting the Secretary of State to send to the Senate a copy of the report made by Mr. Paul Whithan on "Neutralization of Transportation in China."
Mr. Lodge; considered and agreed to, 5216.

S. Res. 184—Expressing it to be the sense of the Senate that no further advances of money or credit of the United States be made to foreign Governments for purposes other than provision against internal disorder and carrying out military obligations incurred in the war with Germany.
Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts; Committee on Foreign Relations, 5216.

S. Res. 185—Authorizing the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands to hold hearings and employ a stenographer.
Mr. McNary; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 5287.—Reported back and agreed to, 5359.

S. Res. 186—Instructing the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment to investigate the alleged interference by the Postmaster General with certification by the Civil Service and the demand of the President for the resignation of certain of its members.
Mr. Norris; ordered to lie over under the rule, 5617.—Referred to Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, 5832–5839.—Debated, 5904–5911.

S. Res. 187—Relative to the death of Hon. Joseph B. Thompson, late a Representative from the State of Oklahoma, and the appointment of a committee to attend the funeral.
Mr. Sheppard; Considered and agreed to, 5629.

S. Res. 188—Instructing the Committee on Education and Labor of the United States Senate to investigate the strike of the employees of the steel mills of the United States, etc.
Mr. Kenyon; ordered to lie over under the rule, 5673.—Agreed to, 5766–5768.—Report submitted (S. Rept. 289), 8113.

S. Res. 189—Providing for investigation of recent race riots and lynchings in Washington, D. C., and other cities throughout the country by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.
Mr. Curtis; Committee on the Judiciary, 5673.

S. Res. 190—Expressing the views of the Senate relative to combinations, conspiracies, and disturbances designed to accomplish objects lawful or unlawful by force, disorder, or resort to other criminal methods.
Mr. Thomas; ordered to lie over under the rule, 5760,—Referred to Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 5937.—Debated, 5849–5858.

S. Res. 191—To print 98 additional copies of Senate Document No. 51, Sixty-sixth Congress, first session, entitled "Treaty of Peace with Germany, with maps," for the use of the Senate Document Room.
Mr. Lodge; considered and agreed to, 5761.

S. Res. 192—Expressing it to be the sense of the Senate that the Presiding Officer enforce order of his own initiative.
Mr. Overman; ordered to lie over under the rule, 5764.

S. Res. 193—To print the manuscript entitled "Digest of budget legislation in the several States," as a Senate document.
Mr. Moses; considered and agreed to, 5936.

S. Res. 194—Requesting the Secretary of State to inform the Senate as to the mission of the United States ship *Henderson* which sailed Sept. 12, 1919.
Mr. Lodge; considered and agreed to, 5936.

S. Res. 195—Requesting the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate whether American marines were landed from any naval vessel to compel the Italians to evacuate Trau, Dalmatia.
Mr. Knox; considered and agreed to, 5936.

S. Res. 196—Requesting the President to transmit to the Senate the copy of the cablegram from the ambassador of the United States to China addressed to him in January, 1919, discussing the Japanese-Chinese relations; also copies of dispatches of United States military attachés at Tokyo to the Chief of the Bureau of Military Intelligence, War Department, in January, 1919.
Mr. Poindexter; Committee on Foreign Relations, 5936.

S. Res. 197—Directing the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to investigate the shortage and prices of sugar in the United States, etc.
Mr. New; considered and agreed to, 6020.

S. Res. 198—Requesting the Secretary of State to inform the Senate of the facts concerning the reported landing of American sailors or marines on the Dalmatian coast.
Mr. New; ordered to lie over under the rule, 6069–6071.—Debated and agreed to, 6122–6129.

S. Res. 199—Amending Rule XII by a provision in the matter of announcing results of roll calls.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee on Rules, 6068.

S. Res. 200—Expressing the sympathy of the Senate of the United States with the aspirations of the Korean people for a government of their own choice.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Foreign Relations, 6172.

S. Res. 201—Authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to pay to Hellen E. Sullivan, sister of Jeremiah Sullivan, late a laborer in the heating and ventilating department of the Senate a sum equal to six months' pay.
Mr. Curtis; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 6173.—Reported back and agreed to, 6233.

S. Res. 202—Authorizing the Committee on Education and Labor, in its investigation of the steel strike, to hold hearings, to employ a stenographer, to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, documents, etc., and prescribing penalties for the refusal of witnesses to attend or answer questions.
Mr. Kenyon; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 6196.—Reported back and agreed to, 6233.

S. Res. 203—Calling for information from various department and branches of the Government as to the work being done by them, respectively, which may have a bearing on the promotion of the foreign commerce of the United States.
Mr. Harris; ordered to lie over under the rule, 6173.—Debated, 6255–6257.—Agreed to, 6317.

S. Res. 204—Authorizing the Committee on Immigration to hold hearings.
Mr. Colt; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 6233.—Reported back and agreed to, 6484.

S. Res. 205—Requesting the Secretary of State to inform the Senate as to representations made to the British Government relative to the Anglo-Persian treaty and the reply of that Government.
Mr. McCormick; Ordered to lie over under the rule, 6430.

S. Res. 206—Calling upon the Secretary of Labor for information as to the reported indefinite postponement of a case against Emma Goldman as an undesirable citizen.
Mr. Myers; considered and agreed to, 6430.

S. Res. 207—To authorize the employment of an assistant clerk to the Committee on Finance at $1,800 per annum.
Mr. Penrose; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 6430.

S. Res. 208—Directing the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate information requested in Senate resolution of July 31, 1919, as to whether Robert A. Minor was arrested by military forces in Europe, the nature of the charges, etc.
Mr. King; considered and agreed to, 6664.

S. Res. 209—Requesting the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to investigate and report upon the feasibility of the use of saccharin for the relief of the present sugar shortage.
Mr. Spencer; Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 6662.

S. Res. 210—Directing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to investigate and report to the Senate concerning the cost of construction and maintenance of public buildings of the Government, their location, and the plan of the Government as to their future disposition.
Mr. Fernald; considered and agreed to, 6703.

S. Res. 211—Authorizing the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to investigate the embargo on wheat and the failure to move the crop in certain States.
Mr. Owens; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 6779.—Reported back and agreed to, 7059.

S. Res. 212—Instructing the United States Shipping Board to advise the Senate as to its efforts to sell and the prices offered for Government-owned ships, as to the number and kinds of ships sold, and the policy followed in disposing of this type of Government property.
Mr. Edge; ordered to lie over under the rule, 6864, 6865.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 7061–7063.

S. Res. 213—Requesting the Attorney General to inform the Senate regarding the prosecution of persons who preach the doctrines of anarchy, sedition, the overthrow of government, etc.
Mr. Poindexter; ordered to lie over under the rule, 6865.—Debated, 6865–6872.—Amended and agreed to, 7063.

S. Res. 214—Requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate certain information.
Mr. Borah; considered and agreed to, 7058.

S. Res. 215—Expressing it as the sense of the Senate that when the United States becomes a member of the League of Nations its Government should present to the league the right of the people of Ireland to self-government.
Mr. Walsh of Montana; laid over under the rule, 7048.—Debated, 7109–7115.

S. Res. 216—Directing the Committee on the Judiciary to make an investigation of the matter of Robert A. Minor, an American war correspondent, as set forth in a resolution of the Senate of July 31, 1919.
Mr. King; considered and agreed to, 7109.

S. Res. 217—Directing the Committee on Interstate Commerce to inquire into the truthfulness of the charge that a number of employees of the Federal Trade Commission have been and are engaged in socialistic propaganda.
Mr. Watson; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 7166–7168.—Debated, 7309–7313.

S. Res. 218—Extending the employment of an assistant clerk to the Committee on Claims throughout the Sixty-sixth Congress.
Mr. Spencer; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 7355.—Reported back without amendment, considered, and agreed to, 8188.

S. Res. 219—Calling upon the Federal Trade Commission to furnish the Senate certain information regarding purported public statement issued by the commission with reference to Hon. James E. Watson, a Senator from the State of Indiana.
Mr. Jones of Washington; considered and agreed to, 7416.

S. Res. 220—Favoring the employment by the Government of military force in securing the release of William O. Jenkins, American consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, alleged to have been kidnapped by Mexican bandits.
Mr. Myers; ordered to lie over under the rule, 7477.

S. Res. 221—Requesting report of mission to Poland.
Mr. Gerry; considered and agreed to, 7640.

S. Res. 222—Directing the Committee on Interstate Commerce to investigate the present or prospective control by the government of the Dominion of Canada of any railway situate in the territory of the United States.
Mr. McCormick; Committee on Interstate Commerce, 7663.—Reported back and agreed to, 7794.

S. Res. 223—Requesting the United States Shipping Board to furnish to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate certain information concerning the operation of ships under its control.
Mr. Fletcher; Committee on Commerce, 7663.

S. Res. 224—Requesting the Secretary of State to inform the Senate of the facts in the matter of the forcible abduction of William O. Jenkins, consular agent of the United States at Puebla, Mexico.
Mr. King; Committee on Foreign Relations, 8114.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 305) and agreed to, 8267.

S. Res. 225—Continuing in effect during the Sixty-sixth Congress Senate resolution of June 6, 1919, authorizing the employment of an assistant clerk by the Committee on Foreign Relations.
Mr. Lodge; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 8188.—Reported back, 8806.

S. Res. 226—Directing the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation to furnish the Senate certain information.
Mr. Jones of Washington; considered and agreed to, 8188.

S. Res. 227—Requesting the Secretary of State to furnish the Senate the names of all diplomatic officers granted leave or recalled for special duty since June 30, 1914.
Mr. Moses; considered and agreed to, 8188.

S. Res. 228—Authorizing the Committee on Education and Labor to investigate the pending coal strike and ascertain the facts relating thereto.
Mr. Jones of Washington; Committee on Education and Labor, 8268.

S. Res. 229—Relative to the death of the Hon. Thomas Staples Martin, late a Senator from Virginia.
Mr. Swanson; considered and agreed to, 8374.

S. Res. 230—Directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay the necessary expenses incurred by the committee in arranging for and attending the funeral of Senator Martin.
Mr. Swanson; considered and agreed to, 8571.

S. Res. 231—Relative to the final adjournment of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Curtis; ordered to lie over under the rules.—Considered and agreed to, 8760.

S. Res. 232—Authorizing the Committee on the Library to hold hearings and employ a stenographer, etc.
Mr. Brandegee; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, 8760.

S. Res. 233—Requesting the President to send to the Senate a copy of the report of the Harbord mission.
Mr. Wadsworth; considered and agreed to, 8718.

S. Res. 234—Continuing the employment of the 21 pages of the Senate to November 30, 1919, and providing for their pay.
Mr. Calder; Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Reported without amendment, considered, and agreed to, 8806.

HOUSE BILLS.

H. R. 1.—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Salem, Mass.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 12.

H. R. 2—To pension soldiers of the War with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, and the China relief expedition.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 12.—Reported back (H. Rept. 132), 2905.

H. R. 3—To provide for a public building at Ilion, N. Y.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 12.

H. R. 4—To provide for a public building at Herkimer, N. Y.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 12.

H. R. 5—To create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as the "Civil War volunteer officers' retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War, and for other purposes.
Mr. Baker; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.—Motion to discharge Committee on Military Affairs from further consideration of, 883.

H. R. 6—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Seaside, Clatsop County, in the State of Oregon, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.

H. R. 7—To create a department of education, to authorize appropriations for the conduct of said department, to authorize the appropriation of money to encourage the States in the promotion and support of education, and for other purposes.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Education, 12.

H. R. 8—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Marshfield, Coos County, in the State of Oregon, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.

H. R. 9—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hillsboro, Washington County, in the State of Oregon, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.

H. R. 10—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Medford, Jackson County, in the State of Oregon, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.

H. R. 11—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Albany, Linn County, in the State of Oregon, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.

H. R. 12—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Coquille, Coos County, in the State of Oregon, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.

H. R. 13—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Gold Beach, Curry County, in the State of Oregon, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.

H. R. 14—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Astoria, Clatsop County, in the State of Oregon, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.

H. R. 15—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Oregon City, Claekamas County, in the State of Oregon, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.

H. R. 16—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Grants Pass, Josephine County, in the State of Oregon, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.

H. R. 17—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of St. Helens, Columbia County, in the State of Oregon, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.

H. R. 18—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ashland, Jackson County, in the State of Oregon, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.

H. R. 19—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Corvallis, Benton County, in the State of Oregon, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.

H. R. 20—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Salem, Marion County, in the State of Oregon, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.

H. R. 21—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of McMinnville, Yamhill County, in the State of Oregon, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.

H. R. 22—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Roseburg, Douglas County, in the State of Oregon, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.

H. R. 23—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Toledo, Lincoln County, in the State of Oregon, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.

H. R. 24—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Eugene, Lane County, in the State of Oregon, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.

H. R. 25—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Dallas, Polk County, in the State of Oregon, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.

H. R. 26—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Jacksonville, Jackson County, in the State of Oregon, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.

H. R. 27—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Tillamook, Tillamook County, in the State of Oregon, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.

H. R. 28—Requiring The Adjutant General of the United States Army and the Secretary of the Navy to furnish certain data to the adjutant generals of the several States.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.

H. R. 29—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Dracut, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 30—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Reading, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 31—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Tewksbury, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 32—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Bolton, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 33—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Berlin, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 34—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Shirley, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 35—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Westford, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 36—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Concord, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 37—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Littleton, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 38—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Pepperell, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 39—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Carlisle, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 40—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Wilmington, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 41—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Methuen, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 42—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Acton, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 43—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Ayer, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 44—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Billerica, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 45—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Chelmsford, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 46—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Woburn, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 47—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Bedford, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 48—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Harvard, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 49—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Tyngsboro, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 50—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Maynard, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 51—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Northboro, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 52—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Groton, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 53—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Burlington, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 54—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Boxboro, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 55—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Lincoln, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 56—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Hudson, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 57—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Andover, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 58—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lowell, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 59—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Dunstable, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 60—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Stow, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 61—To prohibit immigration for a period of four years, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Immigration, 13.

H. R. 62—To provide surgical or medical treatment for the men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard who have been honorably discharged from the service.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 63—Authorizing and providing for the purchase of land abroad for military cemeteries, and for their preservation and maintenance, in which to inter the remains of officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces killed in battle or who have died abroad.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 64—To authorize the Chief of Ordnance to enter into agreements relative to repairs to public highways and the cost thereof.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 65—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the board of county commissioners of Orange, Clay, St. Johns, Volusia, Putnam, Flagler, St. Lucie, Seminole, Broward, Brevard, Dade, Palm Beach, Okeechobee, Monroe, Osceola, and Duval Counties, each one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 66—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Huntington, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 67—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Milton, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 68—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Barboursville, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 69—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ripley, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 70—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ravenswood, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 71—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Point Pleasant, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 72—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of St. Marys, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 73—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Winfield, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 74—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Spencer, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 75—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Middlebourne, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 76—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sistersville, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 77—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Elizabeth, W. Va., one cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 78—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Parkersburg, W. Va., one cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 79—Donating a captured cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Crown Point, Lake County, Ind.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 80—Donating a captured cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Monticello, White County, Ind.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 13.

H. R. 81—Donating a captured cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Battle Ground, Tippecanoe County, Ind.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 12.

H. R. 82—Donating a captured cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of West Lebanon, Ind.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 83—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the cities and towns of Selmer, Henderson, Jackson, Lexington, Decaturville, Linden, Camden, Huntingdon, Paris, and Savannah, Tenn., each one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 84—Making an appropriation to establish a national park at the Oriskany (N. Y.) battle field.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 85—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Lyons, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 86—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Cato, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 87—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Port Byron, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 88—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Guyanoga, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 89—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of East Bloomfield, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 90—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Auburn, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 91—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Newark, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 92—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Sodus, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 93—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Geneva, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 94—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Aurora, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 95—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Canandaigua, N. Y., two German cannon or fieldpieces.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 96—Authorizing and empowering the President of the United States, within his discretion, to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, any officer of the Regular Army, either on the active or retired list, who entered the Volunteer service in April, 1861, and so continued until November, 1865, and attained the grade of major of Volunteers, to the grade of brigadier general on the retired list.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 97—To permit members of the National Soldiers' Home to purchase food supplies from the commissary department of such home for wives and other members of their families dependent on them for support at prices not to exceed 10 per cent above actual cost of such food supplies.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 98—Making an appropriation for the construction and equipment of a sanitary, fireproof hospital on the grounds of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Pacific Branch, in the county of Los Angeles, State of California.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 99—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make certain donations of ordnance and cannon to designated cities.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 100—To provide for the payment of mileage to officers on joining their first stations when commissioned in the National Army.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 101—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the public park at Eaton, Weld County, Colo., for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 102—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Limon, for the city park of Limon, Lincoln County, Colo., for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 103—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Yuma, State of Colorado, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 104—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Manitou, county of El Paso, State of Colorado, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 105—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Douglas, State of Colorado, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 106—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Sedgwick, State of Colorado, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 107—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Adams, State of Colorado, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 108—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Arapahoe, State of Colorado, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 109—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Kit Carson, State of Colorado, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 110—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Weld, State of Colorado, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 111—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun or carriage to the county of Elbert, State of Colorado, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 112—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Boulder, State of Colorado, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 113—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Phillips, State of Colorado, for decorattive and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 114—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Larimer, State of Colorado, for decortive and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 115—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Lincoln, State of Colorado, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 116—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Morgan, State of Colorado, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 117—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of El Paso, State of Colorado, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 118—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Washington, State of Colorado, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 119—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Cheyenne, State of Colorado, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 120—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the park board of Longmont Park, at Longmont, Boulder County, Colo., for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 121—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Logan, State of Colorado, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 122—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Englewood, Arapahoe County, State of Colorado, for decorative and patriotic purposes and to commemorate the participation of the boys there in the battle of Chateau-Thierry.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 123—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the village of Saranac Lake, in the State of New York, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 124—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the city of Plattsburg, in the State of New York, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Military Affairs, 14.

H. R. 125—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the village of Massena, in the State of New York, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 126—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the village of Elizabethtown, in the State of New York, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 127—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the village of Canton, in the State of New York, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 128—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the village of Chateaugay, in the State of New York, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 129—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the village of Malone, in the State of New York, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 130—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the city of Odgensburg, in the State of New York, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 131—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the village of Port Henry for use at old Fort St. Frederick, in the State of New York, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 132—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the village of Ticonderoga, for use at old Fort Ticonderoga, in the State of New York, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 133—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the village of Lake Placid, in the State of New York, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 134—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish two condemned cannon to the village of Port Henry, N. Y., for use at old Fort St. Frederick.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 135—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Carmi, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 136—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Albion, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 137—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Harrisburg, Ill., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 138—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Golconda, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 139—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of McLeansboro, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 140—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Vienna, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 141—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan to Old Fort Massac National Park two German cannon or fieldpieces.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 142—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Shawneetown, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 143—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Flora, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 144—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fairfield, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 145—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Elizabethtown, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 146—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Louisville, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 147—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Barnstead, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 148—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Sandwich, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 149—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Meredith, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 150—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Goffstown, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 151—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Manchester, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 152—To donate one captured machine gun to each of the villages of Ogilvie and Milaca, Minn.
Mr. Schall; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 153—To donate one captured cannon or gun to the village of Anoka, Minn.
Mr. Schall; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 154—To donate one captured cannon or fieldpiece to the village of Lindstrom, Minn.
Mr. Schall; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 155—To donate one captured cannon or fieldpiece to the village of Annandale, Minn.
Mr. Schall; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 156—To donate one captured cannon or fieldpiece to the village of Annandale, Minn.
Mr. Schall; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 157—To donate one captured cannon or gun to the village of Monticello, Minn.
Mr. Schall; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 158—To donate one captured gun each to various Minnesota villages.
Mr. Schall; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 159—To donate eight captured cannons or fieldpieces to the city of Minneapolis, Minn.
Mr. Schall; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 160—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Elizabeth, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 161—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Rahway, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 162—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Summit, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 163—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Plainfield, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 164—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Madison, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 165—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Westfield, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 166—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Dover, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 167—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Rockaway, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 168—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Wharton, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 169—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Morristown, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 170—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Boonton, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 171—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Roselle Park, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 172—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Roselle, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Military Affairs, 15.

H. R. 173—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cranford, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 174—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Butler, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 175—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make certain donations of ordnance and cannons to designated cities.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 176—To provide for a homestead entry on water-power sites.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 16.

H. R. 177—Granting 50,000 acres of land to the State of Colorado for the use of the State Normal School at Gunnison, Colo.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 16.

H. R. 178—Authorizing an exchange of lands by A. A. Bruce, of La Veta, Colo.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 16.

H. R. 179—Permitting minors of the age of 18 years or over to make homestead entry or other entry of the public lands of the United States.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 16.

H. R. 180—Granting certain coal lands to the city of Grand Junction, Colo.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 16.

H. R. 181—To authorize an exchange of lands within the Montezuma National Forest in the State of Colorado.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 16.

H. R. 182—To authorize exploration and disposition of coal on the public domain.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 16.

H. R. 183—To authorize exploration for and disposition of coal, phosphate, sodium, oil, oil shale, or gas on the public domain.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 16.

H. R. 184—To add certain lands to the national forests in the State of Colorado.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 16.

H. R. 185—Conveying Trappers Lake to the State of Colorado.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 16.

H. R. 186—Granting cities and incorporated towns coal lands for municipal purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 16.

H. R. 187—To authorize leasing deposits of oil shale, and for other purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 16.

H. R. 188—To provide for furnishing information with respect to shares of stock offered to the public and prescribing penalties.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Judiciary, 16.

H. R. 189—To make "The Star-Spangled Banner" the national anthem of the United States of America.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Judiciary, 16.

H. R. 190—Granting to the State of Oklahoma 210,000 acres of unappropriated nonmineral land for the benefit of its agricultural and mechanical colleges, according to the provisions of the acts of July 2, 1862, and July 23, 1862, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the Secretary of the Interior certifying the number of acres available and that there are not sufficient lands in the State of Oklahoma to comply with the provisions of this act, to pay to the State of Oklahoma in lieu thereof the sum of $1.25 per acre for the number of acres due said State.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on the Public Lands, 16.

H. R. 191—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Custer, Okla., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 192—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Washita, Okla., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 193—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Dewey, Okla., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 194—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Greer, Okla., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 195—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Beckham, Okla., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 196—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Roger Mills, Okla., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 197—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Jackson, Okla., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 198—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Ellis, Okla., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 199—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Harmon, Okla., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 200—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Tillman, Okla., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 201—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Kiowa, Okla., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 202—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent in fee simple to the county of Huron, in the State of Michigan, for a certain described tract of land for public park purposes.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on the Public Lands, 16.—Reported back (H. Rept. 329), 5756.

H. R. 203—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Sebewaing, Mich., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 204—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Sandusky, Mich., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 205—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Port Austin, Mich., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 206—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Owendale, Mich., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 207—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Mount Clemens, Mich., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 208—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Lapeer, Mich., two German cannons or fieldpieces to mark the Victory Highway.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 209—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Imlay City, Mich., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 210—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Elkton, Mich., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 211—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Dryden, Mich., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 212—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Croswell, Mich., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 213—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Capac, Mich., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 214—To amend an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes, approved Mar. 3, 1915.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 215—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved Sept. 7, 1916.
Mr. Gard; Committee on the Judiciary, 16.

H. R. 216—To amend an act entitled "An act relating to the liability of common carriers by railroad to their employees in certain cases," approved Apr. 22, 1908, and amended Apr. 5, 1910.
Mr. Gard; Committee on the Judiciary, 16.

H. R. 217—To amend sections 24 and 256 of the Judicial Code, relating to the jurisdiction of the district courts, so as to save to claimants the rights and remedies under the workmen's compensation law of any State.
Mr. Gard; Committee on the Judiciary, 16.

H. R. 218—To amend section 35 of the Criminal Code, and for other purposes.
Mr. Gard; Committee on the Judiciary, 16.

H. R. 219—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Atlantic City, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 220—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Mount Holly, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 221—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Moorestown, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 222—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Burlington, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 223—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Vineland, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Military Affairs, 16.

H. R. 224—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Millville, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 225—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bridgeton, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 226—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cape May Court House, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 227—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cape May, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 228—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Wildwood, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 229—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ocean City, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 230—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Tuckahoe, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 231—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Riverside, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 232—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Florence, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 233—To repeal the daylight-saving law.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 17.

H. R. 234—To amend an act entitled "An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States," approved Mar. 19, 1918.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 17.

H. R. 235—Authorizing certain papers to be executed outside the Visalia, Independence, and Imperial (Calif.) land districts.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on the Public Lands, 17.

H. R. 236—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to grant to the Los Angeles County flood control district the use of certain public lands in California, and granting rights in, over, and through the Angeles and Santa Barbara Forest reserves to the Los Angeles County flood control district.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on the Public Lands, 17.

H. R. 237—Making the fraudulent sale of war materials a felony punishable by imprisonment in time of peace and by death in time of war.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on the Judiciary, 17.

H. R. 238—To repeal an act entitled "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," and the act amendatory thereof.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on the Judiciary, 17.

H. R. 239—Providing for parent to visit graves in Europe of sons killed in action.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 240—To authorize the county of Luzerne, State of Pennsylvania, to construct a bridge across the east branch of the Susquehanna River from the township of Conyngham, county of Luzerne, Pa., to the borough of Shickshinny, county of Luzerne, Pa.
Mr. Casey; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 17.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 38), 1090.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 1191.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 1207.—Reported back (S. Rept. 25), 1493.—Passed Senate, 1493.—Examined and signed, 1719. 1754.—Presented to the President, 1825.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 12], 2491.

H. R. 241—To authorize the county of Luzerne, State of Pennsylvania, to construct a bridge across the east branch of the Susquehanna River from the city of Pittston, county of Luzerne, State of Pennsylvania, to the borough of West Pittston, county of Luzerne, State of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Casey; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 17.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 36), 1063.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 1189.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 1207.—Reported back (S. Rept. 26), 1493.—Passed Senate, 1493.—Examined and signed, 1715, 1720, 1754.—Presented to the President, 1825.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 13], 2491.

H. R. 242—To authorize the county of Luzerne, State of Pennsylvania, to construct a bridge across the east branch of the Susquehanna River from the township of Conyngham, county of Luzerne, State of Pennsylvania, to the township of Salem, county of Luzerne, State of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Casey; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 17.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 39), 1090.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 1191.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 1207.—Reported back (S. Rept. 27), 1493.—Passed Senate, 1493–1494.—Examined and signed, 1715, 1720. 1754.—Presented to the President, 1825.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 14], 2491.

H. R. 243—To enlarge the boundaries of the Oregon National Forest.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on the Public Lands, 17.

H. R. 244—To repeal the daylight-saving law.
Mr. King; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 17.

H. R. 245—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Smithfield, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 246—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Glocester, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 247—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Pascoag, in the town of Burrillville, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 248—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Harrisville, in the county of Providence, State of Rhode Island, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 249—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of North Smithfield, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 250—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Manville, in the town of Lincoln, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 251—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Lincoln, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 252—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Valley Falls, in the town of Cumberland, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 253—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Cumberland, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 254—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Woonsocket, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 255—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Central Falls, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 256—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Pawtucket, R. I., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 257—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Providence, R. I., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 258—To amend sections 10 and 37 of the act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 17.

H. R. 259—To protect citizens of the United States against lynching in default of protection by the States.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on the Judiciary, 17.

H. R. 260—To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of dams across navigable waters," approved June 21, 1906, as amended by the act approved June 23, 1910, and to provide for the improvement and development of waterways for the uses of interstate and foreign commerce.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 17.

H. R. 261—For the retirement of employees in the classified civil service.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 278.—Reference changed to Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 305.

H. R. 262—To prevent the nullification of State antigambling laws by international or interstate transmission of race-gambling bets or of racing odds.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 17.

H. R. 263—To further protect interstate and foreign commerce against bribery and other corrupt trade practices.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 17.

H. R. 264—To authorize the adoption, registration, and protection of a national trade-mark to distinguish merchandise manufactured or produced in the United States of America and used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, or with Indian tribes, and to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to license the use of same, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 17.

H. R. 265—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 21, 1918.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 17.

H. R. 266—To give effect to certain provisions of the convention for the protection of trade-marks and commercial names, made and signed in the city of Buenos Aires in the Argentine Republic, Aug. 20, 1910, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 17.

H. R. 267—To erect a post-office building in the city of Lexington, State of Tennessee.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 17.

H. R. 268—To erect a post-office building in the city of McKenzie, State of Tennessee.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 18.

H. R. 269—To provide for the appointment of postmasters of all classes by the Postmaster General, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sims; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 18.

H. R. 270—To provide that the United States shall construct rural post roads between the county seats of the several States.
Mr. Sims; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 18.

H. R. 271—To extend the franking privilege to such officials of the several States as are charged with the administration of the State Confederate pension laws.
Mr. Sims; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 18.

H. R. 272—Declaring the selling, exchanging, or giving away any pistol, bowie knife, dirk or dirk knife, blackjack, dagger, sword cane, slung shot, brass or other metal knuckle in the District of Columbia a misdemeanor.
Mr. Sims; Committee on the District of Columbia, 18.

H. R. 273—Declaring the carrying openly or concealed about the person any pistol, bowie knife, dirk or dirk knife, blackjack, dagger, sword cane, slung shot, brass or other metal knuckle in the District of Columbia a felony.
Mr. Sims; Committee on the District of Columbia, 18.

H. R. 274—In the promotion of the general welfare to provide capital for the development by land colonization of the agricultural resources of the Nation, providing certain privileges to soldier settlers, and creating a national colonization board.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Appropriations, 18.

H. R. 275—For the relief of the State of Vermont.
Mr. Greene of Vermont; Committee on Claims, 18.

H. R. 276—To repeal section 630 of the revenue act of 1919 which provides a tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for drinks commonly known as soft drinks, or for ice-cream sodas, sundaes, or other similar articles of food or drink, and to provide a method of supplying any possible shortage in revenue resulting from such repeal.
Mr. Goldfogle; Committee on Ways and Means, 18.

H. R. 277—To repeal that part of paragraph 4 of public act No. 243 of the Sixty-fifth Congress, approved Nov. 21, 1918, which makes it unlawful to sell for beverage purposes any distilled spirits and which prohibits the use of grain, etc., in the manufacture of beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on the Judiciary, 18.

H. R. 278—Providing for a site and public building for post office and other Federal purposes at Boston, Mass.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 18.

H. R. 279—Further extending the time for the repayment of certain Spanish war-revenue taxes erroneously collected.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Claims, 18.

H. R. 280—Granting an increase of pension to certain soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Civil War and the War with Mexico, and to the widows of such soldiers, sailors, and marines.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 18.

H. R. 281—Granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors.
Mr. King; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 18.

H. R. 282—To repeal the daylight-saving law.
Mr. Romjue; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 18.

H. R. 283—To repeal section 3 of "An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States," approved Mar. 19, 1918.
Mr. Andrews; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 18.

H. R. 284—Ao amend an act entitled "An act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, and so forth, and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War," approved Apr. 19, 1908, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 18.

H. R. 285—To establish a fish-cultural station at some point in the State of Louisiana.
Mr. Lazaro; Committee on the Merchant and Marine and Fisheries, 18.

H. R. 286—To repeal the daylight-saving law.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 18.

H. R. 287—To repeal the so-called daylight-saving law.
Mr. Hoch; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 18.

H. R. 288—For the purpose of conferring citizenship upon Indians, segregation of Indian tribal property, and for other purposes.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Indian Affairs, 18.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 144), 3073.

H. R. 289—Providing for an additional session of the Congress on the 5th day of March following the election of such Congress.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on the Judiciary, 18.

H. R. 290—For the purchase of a site for and the erection of a post-office building at Petaluma, Calif.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 18.

H. R. 291—For the purchase of a site for and the erection of a post-office building at Marysville, Calif.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 18.

H. R. 292—For the purchase of a site for and the erection of a post-office building at Greenville, Pa.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 18.

H. R. 293—For the purchase of a site for and the erection of a post-office building at Warren, Pa.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 18.

H. R. 294—To increase the productive agricultural area of the United States by the reclamation of arid and swamp lands therein.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 18.

H. R. 295—To return to the South certain of the "cotton tax" collected from 1863 to 1868, by paying to each living Confederate soldier and each living widow of a Confederate soldier, as proper representatives of the South, the sum of $1,000 and a further sum of $25 per month during the remainder of their lives, and authorizing the appropriation of money therefor.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 18.

H. R. 296—To promptly demobilize all men in every branch of the service whose purpose was to serve only for the duration of the war and who have made application for discharge.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Military Affairs, 18.

H. R. 297—Providing for an increase of salary of the United States district attorney for the western district of Louisiana.
Mr. Watkins; Committee on the Judiciary, 18.

H. R. 298—To limit mileage to actual expenses.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Mileage, 18.

H. R. 299—For the erection of a public building in the city of Cisco, State of Texas, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 18.

H. R. 300—For the erection of a public building in the city of Ballinger, State of Texas, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 18.

H. R. 301—For the erection of a public building in the city of Eastland, State of Texas, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 18.

H. R. 302—For the erection of a public building in the city of Sweetwater, State of Texas, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 18.

H. R. 303—For the erection of a public building in the city of Coleman, State of Texas, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 18.

H. R. 304—To increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office building in Comanche, Tex.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 18.

H. R. 305—For the erection of a public building in the city of Ranger, State of Texas, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 18.

H. R. 306—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Burnet, in the State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Military Affairs, 18.

H. R. 307—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Brown, in the State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Military Affairs, 18.

H. R. 308—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Callahan, in the State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Military Affairs, 18.

H. R. 309—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Comanche, in the State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Military Affairs, 18.

H. R. 310—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Coleman, in the State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Military Affairs, 18.

H. R. 311—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Taylor, in the State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Military Affairs, 19.

H. R. 312—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Stephens, in the State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Military Affairs, 19.

H. R. 313—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Shackelford, in the State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Military Affairs, 19.

H. R. 314—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of San Saba, in the State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Military Affairs, 19.

H. R. 315—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Runnels, in the State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Military Affairs, 19.

H. R. 316—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Palo Pinto, in the State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Military Affairs, 19.

H. R. 317—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Mills, in the State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Military Affairs, 19.

H. R. 318—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of McCulloch, in the State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Military Affairs, 19.

H. R. 319—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Lampasas, in the State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Military Affairs, 19.

H. R. 320—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Llano, in the State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Military Affairs, 19.

H. R. 321—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Nolan, in the State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Military Affairs, 19.

H. R. 322—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Jones, in the State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Military Affairs, 19.

H. R. 323—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Eastland, in the State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Military Affairs, 19.

H. R. 324—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Concho, in the State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Military Affairs, 19.

H. R. 325—To amend section 5197, Revised Statutes of the United States, regulating the rate of interest which may be charged by national banking associations and providing a penalty for violations.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Banking and Currency, 19.

H. R. 326—To provide for the erection of an addition to the post-office building at Baltimore, Md., for alterations to the present building, and changes to the railroad entering same.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 19.

H. R. 327—To repeal the law known as the daylight-saving law.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 19.

H. R. 328—To provide for a canal and reservoirs in the counties of Dawson and Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska, for the purpose of diverting flood waters from the Platte River, conserving and utilizing the same for irrigation and other beneficial uses.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 19.

H. R. 329—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building in the city of Lexington, State of Nebraska.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 19.

H. R. 330—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building in the city of Broken Bow, State of Nebraska.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 19.

H. R. 331—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building in the city of Scottsbluff, State of Nebraska.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 19.

H. R. 332—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building in the city of O'Neill, State of Nebraska.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 19.

H. R. 333—Providing for the disinterment and removal of the remains of the infant child, Norman Lee Molzahn, from the temporary burial site in the District of Columbia to a permanent burial place.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on the District of Columbia, 19.—Reported back (H. Rept. 152), 3171.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 5050–5051.—Referred to Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, 5067.—Reported back (S. Rept. 225), 6068.—Passed Senate, 7318.—Examined and signed, 7402, 7416.—Presented to the President, 7505.—Becomes a law without President's approval [Public, No. 2], 8447.

H. R. 334—To enlarge, extend, remodel, and improve the United States post office and courthouse building located at Baltimore, Md.
Mr. Coady; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 19.

H. R. 335—To amend an act with reference to the improvement of the public building at Utica, N. Y.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 19.

H. R. 336—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Schenectady, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Military Affairs, 19.

H. R. 337—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Fonda, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Military Affairs, 19.

H. R. 338—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Gloversville, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Military Affairs, 19.

H. R. 339—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Amsterdam, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Military Affairs, 19.

H. R. 340—For the establishment of a probation system in the United States courts, except in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Siegel; Committee on the Judiciary, 19.

H. R. 341—To amend an act to parole United States prisoners, and for other purposes, approved June 25, 1910, as amended in section 1 by the act of Congress approved Jan. 23, 1913.
Mr. Siegel; Committee on the Judiciary, 19.

H. R. 342—Making a crime the disclosure of the finding of an indictment previous to the accused person being taken into custody.
Mr. Siegel; Committee on the Judiciary, 19.

H. R. 343—Making the 12th day of October in each year a legal holiday.
Mr. Siegel; Committee on the Judiciary, 19.

H. R. 344—To declare Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday.
Mr. Siegel; Committee on the Judiciary, 19.

H. R. 345—Making a crime the disclosure of grand jury proceedings by a grand juror.
Mr. Siegel; Committee on the Judiciary, 19.

H. R. 346—To further amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 15, 1914.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on the Judiciary, 19.

H. R. 347—Granting pensions to certain members of the former Life-Saving Service.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 19.

H. R. 348—To add certain lands to the Ochoco National Forest, Oreg.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on the Public Lands, 19.—Reported back (H. Rept. 335), 5815.

H. R. 349—Providing for the validation of certain lands of the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw, or Chickasaw Tribes of Indians.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Indian Affairs, 19.

H. R. 350—For the purchase of a site for and the erection of a post-office building at Lowville, N. Y.
Mr. Mott; Committtee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 19.

H. R. 351—To provide for the erection of a post-office building at Oneida, N. Y.
Mr. Mott; Committtee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 19.

H. R. 352—Directing The Adjutant General of the United States Army and the Secretary of the Navy to allow the adjutant general of each State, or his representative, to examine and make transcripts of records.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Military Affairs, 19.

H. R. 353—Tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. John J. Pershing, United States Army, and the officers and men under his command; and to Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, and the members of the local and district boards throughout the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Military Affairs, 19.

H. R. 354—For the purchase of a post-office site at Phoenix, N. Y.
Mr. Mott; Committtee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 19.

H. R. 355—To repeal and annul certain parts of the charter and lease granted and made to the Washington Market Co. by act of Congress entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington Market Co.," approved May 20, 1870.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on the District of Columbia, 20.

H. R. 356—To repeal the daylight-saving law.
Mr. Wheeler; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 20.

H. R. 357—For the erection of a public building at Carlinville, Ill.
Mr. Wheeler; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 20.

H. R. 358—Providing for the extension of the post office and public building at Springfield, Ill.
Mr. Wheeler; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 20.

H. R. 359—Providing for the purchase of a site for a post office and public building at Hillsboro, Ill.
Mr. Wheeler; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 20.

H. R. 360—Authorizing the erection of a Federal building at Provincetown, Mass.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 20.

H. R. 361—Providing a penalty for those who wear or display medals of honor, decorations, etc., unless such medals or decorations were duly awarded them by military procedure.
Mr. Gould; Committee on the Judiciary, 20.

H. R. 362—Making Oct. 27 a national holiday, to be known as Roosevelt's birthday.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on the Judiciary, 20.

H. R. 363—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Chicago, county of Cook, State of Illinois, one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed in West Pullman Park.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Military Affairs, 20.

H. R. 364—Providing for the discharge of sailors and marines who enlisted since Apr. 7, 1917, and before Nov. 11, 1918.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Military Affairs, 20.

H. R. 365—To repeal the law known as the daylight-saving law.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 20.

H. R. 366—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Johnstown, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Military Affairs, 20.

H. R. 367—To establish military justice.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Military Affairs, 20.

H. R. 368—To provide for the erection of a public building at Sparta, Tenn.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 20.

H. R. 369—To provide for the erection of a public building at McMinnville, Tenn.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 20.

H. R. 370—To provide for the erection of a public building at Sweetwater, Tenn.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 20.

H. R. 371—To provide for the erection of a public building at South Pittsburg, Tenn.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 20.

H. R. 372—To provide for the erection of a public building at Tracy City, Tenn.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 20.

H. R. 373—To provide for the erection of a public building at Madisonville, Tenn.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 20.

H. R. 374—To repeal the so-called daylight-saving law.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 20.

H. R. 375—For the further relief of soldiers of the Civil War pensioned for wounds or injuries received in the line of duty.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 20.

H. R. 376—To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, by providing for equal and identical rights, accommodations, and privileges for all persons applying for interstate transportation, and prohibiting discrimination on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and for other purposes.
Mr. Madden; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 20.—Motion to discharge committee from further consideration of, 1006.

H. R. 377—To reclassify the salaries of employees above the clerical grades in post offices of the first and second class.
Mr. Madden; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 20.

H. R. 378—To provide a preliminary survey of Eel River, Calif., with a view to the control of its floods.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Flood Control, 20.

H. R. 379—Granting a pension to widows of soldiers, sailors, or marines who served in the War with Mexico.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Pensions, 20.

H. R. 380—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Caribou, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Military Affairs, 20.

H. R. 381—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Houlton, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Military Affairs, 20.

H. R. 382—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Milo, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Military Affairs, 20.

H. R. 383—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Dexter, Me., one German cannon on fieldpiece.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Military Affairs, 20.

H. R. 384—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Presque Isle, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Military Affairs, 20.

H. R. 385—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Island Falls, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Military Affairs, 20.

H. R. 386—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Dover, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Military Affairs, 20.

H. R. 387—Providing for a resurvey of certain lands in Oregon.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Public Lands, 20.

H. R. 388—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate one German cannon or fieldpiece to the cities of Honolulu and Hilo and the towns of Wailuku, Maui, and Lihue, Kauai, Territory of Hawaii.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on Military Affairs, 20.

H. R. 389—To establish a fund for public works in the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on the Territories, 20.

H. R. 390—To appropriate $50,000 for the erection of a fish hatchery and laboratory at Honolulu, Hawaii.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 20.

H. R. 391—To amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act to amend section 4131 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to improve the merchant-marine service and thereby also to increase the efficiency of the Naval Reserve, and for other purposes," as amended by act approved Oct. 22, 1914.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 20.

H. R. 392—To prevent the shipment and sale in interstate commerce of nursery stock not true to name.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 20.

H. R. 393—Granting to all members of the military or naval service in the present war six months' pay, subject to deduction for bonuses heretofore received.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Military Affairs, 20.

H. R. 394—Amendment an act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, and an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes."
Mr. Ferris; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 20.

H. R. 395—Repealing an act entitled "An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States."
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 20.

H. R. 396—To authorize the payment of certain amounts for damages sustained by prairie fire on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, in South Dakota.
Mr. Gandy; Committee on Indian Affairs, 20.—Reported back (H. Rept. 78), 1943.—Debated, 4932, 6342.—Passed House, 6342, 6343.—Referred to Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, 6430.

H. R. 397—To authorize a lieu selection by the State of South Dakota for 160 acres on Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.
Mr. Gandy; Committee on Indian Affairs, 20.

H. R. 398—To prohibit the traffic in peyote, including its sale to Indians, introduction into the Indian country, importation and transportation, and providing penalties therefor.
Mr. Gandy; Committee on Indian Affairs, 20.

H. R. 399—Providing that Indians and other persons on Indian reservations and superintendencies shall be subject to certain State or Territorial laws, and for other purposes.
Mr. Gandy; Committee on Indian Affairs, 20.

H. R. 400—Authorizing the Sioux Tribe of Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims.
Mr. Gandy; Committee on Indian Affairs, 20.—Reported back (H. Rept. 77), 1943.—Debated, 4931–4933, 6342.—Passed House, 6342.—Referred to Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, 6430.

H. R. 401—To protect owners of trade-marks, labels, and similar property.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Patents, 20.

H. R. 402—To amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, as amended by an act approved Feb. 5, 1903, and as further amended by an act approved June 15, 1906, and an act approved June 25, 1910.
Mr. Mott; Committee on the Judiciary, 20.

H. R. 403—To regulate the sale of stocks, bonds, and other securities in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Mott; Committee on the District of Columbia, 21.

H. R. 404—Providing that the United States flag shall be displayed in all United States courts while in session; that the attention of foreign-born applicants for naturalization shall be directed to the national flag, and that they shall be instructed as to its meaning and their duties in relation thereto, and for other purposes.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on the Judiciary, 21.

H. R. 405—To prohibit the public or private display within the United States of America and its territories and possessions of certain flags and emblems, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on the Judiciary, 21.

H. R. 406—Amending an act entitled "An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to sell to the city of Los Angeles, Calif., certain public lands in California; and granting rights in, over, and through the Sierra Forest Reserve, the Santa Barbara Forest Reserve, and the San Gabriel Timberland Reserve, Calif., to the city of Los Angeles, Calif.," approved June 30, 1906.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on the Public Lands, 21.

H. R. 407—Increasing the limit of cost for a Federal building at San Pedro, Calif.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 21.

H. R. 408—To erect a post-office building in the city of Huntingdon, State of Tennessee.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 21.

H. R. 409—To provide for a road to the Shiloh National Military Park.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Military Affairs, 21.

H. R. 410—For the extension and completion of the United States Capitol.
Mr. Montague; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 21.

H. R. 411—For the erection of a public building at West Point, Commonwealth of Virginia.
Mr. Montague; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 21.

H. R. 412—To incorporate Near East Relief.
Mr. Montague; Committee on the Judiciary, 21.—Reported back (H. Rept. 119), 2665.

H. R. 413—To regulate the interstate commerce of articles produced in the Territories, Districts, and other subdivisions of the United States in violation of the land laws of the United States.
Mr. Sanders of Louisiana; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 21.

H. R. 414—To provide for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of free zones in the ports of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sanders of Louisiana; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 21.—Reference changed to Committee on Ways and Means, 3173–74.

H. R. 415—Providing for cooperation between the United States and State governments in the rural settlement of soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to promote the reclamation of lands, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 21.

H. R. 416—To restore to the public domain certain lands heretofore reserved for a bird reservation in Siskiyou and Modoc Counties, Calif., and Klamath County, Oreg., and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Agriculture, 21.—Reference changed to Committee on the Public Lands, 3430.

H. R. 417—Providing certain preferences to appointment in civil-service positions to soldiers and sailors who served in the military or naval service of the United States during the War with Germany and Austria.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 21.

H. R. 418—For the retirement of employees of the United States.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 21.

H. R. 419—Providing for the reemployment to former positions of civil service employees who left positions to enter military service of the United States during the War with Germany and Austria.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 21.

H. R. 420—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Camp Douglas, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Military Affairs, 21.

H. R. 421—To repeal chapter 154 of the acts of the second session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, being the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to authorize the President in time of war to supervise or take possession and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable, or radio system or systems, or any part thereof, and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable for the duration of the war, and to provide just compensation therefor."
Mr. Esch; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 21.

H. R. 422—To provide a preliminary survey of the Sipsey River, Ala., with a view of the control of its floods.
Mr. Oliver of Alabama; Committee on Flood Control, 21.

H. R. 423—To provide a preliminary survey of the Cahaba River, Ala., with a view to the control of its floods.
Mr. Oliver of Alabama; Committee on Flood Control, 21.

H. R. 424—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Elk City, Okla.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 21.

H. R. 425—To provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Hobart, Okla.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 21.

H. R. 426—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Clinton, Okla.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 21.

H. R. 427—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Mangum, Okla.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 21.

H. R. 428—To provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Frederick, Okla.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 21.

H. R. 429—To amend an act approved Sept. 26, 1914, known as the Federal Trade Commission act.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 21.

H. R. 430—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to audit and adjust certain claims of the city of New York.
Mr. Siegel; Committee on the Judiciary, 21.

H. R. 431—To promote the administration of military justice by amending existing laws regulating trial by courts-martial, and for other purposes.
Mr. Siegel; Committee on Military Affairs, 21.

H. R. 432—Providing for the repair, improvement, and construction of ice piers in the harbor of Maysville, Ky., on the Ohio River.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 21.

H. R. 433—Providing for the construction of ice piers in the harbor of Louisa, Ky., on the Big Sandy River.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 21.

H. R. 434—Granting an increase of pension to certain soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 21.

H. R. 435—Granting an increase of pension to certain soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 21.

H. R. 436—Repealing an act entitled "An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States," approved Mar. 19, 1918.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 21.

H. R. 437—Granting a pension to deputy United States marshals of the United States court, western district of Arkansas, for the Indian Territory, prior to Mar. 1, 1895.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Pensions, 21.

H. R. 438—To amend the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on the Judiciary, 21.

H. R. 439—To exclude from the Arkansas National Forest all lands within the fourth congressional district and restore same to the public domain.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on the Public Lands, 21.

H. R. 440—To fix Christmas Day a legal holiday for rural letter carriers of the United States.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 21.

H. R. 441—To provide for the erection of a public building at De Queen, Ark.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 21.

H. R. 442—To provide for the erection of a public building at Nashville, Ark.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 21.

H. R. 443—To provide for the erection of a public building at Van Buren, Ark.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 21.

H. R. 444—To amend an act entitled "An act to pension the survivors of certain Indian wars from Jan. 1, 1859, to Jan. 1891, inclusive, and for other purposes."
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 21.

H. R. 445—To authorize the establishment of auxiliary or field fish-cultural stations on the Columbia River, in the State of Oregon.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 21.

H. R. 446—Authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to transfer fractional block 6, of Naylor's addition, Forest Grove, Oreg., to the United States of America, for the use of the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Indian Affairs, 21.—Reported back (H. Rept. 194), 3462.—Debated, 4857.—Passed House, 4857.—Referred to Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, 4888.—Reported back (S. Rept. 211), 5672.—Passed Senate, 7172.—Examined and signed, 7402, 7417.—Presented to the President, 7505.—Became a law without President's signature [Public, No. 74], 8447.

H. R. 447—To provide for the construction of a dredge for use in improving the harbors on the Oregon coast.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Appropriations, 22.—Reference changed to Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 5267.

H. R. 448—For the construction of a seagoing dredge for use in improving the harbors on the coast of Oregon.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 22.

H. R. 449—Authorizing and directing the Postmaster General to prepare cancellation stamps for certain post offices.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 22.

H. R. 450—Providing for the granting of honorable discharge to certain members of the Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Naval Affairs, 22.

H. R. 451—Granting an honorable discharge to certain enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Naval Affairs, 22.

H. R. 452—Providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Vinita, Okla.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 22.

H. R. 453—Providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Bartlesville, Okla.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 22.

H. R. 454—To amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act providing for patents on reclamation entries, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 9, 1912.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 22.

H. R. 455—Providing for the establishment of a Weather Bureau station at Delta, Colo.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Agriculture, 22.

H. R. 456—To establish an agricultural experiment station on the western slope of Colorado.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Agriculture, 22.

H. R. 457—Providing for cooperation between the United States and State Governments, in the rural settlement of soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to promote the reclamation of lands, and for other purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 22.

H. R. 458—To provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Montrose, Colo.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 22.

H. R. 459—To increase the cost of the public building at Durango, Colo.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 22.

H. R. 460—Authorizing a preliminary examination to be made of the Colorado River, with a view to controlling the flood waters thereof.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Flood Control, 22.

H. R. 461—To extend to Indians the State laws governing in the matter of marriage and divorce and the social crimes herein enumerated.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Indian Affairs, 22.

H. R. 462—To authorize a report upon the necessity for the construction of a bridge across the Salt River on the Salt River Indian Reservation, Ariz.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Indian Affairs, 22.

H. R. 463—To authorize the advancement of funds to survey, construct, and maintain roads, trails, and bridges within Indian reservations.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Indian Affairs, 22.

H. R. 464—Providing for the payment of pensions monthly.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 22.

H. R. 465—To establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station in the State of Arizona.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 22.

H. R. 466—Providing for an additional judge for the district of Arizona.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on the Judiciary, 22.—Motion to discharge Committee on Judiciary from further consideration of, 719.

H. R. 467—To provide for the erection of a public building at Grand Canyon, Ariz.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 22.

H. R. 468—To increase the cost of the public building at Globe, Ariz.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 22.

H. R. 469—For the purchase of a site for a public building at Kingman, Ariz.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 22.

H. R. 470—For the purchase of a site for a public building at Yuma, Ariz.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 22.

H. R. 471—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate captured German cannon to the city of Nogales, Ariz.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Military Affairs, 22.

H. R. 472—To amend the war-risk insurance act as amended.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 22.

H. R. 473—To provide for the enforcement of prohibition during the war and the period of demobilization.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on the Judiciary, 22.

H. R. 474—To permit women otherwise qualified under the laws of the State wherein they reside, to vote for Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States of America.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Woman Suffrage, 22.

H. R. 475—To establish an additional fish-cultural station in the State of Texas.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 22.

H. R. 476—Providing for the local commemoration in his home county of the supreme sacrifice made by each soldier, sailor, marine, and aviator who lost his life while in the service of the United States during the present war.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on the Library, 22.

H. R. 477—Requiring all pensioners to reside within the territorial limits of the United States.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Pensions, 22.

H. R. 478—To regulate commerce in adulterated and misbranded seed, and to prevent the sale and transportation thereof, and for other purposes.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on Agriculture, 22.

H. R. 479—Providing for cooperation between the United States and State Governments in the rural settlement of soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to promote the reclamation of lands, and for other purposes.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 22.

H. R. 480—To receive the right of action under the act of March 12, 1863 (12 Stats. L., p. 820).
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on the Judiciary, 22.

H. R. 481—To relieve Congress from the adjudication of private claims against the Government.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on the Judiciary, 22.

H. R. 482—To reorganize the Dental Corps of the Navy, and for other purposes.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Naval Affairs, 22.

H. R. 483—To regulate pawnbrokers and their business in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on the District of Columbia, 22.

H. R. 484—To provide for the erection of a Federal office building on the site acquired for the Subtreasury in St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 22.—Reported back (H. Rept. 429), 7719.

H. R. 485—To increase the rates of pay of certain grades of officers.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 22.—Reference changed Committee on Military Affairs, 3462.

H. R. 486—To provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of the Negro soldiers and sailors who fought in the wars of our country.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on the Library, 22.

H. R. 487—To provide employment and rural homes for those who have served with the military and naval forces through the reclamation of lands to be known as the "national soldier settlement act."
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Public Lands, 22.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 216), 3547.—Debated, 4369–4381, 9138, 9139.

H. R. 488—For the erection of a public building at Lyons, N. Y.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 22.

H. R. 489—To increase the limit of cost for the Federal post-office building at Waterloo, N. Y.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 22.

H. R. 490—For the relief of certain officers and members of the crew of the U. S. S. Diego.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Ways and Means, 22.

H. R. 491—To amend the act entitled "An act to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States; to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion, and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereto; and to promote safety at sea," approved Mar. 4, 1915.
Mr. Gould; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 22.

H. R. 492—Providing for cooperation between the United States and State Governments in the rural settlement of soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to promote the reclamation of lands, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on the Public Lands, 22.

H. R. 493—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Waurika, Okla.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 22.

H. R. 494—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Duncan, Okla.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 22.

H. R. 495—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Anadarko, State of Oklahoma.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 22.

H. R. 496—To authorize exploration for and disposition of coal, phosphate, sodium, oil, oil shale, or gas on the public domain.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on the Public Lands, 23.

H. R. 497—To fix the rate of pensions of mothers, fathers, and widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, the War with Mexico, the Civil War, the various Indian wars, the War with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, and the Regular Establishment.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Pensions, 23.

H. R. 498—To amend section 3 of public act No. 106 of the Sixty-fifth Congress entitled "An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States," approved Mar. 19, 1918.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 23.

H. R. 499—To amend section 314 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved Sept. 2, 1914, as added to said act by an act approved Oct. 6, 1917.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 23.

H. R. 500—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Boston, Mass., three German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Military Affairs, 23.

H. R. 501—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Boston, Mass., three German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Military Affairs, 23.

H. R. 502—For the relief of the owner of the steamer Mayflower and for the relief of passengers on board said steamer.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on the Judiciary, 23.

H. R. 503—To establish a game sanctuary in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Agriculture, 23.

H. R. 504—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 73 of an act entitled 'An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary,' approved June 12, 1916," and for other purposes.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on the Judiciary, 23.

H. R. 505—To limit the area of land which may be acquired by any person under all the agricultural public-land laws.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on the Public Lands, 23.

H. R. 506—To provide for an authorization of money to be used in the construction of a public building at Sterling, Colo.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 23.

H. R. 507—To provide for the purchase of additional land and for the erection thereon of an addition to the post-office building at Boulder, Colo.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 23.

H. R. 508—To amend article 3 of the war-risk insurance act; compensation for death or disability to conform with the highest rates allowed under the pension laws for permanent specific disabilities.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 23.

H. R. 509—Granting a gratuity to members of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, Army or Navy Nurse Corps, Army field clerks, Coast Guards, and naval reservists.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Military Affairs, 23.

H. R. 510—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Borough of Brooklyn, city of New York, for Irving Square Park, cannons or fieldpieces, with carriages and suitable complements of projectiles.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Military Affairs, 23.

H. R. 511—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Brooklyn, city of New York, for Bushwick Playground, cannons or fieldpieces with carriages and suitable complements of projectiles.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Military Affairs, 23.

H. R. 512—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Borough of Queens, city of New York, for Forest Park and Richmond Hill Library Square, cannons or fieldpieces, with carriages and suitable complement of projectiles.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Military Affairs, 23.

H. R. 513—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Brooklyn, city of New York, for Highland Park, cannons or fieldpieces, with carriages and suitable complements of projectiles.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Military Affairs, 23.

H. R. 514—To purchase a site for the erection of a post-office building in the section of the borough of Queens, city of New York, N. Y., known and designated as Woodhaven.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 23.

H. R. 515—To purchase a site for the erection of a post-office building in the section of the Borough of Queens, city of New York, N. Y., known and designated as Richmond Hill.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 23.

H. R. 516—To provide for the construction of roads adjoining Indian allotments in the Five Civilized Tribes and in the State of Oklahoma.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Indian Affairs, 23.

H. R. 517—Amending an act to provide for drainage of Indian allotments of the Five Civilized Tribes, approved Mar. 27, 1914 (38 Stat., 310, Public, No. 77).
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Indian Affairs, 23.

H. R. 518—For the purchase of a site for and the erection of a post-office building at Marion, Ala.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 23.

H. R. 519—Authorizing the acquisition of a site for a public building at Greensboro, Ala.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 23.

H. R. 520—Granting pensions to the officers and soldiers who served in the West Virginia State troops in the late Civil War.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 23.

H. R. 521—For the relief of West Virginia State troops.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 23.

H. R. 522—Granting a pension to teamsters, bridge builders, and railroad repairers who were in the service of the United States during the Civil War.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 23.

H. R. 523—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Spencer, W. Va.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 23.

H. R. 524—For the establishment of a national park and acquiring national forests in the Mount Katahdin region of the State of Maine.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Agriculture, 23.

H. R. 525—To provide for the erection of a public building at Presque Isle, Me.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 23.

H. R. 526—To provide for the erection of a public building at Dover, Me.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 23.

H. R. 527—To increase the limit of cost of the public building to be erected at Fort Fairfield, Me.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 23.

H. R. 528—To provide for enlarging the United States building at Houlton, Me.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 23.

H. R. 529—To increase the limit of cost of the public building to be erected at Caribou, Me.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 23.

H. R. 530—For the construction of a bridge across the St. John River between Madawaska, Me., and Edmunston, Province of New Brunswick, Canada.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 23.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 28), 948.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 1189.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 1207.—Examined and signed, 1715, 1720, 1754.—Presented to the President, 1825.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 15], 2491.

H. R. 531—Designating the columbine the national flower of the United States.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Library, 23.

H. R. 532—To establish and maintain a fish-hatching and fish-culture station in La Plata County, Colo.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 23.

H. R. 533—To establish and maintain a fish-hatching and fish-culture station in Garfield County, State of Colorado.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 23.

H. R. 534—Providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Drumright, Okla.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 23.

H. R. 535—Increasing the limit of cost for a Federal building at Shawnee, Okla.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 23.

H. R. 536—Providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Sapulpa, Okla.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 23.

H. R. 537—Providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Ada, Okla.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 23.

H. R. 538—To define, regulate, and punish using the telephone or telegraph to defraud, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sanders of Louisiana; Committee on the Judiciary, 23.

H. R. 539—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in favor of Elizabeth White, administratrix of estate of Samuel N. White, deceased.
Mr. Sanders of Louisiana; Committee on War Claims, 23.

H. R. 540—To regulate the interstate use of automobiles and all self-propelled vehicles which use the public highways in interstate commerce.
Mr. Sanders of Louisiana; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 23.

H. R. 541—To acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, additional land for the Federal building at Manchester, N. H., and to construct an addition thereon.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 23.

H. R. 542—To secure and protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to vote for Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States of America.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Woman Suffrage, 24.

H. R. 543—To increase the limit of cost for the new public building site for the west side, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Gallagher; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 24.

H. R. 544—To provide for the establishment of a national employment bureau in the Department of Labor.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Labor, 24.

H. R. 545—To amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico," approved May 11, 1912.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 24.

H. R. 546—To authorize the governor of the Territory of Hawaii to ratify the agreements of certain persons made with the commissioner of public lands of the Territory of Hawaii, and to issue land patents to those eligible under the terms of said agreements.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on the Territories, 24.—Reported back (H. Rept. 138), 2977.—Debated and passed House, 7991–7992.—Referred to Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, 8056.

H. R. 547—To increase the pensions of those who have lost limbs in the military or naval service of the United States.
Mr. Darrow; Committee on Pensions, 24.

H. R. 548—Amending an act to pension the survivors of certain Indian wars from Jan. 1, 1859, to Jan. 1, 1891, inclusive, and for other purposes.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Pensions, 24.

H. R. 549—To refund the cotton tax realized to the Government under the various acts of Congress.
Mr. Sims; Committee on War Claims, 24.

H. R. 550—Authorizing preliminary examination and survey for ice breakers on the Ohio River.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 24.

H. R. 551—To transfer the accounting offices from the jurisdiction and control of the Treasury Department to the jurisdiction and control of Congress, and for other purposes.
Mr. Andrews of Nebraska; Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, 24.

H. R. 552—To provide for the retirement of employees in the civil service.
Mr. Hamill; Committee on Civil Service, 24.

H. R. 553—To promote military training by providing scholarships for students enrolled in public institutions of higher learning, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Education, 24.

H. R. 554—To amend the copyright law passed Mar. 4, 1909.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Patents, 24.

H. R. 555—To provide for flood control on the Colorado River, and for other purposes.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Flood Control, 24.

H. R. 556—To repeal section 3 of the act to save daylight, approved Mar. 19, 1918.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 24.

H. R. 557—To provide that the heads of the executive departments may occupy seats on the floor of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
Mr. Montague; Committee on Rules, 24.

H. R. 558—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel."
Mr. Sanders of Louisiana; Committee on Agriculture, 24.

H. R. 559—Providing for an increase of salary of the United States marshal for the western district of Louisiana.
Mr. Watkins; Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, 24.

H. R. 560—To promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, and sodium on the public domain.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on the Public Lands, 24.

H. R. 561—To reimburse the city of Richmond, Va., for expenditures incurred in the preparation and equipment of grounds for the mobilization and encampment of certain organizations of the National Guard of Virginia, in pursuance of the order of the Secretary of War, and for housing and caring for certain soldiers or troops of the United States.
Mr. Montague; Committee on War Claims, 24.

H. R. 562—Authorizing the Treasurer of the United States to pay Catherine C. Schilling $599.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Claims, 24.

H. R. 563—To provide for the protection of the citizens of the United States by the temporary suspension of immigration; for the deportation of additional classes of aliens; for the registration of aliens; to promote the assimilation of aliens; to further regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States; to amend provisions of the immigration act relating to alien seamen; and for other purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 24.

H. R. 564—Granting a pension to Rosa Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 26.

H. R. 565—Granting a pension to M. S. Wyman.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 26.

H. R. 566—For the relief of Eugene Frazzi.
Mr. Browning; Committee on Claims, 26.

H. R. 567—For the relief of John Chick.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Military Affairs, 26.

H. R. 568—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John A. Douglas.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Military Affairs, 26.

H. R. 569—Granting an increase of pension to John Paul.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 26.

H. R. 570—Granting a pension to Margaret Tennant.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 26.

H. R. 571—Granting an increase of pension to James Taylor.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 26.

H. R. 572—Granting an increase of pension to Albert Raymond.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 26.

H. R. 573—Granting an increase of pension to George B. Crain.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 26.

H. R. 574—Granting an increase of pension to Hannah J. Clark.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Pensions, 26.

H. R. 575—Granting a pension to Frank Carney.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Pensions, 26.

H. R. 576—Granting a pension to Jane H. Larkin.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 26.

H. R. 577—Granting an increase of pension to Ira N. Haney.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 26.

H. R. 578—For the relief of Swend A. Swendson.
Mr. Cullen; Committee on Claims, 26.

H. R. 579—For the relief of Anna Carroll.
Mr. Darrow; Committee on Claims, 26.

H. R. 580—For the relief of G. L. Aldendifer.
Mr. Darrow; Committee on Claims, 26.

H. R. 581—For the relief of John Flaherty.
Mr. Darrow; Committee on Military Affairs, 26.

H. R. 582—Granting a pension to Robert S. Hansbury.
Mr. Darrow; Committee on Pensions, 26.

H. R. 583—Granting a pension to Mary Ann McMahn.
Mr. Darrow; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 26.

H. R. 584—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Thomas.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 26.

H. R. 585—Granting a pension to Fred D. Marshall.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 26.

H. R. 586—To place the name of Thomas W. Purcell upon the Army and Navy medal of honor roll.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 26.

H. R. 587—For the relief of the estate of Simon Ludwig.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Claims, 26.

H. R. 588—For the relief of George W. Stinebaker.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 26.

H. R. 589—For the relief of Henry Schulz as branch postmaster at his drug store, at southeast corner of Vendeventer and Laclede Avenues, city of St. Louis, Mo., for war-tax stamps, war-savings stamps, postage stamps, cash, and money orders stolen.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Claims, 26.

H. R. 590—For the relief of John H. Rheinlander.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Claims, 26.

H. R. 591—For the relief of C. M. Perkins.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Claims, 26.

H. R. 592—For the relief of Dr. George W. Flynn.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Claims, 26.

H. R. 593—Granting a pension to Mary F. Kraus.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Pensions, 26.

H. R. 594—Granting a pension to Joseph Glass.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Pensions, 26.

H. R. 595—Granting an increase of pension to David Tipton.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 26.

H. R. 596—Granting an increase of pension to John T. Vanlandingham.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 26.

H. R. 597—Granting an increase of pension to James Watson.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 26.

H. R. 598—Granting a pension to Hattie Sylvia.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 26.

H. R. 599—Granting an increase of pension to William J. Smith.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 26.

H. R. 600—Granting an increase of pension to Oscar Williams.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 26.

H. R. 601—Granting a pension to David S. Williams.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 26.

H. R. 602—Granting an increase of pension to William K. White.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 26.

H. R. 603—Granting a pension to Jacob Stone.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 26.

H. R. 604—Granting an increase of pension to John Whitington.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 26.

H. R. 605—For the relief of Lizzie Wilson.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Claims, 26.

H. R. 606—For the relief of W. T. Doorley.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Claims, 26.

H. R. 607—For the relief of Ivy L. Merrill.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Claims, 26.

H. R. 608—Granting a pension to James L. Stidham.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 26.

H. R. 609—Granting an increase of pension to Pleasant Timberlake.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 26.

H. R. 610—Granting a pension to Jason Adkins.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 26.

H. R. 611—Granting a pension to James L. Buckler.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 26.

H. R. 612—Granting an increase of pension to Mathew Adams.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 26.

H. R. 613—For the relief of Otho Adams.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Claims, 26.

H. R. 614—Granting an increase of pension to Presley Sexton.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 26.

H. R. 615—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Alexander.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 26.

H. R. 616—Granting a pension to Claude L. Salmons.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 26.

H. R. 617—Granting an increase of pension to James F. Scott.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 26.

H. R. 618—Granting an increase of pension to Gussie Rash.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 26.

H. R. 619—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Ridinger.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 26.

H. R. 620—Granting an increase of pension to Asa C. Pieratt.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 621—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Puckett.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 27.

H. R. 622—Granting a pension to Pauline Saunders.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 27.

H. R. 623—Granting an increase of pension to R. T. Parsons.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 27.

H. R. 624—Granting an increase of pension to William M. Nourse.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 27.

H. R. 625—Granting a pension to John Orsborn.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 626—Granting a pension to Matilda Mitchell.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 27.

H. R. 627—Granting an increase of pension to Louis G. Murray.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 628—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph McClure.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 27.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 1949.

H. R. 629—Granting a pension to Richard Martin.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 27.

H. R. 630—Granting a pension to Burns Johnson.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 631—Granting a pension to George W. Lambert.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 632—Granting an increase of pension to John M. Ison.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 633—Granting a pension to Henry J. Kegley.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 634—Granting a pension to David J. Holbrook.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 27.

H. R. 635—Granting a pension to John R. Hold.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 27.

H. R. 636—Granting an increase of pension to Ransom Forrest.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 637—Granting a pension to Gabriel S. Henderson.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 638—Granting an increase of pension to John S. Conley.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 27.

H. R. 639—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Drake.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 27.

H. R. 640—Granting an increase of pension to Wilder Branum.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 27.

H. R. 641—Granting an increase of pension to John F. Campbell.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 642—Granting an increase of pension to L. C. Bohannon.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 643—Granting a pension to U. S. G. Brown.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 644—For the relief of Oscar Smith.
Mr. Gandy; Committee on Claims, 27.—Reported back (H. Rept. 127), 2854.—Debated, 7470.—Amended and passed House, 7475.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 7505.

H. R. 645—Granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Allen.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 646—For the relief of Perry E. Borchers because of losses suffered, due to destruction of property and termination of contract for services because of smallpox, while in the employ of the Navy Department in Cuba.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Claims, 27.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 122), 2691.—Debated, 6361–6363.—Amended and passed House, 7466.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 7505.

H. R. 647—For the relief of Henry L. Biddle.
Mr. Gard; Committee on War Claims, 27.

H. R. 648—Granting a pension to William Bogen.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 649—For the relief of Louis Cupp.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 27.

H. R. 650—Granting a pension to Frank Clemson.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 651—For the relief of John M. V. Dutton.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 27.

H. R. 652—Granting a pension to James F. Davis.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 653—For the relief of Samuel B. Faulkner.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 27.

H. R. 654—Granting a pension to John C. Ferneding.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 655—For the relief of James A. Flory.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 27.

H. R. 656—Granting a pension to Jesse A. R. Forbes.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 657—For the relief of James Green.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Naval Affairs, 27.

H. R. 658—Granting a pension to John A. Gaut.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 659—Granting a pension to William H. Heller.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 660—Granting a pension to Peter J. Huber.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 661—For the relief of Sylvester Haus.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 27.

H. R. 662—Granting a pension to Anna Kelley.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 663—Granting a pension to John Lambertson.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 664—Granting a pension to Julia M. Little.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 665—For the relief of Dock Leach.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 27.

H. R. 666—For the relief of Garrett M. Martin.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 27.

H. R. 667—For the relief of Allen Moore.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 27.

H. R. 668—Granting a pension to Patrick H. Madigan.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 669—Granting a pension to Francis P. McCue.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 670—Granting a pension to Joseph B. Ohr.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 671—For the relief of William L. Spivey.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 27.

H. R. 672—Granting a pension to Frank Shaw.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 673—For the relief of Jacob Shoup.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 27.

H. R. 674—Granting a pension to James Sweeney.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 675—Granting a pension to Charles W. Van Scoyk.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 676—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Gouldrick.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 677—Granting a pension to Charlotte Tena Segoine.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 27.

H. R. 678—Granting a pension to John Finnerty.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 679—Granting a pension to Susan M. Gregory.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 680—Granting a pension to Aura V. Slocum.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 681—Granting a pension to Hiram T. Brown.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 682—Granting a pension to Cruz Rubi.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 27.

H. R. 683—For the relief of William E. Johnson.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Indian Affairs, 27.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 74), 1857.—Debated, 7468, 7469.—Amended and passed House, 7474.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 7505.

H. R. 684—For the relief of the heirs of Patrick White and Annie E. White.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Claims, 27.

H. R. 685—For the relief of Frank S. Ingalls.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Claims, 27.—Reported back (H. Rept. 82), 2044.—Debated, 4933.—Passed House, 6343.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 6430.

H. R. 686—For the relief of William Wooster.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Claims, 27.

H. R. 687—For the relief of Frank Pinkley.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Claims, 27.—Reported back (H. Rept. 81), 2044.—Debated, 3169–3171.—Passed House, 3274.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 3222.

H. R. 688—To pay W. M. G. Mackechney the sum of $150.82, being the amount of post-office funds lost by him in a robbery of his safe on Apr. 16, 1915, and which, as postmaster, he was forced to pay to the Government.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Claims, 27.

H. R. 689—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. McKee.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 690—Granting a pension to William M. Metzger.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 691—Granting a pension to Miley Fitzgerald.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 692—Granting a pension to Mary A. Abbott.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 27.

H. R. 693—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Doney.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 694—Granting a pension to John Hobbs.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 695—Granting a pension to John E. Coleman.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 696—Granting a pension to James P. Merrifield.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 697—Granting a pension to James O. Singleton.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 698—Granting a pension to William Bell.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 699—Granting a pension to Thirza M. Dolph.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 700—Granting a pension to Abbie M. Kelley.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 701—Granting a pension to Charles Francis Gilroy.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 702—Granting a pension to Harold A. Salisbury.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 27.

H. R. 703—Granting a pension to Mary F. Robinson.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 704—Granting a pension to Jennie C. Rogers.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 2905.

H. R. 705—Granting a pension to K. Shannon Taylor.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 706—Granting a pension to Mary E. Hazelrigg.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 707—Granting a pension to Ione Stroud.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 708—Granting a pension to Joseph B. Doan.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 709—Granting a pension to Mary S. Runion.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 710—Granting a pension to Victoria Wheeler.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 711—Granting a pension to Joseph Bauer.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 3053.

H. R. 712—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret Lee.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 713—Granting an increase of pension to Charity Isabelle Beeson.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 714—Granting an increase of pension to Emily A. De Forest.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 715—Granting an increase of pension to Melville C. Sullivan.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 716—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Hathaway.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 717—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Justice.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 718—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Layne, jr.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 719—Granting an increase of pension to William J. R. Beach.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 720—Granting an increase of pension to Richard J. Stoops.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 721—Granting an increase of pension to John Linquist.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 722—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin M. Donaca.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 723—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Butler.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 724—Granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Blake.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 725—Granting an increase of pension to Francis C. Mills.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 726—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Woods.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 727—Granting an increase of pension to John T. Martin.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 728—Granting an increase of pension to Edwin Fiske Bassett.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 729—For the relief of Amy E. Hall.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 28.

H. R. 730—For the relief of Preston B. C. Lucas.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 28.

H. R. 731—For the relief of Orville T. Perkins.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 28.

H. R. 732—For the relief of W. R. Wells, administrator of the estate of James S. Wells, deceased.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 28.

H. R. 733—For the relief of William A. Frater.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 28.

H. R. 734—For the relief of the estate of Andrew Rader, deceased.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 28.

H. R. 735—For the relief of the legal representatives of Sydney W. Moss.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 28.

H. R. 736—For the relief of Willis Alden.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 28.

H. R. 737—For the relief of the legal representative of Joseph R. Payne.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 28.

H. R. 738—For the relief of Jonathan J. Totten.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on War Claims, 28.

H. R. 739—For the relief of George W. Peters.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on War Claims, 28.

H. R. 740—For the relief of John W. Baggott.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 28.

H. R. 741—For the relief of Francis M. Myers or Francis Meyer.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 28.

H. R. 742—For the relief of J. W. La Bare.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 28.

H. R. 743—For the relief of Amos Dahuff.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 28.

H. R. 744—For the relief of Henry N. Penfield.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 28.

H. R. 745—For the relief of Louis Southworth.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 28.

H. R. 746—To reimburse Simon Caro.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 28.

H. R. 747—Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in the claim of Albert Wood, arising out of a contract for carrying the mails on star route No. 73195.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 28.

H. R. 748—To reimburse United Engineering & Contracting Co., of Astoria, Oreg., for extras furnished and moneys withheld in the construction of bachelor officers' quarters at Fort Stevens, Oreg.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 28.

H. R. 749—Authorizing the Coos Bay, Umpqua, and Siuslaw Tribes of Indians in the State of Oregon to submit claims to the Court of Claims.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 28.

H. R. 750—To reimburse Mary E. Myers, widow of Joseph Myers, deceased, for loss of personal property sustained in depredations of Indians on the Snake River, Idaho.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 28.

H. R. 751—Granting an increase of pension to Frank Ross.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 752—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Quint.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 753—For the relief of Susie Currier.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Claims, 28.—Reported back (H. Rept. 54), 1631.—Passed House, 3163.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 3222.—Reported back (S. Rept. 227), 6122.—Passed Senate, 7318.—Examined and signed, 7402, 7417.—Presented to the President, 7505.—Became a law without President's approval [Public, No. 3], 8447.

H. R. 754—For the relief of W. A. Brown Co.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Claims, 28.

H. R. 755—Granting a pension to Mary E. Reed.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Pensions, 28.

H. R. 756—Granting a pension to Olive M. Kelly.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 757—Granting a pension to Mary Jane Boughton.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 758—Granting a pension to Pamela Goodell.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 759—Granting an increase of pension to Nelson Egbert.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 760—For the relief of the heirs of Joseph F. Mitchell.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Claims, 28.

H. R. 761—For the relief of Elizabeth Marsh Watkins.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Claims, 28.

H. R. 762—To correct the military title of Fred R. Nugent.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on Military Affairs, 28.

H. R. 763—Granting a pension to Julius A. Fuhrman.
By Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on Pensions, 28.

H. R. 764—Granting an increase of pension to Arthur E. Gilligan.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 765—Granting an increase of pension to Charles O. Smith.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 766—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Spence.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Pensions, 28.

H. R. 767—Granting a pension to Pearl G. Hunsaker.
Mr. King; Committee on Pensions, 28.

H. R. 768—Granting an increase of pension to Georgia H. Berry.
Mr. King; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 769—Granting an increase of pension to Mordecai F. Riley.
Mr. King; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 770—Granting a pension to James W. Hendrickson.
Mr. King; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5554.

H. R. 771—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Henry Harding.
Mr. King; Committee on Military Affairs, 28.

H. R. 772—Granting an increase of pension to John Hobart.
Mr. King; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 773—Granting a pension to Simon P. Parrish.
Mr. King; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 774—Granting a pension to James W. Eller.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 775—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Moses.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 776—Granting a pension to Anna Wilcox.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 777—Granting a pension to Frank Swartz.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 778—Granting a pension to Florence F. Hubbard.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 779—Granting a pension to Otto M. Payton.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 1857.

H. R. 780—Granting an increase of pension to Robert Leitch.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 781—Granting an increase of pension to Edwin Totten.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 28.

H. R. 782—Granting an increase of pension to George Ware.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 783—Granting an increase of pension to Absalom A. Lusk.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 784—Granting an increase of pension to Cornelius S. Munhall.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 785—Granting an increase of pension to Robert M. Dickson.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 786—For the relief of Noah Cox.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Military Affairs, 29.

H. R. 787—For the relief of Jacob Byers, alias Jacob Myers.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Military Affairs, 29.

H. R. 788—For the relief of John Minahan, alias John Bagley.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Military Affairs, 29.

H. R. 789—For the relief of Thomas J. O'Mara.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Claims, 29.

H. R. 790—Granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Kingsley.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Pensions, 29.

H. R. 791—Granting an increase of pension to John T. Smith.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 792—For the relief of Martin C. Rucker.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Military Affairs, 29.

H. R. 793—For the relief of Cornelia M. A. Tower.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Claims, 29.

H. R. 794—Authorizing the payment of salary due J. A. McCreary, of Forestville, Calif.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on War Claims, 29.

H. R. 795—For the relief of Arthur Wendle Englert.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Claims, 29.—Reported back (H. Rept. 196), 3462.—Debated, 7831–7836.

H. R. 796—Granting a pension to Mary A. G. Robinson.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 797—Granting a pension to Mary E. Hiller.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 798—Granting a pension to William H. Brooks.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Pensions, 29.

H. R. 799—Granting a pension to Charles W. Wilson.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Pensions, 29.

H. R. 800—Granting a pension to Hannah D. Jellison.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 801—Granting a pension to Michael W. Murphy.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 802—Granting an increase of pension to Emma A. Hobbs.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Pensions, 29.

H. R. 803—For the relief of Mrs. Herbert W. Bean.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Claims, 29.

H. R. 804—For the relief of Edith P. Friend.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Claims, 29.

H. R. 805—Granting an increase of pension to James Cunningham.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Pensions, 29.

H. R. 806—Granting a pension to Rose Ettie Sheppard.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 807—Granting a pension to Benjamin L. Greer.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 808—Granting a pension to Luvina Avery.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 809—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Farrall.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 810—Granting a pension to John Murphy.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 811—Granting a pension to John Fitzgerald.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Pensions, 29.

H. R. 812—Granting a pension to Mary A. Barber.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Pensions, 29.

H. R. 813—Granting a pension to John Fitzgerald.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Pensions, 29.

H. R. 814—To correct the military record of Cuthbert W. Laing.
Mr. Madden; Committee on Military Affairs, 29.

H. R. 815—Granting a pension to Clara A. Rice.
Mr. Madden; Committee on Pensions, 29.

H. R. 816—For the relief of the United Breweries Co., of Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Madden; Committee on Claims, 29.

H. R. 817—Granting an increase of pension to Edward Nathan Marx.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 818—For the relief of the heirs of Mrs. Susan A. Nicholas.
Mr. Martin; Committee on War Claims, 29.

H. R. 819—Granting a pensison to Dr. Ezekiel P. Murdock.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 820—Granting a pension to George W. MacDonald.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 821—Granting a pension to James J. Healy.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 822—Granting a pension to Sarah J. Casler.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 823—Granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Moody.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 824—For the relief of the estate of Isabella H. Silvey.
Mr. Mott; Committee on War Claims, 29.

H. R. 825—Granting a pension to Sophie Reimuller.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Pensions, 29.

H. R. 826—Granting an increase of pension to Anna Schmidt.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Pensions, 29.

H. R. 827—Granting an increase of pension to Hannah Barney.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Pensions, 29.

H. R. 828—Granting an increase of pension to Alban E. Bentley.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 829—Granting an increase of pension to Paleman S. Castle.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 830—Granting an increase of pension to Robert G. Clark.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Pensions, 29.

H. R. 831—Granting an increase of pension to Llewellyn A. Cole, jr.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Pensions, 29.

H. R. 832—Granting a pension to Henry H. Brown.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Pensions, 29.

H. R. 833—Granting a pension to William G. Bryce.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Pensions, 29.

H. R. 834—Granting a pension to Ida Helene Davis.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 835—Granting a pension to Anna Greer.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 836—Granting a pension to Hannah C. Hayes.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 837—Granting a pension to James Honan.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Pensions, 29.

H. R. 838—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Hooton.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 839—Granting a pension to Anna M. Moore.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 840—Granting a pension to Charles Peters.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Pensions, 29.

H. R. 841—Granting a pension to Delos M. Porter.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Pensions, 29.

H. R. 842—Granting a pension to Rebecca F. Rush.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 843—Granting a pension to Helen A. Seeker.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 844—Granting a pension to Carl Schoppe.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Pensions, 29.

H. R. 845—Granting a pension to Claude W. Smyth.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Pensions, 29.

H. R. 846—Granting a pension to Henry H. Snow.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 847—Granting a pension to Louisana Thompson.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 848—Granting a pension to Alice H. Von Pinnon.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 849—Granting a pension to Sarah J. White.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 850—For the relief of Andrew J. Bell.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Military Affairs, 29.

H. R. 851—For the relief of Lewis W. Crain.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Military Affairs, 29.

H. R. 852—For the relief of Seth J. Simmonds.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Military Affairs, 29.

H. R. 853—For the relief of Miles Swift.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Naval Affairs, 29.

H. R. 854—Granting a certificate of merit or distinguished service medal to John Faraday James.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Military Affairs, 29.

H. R. 855—For the relief of Mary J. McGlothlen.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on War Claims, 29.

H. R. 856—To correct the military record of John W. Terry.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 29.

H. R. 857—Granting an increase of pension to Jerome Shamp.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 858—Granting an increase of pension to William Newell.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 859—Granting an increase of pension to William S. Porter.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 860—Granting a pension to Martin W. Morganson.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Pensions, 29.

H. R. 861—Granting a pension to John F. Herold.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Pensions, 29.

H. R. 862—Granting an increase of pension to Henry G. Bullitt.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 863—Granting an increase of pension to William R. Sheeler.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 29.

H. R. 864—Granting an increase of pension to William M. Thomas.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 865—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Mangon.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 866—To correct the military record of Lauritz S. Rasmusson.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Military Affairs, 30.

H. R. 867—To remove the charge of desertion standing against the record of Stephen McKenzie.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Military Affairs, 30.

H. R. 868—For the relief of James W. Kingon.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Military Affairs, 30.

H. R. 869—For the relief of Bruce J. Syarse.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Claims, 30.

H. R. 870—For the relief of Sarah Shelton.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Claims, 30.

H. R. 871—For the relief of William J. Rosselot.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Claims, 30.

H. R. 872—For the relief of Charles B. Carroll.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Claims, 30.

H. R. 873—Granting a pension to Eby A. Tillery.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Pensions, 30.

H. R. 874—Granting a pension to Orley E. Laird.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Pensions, 30.

H. R. 875—Granting a pension to Jacob Herpin.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Pensions, 30.

H. R. 876—Granting an increase of pension to Levi S. Walker.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 877—Granting a pension to Sarah L. Truck.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 878—Granting an increase of pension to William J. Rogers.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 879—Granting a pension to Michael F. Noonan.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 880—Granting a pension to Kate Orba Larrabee.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 881—Granting a pension to Barney Hammel.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 882—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Grigg.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 883—Granting a pension to Henry Flachmeyer.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 884—Granting an increase of pension to James J. Ferguson.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 885—Granting a pension to Ben H. Coursey.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 886—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Burrows.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 887—Granting an increase of pension to Robert G. Ardrey.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 888—For the relief of the Atlas Lumber Co., Babcock & Willcox, Johnson, Jackson & Corning Co., and the C. H. Klein Brick Co., each of which companies furnished to Silas N. Opdahl, a failing Government contractor, certain building materials which were used in the construction of Burke Hall, at the Pierre Indian School, in the State of South Dakota.
Mr. Schall; Committee on Claims, 30.

H. R. 889—Granting an increase of pension to Martin L. Kee.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 890—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Scott.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Pensions, 30.

H. R. 891—For the relief of Francis M. Kirby.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Military Affairs, 30.

H. R. 892—Granting a pension to Harold W. Burch.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Pensions, 30.

H. R. 893—Granting an increase of pension to John B. Hays.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 894—For the relief of Jefferson Franks.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Military Affairs, 30.

H. R. 895—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph I. Mahar.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 896—Granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Melvinia C. Young.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 897—For the relief of Mildred J. Bray.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Claims, 30.

H. R. 898—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Lee.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 899—Granting a pension to George Watson.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Pensions, 30.

H. R. 900—Granting a pension to Louisa Smith, widow of Richard Smith.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 901—Granting a pension to Helen F. Wade.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 902—Granting a pension to Julia Shaw.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 903—Granting an increase of pension to James Boshane.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 904—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Conger, alias Henry Stevens.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 905—Granting an increase of pension to Newell B. Clark.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 906—Granting an increase of pension to Francis Dunery.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Pensions, 30.

H. R. 907—For the relief of Rufus L. Cole.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Military Affairs, 30.

H. R. 908—For the relief of Leo Balsam.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Claims, 30.

H. R. 909—For the relief of Ellen Agnes Monogue.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Claims, 30.—Reported back (H. Rept. 128), 2854.—Debated, 7470–7471.—Passed House, 7475.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 7505.

H. R. 910—Granting a pension to Belle S. Robinson.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 911—Granting a pension to Abbie H. Lewis.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 912—Granting a pension to Hannah R. Grant.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Pensions, 30.

H. R. 913—Granting a pension to Frances Watches.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 914—Granting a pension to Mary A. Powers.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Pensions, 30.

H. R. 915—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Hart.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 916—Granting a pension to Thomas M. Hoover.
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 30.

H. R. 917—Granting a pension to Charles Bell.
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 918—Granting a pension to Margaret Yohe.
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 919—Granting a pension to Charles Francis Schaeffer.
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 920—Granting a pension to Carson Rummel.
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 30.

H. R. 921—Granting a pension to John Bohntinsky.
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 30.

H. R. 922—Granting an increase of pension to Julia Ann Fyock.
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 923—To correct the military record of Harrison H. Hollowell.
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 30.

H. R. 924—Granting an increase of pension to Robert W. Shaffer.
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 925—Granting an increase of pension to John N. Hall.
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 926—Granting an increase of pension to John Richards.
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 927—Granting an increase of pension to George Adams.
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 928—To correct the military record of Solomon Beck.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Military Affairs, 30.

H. R. 929—To correct the military record of Nathan Cunningham.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Military Affairs, 30.

H. R. 930—For the relief of Allen Greenlief.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Military Affairs, 30.

H. R. 931—Granting an honorable discharge to Isaiah R. Lockhart.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Military Affairs, 30.

H. R. 932—To correct the military record of J. H. McGrew.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Military Affairs, 30.

H. R. 933—To correct the military record of Stephen A. West.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Military Affairs, 30.

H. R. 934—Granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Ayers.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 935—Granting a pension to Ida D. Campbell.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 936—Granting an increase of pension to Nelson D. Madden.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 937—Granting a pension to William Coonrod.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 938—Granting an increase of pension to Oscar N. Greer.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 939—Granting an increase of pension to Charity Ann Smith.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 940—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Smith.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 941—Granting an increase of pension to James Hamilton Rose.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 942—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Byus.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 943—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Burns.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 944—Granting an increase of pension to Joshua Westbrook.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 30.

H. R. 945—Granting an increase of pension to William Thornton.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 946—For the relief of James A. Showen.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Claims, 31.—Reported back (H. Rept. 126), 2854.—Debated, 7470.—Amended and passed House, 7475.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 7505.

H. R. 947—Granting a pension to Della Smith.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Pensions, 31.

H. R. 948—Granting an increase of pension to Peter Jennings.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Pensions, 31.

H. R. 949—Granting a pension to Rebecca Strouther.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Pensions, 31.

H. R. 950—To correct the military record of Charles R. Pennybacker.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Naval Affairs, 31.

H. R. 951—Granting a pension to John J. McGinley.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 31.

H. R. 952—Granting a pension to Martha E. Waldsmith.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 31.

H. R. 953—Granting a pension to Julia A. Gardner.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 954—Granting a pension to Merrill Martin Chenoweth.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 31.

H. R. 955—Granting an increase of pension to William F. Rodenberger.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 956—Granting an increase of pension to James W. Beasley.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 957—Granting an increase of pension to Jourdan B. Roberts.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 958—Granting an increase of pension to Peter A. Ruble.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 959—Granting an increase of pension to James B. Shaw.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 960—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Miller.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 961—Granting an increase of pension to John N. Ellis.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 962—Granting an increase of pension to Addison Holmes.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 31.

H. R. 963—Granting a pension to Nancy M. Davis.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 964—Granting an increase of pension to Belle P. Wolfe.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 965—Granting an increase of pension to Martha R. Been.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 966—Granting an increase of pension to Elvira Hunter.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Pensions, 31.

H. R. 967—Granting a pension to John Sawicki.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Pensions, 31.

H. R. 968—Granting a pension to Mose Attaway.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Pensions, 31.

H. R. 969—Granting a pension to Zachariah Kizer.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Pensions, 31.

H. R. 970—Granting a pension to George W. Turner.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Pensions, 31.

H. R. 971—Granting a pension to George W. Oblisk.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Pensions, 31.

H. R. 972—To correct the military record of Jesse L. Meeks.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 31.

H. R. 973—To correct the military record of Thomas Lee.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 31.

H. R. 974—For the relief of W. T. Dingler.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Claims, 31.—Reported back (H. Rept. 83), 2044.—Debated, 5212.—Passed House, 6343.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 6430.

H. R. 975—For the relief of John Davis.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 31.

H. R. 976—For the relief of James M. Wright.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 31.

H. R. 977—For the relief of Wesley Maynor.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 31.

H. R. 978—For the relief of James M. Smith.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 31.

H. R. 979—For the relief of Silas Shepherd.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 31.

H. R. 980—For the relief of Benjamin F. Reams.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 31.

H. R. 981—For the relief of the legal representatives of Thomas H. Rogers, deceased.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Claims, 31.

H. R. 982—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Pack.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Pensions, 31.

H. R. 983—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Guill.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 984—Granting an increase of pension to John Weatherington.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 985—Granting an increase of pension to Jesse M. Reed.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Pensions, 31.

H. R. 986—Granting a pension to David M. Allen.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Pensions, 31.

H. R. 987—Granting an increase of pension to Johnathan J. Boyer.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 988—Granting a pension to Delilah Hunley.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 989—Granting a pension to Sylvester O. Phinney.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 990—Granting a pension to Annie Casey.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 991—Granting a pension to William H. LeBaron.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 992—Granting a pension to Susan M. Wilcox.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 993—Granting a pension to Hodges W. Drayton.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5887.

H. R. 994—Granting a pension to Luther F. Thayer.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 995—Granting an increase of pension to William Johnson.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 996—Granting an increase of pension to John K. Freeman.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 997—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Williams.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 998—Granting an increase of pension to Cora Fannie Mitchell.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 999—Granting an increase of pension to Peter Black.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5887.

H. R. 1000—Granting an increase of pension to Carrie C. Washburn.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 1001—Granting an increase of pension to George C. Peterson.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 6364.

H. R. 1002—Granting an increase of pension to Albert Damon.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 1003—For the relief of Jose Lopez y Castelo.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on War Claims, 31.

H. R. 1004—For the relief of E. W. Rohmeling.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Claims, 31.

H. R. 1005—For the relief of William Befuhs, alias Charles Cameron, Company B, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Claims, 31.

H. R. 1006—Granting a pension to James F. Connell.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Pensions, 31.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3586.

H. R. 1007—Granting a pension to John H. Cunningham, alias John H. Curley.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Pensions, 31.

H. R. 1008—Granting a pension to Richard R. Hill.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 1009—Granting an increase of pension to Leverett C. Felch.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 1010—For the relief of the trustee and parties who are now or who may hereafter become interested in the estate of James A. Chamberlain under the terms of his will.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Claims, 31.

H. R. 1011—For the relief of the owner of the steam lighter Cornelia.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Claims, 31.

H. R. 1012—For the relief of the owner of the steamship Matoa.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on the Judiciary, 31.

H. R. 1013—For the relief of the owners of the schooner Horatio G. Foss.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Claims, 31.

H. R. 1014—Authorizing the Treasurer of the United States to pay to Rosamond Linnette the sum of $763.20.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Claims, 31.

H. R. 1015—To pay to Bernice L. Blair the sum of $12,470, with interest.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on War Claims, 31.

H. R. 1016—For the relief of Jeremiah McCraith.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Military Affairs, 31.

H. R. 1017—Granting an increase of pension to Ann E. McGrew.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 1018—Granting a pension to Addie L. Barr.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 31.

H. R. 1019—For the relief of Michael Curran.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 31.

H. R. 1020—For the relief of the estate of Jarib L. Sanderson, deceased.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Claims, 31.

H. R. 1021—For the relief of Frank Ferrin.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 31.

H. R. 1022—Granting a pension to Chester E. Green.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Pensions, 31.

H. R. 1023—For the relief of Elmer Howe.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Claims, 31.

H. R. 1024—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent to John Zimmerman for certain lands in the Colorado National Forest upon the surrender of other lands of an equal acreage also located in the Colorado National Forest, Colo.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on the Public Lands, 31.—Reported back (H. Rept. 180), 3359.—Debated, 8299.—Passed House, 8307.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands, 8355.

H. R. 1025—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Matthew Thomas.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 32.

H. R. 1026—Granting a pension to Emerson E. Paden.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Pensions, 32.

H. R. 1027—Granting a pension to Richard G. Trotter.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Pensions, 32.

H. R. 1028—Granting an increase of pension to Robert W. Johnson.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Pensions, 32.

H. R. 1029—Granting an increase of pension to John J. Kraft.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 32.

H. R. 1030—To correct the military record of John R. Smith, deceased.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 32.

H. R. 1031—For the reimbursement of James Caviness for the loss of his residence while occupied as camp headquarters by United States Geological Survey.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Claims, 32.

H. R. 1032—For the relief of Jacob Holman.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Claims, 32.

H. R. 1033—For the reimbursement of James E. Murphy for the loss of a horse while hired by the United States Reclamation Service.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Claims, 32.

H. R. 1034—For the relief of Jose Ramon Cordova.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Claims, 32.

H. R. 1035—For the relief of the widow of Joseph C. Akin.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Claims, 32.

H. R. 1036—To repeal the sections of the war-revenue act, approved Oct. 3, 1917, relating to and providing for a zone system for second-class mail matter.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Ways and Means, 24.

H. R. 1037—For the relief of the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Indian Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1038—Granting increased pensions to surviving widows of soldiers of the various Indian wars.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 71.

H. R. 1039—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay and to distribute the balance now in the Treasury to the credit of the Alsea and other Indians on the Siletz Reservation.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Indian Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1040—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Montezuma, Poweshiek County, in the State of Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1041—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of What Cheer, Keokuk County, in the State of Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1042—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Grinnell, Powesheik County, in the State of Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1043—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Albia, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1044—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bloomfield, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1045—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Oskaloosa, Mahaska County, in the State of Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1046—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Colfax, Jasper County, in the State of Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1047—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ottumwa, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1048—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sigourney, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1049—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of New Sharon, Mahaska County, in the State of Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1050—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Newton, Jasper County, in the State of Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1051—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Marshall, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1052—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Gilman, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1053—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Rankin, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1054—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kansas, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1055—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Manteno, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1056—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hoopeston, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1057—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Oakwood Township high school, Catlin, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1058—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Neoga Township high school, Neoga, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1059—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Onondaga, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Magee; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1060—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Cortland, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Magee; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1061—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Lubec, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1062—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Eastport, Me., two bronze or brass cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1063—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Troy, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1064—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Waterville, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1065—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Unity, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1066—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Unity, in Maine, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1067—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the third congressional district in Maine 25 cannon or fieldpieces.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1068—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ackley, Hardin County, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1069—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lamont, Buchanan County, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1070—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Eldora, Hardin County, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1071—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Eagle Grove, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed on the lawn of the public library at said place.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1072—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Dubuque, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1073—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Eagle Grove, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed in the city park.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1074—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Laporte City, Blackhawk County, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1075—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the city of Memphis, Tenn., captured cannon or fieldpieces and suitable outfit of cannon balls.
Mr. Fisher; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1076—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the town of Somerville, Tenn., captured cannon or fieldpieces and suitable outfit of cannon balls.
Mr. Fisher; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1077—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the town of Bolivar, Tenn., captured cannon or fieldpieces and suitable outfit of cannon balls.
Mr. Fisher; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1078—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the town of Covington, Tenn., captured cannon or fieldpieces and suitable outfit of cannon balls.
Mr. Fisher; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1079—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Langhorne, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Watson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1080—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Bridgeport, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Watson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1081—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Borough of Cheltenham, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Watson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1082—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Borough of Norristown, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Watson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1083—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Borough of Conshohocken, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Watson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1084—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Borough of Doylestown, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Watson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1085—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Borough of Lansdale, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Watson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 71.

H. R. 1086—To donate one captured machine gun or cannon to Worth County, Ga.
Mr. Park; Committee on Military Affairs, 72.

H. R. 1087—To donate one captured cannon or fieldpiece to Dougherty County, Ga.
Mr. Park; Committee on Military Affairs, 72.

H. R. 1088—To donate one captured cannon or fieldpiece to Mitchell County, Ga.
Mr. Park; Committee on Military Affairs, 72.

H. R. 1089—To donate one captured cannon or fieldpiece to Calhoun County, Ga.
Mr. Park; Committee on Military Affairs, 72.

H. R. 1090—To donate one captured machine gun or cannon to Colquitt County, Ga.
Mr. Park; Committee on Military Affairs, 72.

H. R. 1091—To donate one captured machine gun or cannon to Early County, Ga.
Mr. Park; Committee on Military Affairs, 72.

H. R. 1092—To donate one captured cannon or fieldpiece to Baker County, Ga.
Mr. Park; Committee on Military Affairs, 72.

H. R. 1093—To donate one captured machine gun or cannon to Miller County, Ga.
Mr. Park; Committee on Military Affairs, 72.

H. R. 1094—To donate one captured machine gun or cannon to Thomas County, Ga.
Mr. Park; Committee on Military Affairs, 72.

H. R. 1095—To donate one captured machine gun or cannon to Decatur County, Ga.
Mr. Park; Committee on Military Affairs, 72.

H. R. 1096—To donate one captured machine gun or cannon to Tift County, Ga.
Mr. Park; Committee on Military Affairs, 72.

H. R. 1097—To donate one captured machine gun or cannon to Grady County, Ga.
Mr. Park; Committee on Military Affairs, 72.

H. R. 1098—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and shells, to the city of Rock Island, Ill.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 72.

H. R. 1099—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and suitable outfit of shells, to the city of Warsaw, Ill.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 72.

H. R. 1100—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and shells, to the city of Macomb, Ill.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 72.

H. R. 1101—To increase the cost of the public building at Woodbury, N. J.
Mr. Browning; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 72.

H. R. 1102—To provide for the erection of a public building at Salem, N. J.
Mr. Browning; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 72.

H. R. 1103—Requiring The Adjutant General of the United States Army and the Secretary of the Navy to furnish certain data to the adjutant generals of the several States.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Military Affairs, 72.

H. R. 1104—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Egg Harbor, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Military Affairs, 72.

H. R. 1105—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Mays Landing, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Military Affairs, 72.

H. R. 1106—To prohibit the coming of Asiatic laborers into the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 72.

H. R. 1107—To prohibit immigration for a period of four years, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 72.

H. R. 1108—To make accessible to all the people the valuable scientific and other research work conducted by the United States through establishment of a national school of correspondence.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Education, 72.

H. R. 1109—To create a bureau for the deaf and dumb in the Department of Labor, and prescribing the duties thereof.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Education, 72.

H. R. 1110—Authorizing and directing the Public Printer to provide a pulp and paper mill or mills for the manufacture of print paper for the Government, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Printing, 72.

H. R. 1111—For the establishment of a probation system in the United States courts, except in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Judiciary, 72.

H. R. 1112—To amend an act entitled "An act to parole United States prisoners, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910, as amended by an act approved Jan. 23, 1913.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Judiciary, 72.

H. R. 1113—To establish a standard box for apples, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, 72.

H. R. 1114—To amend an act entitled "An act to establish postal-savings depositories for depositing savings at interest with security of the Government for the repayment thereof, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 72.

H. R. 1115—Authorizing, empowering, and requiring postmasters of the United States to administer any and all oaths required under section 2 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 24, 1912 (U. S. Stats., pp. 539 to 560).
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 72.

H. R. 1116—To amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stats., pp. 539 to 560, ch. 389), relating to publications admitted to the second class of mail matter.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 72.

H. R. 1117—Transferring the control and jurisdiction of Alcatraz Island, and buildings, machinery, and improvements thereon, from the Department of War to the Department of Labor.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 72.

H. R. 1118—Making an appropriation to purchase land for homeless Indians in California, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Indian Affairs, 72.

H. R. 1119—For the support and education of the Indian pupils at the Greenville Indian School, California; for repairs and improvements; for new school building, erecting building and furnishing the same; for purchase of land to connect Government property with public highway; and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Indian Affairs, 72.

H. R. 1120—For the protection and improvement of the Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif., and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Appropriations, 72.

H. R. 1121—Making appropriation to carry out the provisions of an act entitled "An act to create the California Débris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California," approved Mar. 1, 1893.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Appropriations, 72.

H. R. 1122—Making an appropriation for the investigation of underground currents and artesian wells in California.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Appropriations, 72.

H. R. 1123—To provide for summer residence homesteads, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 72.

H. R. 1124—To authorize entry of the public lands by school districts for schoolhouse site and ground.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 72.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 265), 4660.

H. R. 1125—To authorize the Secretary having jurisdiction of the same to set aside certain public lands to be used as national sanitariums by fraternal or benevolent organizations, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 72.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 208), 3772.—Debated, 4216, 4217.

H. R. 1126—Making an appropriation for the destruction of animals affected with rabies or other animal diseases dangerous to the health of human beings as well as domestic animals, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Agriculture, 72.

H. R. 1127—To provide for the inspection of any parcel sent by mail which contains fruit, plants, trees, shrubs, nursery stock, grafts, scions, peach, plum, almond, or the pits of other fruits, cotton seed, or vegetables, at point of delivery in any post office of the United States that requests such inspection and where the requisite inspectors are provided by the States to perform such service.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Agriculture, 72.

H. R. 1128—To establish, equip, and maintain an agricultural experiment station near the town of Dorris, Siskiyou County, Calif., and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Agriculture, 72.

H. R. 1129—Making an appropriation for the investigation, study, and testing of sagebrush and greasewood which may be used for producing rubber, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Agriculture, 72.

H. R. 1130—To authorize the construction of the Southern Lassen reservoir in Nevada and California for impounding the waters of the Little Truckee River and Long Valley Creek and their tributaries, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 72.

H. R. 1131—To provide for the application of the reclamation law to irrigation districts.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 72.

H. R. 1132—For improvement of Sacramento River between Chico Landing and Red Bluff, Calif.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 73.

H. R. 1133—For improvement of Sacramento River between Chico Landing and Red Bluff, Calif.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 73.

H. R. 1134—To establish in the Department of Labor a division to be known as a woman's division.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Labor, 73.

H. R. 1135—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide capital for agricultural development, to create standard forms of investment based upon farm mortgage, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to create Government depositaries and financial agents for the United States, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1916 (sess. 1, ch. 245, p. 360, 64th Cong.).
Mr. Raker; Committee on Banking and Currency, 73.

H. R. 1136—Providing for the transfer of jurisdiction of and all claims for compensation for death or disability from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance to the Bureau of Pensions, and for other purposes.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 73.

H. R. 1137—To pension certain widows and former widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the Civil War.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 73.

H. R. 1138—To increase pensions of certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 73.

H. R. 1139—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Peru, in the State of Illinois.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 73.

H. R. 1140—Providing for the erection of a public building at Mendota, Ill., on a site heretofore provided for the same.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 73.

H. R. 1141—To increase pensions of Army nurses.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 73.

H. R. 1142—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sandwich, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1143—Granting a gratuity to members of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, Army Nurse Corps, Army field clerks, and naval reservists.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1144—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Chilton, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1145—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Berlin, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1146—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Endeavor, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1147—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ripon, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1148—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fond du Lac, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1149—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Oshkosh, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1150—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Manitowoc, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1151—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Oxford, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1152—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Waupun, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1153—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Montello, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1154—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Menasha, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1155—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kiel, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1156—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Neenah, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1157—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Westfield, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1158—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Omro, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1159—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Winneconne, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1160—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Green Lake, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1161—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of New Holstein, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1162—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Brillion, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1163—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Hilbert, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1164—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Two Rivers, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1165—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Brandon, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1166—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Oakfield, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1167—Authoring the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Princeton, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1168—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Markesan, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1169—To grant to the several States all the public lands therein for common-school purposes when the same shall become less than 50,000 acres in such State.
Mr. Candler; Committee on the Public Lands, 73.

H. R. 1170—In aid of the common schools in Mississippi.
Mr. Candler; Committee on the Public Lands, 73.

H. R. 1171—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Fulton, Miss., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Candler; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1172—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Columbus, Miss., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Candler; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1173—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Aberdeen, Miss., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Candler; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1174—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Booneville, Miss., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Candler: Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1175—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Iuka, Miss., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Candler; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1176—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Macon, Miss., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Candler; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1177—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Starkville, Miss., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Candler; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1178—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Tupelo, Miss., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Candler; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1179—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Corinth, Miss., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Candler; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1180—To extend the limits of Shiloh National Military Park.
Mr. Candler; Committee on Military Affairs, 73.

H. R. 1181—For the improvement of the Federal Building at Aberdeen, Miss.
Mr. Candler; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 73.

H. R. 1182—To refund to lawful claimants the cotton tax collected for the years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
Mr. Candler; Committee on War Claims, 73.

H. R. 1183—To prohibit in the District of Columbia the intermarriage of whites with negroes or Mongolians.
Mr. Candler; Committee on the District of Columbia, 73.

H. R. 1184—Making an appropriation for the improvement of the Tombigbee River in the State of Mississippi and in the State of Alabama.
Mr. Candler; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 73.

H. R. 1185—Providing for the local commemoration in his home county of the service rendered and sacrifice made by each soldier, sailor, marine, and aviator who lost his life while in the service of the United States during the present war.
Mr. Candler; Committee on Appropriations, 73.

H. R. 1186—To confer certain additional powers upon the Federal Trade Commission, and for other purposes.
Mr. Steele; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 74.—Reference changed to Committee on the Judiciary, 3799.

H. R. 1187—Authorizing the several district courts of the United States to appoint official stenographers and prescribing their duties and compensation.
Mr. Steele; Committee on the Judiciary, 74.—Reported back (H. Rept. 305), 5600.

H. R. 1188—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Easton, Pa., four German cannon or fieldpieces.
Mr. Steele; Committee on Military Affairs, 74.

H. R. 1189—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bethlehem, Pa., three German cannon or fieldpieces.
Mr. Steele; Committee on Military Affairs, 74.

H. R. 1190—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Northampton, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Steele; Committee on Military Affairs, 74.

H. R. 1191—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Stroudsburg, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Steele; Committee on Military Affairs, 74.

H. R. 1192—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Milford, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Steele; Committee on Military Affairs, 74.

H. R. 1193—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Nazareth, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Steele; Committee on Military Affairs, 74.

H. R. 1194—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Palmerton, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Steele; Committee on Military Affairs, 74.

H. R. 1195—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Mauch Chunk, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Steele; Committee on Military Affairs, 74.

H. R. 1196—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Lehighton, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Steele; Committee on Military Affairs, 74.

H. R. 1197—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents."
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Printing, 74.

H. R. 1198—To regulate the printing and distribution of public documents.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Printing, 74.

H. R. 1199—To prohibit the purchase, sale, or possession for the purpose of sale of certain wild birds in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on the District of Columbia, 74.—Reported back (H. Rept. 19), 610.—Debated, 1694, 1702, 1703, 1694.—Amended and passed House, 1715.—Referred to Senate Committee on District of Columbia, 1726.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 199), 5583.—Debated, 6787.

H. R. 1200—Making appropriations for certain expenses incident to the first session of the Sixty-sixth Congress, and for other purposes.
Mr. Good; Committee on Appropriations, 74.—From Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. —), 187.—Debated and passed House, 187.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 235.—Reported with amendment, amended, and passed Senate, 389.—House concurs in Senate amendment, 461.—Examined and signed, 493, 521.—Presented to the President, 662.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 2], 2278.

H. R. 1201—To provide a national budget system and an independent audit of Government accounts, and for other purposes.
Mr. Good; Committee on Appropriations, 74.

H. R. 1202—To amend the act of Mar. 3, 1891, incorporating the National Conservatory of Music.
Mr. Platt; Committee on the Judiciary, 74.

H. R. 1203—Authorizing the construction of a post office at Newburgh, N. Y.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 74.

H. R. 1204—To promote the education of native illiterates, of persons unable to understand and use the English language, and of other resident persons of foreign birth; to provide for cooperation with the States in the education of such persons in the English language, the fundamental principles of government and citizenship, the elements of knowledge pertaining to self-support and home making, and in such other work as will assist in preparing such illiterates and foreign-born persons for successful living and intelligent American citizenship.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Education, 74.

H. R. 1205—Providing for a site and public building for post office and other Federal purposes at Russellville, Ala.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 74.

H. R. 1206—To provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Education, 74.

H. R. 1207—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Carbon Hill, in the State of Alabama.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 74.

H. R. 1208—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Fayette, in the State of Alabama.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 74.

H. R. 1209—To regulate the personnel of the Coast Guard.
Mr. Stiness; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 74.

H. R. 1210—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Warwick, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Stiness; Committee on Military Affairs, 74.

H. R. 1211—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of North Kingstown, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Stiness; Committee on Military Affairs, 74.

H. R. 1212—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of West Warwick, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Stiness; Committee on Military Affairs, 74.

H. R. 1213—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Varnum Continentals, of East Greenwich, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Stiness; Committee on Military Affairs, 74.

H. R. 1214—To divide the northern district of the State of California into two judicial districts.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on the Judiciary, 74.

H. R. 1215—To fix the status and rank of officers of the retired list of the Army who have been or shall be detailed on active duty by direction of the President of the United States.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on Military Affairs, 74.

H. R. 1216—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States," approved Aug. 27, 1888, as amended Mar. 2, 1889.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on Military Affairs, 74.—Reported back (H. Rept. 391), 7232.—Debated, 7717, 7718.—Amended and passed House, 7718.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 7721.—Reported back (S. Rept. 300), 8114.

H. R. 1217—To provide honorable discharges to certain members of the Military Establishment of the United States.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on Military Affairs, 74.

H. R. 1218—To provide for the purchase of a site for a public building at Columbia, Pa.
Mr. Grist; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 74.

H. R. 1219—Providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Lancaster, Pa.
Mr. Grist; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 74.

H. R. 1220—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Christiana, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Griest; Committee on Military Affairs, 74.

H. R. 1221—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Columbia, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Griest; Committee on Military Affairs, 74.

H. R. 1222—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Elizabethtown, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Griest; Committee on Military Affairs, 74.

H. R. 1223—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lancaster, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Griest; Committee on Military Affairs, 74.

H. R. 1224—Conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, consider, and adjudicate claims which the Cherokee, Creek, or Seminole Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Indian Affairs, 74.

H. R. 1225—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the repairing and enlargement of a Federal building thereon at Okmulgee, Okla.; or to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building thereon at Okmulgee, Okla.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 74.

H. R. 1226—To amend sections 12 and 15 of an act entitled "An act to provide capital for agricultural development, to create standard forms of investment based upon farm mortgage, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to create Government depositaries and financial agents for the United States, and for other purposes," authorizing loans to be made honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the war with Germany.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Banking and Currency, 74.

H. R. 1227—To establish an agricultural plant, shrub, fruit and ornamental tree, berry, and vegetable experimental station at or near the city of Manston, Juneau County, in the State of Wisconsin, on reclaimed swamp land.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Agriculture, 74.

H. R. 1228—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish two condemned cannons to the Sixth Wisconsin Battery Association, of Lone Rock, Wis., for use at Lone Rock.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Military Affairs, 74.

H. R. 1229—For the purchase of a site for and the erection of a post-office building at Camilla, Ga.
Mr. Park; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 74.

H. R. 1230—For the purchase of a site for and the erection of a post-office building at Cairo, Ga.
Mr. Park; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 74.

H. R. 1231—Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in claims of the Iowa Tribe of Indians against the United States.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Indian Affairs, 74.

H. R. 1232—To adjust and settle the claims of the loyal Shawnee, loyal Cherokee Shawnee, and loyal Absentee Shawnee, and Delaware Tribes of Indians.
Mr. McKeon; Committee on Indian Affairs, 75.

H. R. 1233—To provide for ocean mail steamship lines to South America, and to provide for their operation and disposition, and for other purposes in connection therewith.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 75.—Motion to discharge committee from further consideration of, 1006.

H. R. 1234—Authorizing and providing for the construction of a military highway paralleling the Rio Grande border of that portion of the United States between Texas and Mexico, and along the entire border, or certain sections thereof, of that portion of the United States between Mexico and the States of New Mexico, Arizona, and California, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Military Affairs, 75.

H. R. 1235—To fix the compensation of certain employees of the United States.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 75.—Reference changed to Committee on Labor, 278, 305.

H. R. 1236—To provide for the erection of a public building at Pikeville, Tenn.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 75.

H. R. 1237—To increase the cost of the public building at Memphis, Tenn.
Mr. Fisher; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 75.

H. R. 1238—To extend the provisions of the pension act of May 11, 1912, to the officers and enlisted men of all State militia and other State organizations that rendered service to the Union cause during the Civil War for a period of 90 days or more, and providing pensions for their widows, minor children, and dependent parents, and for other purposes.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 75.

H. R. 1239—To repeal an act entitled "An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States," approved Mar. 19, 1918.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 75.

H. R. 1240—To expel and exclude from the United States certain undesirable aliens.
Mr. Kleczka; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 75.

H. R. 1241—To extend the provisions of the pension act of May 11, 1912, to the officers and enlisted men of all State militia and other State organizations that rendered service to the Union cause during the Civil War for a period of 90 days or more, and providing pensions for their widows, minor children, and dependent parents, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 75.

H. R. 1242—To amend section 4 of the act of June 29, 1906, as amended by the act of May 9, 1918, relative to the naturalization of aliens serving in the forces of the Allies during the present war.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 75.

H. R. 1243—To repeal section 3 of an act entitled "An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States."
Mr. Denison; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 75.

H. R. 1244—To establish a national conservatory of music and art for the education of advanced pupils in music in all its branches, vocal and instrumental.
Mr. Donovan; Committee on Education, 75.

H. R. 1245—To increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Army, to provide a pharmaceutical corps in that department, and to improve the status and efficiency of the pharmacists in the Army.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on Military Affairs, 75.

H. R. 1246—To provide a tariff and obtain revenue in connection with the metal contents of zinc ore.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Ways and Means, 75.

H. R. 1247—To provide for the erection of an armory in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on the District of Columbia, 75.

H. R. 1248—To establish homes for dependent mothers and dependent widows of soldiers, sailors, and marines.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Appropriations, 75.

H. R. 1249—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Georgetown, Del., one piece of artillery, or like trophy, captured or obtained from the enemy during or at the close of the war with Germany, in memory of Lieut. Lawrence Layton, killed in the Aviation Service at the battle of the Marne on the 18th day of July, 1918.
Mr. Layton; Committee on Military Affairs, 75.

H. R. 1250—Amending the provision of the act of Congress approved Mar. 4, 1913, authoriing the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for the purchase of a site and the erection of a suitable building for the post office at Saranac Lake, N. Y., so as to increase the cost of said building and site from $90,000 to $105,000.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 75.

H. R. 1251—To enlarge, extend, and remodel the post-office building at Portsmouth, N. H.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 75.

H. R. 1252—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. George Rogers Clark at Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Mann; Committee on the Library, 75.

H. R. 1253—To repeal the law known as the daylight-saving law.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 75.

H. R. 1254—To provide soldiers, sailors, and marines with capital for agricultural development, and for other purposes.
Mr. Wilson of Louisiana; Committee on Banking and Currency, 75.

H. R. 1255—Granting a pension to Thomas Anderson.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1256—Granting a pension to Alice Swinford.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1257—Granting a pension to Eddie E. Sterrett.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1258—Granting a pension to Parkman S. Warren.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1259—Granting an increase of pension to George F. Richardson.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1260—Granting an increase of pension to Eli C. Wilson.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1261—Granting an increase of pension to Rodolph Mathews.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1262—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Johnston.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1263—Granting an increase of pension to Albert J. Weaver.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1264—For the relief of Benjamin F. Burch.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Military Affairs, 76.

H. R. 1265—Granting an increase of pension to S. Augustus Elliott.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1266—For the relief of Mrs. Mamie Duffer, of Shannon, Miss.
Mr. Candler; Committee on Claims, 76.—Reported back (H. Rept. 205), 3546.—Debated, 7837–7838.

H. R. 1267—Granting a pension to Dora F. Wilson.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1268—For the relief of C. L. Walker.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Claims, 76.

H. R. 1269—Granting an increase of pension to James T. Kent.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1270—Granting a pension to Oscar Fry.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1271—For the relief of George Killeen.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Claims, 76.

H. R. 1272—Granting a pension to Abbie M. J. Brown.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1273—For the relief of Charles L. McCulley.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on Naval Affairs, 76.

H. R. 1274—For the relief of Robert L. Brantley.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on Military Affairs, 76.

H. R. 1275—For the relief of W. L. Rose.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on Claims, 76.—Reported back (H. Rept. 233), 4005.

H. R. 1276—Granting a pension to Mary L. Marik.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1277—Granting a pension to Emma R. Steen.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1278—Granting a pension to Cyrus H. Saltzman.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1279—Granting an increase of pension to Freda Burow.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1280—For the relief of H. A. M. Steen.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Claims, 76.

H. R. 1281—Granting a pension to Lewis M. Strain.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1282—Granting a pension to Margaret E. Bradford.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1283—Granting a pension to Roy R. Dunham.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1284—Granting an increase of pension Lizzie M. Worster.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1285—Granting an increase of pension to Ruth McClay.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1286—Granting an increase of pension to Herbert A. York.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1287—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas F. Duffy.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1288—For the relief of George W. Gamble.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Claims, 76.

H. R. 1289—Granting a pension to Phebe A. Hand.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1290—Granting a pension to Sarah Johnson.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1291—Granting an increase of pension to Hamilton W. Manner.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1292—For the relief of Dennis Shevlin.
Mr. Griffin; Committee on Military Affairs, 76.

H. R. 1293—Granting an increase of pension to William McKeon.
Mr. Griffin; Committee on Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1294—Granting a pension to Matilda Levy.
Mr. Griffin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1295—Granting a pension to John Paster.
Mr. Griest; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1296—Granting a pension to Alice G. Sturgis.
Mr. Griest; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1297—For the relief of J. C. Garrett.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Military Affairs, 76.

H. R. 1298—Granting a pension to Bernard M. Stanton.
Mr. Magee; Committee on Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1299—For the relief of George LeClear.
Mr. Magee; Committee on Military Affairs, 76.

H. R. 1300—For the relief of Alfred E. Lewis.
Mr. Magee; Committee on Military Affairs, 76.

H. R. 1301—Providing for refund to the Haberle-Crystal Springs Brewing Co. of a sum paid in excess of a certain special excise tax.
Mr. Magee; Committee on Claims, 76.

H. R. 1302—Granting a pension to Ethel A. Kane.
Mr. Magee; Committee on Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1303—Granting a pension to Adell O'Neil.
Mr. Magee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 2303.

H. R. 1304—To correct the military record of Sylvester De Forest.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Military Affairs, 76.

H. R. 1305—To establish the military record of Marshall M. Pool.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Military Affairs, 76.

H. R. 1306—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Voos.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Pensions, 76

H. R. 1307—For the relief of the heirs of Adam and Noah Brown.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on War Claims, 76.

H. R. 1308—For the relief of Francis M. Johnston.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Claims, 76.

H. R. 1309—For the relief of Perry L. Haynes.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Claims, 76.

H. R. 1310—Granting a pension to Fanny Weill.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1311—For the relief of Albert Greenlaw.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Claims, 76.

H. R. 1312—For the relief of William B. Fowler.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 76.

H. R. 1313—For the relief of Evelyn Browne.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 76.

H. R. 1314—For the relief of Thomas A. Winn.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 76.

H. R. 1315—For the relief of Maurice B. Browne.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 76.

H. R. 1316—For the relief of Bert Harris.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Claims, 76.

H. R. 1317—For the relief of Robert T. Legge.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Claims, 76.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 420), 7614.

H. R. 1318—For the relief of the estate of P. A. Clute.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Claims, 76.

H. R. 1319—For the relief of James Diamond for horse lost while hired by the United States Forest Service.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Claims, 76.

H. R. 1320—For the relief of J. A. Perry.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Claims, 76.

H. R. 1321—For the relief of Mrs. Annie M. Lepley, as postmaster at Plymouth, Amador County, Calif., for money, postal money orders, and postage stamps stolen.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Claims, 76.

H. R. 1322—For the relief of W. S. Curless, of California.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Claims, 76.

H. R. 1323—For the relief of W. F. Peck and M. B. Gott.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Claims, 76.

H. R. 1324—Granting a pension to Mary A. Blair.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1325—Granting a pension to George W. Keenan.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1326—Granting an increase of pension to Edward S. Atkins.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1327—For the relief of Bertrand W. Heim.
Mr. Steele; Committee on Claims, 76.

H. R. 1328—Granting an increase of pension to George H. Hathaway.
Mr. Stiness; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1329—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Allen.
Mr. Stiness; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1330—Granting an increase of pension to Michael C. Bierring.
Mr. Stiness; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 76.

H. R. 1331—Granting an increase of pension to John B. Rayle.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 77.

H. R. 1332—Granting an increase of pension to Paschall C. Hibbs.
Mr. Watson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 77.

H. R. 1333—Granting a pension to William H. Miller.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 77.

H. R. 1334—Granting an increase of pension to Louis Melcher.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 77.

H. R. 1335—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Reading, Pa., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Dewalt; Committee on Military Affairs, 94.

H. R. 1336—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Catasauqua, Pa., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Dewalt; Committee on Military Affairs, 94.

H. R. 1337—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Allentown, Pa., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Dewalt; Committee on Military Affairs, 94.

H. R. 1338—Exempting enlarged homesteads from liability for debt contracted prior to issuance of patent.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 94.

H. R. 1339—For the erection of a public building at the city of Redding, State of California, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 94.

H. R. 1340—For the erection of a public building at the city of Quincy, State of California, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 94.

H. R. 1341—For the erection of a public building at the city of Alturas, State of California, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 94.

H. R. 1342—For the erection of a public building at the city of Yreka, State of California, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 94.

H. R. 1343—For the erection of a public building in the city of Auburn, State of California, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 94.

H. R. 1344—For the erection of a public building at the city of Placerville, State of California, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 94.

H. R. 1345—For the support and education of the Indian pupils at the Fort Bidwell Indian School, Calif.; for repairs and improvements, erecting barn and silo, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Indian Affairs, 94.

H. R. 1346—To encourage the reclamation of certain arid lands in the State of California, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 94.

H. R. 1347—To expel and exclude from the United States certain undesirable aliens.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 94.

H. R. 1348—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Little Chute, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Military Affairs, 94.

H. R. 1349—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Oconto Falls, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Military Affairs, 94.

H. R. 1350—Increasing the limit of cost for a Federal building at Oconto, Wis.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 94.

H. R. 1351—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Florence, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Military Affairs, 94.

H. R. 1352—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Green Bay, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Military Affairs, 94.

H. R. 1353—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Crandon, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1354—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Appleton, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1355—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Marinette, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1356—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Antigo, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1357—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1358—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Oconto, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1359—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kewaunee, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1360—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Kimberly, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1361—To authorize an issue of bonds in exchange for bonds of the first, second, third, and fourth Liberty loan issues.
Mr. Husted; Committee on Ways and Means, 95.

H. R. 1362—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of North Tarrytown, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Husted; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1363—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Mount Kisco, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Husted; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1364—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Bedford village, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Husted; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1365—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Larchmont, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Husted; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1366—Authorizing the purchase of a site and to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of White Plains, N. Y.
Mr. Husted; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 95.

H. R. 1367—To provide for the erection of a public building in the village of Nyack, N. Y.
Mr. Husted; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 95.

H. R. 1368—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the towns of Rye and Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Husted; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1369—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Woodbury County, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Boies; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1370—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Sioux County, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Boies; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1371—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Osceola County, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Boies; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1372—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Sac County, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Boies; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1373—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Plymouth County, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Boies; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1374—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to O'Brien County, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Boies; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1375—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Lyon County, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Boies; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1376—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Monona County, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Boies; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1377—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Ida County, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Boies; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1378—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Dickinson County, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Boies; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1379—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Clay County, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Boies; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1380—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Cherokee County, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Boies; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1381—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Buena Vista County, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Boies; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1382—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Coldspring, Tex., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Briggs; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1383—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Huntsville, Tex., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Briggs; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1384—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Anahuac, Tex., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Briggs; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1385—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Liberty, Tex., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Briggs; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1386—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Livingston, Tex., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Briggs; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1387—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Groveton, Tex., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Briggs; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1388—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Conroe, Tex., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Briggs; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1389—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Crockett, Tex., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Briggs; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1390—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Palestine, Tex., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Briggs; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1391—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Galveston, Tex., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Briggs; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1392—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at the city of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, near the Plaza, at the east end of the Williamsburg Bridge.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 95.

H. R. 1393—To increase the compensation of pressmen in the Government Printing Office.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Printing, 95.

H. R. 1394—To regulate the wages of certain employees employed in or under the Navy and War Departments of the Government.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Naval Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1395—To regulate the wages of mechanics and laborers employed in or under any and all departments of the Government.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Labor, 95.

H. R. 1396—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Newport, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1397—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of East Providence, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1398—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Portsmouth, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1399—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Middletown, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1400—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Tiverton, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1401—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Little Compton, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1402—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of New Shoreham, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1403—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Bristol, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on Military Affairs, 95.

H. R. 1404—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Jamestown, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on Military Affairs, 96.

H. R. 1405—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Warren, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on Military Affairs, 96.

H. R. 1406—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Barrington, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on Military Affairs, 96.

H. R. 1407—Giving applicants under the stock-raising homestead law whose applications may be rejected a preference right to enter lands under other provisions of the homestead law.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 96.

H. R. 1408—Providing for appeals from decisions of the Secretary of the Interior.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 96.—Motion to discharge Committee on the Public Lands from further consideration of, 883.

H. R. 1409—Providing for the sale of grazing lands.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 96.

H. R. 1410—Giving a new right of homestead entry to former homesteaders.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 96.

H. R. 1411—Granting locations and rights of way for purposes of irrigation and other beneficial use of water through the public lands and reservations of the United States.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 96.

H. R. 1412—To add certain lands to the Yellowstone National Park.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 96.

H. R. 1413—Providing for the payment to the State of Wyoming of one-half of the royalties collected from the Owl Creek Coal Co.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 96.

H. R. 1414—To add certain lands on the North Fork of the Shoshone River to the Shoshone National Forest.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 96.

H. R. 1415—Authorizing an exchange of lands by the Mountain Home Co., of Glenrock, Wyo.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 96.

H. R. 1416—Authorizing the sale to Johnson County, Wyo., of lands for poor farm purposes.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 96.

H. R. 1417—For marking the site of old Fort Phil Kearny and the Wagon Box Fight.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Library, 96.

H. R. 1418—To increase the cost of the public building at Buffalo, Wyo.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 96.

H. R. 1419—To increase the cost of the public building at Cody, Wyo.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 96.

H. R. 1420—To provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Lusk, in the State of Wyoming.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 96.

H. R. 1421—To provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Wheatland, in the State of Wyoming.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 96.

H. R. 1422—To provide for the erection of a public building at Newcastle, in the State of Wyoming.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 96.

H. R. 1423—To provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Green River, in the State of Wyoming.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 96.

H. R. 1424—Donating to the town of Thermopolis, Wyo., two brass or bronze cannons.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Military Affairs, 96.

H. R. 1425—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Powell, Wyo., one piece of artillery, or like trophy, captured or obtained from the enemy during or at the close of the war with Germany and Austria.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Military Affairs, 96.

H. R. 1426—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Kemmerer, Wyo., one piece of artillery, or like trophy, captured or obtained from the enemy during or at the close of the war with Germany.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Military Affairs, 96.

H. R. 1427—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Newcastle, Wyo., one piece of artillery, or like trophy, captured or obtained from the enemy during or at the close of the war with Germany and Austria.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Military Affairs, 96.

H. R. 1428—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Shoshoni, Wyo., one piece of artillery, or like trophy, captured or obtained from the enemy during or at the close of the war with Germany.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Military Affairs, 96.

H. R. 1429—Adding certain lands to the Idaho National Forest and the Payette National Forest, in the State of Idaho.
Mr. French; Committee on the Public Lands, 96.—Reported back H. Rept. 225), 3731.—Debated and passed House, 4858.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands, 4888.—Reported back (S. Rept. 196), 5583.—Passed Senate, 6787.—Examined and signed, 6988, 7014.—Becomes a law without President's approval [Public, No. 69], 7970.

H. R. 1430—To authorize the addition of certain lands to the Weiser National Forest, Idaho.
Mr. French; Committee on the Public Lands, 96.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 226), 3731.—Debated and passed House, 4860–4861.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands, 4888.

H. R. 1431—To restore homestead rights to settlers on the Cœur d'Alene Indian Reservation.
Mr. French; Committee on the Public Lands, 96.

H. R. 1432—To convey to the county of Kootenai, State of Idaho, certain land for public-park purposes.
Mr. French; Committee on the Public Lands, 96.

H. R. 1433—To provide for an investigation and report relative to the adoption of a system of old-age insurance or pensions.
Mr. French; Committee on Labor, 96.

H. R. 1434—For the protection of foodstuffs in the District of Columbia.
Mr. French; Committee on the District of Columbia, 96.

H. R. 1435—To provide for the erection of a schoolhouse for the detached Indians living in the Kootenai Valley, Idaho.
Mr. French; Committee on Indian Affairs, 96.

H. R. 1436—To provide for the enforcement of laws upon Indian reservations and superintendencies.
Mr. French; Committee on Indian Affairs, 96.

H. R. 1437—Relating to the limitation of hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed in lumber and woodworking industries whose products enter into interstate commerce.
Mr. French; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 96.

H. R. 1438—To promote the safety of travelers and employees upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to adopt uniform rules for the operation of railroad trains and to use a uniform system of signals for authorizing the movement of railroad trains.
Mr. French; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 96.

H. R. 1439—To amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906, as amended by the act approved Aug. 23, 1912.
Mr. French; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 96.

H. R. 1440—To prevent the teaching or advocacy of crime, sabotage, violence, or other unlawful methods of terrorism under certain conditions, and providing penalty therefor.
Mr. French; Committee on the Judiciary, 96.

H. R. 1441—To amend section 237 of an act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary.
Mr. French; Committee on the Judiciary, 96.

H. R. 1442—To amend section — of an act defining matter that may be admitted to second-class mail privileges.
Mr. French; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 96.

H. R. 1443—Authorizing the compensation of rural mail carriers or their heirs for injuries received while on duty.
Mr. French; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 96.

H. R. 1444—To eliminate the necessity for most of the expenses and work in connection with the Dead Letter Division of the Post Office Department.
Mr. French; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 96.

H. R. 1445—To punish the speculation by any person or body of persons for the purpose of cornering the market, and for other purposes, and providing a penalty therefor.
Mr. French; Committee on Agriculture, 96.

H. R. 1446—To pension the survivors of certain wars from Jan. 1, 1858, to Jan. 1, 1888, inclusive, and for other purposes.
Mr. French; Committee on Pensions, 96.—Reported back adversely and indefinitely postponed (H. Rept. 193), 5556.

H. R. 1447—To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and for Members of the House of Representatives.
Mr. French; Committee on Woman Suffrage, 96.

H. R. 1448—To provide for additional appropriation for the erection of a Federal building at Sandpoint, Idaho.
Mr. French; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 96.

H. R. 1449—To provide for additional appropriation for the erection of a Federal building at Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.
Mr. French; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 96.

H. R. 1450—To provide for the purchase of a site for a Federal building at Payette, Idaho.
Mr. French; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 96.

H. R. 1451—To provide for the purchase of a site for a Federal building at Weiser, Idaho.
Mr. French; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 96.

H. R. 1452—To provide for the erection of a Federal building at Nampa, Idaho.
Mr. French; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 97.

H. R. 1453—To provide for the erection of a Federal building at Caldwell, Idaho.
Mr. French; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 97.

H. R. 1454—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Tipton, county of Tipton, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1455—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kokomo, county of Howard, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1456—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of New Richmond, county of Montgomery, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1457—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Wingate, county of Montgomery, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1458—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Crawfordsville, county of Montgomery, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1459—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Frankfort, county of Clinton, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1460—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Noblesville, county of Hamilton, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1461—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Covington, county of Fountain, State of Indiana, one German cannor or fieldpiece.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1462—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Veedersburg, county of Fountain, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1463—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lebanon, county of Boone, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1464—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Delphi, county of Carroll, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1465—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Attica, county of Fountain, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1466—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Sheridan, county of Hamilton, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1467—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Thorntown, county of Boone, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1468—For the enlargement of the Federal building at Butte, Mont.
Mr. Evans of Montana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 97.

H. R. 1469—For the purchase of a site for and the erection of a post-office building at Anaconda, Mont.
Mr. Evans of Montana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 97.

H. R. 1470—For the enlargement of the Federal building at Missoula, Mont.
Mr. Evans of Montana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 97.

H. R. 1471—Providing for pensions for all American citizens who have reached the age of 65 years and who are incapable of manual labor and whose incomes are less than $500 per annum.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Labor, 97.

H. R. 1472—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Port Clinton, in the State of Ohio.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 97.

H. R. 1473—To provide for public improvements, needs and employment of discharged soldiers unemployed, and other citizens of the United States.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Banking and Currency, 97.

H. R. 1474—Providing for an addition to the Federal courthouse and post-office building at Jackson, Miss.
Mr. Collier; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 97.

H. R. 1475—To establish a fish-hatchery and fish-culture station at a point near the city of Jackson, in the State of Mississippi.
Mr. Collier; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 97.

H. R. 1476—For the erection of a military post at or near the city of Vicksburg, in the State of Mississippi.
Mr. Collier; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1477—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the cemetery trustees of Scipio Cemetery, Allen County, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1478—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Auburn, county of Dekalb, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1479—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Angola, county of Steuben, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1480—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Columbia City, county of Whitley, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1481—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lagrange, county of Lagrane, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1482—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Albion, county of Noble, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1483—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ligonier, county of Noble, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1484—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fort Wayne, Allen County, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1485—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Harlan, county of Allen, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1486—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kendallville, county of Noble, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1487—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of New Haven, county of Allen, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1488—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of South Whitley, county of Whitley, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1489—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Waterloo, county of Dekalb, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1490—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Butler, county of Dekalb, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1491—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Churubusco, county of Whitley, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1492—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Garrett, county of Dekalb, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1493—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Corunna, county of Dekalb, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1494—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Alexandria Bay, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1495—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Pulaski, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Military Affairs, 97.

H. R. 1496—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Cape Vincent, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1497—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Dexter, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1498—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Oneida, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1499—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Colgate University, at Hamilton, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1500—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fulton, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1501—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Watertown, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1502—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Richland, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1503—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Oswego, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1504—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Hannibal, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1505—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Lowville, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1506—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Carthage, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1507—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Adams, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1508—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Antwerp, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1509—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Clayton, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1510—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Cazenovia, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1511—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Orwell, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1512—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Rockford, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1513—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Kirkland, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1514—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Durand, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1515—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hinckley, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1516—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Rockton, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1517—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Cherry Valley, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1518—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of De Kalb, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1519—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Mendota, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1520—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Morris, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1521—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of La Salle, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1522—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Belvidere, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1523—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Genoa, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1524—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Shabbona, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1525—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Plano, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1526—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Yorkville, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1527—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Pecatonica, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1528—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Peru, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1529—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sycamore, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1530—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ottawa, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1531—To increase the limit of cost for the Federal post-office building at Cohoes, N. Y.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 98.

H. R. 1532—Providing for the payment of the findings reported by the Court of Claims in favor of certain engineers, firemen, mechanics, and laborers for extra time.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Claims, 98.

H. R. 1533—For the completion of Federal building at Muskogee, Okla.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 98.

H. R. 1534—To establish a fish-cultural station at some point in the State of Oklahoma.
Mr. Hastings: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 98.

H. R. 1535—Providing for a survey of Arkansas River, in the State of Oklahoma, with the view to making same navigable.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 98.

H. R. 1536—To provide for the construction of a military road at the United States cemetery at Fort Gibson, Okla.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1537—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Checotah, county of McIntosh, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1538—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Stigler, county of Haskell, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1539—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Okmulgee, Okla., four German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1540—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Sequoyah, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1541—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Henryetta, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1542—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Cherokee, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1543—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Vian, county of Sequoyah, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1544—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Muskogee, Okla., four German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1545—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Muldrow, county of Sequoyah, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1546—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Eufala, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1547—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Stilwell, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1548—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Wagoner, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1549—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Westville, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Military Affairs, 98.

H. R. 1550—To provide for the erection in the city of Washington, in memory of Theodore Roosevelt, of a museum of history and the arts.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 98.

H. R. 1551—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Mineola, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks: Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1552—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Port Washington, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks: Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1553—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of New Hyde Park, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks: Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1554—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Smithtown Branch, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks: Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1555—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of West Babylon, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks: Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1556—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Sea Cliff, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks: Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1557—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Centerport, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks: Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1558—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Manhasset, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks: Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1559—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Westbury, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks: Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1560—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Southampton, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1561—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the district of Lawrence, comprising Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett, Inwood, and Lawrence, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1562—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of St. Albans, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1563—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Roosevelt, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1564—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the armory of the National Guard at Flushing, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1565—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Riverhead, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1566—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Hicksville, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1567—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Greenlawn, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1568—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Bayshore, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1569—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Bridgehampton, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1570—To amend sections 2237 and 2240 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on the Public Lands, 99.

H. R. 1571—Providing for a building for post-office and other purposes at San Bernardino, Calif.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 99.

H. R. 1572—For the purchase of a site for a public building at Redlands, San Bernardino County, Calif.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 99.

H. R. 1573—For the purchase of a site for a public building at Santa Ana, Orange County, Calif.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 99.

H. R. 1574—To authorize the establishment of a fisheries experiment station on the coast of California.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 99.

H. R. 1575—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Victorville, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1576—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Upland, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1577—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Santa Ana, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1578—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of San Bernardino, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1579—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of San Diego, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1580—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Redlands, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1581—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Riverside, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1582—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Orange, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1583—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Elsinore, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1584—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of El Centro, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1585—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Corona, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1586—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Anaheim, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1587—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ashland, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1588—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Balsam Lake, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1589—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Grantsburg, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1590—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ladysmith, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1591—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Merrill, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1592—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Phillips, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1593—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Rhinelander, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1594—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Spooner, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1595—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Superior, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1596—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Washburn, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1597—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bayfield, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1598—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hurley, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1599—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Eagle River, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 99.

H. R. 1600—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Shell Lake, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1601—To establish the standard of weights and measures for flours, meals, and commercial feeding stuffs, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, 100.

H. R. 1602—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and cannon balls, to the city of Mansfield, Ohio.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1603—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and cannon balls, to the city of Mount Vernon, Ohio.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1604—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and cannon balls, to the village of Johnstown, Ohio.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1605—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and cannon balls, to the city of Delaware, Ohio.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1606—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and cannon balls, to the city of Coshocton, Ohio.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1607—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and cannon balls, to the city of Ashland, Ohio.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1608—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and cannon balls, to the Grand Army of the Republic Club at the city of Newark, Ohio.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1609—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and cannon balls, to the village of Shelby, Ohio.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1610—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bloomington, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1611—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Minonk, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1612—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lincoln, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1613—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Odell, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1614—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Dwight, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1615—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Pontiac, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1616—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of El Paso, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1617—To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved Sept. 2, 1917, and an act in amendment thereto approved Oct. 6, 1917.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 100.

H. R. 1618—Granting duration of war status to certain enlisted men of the United States Navy.
By Mr. Ireland; Committee on Naval Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1619—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Dover, N. J.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 100.

H. R. 1620. Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the township of Lyons Farms, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1621—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the township of Scotch Plains, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1622—To appropriate the sum of $5,083.40 out of the United States Treasury to lay and construct a 30-foot strip of asphaltic concrete pavement around the United States post office in the city of Fayetteville, Ark.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Appropriations, 100.

H. R. 1623—To repeal the daylight-saving law.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 100.

H. R. 1624—To pay to Confederate soldiers and to the widows of Confederate soldiers $500 and $30 per month during the remainder of their lives.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on War Claims, 100.

H. R. 1625—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Van Buren, State of Arkansas, five German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1626—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Sarcy, State of Arkansas, five German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1627—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Marion, State of Arkansas, five German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1628—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Carroll, State of Arkansas, five German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1629—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Newton, State of Arkansas, five German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1630—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Madison, State of Arkansas, five German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1631—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Boone, State of Arkansas, five German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1632—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Baxter, State of Arkansas, five German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1633—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Washington, State of Arkansas, five German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1634—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Benton, State of Arkansas, five German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Military Affairs, 100.

H. R. 1635—For the erection of a public building at Bentonville, Ark.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 100.

H. R. 1636—For the erection of a public building at Springdale, Ark.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 100.

H. R. 1637—For the erection of a public building at Cotter, Ark.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 100.

H. R. 1638—For the erection of a public building at Huntsville, Ark.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 100.

H. R. 1639—For the erection of a public building at Clinton, Ark.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 100.

H. R. 1640—For the erection of a public building at Marshall, Ark.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 100.

H. R. 1641—For the erection of a public building at Jasper, Ark.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 100.

H. R. 1642—For the erection of a public building at Berryville, Ark.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 100.

H. R. 1643—For the erection of a public building at Prairie Grove, Ark.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 100.

H. R. 1644—For the erection of a public building at Leslie, Ark.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 100.

H. R. 1645—For the erection of a public building at Green Forest, Ark.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 100.

H. R. 1646—For the erection of a public building at Mountain Home, Ark.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 100.

H. R. 1647—For the erection of a public building at Yellville, Ark.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 100.

H. R. 1648—For the erection of a public building at Gravette, Ark.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 101.

H. R. 1649—For the erection of a public building at Siloam Springs, Ark.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 101.

H. R. 1650—For the erection of a public building at Gentry, Ark.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 101.

H. R. 1651—For the erection of a public building at Decatur, Ark.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 101.

H. R. 1652—For the erection of a public building at Sulphur Springs, Ark.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 101.

H. R. 1653—Awarding a medal in the name of Congress to the nearest living relative of those who gave their lives during the war with Germany.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1654—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hudson, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1655—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Menomonie, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1656—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Rice Lake, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1657—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Chippewa Falls, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1658—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Eau Claire, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1659—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Stanley, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1660—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Augusta, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1661—To provide in the existing emergency for naval protection of the country's chief commercial port and signally increase the exigently needed national revenue through the development of traffic and transportation in the most populous industrial section of the Republic by the soonest achievable completion, at the least feasible cost, of improvement of East River, Hell Gate, Little Hell Gate, Harlem Kills, and Upper Bay, in the harbor of New York, and improvement of the harbor of Buffalo.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 101.

H. R. 1662—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of New York, borough of Richmond, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1663—Providing for a survey of Great Kills, Staten Island, N. Y.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 101.

H. R. 1664—Making an appropriation for the improvement of the Arthur Kill River, N. Y.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 101.

H. R. 1665—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Wellsboro, Pa.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 101.

H. R. 1666—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate one condemned cannon to the town of Renovo, Pa.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1667—To enlarge and extend the post-office building at Williamsport, Pa.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 101.

H. R. 1668—To authorize the erection of a Federal building at Oelwein, Iowa.
Mr. Haugen; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 101.

H. R. 1669—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Osage, Iowa.
Mr. Haugen; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 101.

H. R. 1670—To repeal an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy and all amendments thereto.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on the Judiciary, 101.

H. R. 1671—For the erection of a public building at Sylacauga, Ala.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 101.

H. R. 1672—To establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Alabama.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 101.

H. R. 1673—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Oxford, Calhoun County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1674—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Heflin, Cleburne County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1675—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Clanton, Chilton County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1676—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1677—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Verbena, Chilton County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1678—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Columbiana, Shelby County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1679—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Anniston, Calhoun County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1680—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Piedmont, Calhoun County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1681—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Selma, Dallas County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1682—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Talladega, Talladega County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1683—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sylacauga, Talladega County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1684—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Marion Junction, Dallas County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1685—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Montevallo, Shelby County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1686—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Calera, Shelby County, Ala., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1687—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of St. Clairsville, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1688—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cadiz, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1689—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Carrollton, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1690—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Steubenville, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1691—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lisbon, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1692—To authorize mining for metalliferous minerals on Indian reservations.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Indian Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1693—To amend sections 2139 and 2140 of the Revised Statutes and the acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on the Judiciary, 101.

H. R. 1694—Granting pensions to certain Indian soldiers who served in the First Arizona Infantry during the Civil War.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 101.

H. R. 1695—To amend section 4 of the act to regulate commerce, approved Feb. 4, 1887, as amended.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 101.—Motion to discharge Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce from further consideration of, 719.

H. R. 1696—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Owego, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Military Affairs, 101.

H. R. 1697—To repeal section 3 of title 1 and section 4 of title 12 of the so-called espionage act.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on the Judiciary, 101.

H. R. 1698—Conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, consider, and adjudicate claims which the Cherokee, Creek and Seminole Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Stephens of Ohio; Committee on Claims, 101.

H. R. 1699—To authorize and empower the Postmaster General to construct, maintain, and operate a mail tunnel in the city of New York.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 102.

H. R. 1700—To pay the balance due the loyal Creek Indians on the award made by the Senate on the 16th day of February, 1903.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Indian Affairs, 102.

H. R. 1701—To donate to the following municipalities each one or more obsolete (though not disabled) or captured German cannons: David City, Milford, and York, all in the State of Nebraska.
Mr. McLaughlin of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 102.

H. R. 1702—To protect the public against false pretenses in merchandising, under trade-mark or special brand, of articles of standard quality.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 102.

H. R. 1703—To amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to fix the salaries of the clerks of the United States district courts and to provide for their office expenses, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 26, 1919.
Mr. Webb; Committee on Expenses in the Department of Justice, 102.

H. R. 1704—To repeal that part of section 1 of an act of Congress approved Nov. 21, 1918, giving the President power to declare by proclamation nation-wide prohibition after June 30, 1919.
Mr. Gallivan; Committee on Agriculture, 102.

H. R. 1705—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the cities of Aurora, Joliet, Woodstock, West Chicago, Elgin, Harvard, Batavia, Wilmington, Geneva, Plainfield, Hinsdale, Marengo, and Downers Grove, all in the State of Illinois, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured from the German Army in the recent war, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Military Affairs, 102.

H. R. 1706—Authorizing the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Snake River about 3 miles above its confluence with the Columbia River, near Pasco, Wash.
Mr. Summers of Washington; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 102.—Reported back (H. Rept. 21), 719.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 1188, 1189.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 1207.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 23), 1425.—Amended and passed Senate, 1425.—House concurs in Senate amendment, 2130.—Examined and signed, 2172, 2235.—Presented to the President, 2279.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 16], 2491.

H. R. 1707—To repeal the act entitled "An act to save daylight and provide standard time for the United States."
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 102.

H. R. 1708—To amend paragraph 20 of section 900 of the revenue act of 1919, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on Ways and Means, 102.

H. R. 1709—To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to adjust disputes or claims by entrymen, selectors, grantees, and patentees of the United States against the United States and between each other, arising from faulty surveys in townships 36, 37, and 38 south, ranges 29 and 30 east, Tallahassee meridian, and for other purposes.
Mr. Drane; Committee on the Public Lands, 102.

H. R. 1710—Providing for the investigation of certain lands in central Washington with a view to their reclamation.
Mr. Webster; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 102.

H. R. 1711—To extend the time for constructing a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Baton Rouge, La.
Mr. Sanders of Louisiana; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 102.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 29), 948.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 1190, 1191.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 1207.—Reported back (S. Rept. 29), 1493.—Passed Senate, 1493.—Examined and signed, 1715, 1720, 1754.—Presented to the President, 1825.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 17], 2491.

H. R. 1712—Extending the provisions of the act of May 27, 1908, entitled "An act providing for the removal of the restrictions of the lands of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes," over members of the tribes embraced within the Quapaw Agency, Ottawa County, Okla.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Indian Affairs, 102.

H. R. 1713—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to appoint a commission to investigate and report upon the available sources of water supply for the District of Columbia.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on the District of Columbia, 102.—Reported back (H. Rept. 18), 546.—Debated, 1688–1694.—Amended and passed House, 1715.—Referred to Senate Committee on District of Columbia, 1726.

H. R. 1714—To create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as the "Civil War volunteer officers' retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War, and for other purposes.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Military Affairs, 102.

H. R. 1715—To pension soldiers of the War with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, and the China relief expedition.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Pensions, 102.

H. R. 1716—To regulate the payment of interest on judgments for claimants of the Court of Claims, which have been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.
Mr. Coady; Committee on the Judiciary, 102.

H. R. 1717—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate a captured cannon or fieldpiece to certain cities and towns in the third congressional district of Tennessee.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 102.

H. R. 1718—Authorizing a survey of Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channels, N. Y.
Mr. Cullen; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 102.

H. R. 1719—Providing for purchase of site and for public building at New Brighton, N. Y.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 102.

H. R. 1720—To amend an act entitled "An act to create a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia," and for other purposes.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on the District of Columbia, 102.

H. R. 1721—Granting a pension to Kate Peck.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1722—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Fish.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1723—To authorize the issue of a patent to certain land in Alabama to William M. Wilson.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on the Public Lands, 103.

H. R. 1724—Granting an increase of pension to William O. Fraser.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1725—For the relief of John Albus, jr.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Claims, 103.

H. R. 1726—Granting an increase of pension to John F. Rose.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1727—Granting a pension to Jacob M. Hizar.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1728—Granting a pension to John H. Kinkade.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1729—Granting a pension to Sarah J. Latta.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1730—Granting a pension to Mary McLaughlin.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1731—Granting a pension to John Bishop.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1732—Granting a pension to Ernest Meyer.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1733—Granting a pension to Xavier Pocquette.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1734—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Martell.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1735—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Britton.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1736—For the relief of Jonas Archiquette.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Claims, 103.

H. R. 1737—For the relief of Johanna Dunton.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Claims, 103.

H. R. 1738—To correct the military record of Thomas C. Tulley.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Military Affairs, 103.

H. R. 1739—To correct the military record of John G. Day.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Military Affairs, 103.

H. R. 1740—For the relief of the Wisconsin Band of Pottawatomie Indians, and for other purposes.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Indian Affairs, 103.

H. R. 1741—For the relief of the estate of W. L. Johnston.
Mr. Collier; Committee on War Claims, 103.

H. R. 1742—For the relief of the heirs of John Wixon, deceased.
Mr. Collier; Committee on War Claims, 103.

H. R. 1743—Granting a pension to Rachel S. Dobbs.
Mr. Collier; Committee on Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1744—For the relief of Dr. G. Y. Hicks.
Mr. Collier; Committee on Claims, 103.

H. R. 1745—For the relief of the heirs or estate of David S. Sexton, deceased.
Mr. Collier; Committee on War Claims, 103.

H. R. 1746—For the relief of J. W. Cain, Mordc Fuller, Charles Van Buren, and H. C. Perry.
Mr. Collier; Committee on Claims, 103.

H. R. 1747—For the relief of Thomas H. Jett.
Mr. Collier; Committee on War Claims, 103.

H. R. 1748—For the relief of Maria Elizabeth Burnett.
Mr. Collier; Committee on War Claims, 103.

H. R. 1749—For the relief of James Richards, administrator of the estate of William Richards, deceased.
Mr. Collier; Committee on War Claims, 103.

H. R. 1750—For the relief of the heirs of Hariet B. Selma, deceased.
Mr. Collier; Committee on War Claims, 103.

H. R. 1751—For the relief of the heirs of Isaac Whitaker, deceased.
Mr. Collier; Committee on War Claims, 103.

H. R. 1752—For the relief of the legal representatives of James W. Brabston and Roche H. Brabston.
Mr. Collier; Committee on War Claims, 103.

H. R. 1753—For the relief of the heirs or estate of William J. Milligan, deceased.
Mr. Collier; Committee on War Claims, 103.

H. R. 1754—For the relief of the estate of John P. Gee.
Mr. Collier; Committee on War Claims, 103.

H. R. 1755—For the relief of the legal representative of Ann D. Halsey, deceased.
Mr. Collier; Committee on War Claims, 103.

H. R. 1756—Granting an increase of pension to Ann Brooks.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1757—Granting a pension to Emilie S. Hyer.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1758—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Thomas.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1759—Granting an increase of pension to Robert Smith.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1760—Granting an increase of pension to Walter O'Neal.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1761—For the relief of the Farmers' National Bank of Wilkinson, Ind.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Claims, 103.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 114), 2514.—Debated, 4945–4946.—Amended and passed House, 6344.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 6430.

H. R. 1762—For the relief of Margie R. Ashbrook.
Mr. Evans of Montana; Committee on Military Affairs, 103.

H. R. 1763—Granting a pension to Orville G. Willett.
Mr. Evans of Montana; Committee on Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1764—Granting a pension to Henry Buck.
Mr. Evans of Montana; Committee on Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1765—Granting a pension to Dora Snyder.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Pensions, 103.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2044, 2333.

H. R. 1766—For the relief of Henry C. Prater.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Military Affairs, 103.

H. R. 1767—For the relief of James H. C. Mann.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Military Affairs, 103.

H. R. 1768—Granting an increase of pension to Jethro J. T. Garde.
Mr. French; Committee on Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1769—Granting an increase of pension to Richard Harris.
Mr. French; Committee on Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1770—Granting an increase of pension to Alwilda Smith.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1771—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Dickens.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1772—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Jacks.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1773—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Pfranger.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1774—Granting a pension to Joseph N. Foster.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1775—Granting a pension to Susan C. Davidson.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1776—Granting a pension to Sarah Van Doozer.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1777—Granting a pension to Josephine Walker.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1778—Granting a pension to Emma E. Urquhart.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 103.

H. R. 1779—Granting a pension to Mary Botsford.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 103.

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H. R. 1781—Granting a pension to Margery Fuller.
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H. R. 1788—For the relief of Edward B. Sappington.
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H. R. 1789—For the relief of Thomas P. Darr.
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H. R. 1790—For the relief of John K. Ashley, jr.
Mr. French; Committee on Claims, 104.—Reported back (H. Rept. 453), 8177.

H. R. 1791—For the relief of O. W. Lindsley.
Mr. French; Committee on Claims, 104.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 253), 4229.

H. R. 1792—Granting a patent to Joseph Robicheau.
Mr. French; Committee on the Public Lands, 104.

H. R. 1793—Granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Wood.
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H. R. 1794—Granting a pension to George B. Trayes.
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H. R. 1795—Granting a pension to Albert McManaman.
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Mr. Gandy; Committee on the Public Lands, 104.—Reported back (H. Rept. 284), 4817.

H. R. 1797—Granting a pension to George Matson.
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H. R. 1798—Granting a pension to Walter S. Stewart.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 104.

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Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1801—For the relief of the legal representatives of Robert Dillon, deceased.
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H. R. 1802—Granting an increase of pension to Sylvester W. Sutton.
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H. R. 1807—For the relief of Daniel D. Stocton.
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H. R. 1808—Granting an increase of pension to David Dixon.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 104.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 1809—Granting a pension to Joseph S. Morton.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1810—Granting a pension to James O. Carroll.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1811—Making an appropriation to Clarence W. Turner and William B. Hord in payment of services rendered by them to the Creek Nation.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Indian Affairs, 104.

H. R. 1812—Making an appropriation to compensate James M. Moore for damages sustained while in the service of the Government of the United States.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Claims, 104.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 95), 2263.—Debated, 4943.—Amended and passed House, 6344.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 6430.

H. R. 1813—Making an appropriation to compensate Samuel Grant for pay, bounty, and clothing pay while in the service of the Government of the United States.
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H. R. 1815—To correct the military record of Hulbert Bean.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Military Affairs, 104.

H. R. 1816—To correct the military record of Charles M. Lewallen.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Military Affairs, 104.

H. R. 1817—For the relief of Eliza Audre, daughter of Maria Colston.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on War Claims, 104.

H. R. 1818—Granting a pension to Jennie A. Stephens.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1819—Granting an increase of pension to Stuart D. Buswell.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1820—Granting an increase of pension to James Harrold.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1821—To provide for the payment to Mrs. Erastus Bennett of insurance money of Pvt. Joseph Griffin.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 104.

H. R. 1822—Granting a pension to Marie Merz.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1823—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Terry.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1824—For the relief of Theodore Bloom.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Claims, 104.

H. R. 1825—For the relief of the estate of Henry A. V. Post.
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Mr. Hicks; Committee on Claims, 104.

H. R. 1827—For the relief of Carolyn Wheeler Kobbe.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Claims, 104.—Reported back (H. Rept. 437), 7860.

H. R. 1828—Granting an increase of pension to George Sharp.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1829—Granting a pension to Chloe Lamb Delaney.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1830—For the relief of Albert T. Huso.
Mr. Haugen; Committee on Claims, 104.

H. R. 1831—Granting a pension to Mary Redfield.
Mr. Haugen; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1832—Granting a pension to Claude H. Dean.
Mr. Haugen; Committee on Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1833—Granting an increase of pension to Amos Langfield.
Mr. Haugen; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1834—Granting a pension to James Shortell.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1835—Granting an increase of pension to Edward O'Flaherty.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1836—Granting an increase of pension to Barnet Cunningham.
Mr. Hull of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1837—For the relief of James E. Van Horne.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Claims, 104.

H. R. 1838—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Snook.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1839—Granting an increase of pension to Maria Kuehn.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1840—Granting a pension to Margaret E. Leonard.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1841—Granting a pension to Esther C. Vernell.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1842—Granting a pension to Marion P. Barnett.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1843—Granting a pension to Lee Nolte.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1844—Granting a pension to Joseph Roddy.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1845—Granting a congressional medal to Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 104.

H. R. 1846—Granting a pension to George W. Johnston.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1847—Granting a pension to John C. Graves.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1848—Granting a pension to William E. Sloane.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1849—Granting a pension to Schuyler van Tassell.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1850—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Mower.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1851—To transfer Frederick W. Cobb from the list of chief machinists, United States Navy, to the list of chief pay clerks, United States Navy.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Naval Affairs, 104.

H. R. 1852—To remove the charge of desertion standing against the record of Francis Fayette Lyons.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Military Affairs, 104.

H. R. 1853—To reimburse E. T. Thing and S. A. Thing for losses and damages sustained by them by the negligent dipping of their cattle by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Claims, 104.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 96), 2263.—Debated, 4943–4944.—Amended and passed House, 3344.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 6430.

H. R. 1854—For the relief of Alfred Hardy.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Claims, 104.

H. R. 1855—For the relief of the H. D. Field Safe Co.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Claims, 104.

H. R. 1856—For the relief of Arthur J. Burdick.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Claims, 104.—Reported back (H. Rept. 288), 4951.

H. R. 1857—For the relief of the heirs of Harold B. Stoebe.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Claims, 104.

H. R. 1858—Granting a pension to Samuel W. Van Riper.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1859—Granting a pension to Harriet E. Schwyhart.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1860—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah B. Greene.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1861—Granting an increase of pension to Josiah Ferguson.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 104.

H. R. 1862—Granting an increase of pension to Martin Broderick.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1863—Granting an increase of pension to Ellen G. Frame.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1864—Granting an increase of pension to Columbus Beaber.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1865—For the relief of the Baltimore Dry Docks & Ship Building Co., owner of a dry dock at Baltimore, Md.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Claims, 105.—Reported back (H. Rept. 289), 4951.

H. R. 1866—Granting an increase of pension to Dennis W. Riordan.
Mr. Luce; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1867—For the relief of Thomas Casey, alias Clancy.
Mr. Luce; Committee on Military Affairs, 105.

H. R. 1868—Granting an increase of pension to John R. McCrillis.
Mr. Luce; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1869—Granting a pension to Thomas Casey.
Mr. Luce; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1870—Granting a pension to Emma A. Rogers.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1871—Granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Aye.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1872—Granting an increase of pension to Concetta Chieffo.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1873—Granting an increase of pension to John Flood.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1874—Granting an increase of pension to Eleanor C. Doyle.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1875—Granting an increase of pension to James McCullough.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1876—Granting an increase of pension to Nellie McDonald Grimshaw.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1877—Granting a pension to Patrick Macdonnell.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1878—Granting a pension to Elizabeth McGuiness.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1879—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Frothingham.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1880—Granting a pension to Mary Julian Conway.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1881—Granting a pension to Elizabeth McGuiness.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1882—Granting a pension to Joseph P. Hamblen.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1883—Granting a pension to Frances E. Herlehy.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1884—Granting a pension to John Coffey.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1885—For the relief of John Hartnett.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Claims, 105.

H. R. 1886—Granting six months' pay to Katharine Taylor Dodge, widow of Charles Dodge, captain, United States Army.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Military Affairs, 105.

H. R. 1887—To reinstate John K. Thompson as a gunner in the United States Navy.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Naval Affairs, 105.

H. R. 1888—Granting an increase of pension to Patrick Collins.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1889—Granting an increase of pension to Lemuel J. Orwig.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1890—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Perrin.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1891—Granting an increase of pension to Milton S. Davenport.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1892—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Brown.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1893—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza A. Hesler.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1894—Granting an increase of pension to Abraham E. Curlee.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1895—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Richardson.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1896—Granting an increase of pension to Leonard Burton.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1897—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph T. Earl.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1898—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Watson.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1899—Granting an increase of pension to Richard L. Rusk.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1900—Granting an increase of pension to Truston W. Shirley.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1901—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel Kinnaman.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1902—Granting an increase of pension to William J. Whipple.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1903—Granting an increase of pension to Reuben S. Bell.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1904—Granting an increase of pension to Jesse C. Barker.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1905—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Hesler.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1906—Granting an increase of pension to John Maxwell.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1907—Granting an increase of pension to Theodore R. Harbaugh.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1908—Granting an increase of pension to Reinhard Anschutz.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1909—Granting an increase of pension to John P. Bradfield.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1910—Granting an increase of pension to Richard Renick.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1911—Granting an increase of pension to Amanda C. Deal.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1912—Granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Hays.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1913—Granting an increase of pension to Edward A. Lane.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1914—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Kernodle.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1915—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Spinner.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1916—Granting an increase of pension to George Dempsey.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1917—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Huffine.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1918—Granting an increase of pension to Lancetta Byram.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1919—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Munhall.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1920—Granting a pension to Elizabeth C. Fry.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1921—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Goodykoontz.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1922—Granting a pension to Philip Owen.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5554.

H. R. 1923—Granting a pension to Violette F. McCool.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1924—Granting a pension to Samuel L. Ensminger.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1925—Granting a pension to Ellen J. Kidwell.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1926—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Mathis.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1927—Granting a pension to Alice Duncan.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1928—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob L. Helms.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1929—Granting a pension to Daisy May Lebo.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1930—Granting a pension to John Hannon.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1931—Granting a pension to Edward S. Coffin.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1932—Granting a pension to Emsley A. Lassiter.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1933—Granting a pension to Walter C. Thorp.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1934—Granting a pension to Serena Redden.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1935—Granting a pension to Mary Arnold.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1936—Granting a pension to Rebecca Whitacre.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1937—Granting a pension to Nancy J. Crum.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1938—Granting a pension to Ellen Arbuckle.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 105.

H. R. 1939—For the relief of Ambrose D. Hunt.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Military Affairs, 105.

H. R. 1940—For the relief of Willard Thompson.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Military Affairs, 105.

H. R. 1941—For the relief of Thomas J. Gardner.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Military Affairs, 105.

H. R. 1942—Granting an increase of pension to Randall M. Bates.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1943—Granting an increase of pension to Louis F. Ursenbach.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5066.

H. R. 1944—Granting a pension to Francis A. Baxter.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1945—Granting a pension to Margaret L. Miller.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1946—Granting a pension to Benjamin F. Haynes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1947—For the relief of John C. Howard.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1948—To correct the military record of James M. Wiley.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1949—To correct the military record of George F. Reid.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1950—Granting an increase of pension to John L. Sanders.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1951—Granting an increase of pension to Smith J. Dutton.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1952—Granting an increase of pension to George H. Hughes.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1953—Granting an increase of pension to William H. McKay.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1954—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Garst.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1955—Granting a pension to Marion W. Young.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1956—For the relief of Thomas Crowley.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1957—For the relief of the owners of the steam lighter *Rudolph*.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1958—For the relief of Davis & Lawrence Co.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1959—For the relief of Edmund F. Jenkins.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Military Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1960—For the relief of Maurice Spillane, alias Maurice Splan.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Naval Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1961—For the relief of Clarence F. Birkett.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1962—For the relief of William H. Sullivan.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1963—Granting a pension to Irving Wohl.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1964—Granting a pension to Katharine Wilkins.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1965—Granting a pension to Henry Padoult.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1966—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret O'Connor.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1967—Granting an increase of pension to Matthew J. McKeon.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1968—Granting an increase of pension to Harriet K. Baille.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1969—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Melson.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1970—Granting an increase of pension John W. Jenkins.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1971—Granting an increase of pension to William Boone.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1972—For the relief of the heirs of Robert M. Seward.
Mr. Rowe; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1973—For the relief of Lieut. Commander Jerome E. Morse, United States Navy, retired.
Mr. Rowe; Committee on Naval Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1974—Granting an increase of pension to Harriet S. Mansfield.
Mr. Rowe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1975—Granting a pension to Ida Weil.
Mr. Rowe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 2906.

H. R. 1976—For the relief of James P. Cornes.
Mr. Sanders of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1977—For the relief of James M. Byrne.
Mr. Sanders of New York; Committee to Military Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1978—Granting an increase of pension to Richard Blackburn.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1979—Granting an increase of pension to George A. Hitchcock.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1980—Granting a pension to John J. Burke.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1981—Granting an increase of pension to James C. Moore.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1982—Granting a pension to Henrietta De Groat.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1983—For the relief of Michael H. Feeley.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1984—Authorizing the appointment of Brig. Gen. John H. Patterson, United States Army, retired, as a major general on the retired list.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Military Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1985—For the relief of Tennis W. Wade.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Military Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1986—For the relief of James Birney, alias James Brady.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Military Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1987—For the relief of Charles H. Palmer.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Military Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1988—For the relief of Martin W. Joralemon, alias Martin Whitbeck.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Military Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1989—For the relief of Henry C. Romaine.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Military Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1990—For the relief of Charles Springer.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Military Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1991—For the relief of John J. Dooley.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Military Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1992—For the relief of John McNeil.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Military Affairs, 106.

H. R. 1993—For the relief of Anthony Schnell.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 1994—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Hogan.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1995—Granting a pension to Louis F. Hickey.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1996—Granting a pension to Emma Magee, daughter of James Magee.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1997—Granting a pension to Morgan A. Harris.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1998—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Koepplinger.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 1999—Granting a pension to Albert Beehler.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 2000—Granting an increase of pension to Darwin H. Hamilton.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 2001—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred J. Skinner.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 2002—Granting an extension of patent to Rosella Rebecca Reilly.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Patents, 106.

H. R. 2003—Granting an increase of pension to John D. Sullivan.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 2004—Granting a pension to Henry Seebers.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 2005—Granting an increase of pension to August Pfiffner.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Pensions, 106.

H. R. 2006—Granting an increase of pension to Edward Boehmler.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 2007—Granting a pension to Samuel C. Clark.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 2008—Granting an increase of pension to John D. Caswell.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 2009—Granting a pension to Mary J. Doyle.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 1857.

H. R. 2010—Granting a pension to Angeline E. Holt.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 1857.

H. R. 2011—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Porcupile.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 2012—Granting a pension to Walter S. Hewitt.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 2013—Granting an increase of pension to Lizzie S. Williams.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 2014—Granting an increase of pension to Frank Stimpson.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 2015—Granting a pension to Ephraim James Hopkins.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.

H. R. 2016—Granting an increase of pension to Brother Buis.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 106.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 3666.

H. R. 2017—For the payment of sailor insurance to Annie Elliner and Mary Agnes Davidson.
Mr. Venable; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 2018—For the relief of Paschall C. Hibbs.
Mr. Watson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 106.

H. R. 2019—For the relief of Frank H. Walker and Frank E. Smith, a part of whose real property was taken and is now occupied by the United States for the foundation of the west wall of the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington, and the remainder not taken damaged by reason of the construction and operation of said printing office.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Claims, 106.

H. R. 2020—To authorize James D. Markham, Adella W. Kelsey, and John F. Druar and others to construct a dam across the St. Croix River between Minnesota and Wisconsin.
Mr. Schall; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 102.

H. R. 2021—To repeal section 904 of the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Ways and Means, 117.—Reported back (H. Rept. 10), 305.—Debated, 462–489.—Referred back to the Committee on Ways and Means, 2491.

H. R. 2022—Vesting in the Bureau of Pensions jurisdiction of all pension claims based upon service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States subsequent to Oct. 5, 1917, to repeal certain sections of article 3 of the war-risk insurance act, and for other purposes.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 117.—Reported back (H. Rept. 277), 4546.

H. R. 2023—To create a department of education, to authorize appropriations for the conduct of said department, to authorize the appropriation of money to encourage the States in the promotion and support of education, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Education, 117.

H. R. 2024—To increase rates of pensions for permanent specific disabilities incurred while in the military or naval service of the United States.
Mr. Lehlbach; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 117.

H. R. 2025—Providing for the employment by the United States Government of disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States and prescribing the preference to be extended to them in filling clerical and other vacancies.
Mr. Lehlbach; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 117.

H. R. 2026—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Georgetown, in the State of Connecticut, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Military Affairs, 117.

H. R. 2027—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to towns in the State of Connecticut German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Military Affairs, 117.

H. R. 2028—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building for the accommodation of a post office at Kenedy, Tex.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 117.

H. R. 2029—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building for the accommodation of the post office at San Antonio, Tex.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 117.

H. R. 2030—Providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Seguin, Tex.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 117.

H. R. 2031—To provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Fort Worth, Tex., and for the sale of the present post-office site and building thereon.
Mr. Lanham; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 117.

H. R. 2032—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Weatherford, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lanham; Committee on Military Affairs, 117.

H. R. 2033—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Granbury, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lanham; Committee on Military Affairs, 117.

H. R. 2034—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Glen Rose, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lanham; Committee on Military Affairs, 117.

H. R. 2035—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Stephenville, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lanham; Committee on Military Affairs, 117.

H. R. 2036—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cleburne, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lanham; Committee on Military Affairs, 117.

H. R. 2037—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fort Worth, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lanham; Committee on Military Affairs, 117.

H. R. 2038—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge Parish, La.
Mr. Sanders of Louisiana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 117.

H. R. 2039—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Covington, St. Tammany Parish, La.
Mr. Sanders of Louisiana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 117.

H. R. 2040—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Amite, Tangipahoa Parish, La.
Mr. Sanders of Louisiana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 117.

H. R. 2041—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Plaquemine, Iberville Parish, La.
Mr. Sanders of Louisiana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 117.

H. R. 2042—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Donaldsonville, Ascension Parish, La.
Mr. Sanders of Louisiana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 117.

H. R. 2043—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Bogalusa, Washington Parish, La.
Mr. Sanders of Louisiana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 117.

H. R. 2044—For the erection of a public building in the city of Marfa, State of Texas, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 117.

H. R. 2045—For the erection of a public building in the city of Midland, State of Texas, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 117.

H. R. 2046—For the erection of a post-office building at Newton, Iowa.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 117.

H. R. 2047—For the erection of a post-office building at Albia, Iowa.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 117.

H. R. 2048—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Jefferson, Ohio, two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Military Affairs, 117.

H. R. 2049—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Rock Creek, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Military Affairs, 117.

H. R. 2050—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Niles, Ohio, two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Military Affairs, 117.

H. R. 2051—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Mineral Ridge, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Military Affairs, 117.

H. R. 2052—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Geneva, Ohio, two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Military Affairs, 117.

H. R. 2053—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ashtabula, Ohio, two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Military Affairs, 117.

H. R. 2054—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Conneaut, Ohio, two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Military Affairs, 117.

H. R. 2055—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Youngstown, Ohio, four German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Military Affairs, 117.

H. R. 2056—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Sebring, Ohio, two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2057—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Warren, Ohio, two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2058—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Windsor, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2059—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the village of Hawley, in the State of Pennsylvania, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2060—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the village of Honesdale, in the State of Pennsylvania, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2061—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the village of Tunkhannock, in the State of Pennsylvania, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2062—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the village of Hallstead, in the State of Pennsylvania, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2063—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the village of Athens, in the State of Pennsylvania, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2064—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the village of Montrose, in the State of Pennsylvania, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2065—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the village of Towanda, in the State of Pennsylvania, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2066—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the village of Susquehanna, in the State of Pennsylvania, one cannon or fieldpies, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2067—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the village of Forest City, in the State of Pennsylvania, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2068—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the village of Troy, in the State of Pennsylvania, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2069—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the village of Sayre, in the State of Pennsylvania, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2070—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the village of Canton, in the State of Pennsylvania, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2071—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of National Park, Gloucester County, State of New Jersey, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Browning; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2072—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Camden, Camden County, State of New Jersey, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Browning; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2073—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Paulsboro, Gloucester County, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Browning; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2074—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Merchantville, Camden County, in the State of New Jersey, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Browning; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2075—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough Glassboro, Gloucester County, State of New Jersey, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Browning; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2076—For the retirement of public-school teachers in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on the District of Columbia, 118.

H. R. 2077—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Greensburg, Kiowa County, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2078—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Liberal, Seward County, Kansas, two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2079—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Meade, Meade County, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2080—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Medicine Lodge, Barber County, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2081—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Anthony, Harper County, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2082—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Harper, Harper County, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2083—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kingman, Kingman County, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118

H. R. 2084—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of St. John, Stafford County, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2085—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Garden City, Finney County, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118

H. R. 2086—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ness City, Ness County, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2087—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Stafford, in the county of Stafford and State of Kansas, two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2088—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Syracuse, in the county of Hamilton and State of Kansas, two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2089—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kinsley, in the county of Edwards and State of Kansas, two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2090—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Scott, in the county of Scott and State of Kansas, two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2091—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Tribune, in the county of Greely and State of Kansas, two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2092—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Leoti, in the county of Wichita and State of Kansas, two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2093—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of La Crosse, in the county of Rush and State of Kansas, two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2094—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Elkhart, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2095—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lewis, county of Edwards, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2096—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lakin, county of Kearney, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2097—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Johnson, county of Stanton, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2098—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of New Ulysses, county of Grant, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2099—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cimarron, county of Gray, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118.

H. R. 2100—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Jetmore, county of Hodgeman, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 118

H. R. 2101—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Dighton, county of Lane, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2102—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sterling, county of Rice, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2103—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hugoton, county of Stevens, State of Kansas, two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2104—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Coldwater, in the county of Comanche and State of Kansas, two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2105—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ashland, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2106—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Dodge City, Ford County, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2107—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Larned, Pawnee County, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2108—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Great Bend, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2109—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hutchinson, Reno County, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2110—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lyons, Rice County, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2111—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Pratt, Pratt County, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2112—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Beloit, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2113—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Janesville, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2114—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Racine, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2115—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Waukesha, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2116—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kenosha, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2117—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Edgerton, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2118—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Elkhorn, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2119—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Delavan, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2120—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lake Geneva, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2121—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Whitewater, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2122—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Evansville, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2123—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Burlington, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2124—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Clinton, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2125—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Somers, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2126—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Corliss, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2127—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of East Troy, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2128—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Eagle, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2129—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Darien, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2130—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Salem, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2131—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Wilmot, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2132—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Bristol, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2133—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Waterford, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2134—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Rochester, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2135—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Union Grove, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2136—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Menomonee Falls, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2137—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Mukwonago, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2138—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Milton Junction, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2139—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Milton, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2140—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Melrose, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2141—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Lexington, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2142—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Medford, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2143—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cambridge, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2144—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Belmont, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2145—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Arlington, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2146—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Winchester, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2147—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Watertown, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2148—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Wakefield, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2149—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Stoneham, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Military Affairs, 119.

H. R. 2150—To establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Washington.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 119.

H. R. 2151—To authorize the establishment of a fisheries experiment station on the coast of Washington.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 119.

H. R. 2152—Conferring police powers on all conductors and motormen on all electric and other street railways in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on the District of Columbia, 119.

H. R. 2153—To provide for universal transfers on all street railway companies, herdic companies, and all other passenger transportation lines within the District of Columbia, and to prescribe penalties and punishments for violating its provisions.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on the District of Columbia, 119.

H. R. 2154—To prohibit the intermarriage of persons of the white and negro races within the District of Columbia; to declare such contracts of marriage null and void; to prescribe punishments for violations and attempts to violate its provisions.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on the District of Columbia, 119.

H. R. 2155—To extend the franking privilege to literature published by boards of health of States and Territories in the United States.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 120.

H. R. 2156—To provide for the purchase of a site upon which to erect a post-office building in the city of Starke, Fla.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 120.

H. R. 2157—To provide for the erection of a public building at Lake City, in the State of Florida.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 120.

H. R. 2158—Providing for the purchase of certain land in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 120.

H. R. 2159—To direct the Secretary of the Treasury to call upon such States as received money from the Federal Government under the terms of the act of June 23, 1836, for the repayment of the same as provided in said act.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on the Judiciary, 120.

H. R. 2160—To prohibit the payment of compensation to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress and other officers and employees under certain conditions.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on the Judiciary, 120.

H. R. 2161—To credit and pay to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia all moneys collected under the direct tax levied by the acts of Congress approved, respectively, July 1, 1862; March 7, 1864; July 13, 1866; and March 2, 1867.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on War Claims, 120.

H. R. 2162—Making provision for the construction of a canal across the State of New Jersey to connect the Delaware River with New York Harbor.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2163—For the erection of a Federal building for the United States post office at Red Bank, N. J.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 120.

H. R. 2164—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make certain donations of ordnance and cannon to the city of South Amboy, N. J.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2165—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make certain donations of ordnance and cannon to the city of New Brunswick, Middlesex County, N. J.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2166—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make certain donations of ordnance and cannon to the city of Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2167—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make certain donations of ordnance and cannon to the city of Long Branch, Monmouth County, N. J.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2168—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make certain donation of ordnance and cannon to the city of Perth Amboy, N. J.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2169—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make certain donations of ordnance and cannon to the city of Toms River, Ocean County, N. J.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2170—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make certain donations of ordnance and cannon to the city of Asbury Park, Monmouth County, N. J.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2171—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Highlands, N. J.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2172—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Englishtown, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2173—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Bradley Beach, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2174—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the township of Sayreville, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2175—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Spottswood, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2176—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Roosevelt, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2177—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Milltown, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2178—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Keyport, Monmouth County, N. J.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2179—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Tuckerton, Ocean County, New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2180—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Spring Lake, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2181—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Jamesburg, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2182—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Allentown, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2183—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the township of Cranbury, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2184—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the township of Matawan, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2185—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the township of Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, N. J.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2186—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Highland Park, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2187—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of South River, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2188—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Metuchen, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2189—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Deal, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2190—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Belmar, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2191—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Farmingdale, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2192—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Belmar, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2193—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the township of Woodbridge, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2194—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Bayhead, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2195—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Seabright, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2196—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Helmetta, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2197—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Dunellen, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2198—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the township of Lakewood, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2199—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Atlantic Highlands, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R 2200—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Atlantic Highlands, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2201—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Barnegat City, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2202—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Barnegat City, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2203—To donate a captured a cannon or gun to the township of Eatontown, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2204—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Rumson, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2205—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Allenhurst, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 120.

H. R. 2206—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the borough of Allenhurst, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2207—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Princeton, N. J.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 121.

H. R. 2208—Providing for the extension of the post office at Trenton, N. J.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 121.

H. R. 2209—To establish a fish-hatchery and fish-culture station at a point in or near the city of Trenton, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 121.

H. R. 2210—Donating a captured German cannon or fieldpiece to the city of Lambertville, State of New Jersey, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2211—Donating a captured German cannon or fieldpiece to the borough of Pennington, State of New Jersey, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2212—Donating a captured German cannon or fieldpiece to the borough of Hightstown, State of New Jersey, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2213—Donating a captured German cannon or fieldpiece to the borough of Princeton, State of New Jersey, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2214—Donating a captured German cannon or fieldpiece to the city of Trenton, State of New Jersey, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2215—Donating a captured German cannon or fieldpiece to the borough of Flemington, State of New Jersey, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2216—Donating a captured German cannon or fieldpiece to the city of Somerville, State of New Jersey, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2217—Donating a captured German cannon or fieldpiece to the borough of Bound Brook, State of New Jersey, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2218—Donating a captured German cannon or fieldpiece to the borough of Bernardsville, State of New Jersey, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2219—Donating a captured German cannon or fieldpiece to the borough of Far Hills, State of New Jersey, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2220—Providing that an imprint shall be placed on all articles manufactured in the United States and becoming the subject of interstate commerce, and providing that no manufactured articles or goods shall be admitted to the United States unless bearing an imprint.
Mr. Garland; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 121.

H. R. 2221—Granting pensions to soldiers confined in so-called Confederate prisons.
Mr. Garland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 121.

H. R. 2222—Appropriating $50,000 for payment of operating forces of public buildings for services performed.
Mr. Garland; Committee on Appropriations, 121.

H. R. 2223—To provide for the erection of a public building at Jeannette, Pa.
Mr. Garland; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 121.

H. R. 2224—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Millvale, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Garland; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2225—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Edgewood, Pa., one American cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Garland; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2226—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Mooseheart, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Garland; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2227—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Republic, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2228—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Norwalk, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2229—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Berlin Heights, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2230—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Milan, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2231—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Vermilion, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2232—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Huron, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2233—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sandusky, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2234—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bowling Green, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2235—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fostoria, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2236—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Tiffin, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2237—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Gibsonburg, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2238—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Clyde, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2239—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Woodville, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2240—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fremont, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2241—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Greenwich, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2242—Authorizing the Sercetary of War to donate to the village of New London, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2243—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Willard, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2244—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bellevue, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2245—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at South St. Paul, Minn.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 121.

H. R. 2246—For the construction of new lookouts in the post office at Red Wing, Minn.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 121.

H. R. 2247—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Northfield, Minn.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 121.

H. R. 2248—Providing for the local commemoration in the city of Hutchinson, county of McLeod, State of Minnesota, of the soldiers, sailors, marines, and aviators who lost their lives and participated in the service of the United States during the present war.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota; Committee on Military Affairs, 121.

H. R. 2249—To establish a school and home for feeble-minded persons of the District of Columbia, to be known as the Columbia training school, and providing for the legal commitment of feeble-minded persons, and for other purposes.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on the District of Columbia, 121.

H. R. 2250—To increase the limit of cost of the immigration station at Boston, Mass.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 122.

H. R. 2251—To amend the revenue laws of the United States.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Labor, 122.

H. R. 2252—To amend the act of Feb. 4, 1887, regulating interstate commerce, to foster and encourage knowledge of American institutions.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 122.

H. R. 2253—To grant the survivors of the Civil War, the War with Spain, and the War with Germany, or the widows or minor children of such soldiers, a land warrant in lieu of the homestead grant.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Pensions, 122.

H. R. 2254—Providing for increased pension for Civil War veterans whose wives are living.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 122.

H. R. 2255—To enlarge and extend the post-office building at Logansport, Ind.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 122.

H. R. 2256—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Fairmount, Ind., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Military Affairs, 122.

H. R. 2257—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Miami, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Military Affairs, 122.

H. R. 2258—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of North Manchester, Ind., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Military Affairs, 122.

H. R. 2259—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hartford City, Ind., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Military Affairs, 122.

H. R. 2260—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the State of Alabama the cannon, machine guns, or other military equipment captured by the One hundred and sixty-seventh Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces, during its service overseas.
Mr. McDuffie; Committee on Military Affairs, 122.

H. R. 2261—To amend paragraphs C and D, of section 216, of the revenue act of 1919, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on Ways and Means, 122.

H. R. 2262—To transfer claims for compensation for death or disability under the war-risk insurance act from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 122.

H. R. 2263—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the village of East Smithfield, in the State of Pennsylvania, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Military Affairs, 122.

H. R. 2264—For the relief of the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Indian Affairs, 122.—Reported back (H. Rept. 350), 6766.

H. R. 2265—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Jasper, in the State of Illinois, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Brooks of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 122.

H. R. 2266—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Scituate, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Stiness; Committee on Military Affairs, 122.

H. R. 2267—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and cannon balls, to the village of Jeromeville, Ohio.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Military Affairs, 122.

H. R. 2268—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Patton, county of Cambria, State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed in the public square.
Mr. Walters; Committee on Military Affairs, 122.

H. R. 2269—To pension soldiers of the War with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, and the China relief expedition.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 122.

H. R. 2270—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust certain claims of Treasury Department agents for loss by burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Claims, 122.

H. R. 2271—To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved Sept. 2, 1914, as amended by the act approved Oct. 6, 1917.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 122.

H. R. 2272—Conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, consider, and adjudicate claims which the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Claims, 122.

H. R. 2273—To create an additional judge in the southern district of Florida.
Mr. Sears; Committee on the Judiciary, 122.

H. R. 2274—To provide for the construction of a military road from the arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., to the proving grounds for artillery in Carroll and Jo Daviess Counties, Ill., and making an appropriation therefor.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 122.

H. R. 2275—Authorizing the Secretary of War to furlough to the Regular Army Reserve any person who enlisted in the United States Army prior to Apr. 1, 1917, who has been wounded in the present war and has been certified as again fit for active service.
Mr. Ward; Committee on Military Affairs, 122.

H. R. 2276—Repealing sections 904, 905, and 907 of the act to provide revenue, and for other purposes, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Ways and Means, 122.

H. R. 2277—Providing for the construction and equipment of an ammunition manufacturing plant at the United States arsenal at Benicia, Calif.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on Appropirations, 122.

H. R. 2278—For the erection of a public building at Vallejo, Calif.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 122.

H. R. 2279—To provide for an addition to the post-office building at the city of Stockton, Calif., for the accommodation of the post office and other Federal offices.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 122.

H. R. 2280—For the erection of a public building at Richmond, Calif.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 122.

H. R. 2281—For the erection of a public building at Woodland, Calif.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 122.

H. R. 2282—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Waupaca, Wis.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 122.

H. R. 2283—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Shawano, Wis.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 122.

H. R. 2284—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Marshfield, Wis.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 122.

H. R. 2285—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Grand Rapids, Wis.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 122.

H. R. 2286—Amending the act of Aug. 24, 1912, chapter 389, paragraph 1 (37th Stat., p. 550), to include periodical publications of regularly incorporated charitable organizations, admitting such publications to the mail as second-class matter.
Mr. Lehlbach; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 122.

H. R. 2287—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Newark, N. J., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Lehlbach; Committee on Military Affairs, 122.

H. R. 2288—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Irvington, N. J., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Lehlbach; Committee on Military Affairs, 122.

H. R. 2289—To increase the limit of cost of the United States post office at Montclair, N. J.
Mr. Lehlbach; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 122.

H. R. 2290—To provide adequate accommodations for the post office, courts, and other branches of Government service at Newark, N. J.
Mr. Lehlbach; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 122.

H. R. 2291—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Shenandoah, county of Schuylkill, State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 122.

H. R. 2292—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Orwigsburg, Schuylkill County, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 122.

H. R. 2293—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Auburn, Schuylkill County, State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 122.

H. R. 2294.—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Pine Grove, Schuylkill County, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 122.

H. R. 2295—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Tower City, Schuylkill County, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 122.

H. R. 2296—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2297—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Tamaqua, Schuylkill County, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2298—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of St. Clair, Schuylkill County, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2299—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Port Carbon, Schuylkill County, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2300—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 123

H. R. 2301—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Minersville, Schuylkill County, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2302—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Tremont, Schuylkill County, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2303—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill County, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2304—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Frackville, Schuylkill County, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2305—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Girardville, Schuylkill County, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2306—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate and deliver to Millport Camp, No. 24, Sons of Veterans, Millport, N. Y., 100 olive-drab wool uniforms and 100 Springfield rifles, to be used on patriotic occasions.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2307—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Addison, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2308—Authorizing the Secretary of War to make donation of condemned German cannons to Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2309—Authorizing the Secretary of War to make donation of condemned German cannons to the city of Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2310—Providing for the equipment of the United States arsenal at Benicia, Calif., as a manufacturing arsenal.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2311—Providing for the construction and equipment of a storehouse at Benicia Arsenal, State of California.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on Appropriations, 123.

H. R. 2312—To amend the act approved Mar. 1, 1911, entitled "An act to protect the dignity and honor of the uniform of the United States."
Mr. Rogers; Committee on the Judiciary, 123.

H. R. 2313—Punishing conspiracy to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any alien in the exercise of any right under any treaty of the United States.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on the Judiciary, 123.

H. R. 2314—Authorizing the Secretary of War to provide for medical treatment and hospital care of officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees in the Military Establishment while on furlough necessitated by disability originating in the line of duty.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2315—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate and deliver to the county of Marengo, in the State of Alabama, one captured German or Austrian cannon, howitzer, or other fieldpiece.
Mr. McDuffie; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2316—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate and deliver to the county of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, one captured German or Austrian cannon, howitzer, or other fieldpiece.
Mr. McDuffie; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2317—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate and deliver to the county of Washington, in the State of Alabama, one captured German or Austrian cannon, howitzer, or other fieldpiece.
Mr. McDuffie; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2318—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate and deliver to the county of Clarke, in the State of Alabama, one captured German or Austrian cannon, howitzer, or other fieldpiece.
Mr. McDuffie; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2319—Appropriating out of the United States Treasury the sum of $12,000 for the purposes of the construction and erection of monumental memorials in the counties of Mobile, Choctaw, Monroe, Clarke, and Washington, in the State of Alabama, in honor of persons from aforesaid counties who lost their lives in the service of the United States in the war against Germany.
Mr. McDuffie; Committee on Appropriations, 123.

H. R. 2320—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate and deliver to the county of Monroe, in the State of Alabama, one captured German or Austrian cannon, howitzer, or other fieldpiece.
Mr. McDuffie; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2321—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate and deliver to the city of Mobile, in the county of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, one captured German or Austrian cannon, howitzer, or other fieldpiece.
Mr. McDuffie; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2322—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate and deliver to the county of Choctaw, in the State of Alabama, one captured German or Austrian cannon, howitzer, or other fieldpiece.
Mr. McDuffie; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2323—Providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Dunkirk, N. Y.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 123.

H. R. 2324—To confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to certify certain findings of fact, and for other purposes.
Mr. Graham of Pennsylvania; Committee on Claims, 123.

H. R. 2325—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of West Babylon, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2326—Providing for an increase of salary for the United States marshal and district attorney for the western district, and for the United States district attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana.
Mr. Watkins; Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, 123.

H. R. 2327—For the allowance of certain claims for difference in pay growing out of service in the Navy, as reported by the Court of Claims.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Claims, 123.

H. R. 2328—Relating to the title to land to be acquired as a site for a post-office building at Spring Valley, Ill.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 123.

H. R. 2329—Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appriations for the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.
Mr. Good, from Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 3), 112.—Debated and passed House, 112–116.—Debated and passed Senate, 128, 129.—Examined and signed, 171, 190.—Presented to the President, 218.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 1], 1460.

H. R. 2330—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Malvern, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2331—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Leesville, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2332—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Salineville, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2333—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Leetonia, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2334—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Columbiana, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2335—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of East Palestine, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2336—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Mechanicstown, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2337—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Kilgore, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2338—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bellaire, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2339—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Barnesville, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 123.

H. R. 2340—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Delroy, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2341—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Sherodsville, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2342—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bridgeport, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2343—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Martins Ferry, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2344—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hendrysburg, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2345—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Bethesda, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2346—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Sommerton, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2347—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Shadyside, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2348—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Salem, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2349—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Wellsville, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2350—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of East Liverpool, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2351—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Brilliant, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2352—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Irondale, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2353—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2354—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Smithfield, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2355—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Bergholz, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2356—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Dillonvale, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2357—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Adena, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2358—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Rayland, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2359—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Mingo Junction, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124..

H. R. 2360—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Toronto, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2361—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Jewett, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2362—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Bowerston, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2363—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Scio, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2364—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Hopedale, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2365—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Sanford, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Goodall; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2366—For the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Brunswick, Me.
Mr. Goodall; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 124.

H. R. 2367—To donate a captured cannon or fieldpiece to the town of Madison, Boone County, W. Va.
Mr. Echols; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2368—To donate a cannon or fieldpiece to the city of Charleston, Kanawha County, W. Va.
Mr. Echols; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2369—To donate a cannon or fieldpiece to the town of Beckley, Raleigh County, W. Va.
Mr. Echols; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2370—To donate a cannon or fieldpiece to the town of Marlinton, Pocahontas County, W. Va.
Mr. Echols; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2371—To donate a cannon or fieldpiece to the town of Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, W. Va.
Mr. Echols; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2372—To donate a cannon or fieldpiece to the town of Fayetteville, Fayette County, W. Va.
Mr. Echols; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2373—To donate a captured cannon or fieldpiece to the board of public works of the State of West Virginia.
Mr. Echols; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. R. 2374—To extend the provisions of the pension act of May 11, 1912, and subsequent acts amendatory thereof, to the officers and enlisted men of all State militia and other State organizations that rendered service to the Union cause during the Civil War for a period of 90 days or more, and providing pensions for their widows, minor children, and dependent parents, and for other purposes
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 124.

H. R. 2375—To amend section 700 of the revenue act of of 1919, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on Ways and Means, 124.

H. R. 2376—Granting a pension to Joseph Harbaugh.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 125.

H. R. 2377—Granting an increase of pension to William Stanton Fry.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 125.

H. R. 2378—Granting an increase of pension to Robert Sutor.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 125.

H. R. 2379—For the relief of John P. Chesley.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Military Affairs, 125.

H. R. 2380—To correct the military record of Emanuel Klauser.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Military Affairs, 125.

H. R. 2381—To correct the military record of Harrison P. Wiltse.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Military Affairs, 125.

H. R. 2382—Granting a pension to Maggie Stroud.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 125.

H. R. 2383—Granting a pension to Bridget Lillis.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 125.

H. R. 2384—Granting a pension to William Wade.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 125.

H. R. 2385—Granting a pension to Ann Dolan.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 125.

H. R. 2386—Granting a pension to Nason B. Cunningham.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 125.

H. R. 2387—Granting a pension to Sarah P. Carroll.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 125.

H. R. 2388—Granting a pension to Georgiana L. Smith.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 125.

H. R. 2389—Granting a pension to Chester A. Morang.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Pensions, 125.

H. R. 2390—Granting a pension to Maria Rice.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 125.

H. R. 2391—Granting a pension to Mary D. Jenness.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Pensions, 125.

H. R. 2392—Granting a pension to Charles McHugh.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 125.

H. R. 2393—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Davis.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 125.

H. R. 2394—For the relief of Edward D. Black.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Naval Affairs, 125.

H. R. 2395—For the relief of Preston D. Alden.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Military Affairs, 125.

H. R. 2396—For the relief of John A. Gauley.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Claims, 125.—Reported back (H. Rept. 199), 3546.

H. R. 2397—To appropriate the sum of $4,000, to be paid to Alfred Roberts for personal injuries received at the United States customhouse in Boston, Mass.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Claims, 125.

H. R. 2398—Granting a pension to Mary A. Johnson.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota; Committee on Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2399—Granting an increase of pension to Charles J. T. Beall.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota; Committee on Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2400—For the relief of William E. Jones, Faribault, Minn.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota; Committee on Military Affairs, 126.

H. R. 2401—For the relief of Fred Klossner.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota; Committee on Claims, 126.

H. R. 2402—For the relief of Edward J. Klossner.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota; Committee on Claims, 126.

H. R. 2403—For the relief of J. P. J. Johnston.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota; Committee on Claims, 126.

H. R. 2404—For the relief of Anton H. Burg.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota; Committee on Claims, 126.

H. R. 2405—Granting a pension to Henry Lebrecht.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2406—For the relief of William Elder.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Claims, 126.

H. R. 2407—Granting a pension to Fountain Tankersley.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2408—Granting a pension to William Shafer.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2409—Granting a pension to James Skelton.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2410—Granting a pension to Fred C. Sawin.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2411—For the relief of Herman Wagner, alias Henry Burnett.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 126.

H. R. 2412—For the relief of Henry C. Williams.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 126.

H. R. 2413—For the relief of Leonidas H. Sawyer.
Mr. Goodall; Committee on Claims, 126.

H. R. 2414—Granting a pension to John E. Coleman.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2415—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Goodwin.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2416—Granting a pension to Peter C. Deardorff.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 2417—Granting a pension to Grace A. Sweeney.
Mr. King; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2418—Granting a pension to Emanuel Myers.
Mr. King; Committee on Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2419—Granting a pension to Annie K. Squier.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2420—For the relief of the legal representatives of Samuel Schiffer, deceased.
Mr. Langley; Committee on War Claims, 126.

H. R. 2421—Granting an increase of pension to Clayton E. Blackwell.
Mr. Lehlbach; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2422—Granting a pension to Nellie Plew.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2423—Granting a pension to Myrtle I. Arnold.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2424—For the relief of Loyal F. Russell.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Military Affairs, 126.

H. R. 2425—For the relief of the heirs at law of L. L. Bosworth.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Claims, 126.

H. R. 2426—For the relief of John F. Kingsley.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Claims, 126.

H. R. 2427—For the relief of the widow of Lemuel L. Moody.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Claims, 126.

H. R. 2428—Granting an increase of pension to G. W. Gleason.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2429—Granting an increase of pension to Clark E. Frear.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2430—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew M. Dershimer.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2431—Granting an increase of pension to Rensselaer F. Delmot.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2432—Granting an increase of pension to Sidney W. Clark.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2433—Granting an increase of pension to Katherine H. Califf.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2434—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Allison.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2435—Granting an increase of pension to William T. Preston.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2436—Granting an increase of pension to William Vincent.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2437—Granting an increase of pension to William S. Eberman.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2438—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth H. Brayton.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2439—Granting an increase of pension to Emma F. Raymond.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2440—Granting an increase of pension to James C. Burwell.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 2441—Granting an increase of pension to Rollin T. Waller.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2442—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Benninger.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2443—Granting an increase of pension to Jennie Duer.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2444—Granting a pension to Malvina A. Williams.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2445—Granting a pension to Emma J. De Yoe Bassett.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2446—Granting a pension to Peter F. Van Auken.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2447—Granting a pension to William McBride.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2448—Granting an increase of pension to Levi M. Dort.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2449—Granting an increase of pension to James Buggie.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2450—Granting a pension to Emma A. Palmer.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2451—Granting an increase of pension to David G. Bliss.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2452—For the relief of Charles A. Carey.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Claims, 126.—Reported back (H. Rept. 72), 1857.—Debated, 3164–3169.—Passed House, 3174.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 3222.—Reported back (S. Rept. 228), 6122.—Passed Senate, 7318.—Examined and signed, 7402, 7417.—Presented to the President, 7505.—Becomes a law without the President's approval [Private, No. 4], 8447.

H. R. 2453—Granting a pension to Catherine Gardner.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2454—Granting a pension to William E. Galvin.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2455—For the relief of the H. W. Davis Co., of St. Augustine, Fla.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Claims, 126.

H. R. 2456—For the relief of the Estes Shoe Co., of St. Augustine, Fla.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Claims, 126.

H. R. 2457—Granting a pension to Wynn M. Mays.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2458—Granting a pension to Thomas Kerr.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2459—Granting a pension to George W. Chandler.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2460—Granting a pension to Martha Tyler.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2461—Granting a pension to Bartley Kirkbride.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2462—Granting a pension to Robert E. Lee.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2463—Granting a pension to Ephraim P. Golden.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2464—Granting a pension to George Gwynne.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Pensions, 126.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6701.

H. R. 2465—Granting a pension to Walter Scott McQuaide.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2466—Granting a pension to Mary J. Van Denbergh.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2467—Granting a pension to Joseph Whitney.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2468—Granting a pension to S. P. Battle.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 6986.

H. R. 2469—Granting an increase of pension to William P. Lynch.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2470—Granting an increase of pension to Josephine A. Haley.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2471—Granting an increase of pension to Charles J. Schoonmaker.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2472—Granting an increase of pension to Stephen J. Coleman.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2473—Granting an increase of pension to Johanna Covert.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2474—Granting a pension to Narcissa A. Grant.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2475—Granting a pension to Lizzie Eaton Webster.
Mr. Stiness; Committee on Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2476—Granting a pension to Thomas Samuel Garen.
Mr. Taylor of Arkansas; Committee on Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2477—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Slocum.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 126.

H. R. 2478—Granting an increase of pension to Nicholas Baggs.
Mr. Watson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 127.

H. R. 2479—To correct the military record of William B. Young.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 127.

H. R. 2480—Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.
Mr. Snyder, from Committee on Indian Affairs (H. Rept. 4), 171.—Debated, 172–186, 187–190, 198–218, 255–272.—Amended and passed House, 272.—Referred to Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, 352.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 3), 553.—Debated, 735–741.—Amended and passed Senate, 741.—Senate asks for a conference, 741.—House agrees to conference, 769.—Conference appointed, 741, 769.—Conference report made in Senate and agreed to, 859, 860.—Conference report made in House (H. Rept. 27), 883.—Conference report agreed to in House, 926, 928.—Examined and signed, 1097, 1130.—Presented to the President, 1179.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 3], 2491.

H. R. 2481—To increase pensions of certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 190.

H. R. 2482—To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire certain lands in Porto Rico for national forest purposes.
Mr. Davila; Committee on the Public Lands, 190.

H. R. 2483—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue, and for other purposes," approved 6 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m. Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Ways and Means, 190.

H. R. 2484—To provide for the restoration to their former positions and rank of medical employees of the Public Health Service who resigned such service to enlist in the war with Germany.
Mr. Webster; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 190.

H. R. 2485—To provide for the erection of a public building at Barnesboro, Cambria County, Pa.
Mr. Rose; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 190.

H. R. 2486—To provide for a Federal building at Norton, Kans.
Mr. White of Kansas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 191.

H. R. 2487—For the erection of a public building at Lewistown, Ill., and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. King; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 191.

H. R. 2488—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Framingham, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Luce; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2489—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Marion Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Ind., a German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2490—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the State of Connecticut the 220-mm. fieldpiece captured by the Twenty-sixth Division during the second battle of the Marne.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2491—Amending an act to pension the survivors of certain Indian wars from Jan. 1, 1859, to January, 1891, inclusive, and for other purposes, approved Mar. 4, 1917.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on Pensions, 191.

H. R. 2492—To grant rank to the Army Nurse Corps, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.—Motion to discharge Committee on Military Affairs from further consideration of, 883.

H. R. 2493—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Roebling, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2494—For the erection of a post-office building at Crockett, Tex., with an appropriation of $50,000 for such purpose.
Mr. Briggs; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 191.

H. R. 2495—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city and county of Denver, in the State of Colorado, six German guns or fieldpieces, with carriages, and two machine guns, with an appropriate number of shells.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2496—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Brand; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2497—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Nelsonville, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2498—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Glouster, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2499—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Pomeroy, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2500—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Middleport, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2501—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Chester, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2502—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Rutland, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2503—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Racine, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2504—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of McArthur, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2505—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Zaleski, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2506—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Hamden, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2507—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Jackson, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2508—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Wellston, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2509—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Oak Hill, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2510—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ironton, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2511—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Proctorsville, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2512—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Chesapeake, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2413—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Athens, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2514—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Gallipolis, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2515—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Vinton, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2516—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Rio Grande, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2517—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Statenville, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2518—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Milltown, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2519—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Blackshear, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2520—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Jesup, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2521—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Du Pont, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2522—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of St. Marys, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2523—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ray City, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2524—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Alapha, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2525—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Folkston, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2526—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Pearson, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2527—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Willacoochee, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2528—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hahira, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2529—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sparks, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2530—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ocilla, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2531—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Baxley, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2532—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Homerville, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2533—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Nicholls, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2534—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Broxton, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2535—To provide for the erection of a Federal building at Paola, Kans.
Mr. Little; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 191.

H. R. 2536—To provide for the erection of a Federal building at Olathe, Kans.
Mr. Little; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 191.

H. R. 2537—To reimburse soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy of the United States and those honorably discharged for amounts deducted from their pay in payment for their insurance by the Government.
Mr. Little; Committee on Military Affairs, 191.

H. R. 2538—For the erection of a public building at Galva, Ill., and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. King; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 192.

H. R. 2539—Providing for the extension of the post office at Galesburg, Ill.
Mr. King; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 192.

H. R. 2540—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Passaic, county of Passaic, State of New Jersey, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Radcliffe; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2541—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Paterson, county of Passaic, State of New Jersey, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Radcliffe; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2542—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Clifton, county of Passaic, State of New Jersey, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Radcliffe; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2543—For the retirement of employees in the classified civil service.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 192.

H. R. 2544—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Kenton County, Ky., six German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2545—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Grant County, Ky., four German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2546—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Boone County, Ky., four German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2547—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Gallatin County, Ky., four German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2548—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Carroll County, Ky., four German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2549—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Trimble County, Ky., four German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2550—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Campbell County, Ky., six German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2551—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Pendleton County, Ky., four German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2552—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Jonesburg, Mo., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2553—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Wellsville, Mo., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2554—Restoring the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims in certain claims in certain cases.
Mr. Goodwin of Arkansas; Committee on War Claims, 192.

H. R. 2555—Increasing the limit of cost for a Federal building at Prescott, Ark.
Mr. Goodwin of Arkansas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 192.

H. R. 2556—For the erection of a public building at El Dorado, Ark.
Mr. Goodwin of Arkansas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 192.

H. R. 2557—For the purchase of a site for a public building at Warren, Ark.
Mr. Goodwin of Arkansas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 192.

H. R. 2558—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Bedford, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2559—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Rutherford, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2560—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Lincoln, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2561—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Marshall, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2562—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Coffee, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2563—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Cannon, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2564—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Dekalb, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2565—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Moore, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2566—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the town of Tullahoma, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2567—Donating a captured Germany cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the Middle Tennessee State Normal, located in the town of Murfreesboro, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2568—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Rossford, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2569—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Pemberville, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2570—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Bradner, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2571—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Risingsun, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2572—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Cygnet, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2573—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Hoytville, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2574—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Rudolph, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2575—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Tontogany, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2576—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Weston, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2577—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Milton Center, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2578—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Custar, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2579—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Kansas, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2580—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Monroeville, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2581—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Burgoon, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2582—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the State Soldiers' Home, Erie County, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2583—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Greenspring, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 192.

H. R. 2584—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Attica, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2585—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Perrysburg, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2586—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Bloomdale, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2587—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of North Baltimore, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2588—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Prairie Depot, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2589—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kenedy, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2590—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Runge, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2591—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Rockport, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2592—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of San Antonio, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2593—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Karnes City, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2594—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Beeville, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2595—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Floresville, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2596—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Corpus Christi, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2597—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Seguin, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2598—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Brooksville, Fla., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2599—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Bartow, Fla., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2600—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Leesburg, Fla., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2601—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Tampa, Fla., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2602—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lakeland, Fla., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2603—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Arcadia, Fla., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2604—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Huntington, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2605—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Lenox, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2606—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Greenfield, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2607—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Adams, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2608—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of West Stockbridge, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2609—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of North Adams, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2610—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Housatonic, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2611—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Holyoke, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2612—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Pittsfield, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2613—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of South Lee, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2614—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Chester, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2615—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Cheshire, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2616—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Shelburne, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2617—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Charlemont, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2618—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Stockbridge, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2619—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Lee, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2620—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Westfield, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2621—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Colrain, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2622—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Great Barrington, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2623—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Dalton, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2624—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Williamstown, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2625—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to cause survey to be made of the Colorado River in Texas, with a view to controlling the flood waters of said stream, and for other purposes.
Mr. Mansfield; Committee on Flood Control, 193.

H. R. 2626—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to cause survey to be made of the Brazos River in Texas, with a view of controlling the flood waters of said stream, and for other purposes.
Mr. Mansfield; Committee on Flood Control, 193.

H. R. 2627—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Williamsport, Pa., two captured German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2628—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Ralston, Pa., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2629—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lock Haven, Pa., two captured German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2630—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Coudersport, Pa., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2631—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Wellsboro, Pa., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Military Affairs, 193.

H. R. 2632—To provide for the erection of a post-office and custom-house building at Cape Charles, Va.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 193.

H. R. 2633—To provide for the erection of a post-office building at Phoebus, Va.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Public Buildings and and Grounds, 193.

H. R. 2634—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Belle Haven, county of Accomac, Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2635—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Tangier, on the island of Tangier, county of Accomac, State of Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2636—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Onancock, county of Accomac, State of Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2637—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Parksley, county of Accomac, State of Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2638—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Northumberland, State of Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2639—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Richmond, State of Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2640—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Lancaster, State of Viriginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2641—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Westmoreland, State of Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2642—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Middlesex, State of Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2643—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Essex, State of Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2644—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Caroline, State of Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2645—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Spotsylvania, State of Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2646—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hampton, Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2647—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Chincoteague, Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2648—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of King and Queen, State of Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2649—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Gloucester, State of Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2650—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Mathews, State of Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2651—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Warwick, State of Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2652—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Accomac, State of Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2653—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Northampton, State of Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2654—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fredericksburg, Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2655—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Newport News, Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2656—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Yorktown, county of York, Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2657—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Phoebus, State of Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2658—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Urbanna, county of Middlesex, State of Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2659—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Cape Charles, county of Northampton, Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2660—Incorporating the Supreme Lodge of the World, Loyal Order of Moose.
Mr. Garland; Committee on the Judiciary, 194.

H. R. 2661—To amend the act establishing the eastern district of Kentucky.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on the Judiciary, 194.

H. R. 2662—Incorporating the Young Men's Christian Union.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on the Judiciary, 194.

H. R. 2663—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Indianola, county of Warren, State of Iowa.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2664—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Story City, county of Story, State of Iowa.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2665—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Ames, county of Story, State of Iowa.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2666—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Nevada, county of Story, State of Iowa.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2667—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Pella, county of Marion, State of Iowa.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2668—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Knoxville, county of Marion, State of Iowa.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2669—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Winterset, county of Madison, State of Iowa.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2670—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Redfield, county of Dallas, State of Iowa.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2671—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Perry, county of Dallas, State of Iowa.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2672—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Adel, county of Dallas, State of Iowa.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2673—Donating captured German cannons or field guns and carriages to the city of Des Moines, Iowa.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. H. 2674—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Milford, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Wason—Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2675—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Nashua, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Wason—Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2676—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Claremont, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Wason—Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2677—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Littleton, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Wason—Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2678—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to what is known as Presidents Corners, in the county of Allen, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2679—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Howe Military School, in the city of Howe, county of Lagrange, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2680—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Marble Hill, Bollinger County, in the State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2681—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate city of Potosi, Washington County, in the State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2682—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of De Soto, Jefferson County, in the State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2683—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Vinita, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2684—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Nowata, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2685—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sand Springs, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Military Affairs, 194.

H. R. 2686—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Pryor, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Military Affairs, 195.

H. R. 2687—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Miami, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Military Affairs, 195.

H. R. 2688—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Copan, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Military Affairs, 195.

H. R. 2689—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Pawhuska, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Military Affairs, 195.

H. R. 2690—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bartlesville, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Military Affairs, 195.

H. R. 2691—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Delaware, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Military Affairs, 195.

H. R. 2692—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Claremore, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Military Affairs, 195.

H. R. 2693—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Pawnee, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Military Affairs, 195.

H. R. 2694—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Tulsa, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Military Affairs, 195.

H. R. 2695—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Charleroi, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Garland; Committee on Military Affairs, 195.

H. R. 2696—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to some cities of New Mexico German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on Military Affairs, 195.

H. R. 2697—For the purchase of a post-office site at Thompsonville, in the town of Enfield, Conn.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 195.

H. R. 2698—For the purchase of a post-office site at Windsor Locks, Conn.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 195.

H. R. 2699—For the erection of a public building at South Manchester, in the town of Manchester, Conn.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 195.

H. R. 2700—For the purchase of a post-office site at Southington, Conn.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 195.

H. R. 2701—For acquiring a site and erecting a public building thereon in Hartford, Conn., for the use and accommodation of the post office as an annex thereto.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 195.

H. R. 2702—To provide for the application of the reclamation law to irrigation districts.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 195.

H. R. 2703—Making an appropriation to enforce the provisions of an act to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, and to regulate interstate traffic in said articles, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Appropriations, 195.

H. R. 2704—Making an appropriation directing and empowering the purchase, preparation, and disposition free of cost antirabic virus, to be used in the treatment of persons exposed to rabies, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Appropriations, 195.

H. R. 2705—To make April 13 of each and every year a public holiday in the District of Columbia, to be known as Jefferson Day.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the District of Columbia, 195.

H. R. 2706—To amend an act entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916.
Mr. Longworth; Committee on Ways and Means, 195.

H. R. 2707—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new public building at Lowell, Mass.; and also for the sale of the present post-office building and its site, and for other purposes.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 195.

H. R. 2708—To make unlawful the unauthorized wearing of naval or military medals, badges, decorations, or regalia of the United States.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 195.

H. R. 2709—To amend an act entitled "An act for the improvement of the foreign service" so as to provide a system of promotion of efficient secretaries in the Diplomatic Service and consuls general to vacancies arising in the rank of minister.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 195.

H. R. 2710—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Claremont, in the State of New Hampshire.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 195.

H. R. 2711—To provide revenue for the Government by increasing the duty on granite, freestone, etc., imported into the United States.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Ways and Means, 195.

H. R. 2712—To reimburse the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for expenses incurred in protecting bridges on main railroad lines and under direction of the commanding general, Eastern Department, United States Army, and the commandant, navy yard, Charlestown, Mass.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Military Affairs, 195.

H. R. 2713—To provide for the payment of assessments for benefits for the opening of streets, avenues, roads, and alleys in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on the District of Columbia, 195.

H. R. 2714—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Miami, Okla.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 195.

H. R. 2715—To repeal the daylight-saving law.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 195.

H. R. 2716—For the relief of the Museum of New Mexico, which is a part of the educational system of New Mexico.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on the Public Lands, 195.

H. R. 2717—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ridgway, the county seat of Elk County, State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed in the public park.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Military Affairs, 195.

H. R. 2718—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Warren, county seat of Warren County, State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed in the public park.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Military Affairs, 195.

H. R. 2719—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Tionesta, the county seat of Forest County, State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed in the public park.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Military Affairs, 195.

H. R. 2720—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Franklin, the county seat of Venango County, State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed in the public park.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Military Affairs, 195.

H. R. 2721—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Mercer, the county seat of Mercer County, State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed in the public park.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Military Affairs, 195.

H. R. 2722—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Greenville, county of Mercer, State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed in the public park.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Military Affairs, 195.

H. R. 2723—To provide a site and erect a public building at De Ridder, La.
Mr. Lazaro; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 195.

H. R. 2724—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the cities of Crowley, Oberlin, De Ridder, Lake Charles, Cameron, Ville Platte, Opelousas, and Jennings, La., each two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Lazaro; Committee on Military Affairs, 195.

H. R. 2725—To provide for the erection of a public building in the city of St. Marys, in the State of Ohio.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 195.

H. R. 2726—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a Federal building thereon and authority to sell the present Federal building in the city of Lima, Ohio.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 195.

H. R. 2727—To provide for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other benefits and purposes in connection therewith.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 195.

H. R. 2728—To repeal the law known as the daylight-saving law.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 195.

H. R. 2729—To authorize the erection and completion of a public building at Binghamton, N. Y.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 195.

H. R. 2730—For the relief of contractors and subcontractors for the post offices and other buildings and work under the supervision of the Treasury Department, and for other purposes.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 195.

H. R. 2731—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the third congressional district of Massachusetts 25 cannons and fieldpieces.
Mr. Paige; Committee on Military Affairs, 195.

H. R. 2732—Granting a pension to Jacob L. Cunningham.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 196.

H. R. 2733—Granting a pension to Margaret A. Guilliams.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 196.

H. R. 2734—For the relief of Mrs. William C. O'Brien.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Claims, 196.

H. R. 2735—Granting a pension to Adellan M. Fairchild.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Pensions, 196.

H. R. 2736—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph E. Bivans.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Pensions, 196.

H. R. 2737—Granting an increase of pension to Isabel R. Rockwell.
Mr. Davila; Committee on Pensions, 196.

H. R. 2738—To restore Juan Maysonet, late quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, to his rank as of July 15, 1917.
Mr. Davila; Committee on Military Affairs, 196.

H. R. 2739—Granting a pension to Mrs. E. L. Ellis.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Pensions, 196.

H. R. 2740—For the relief of Maude H. Mosher.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Claims, 196.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 358), 6533.

H. R. 2741—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew Saylstrom.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 196.

H. R. 2742—To reimburse Horace A. Chouinard, chaplain in the Twenty-third Infantry, for loss of certain personal property.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota; Committee on Claims, 196.

H. R. 2743—Granting a pension to Barton E. Connor.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Pensions, 196.

H. R. 2744—Granting a pension to Mary J. Smith.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2745—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Vermeulen.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2746—Granting an increase of pension to Soren V. Kalsem.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2747—Granting a pension to Oliver P. Jackson.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2748—For the relief of Sarah J. Ireland.
Mr. Fairfield; Committtee on Claims, 197.

H. R. 2749—For the relief of legal representatives of Dr. W. D. Barnett, deceased, late of Cleveland County, Ark.
Mr. Goodwin of Arkansas; Committee on War Claims, 197.

H. R. 2750—Granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Graham.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2751—Granting a pension to Peter Beebe.
Mr. Hadley; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2752—Granting a pension to Caroline Delbert.
Mr. Hadley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2753—Granting a pension to Mary J. McKay.
Mr. Hadley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2754—Granting a pension to Mary Cole.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2755—Granting a pension to James Hall.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2756—Granting a pension to Malick W. Carson.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2757—Granting a pension to Nancy J. Pier.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2758—Granting a pension to Lucy A. Smith.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2759—Granting a pension to Jonas Bolen, alias James Bolen.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2760—Granting a pension to Gertrude Ballou.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2761—Granting a pension to Abraham Beachy.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2762—Granting a pension to William H. Culler.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2763—Granting a pension to Wayne L. Dickey.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2764—Granting a pension to Edward Gaines.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2765—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Keplinger.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2766—Granting a pension to Blanche Luster.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2767—Granting a pension to George B. Locke.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2768—Granting a pension to Christopher C. Ogden.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2769—Granting a pension to Peter Poirier.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2770—Granting a pension to Mardora C. Parker.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2771—Granting a pension to Joseph E. Sulkoski.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2772—Granting a pension to Julia I. Zedaker.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2773—Granting a pension to Louis B. Smith.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2774—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Scott.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 1943.

H. R. 2775—Granting an increase of pension to William T. Stott.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2776—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Perry.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2777—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred McFeely.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2778—Granting an increase of pension to William G. Lamb.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2779—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis C. Lillard.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2780—Granting an increase of pension to Chauncey B. Knowlton.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2781—Granting an increase of pension to Hiram Harrell.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2782—Granting an increase of pension to John G. Harmon.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2783—Granting an increase of pension to Mansfield Felton.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2784—Granting an increase of pension to John M. Davidson.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2785—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Culbertson.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2786—Granting an increase of pension to Nimrod Brooks.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2787—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Barber.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2788—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Denton.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2789—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Cash.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2790—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Little.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2791—Granting an increase of pension to Oliver N. Mowrer.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2792—Granting an increase of pension to Harry Olds.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2793—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Pefley.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2794—Granting an increase of pension to Joshua Priest.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2795—Granting an increase of pension to Lemuel U. Powell.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2796—Granting an increase of pension to Elijah Parrish.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 1943.

H. R. 2797—Granting an increase of pension to Franklin J. Sparks.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2798—Granting an increase of pension to Mannon Street.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2799—Granting an increase of pension to Austin Wright.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2800—Granting an increase of pension to John Murphy.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2801—Granting an increase of pension to Russell F. Oliver.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2802—Granting an increase of pension to Peter F. O'Brien.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2803—Granting an increase of pension to Frank Lynch.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2804—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Lloyd.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2805—Granting a pension to William Washburn.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2806—Granting a pension to George H. Poust.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2807—Granting a pension to Lottie E. Beisser.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2808—Granting a pension to Mary A. Brace.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2809—Granting an increase of pension to Harry A. McKibben.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2810—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Chatham, jr.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2811—Granting an increase of pension to Edward H. Dalton.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2812—Granting an increase of pension to Martin V. Stanton.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2813—For the relief of the estate of Henry Ware, deceased.
Mr. Lazaro; Committee on War Claims, 197.

H. R. 2814—For the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Alphonse Desmare, deceased, and others.
Mr. Lazaro; Committee on War Claims, 197.

H. R. 2815—For the relief of Arthur J. Coney, sole heir of L. J. J. Coney, deceased.
Mr. Lazaro; Committee on War Claims, 197.

H. R. 2816—To reimburse the postmaster at Bayou Chicot, La., for money taken by burglars.
Mr. Lazaro; Committee on Claims, 197.

H. R. 2817—Granting a pension to Philip E. Hartman.
Mr. Lesher; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2818—Granting a pension to Mary A. Adams.
Mr. Lesher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2819—Granting a pension to Susan Purcell and minor children of John J. Purcell.
Mr. Lesher; Committee on Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2820—Granting an increase of pension to George S. Tillson.
Mr. Lesher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2821—For the relief of Mrs. Abbott Rogers.
Mr. Luce; Committee on Claims, 197.

H. R. 2822—Granting an increase of pension to John R. Allen.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 197.

H. R. 2823—For the relief of William J. Nagel, postmaster, Detroit, Mich.
Mr. Nichols of Michigan; Committee on Claims, 197.

H. R. 2824—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Walsh.
Mr. Sanders of Louisiana; Committee on Pensions, 198.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3359.

H. R. 2825—Granting a pension to Arthur A. Moore.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Pensions, 198.

H. R. 2826—Granting a pension to Floyd J. Gaines.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Pensions, 198.

H. R. 2827—For the relief of Edith B. Macon, sole heir of the estate of Davis W. and Elizabeth L. W. Bailey, deceased.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Claims, 198.

H. R. 2828—Granting a pension to James R. Mowry.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Pensions, 198.

H. R. 2829—Granting a pension to Alva C. Foster.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Pensions, 198.

H. R. 2830—Granting a pension to Joseph A. Beckmeyer.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Pensions, 198.

H. R. 2831—Granting a pension to Blanche Bunger.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 198.

H. R. 2832—Granting a pension to Henry M. Agenbroad.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Pensions, 198.

H. R. 2833—Granting a pension to George F. Swob.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Pensions, 198.

H. R. 2834—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac W. Anderson.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Pensions, 198.

H. R. 2835—For the relief of the Central Building & Loan Co. of Lima, Ohio.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Claims, 198.

H. R. 2836—Granting a pension to William B. Stroope.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Pensions, 198.

H. R. 2837—To repeal section 630 of the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Ways and Means, 219.—Reported back (H. Rept. 158), 3210.—Debated and passed House, 3257–3268.—Referred to Senate Committee on Finance, 3303.

H. R. 2838—To amend the war-risk insurance act and to increase and to more definitely fix the rate of compensation thereunder to be paid for certain injuries.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 219.

H. R. 2839—Granting citizenship to certain Indians.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Indian Affairs, 219.

H. R. 2840—To amend section 1754 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 219.

H. R. 2841—To establish a bureau for the study of criminal, pauper, and defective classes.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Appropriations, 219.

H. R. 2842—To repeal the law known as the daylight-saving law.
Mr. Dickinson of Missouri; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 219.

H. R. 2843—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the cities of Boise, Twin Falls, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Blackfoot, St. Anthony, Montpelier, Hailey, Buhl, Burley, Filer, Jerome, Rexburg, Preston, Mountain Home, Gooding, Arco, Fairfield, Rupert, Silver City, Malad City, Shoshone, American Falls, Malad, Rigby, Meridian, and Driggs, in the State of Idaho.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Military Affairs, 219.

H. R. 2844—To increase the limit of cost of a new post office at Geneseo, Ill.
Mr. King; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 219.

H. R. 2845—To provide that the United States shall cooperate with the States in promoting the health of the rural population of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Agriculture, 219.

H. R. 2846—Authorizing the Indian tribes and individual Indians, or any of them, residing in the State of Washington and west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains to submit to the Court of Claims certain claims growing out of treaties and otherwise.
Mr. Hadley; Committee on Claims, 219.

H. R. 2847—Providing additional aid for the American Printing House for the Blind.
Mr. Ogden; Committee on Education, 219.—Reported back (H. Rept. 43), 1127.—Debated, 2310–2320.—Passed House, 2320.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2532.—Reference changed to Committee on Education and Labor, 2816.—Reported back (S. Rept. 106), 3082.—Debated and passed Senate, 3397.—Examined and signed, 3546, 3549.—Presented to the President, 3570.—Approved [Public, No. 24], 3916.

H. R. 2848—Fixing the rates of postal charges on mail matter of the first class, and for other purposes.
Mr. Mansfield; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 219.

H. R. 2849—To provide for the erection of a public building at Lawrenceville, Ill.
Mr. Brooks of Illinois; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 219.

H. R. 2850—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Marlboro, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Luce; Committee on Military Affairs, 219.

H. R. 2851—To grant medals to survivors and heirs of volunteers of the Port Hudson forlorn-hope storming party.
Mr. Tilson; Committee on Military Affairs, 219.

H. R. 2852—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of New London, Mo., one German cannon or fieldpiece to be placed on the top of a memorial to be erected by the citizens of New London, Mo., in memory of the boys from Ralls County who served in the war against Germany.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Military Affairs, 219.

H. R. 2853—Making it unlawful to carry any flag in any parade or procession other than the flag of the United States, the Stars and Stripes.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on the Judiciary, 219.

H. R. 2854—To establish a gold currency and a silver currency on a basis of interchangeable value throughout the world.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, 219.

H. R. 2855—To prohibit the manufacture, sale, or transportation in interstate commerce of misbranded articles, to regulate the traffic therein, and for other purposes.
Mr. Barkley; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 219.

H. R. 2856—To regulate dealing in leaf tobacco.
Mr. Garrett; Committee on Ways and Means, 219.

H. R. 2857—To regulate the interstate use of automobiles and all self-propelled vehicles which use the public highways in interstate commerce.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 219.

H. R. 2858—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Bloomington, Ill.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 219.

H. R. 2859—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Freeport, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Goodall; Committee on Military Affairs, 219.

H. R. 2860—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the cemetery at Salona, Pa., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Military Affairs, 219.

H. R. 2861—Granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the Civil War.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 219.

H. R. 2862—For the relief of certain retired noncommissioned officers of the United States Army who were recalled to active service during the war with Germany and commissioned as officers.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Military Affairs, 219.

H. R. 2863—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the town of Pawnee City, Nebr.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Military Affairs, 219.

H. R. 2864—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the town of Plattsmouth, Nebr.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Military Affairs, 219.

H. R. 2865—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the town of Humboldt, Nebr.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Military Affairs, 219.

H. R. 2866—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the town of Burr, Nebr.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Military Affairs, 219.

H. R. 2867—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the city of Lincoln, Nebr.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Military Affairs, 219.

H. R. 2868—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the town of Syracuse, Nebr.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Military Affairs, 219.

H. R. 2869—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the town of Falls City, Nebr.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Military Affairs, 219.

H. R. 2870—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the town of Nebraska City, Nebr.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Military Affairs, 219.

H. R. 2871—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the town of Tecumseh, Nebr.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Military Affairs, 219.

H. R. 2872—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the town of Auburn, Nebr.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Military Affairs, 219.

H. R. 2873—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the town of Brock, Nebr.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Military Affairs, 219.

H. R. 2874—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate two captured cannons to the Peru State Normal School, Peru, Nebr.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Military Affairs, 219.

H. R. 2875—To provide for the erection of a public building at Morgan City, La.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 219.

H. R. 2876—To provide for the erection of a public building at Houma, La.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 219.

H. R. 2877—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate one German cannon or fieldpiece, each, to certain towns in Louisiana.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Military Affairs, 219.

H. R. 2878—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Rumford, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Military Affairs, 219.

H. R. 2879—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Fryeburg Academy one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2880—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Canton, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2881—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Auburn, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2882—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bath, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2883—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Dixfield, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2884—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Rangeley, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2885—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Greenwood, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2886—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Norway, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2887—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Manor, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2888—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Glenmore, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2889—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lenox, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2890—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Denton, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2891—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cecil, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2892—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Morven, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2893—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Screven, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2894—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Patterson, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2895—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Odum, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2896—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Enigma, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2897—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Barney, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2898—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Stockton, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2899—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Naylor, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2900—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Douglas, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2901—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Quitman, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2902—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Alma, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2903—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Nashville, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2904—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Waycross, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2905—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Valdosta, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2906—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Brunswick, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2907—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Adel, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2908—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hazlehurst, in the State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2909—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Quincy, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. King; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2910—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, Ill., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. King; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2911—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Galesburg, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. King; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2912—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Canton, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. King; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2913—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Geneseo, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. King; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2914—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Rushville, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. King; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2915—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lewistown, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. King; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2916—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cambridge, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. King; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2917—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Orion, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. King; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2918—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Yates City, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. King; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2919—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kewanee, Ill., one German canon or fieldpiece.
Mr. King; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2920—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Oneida, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. King; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2921—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Abingdon, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. King; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2922—To increase the pensions of those who have lost limbs or have been totally disabled in the same in the military or naval service of the United States.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 220.

H. R. 2923—Regulating the honorable discharges or resignations of those who served their country in the Army and Navy during the war.
Mr. Gallivan; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2924—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Johnson City, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2925—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Boerne, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2926—Providing for the erection of a public building for the city of Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 220.

H. R. 2927—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Wenona, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece and shells.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2928—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Minier, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece and shells.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2929—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Princeville, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece and shells.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2930—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Brimfield, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece and shells.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2931—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Putnam, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece and shells.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2932—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Averyville, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece and shells.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2933—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Bradford, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece and shells.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 220.

H. R. 2934—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Wyanet, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece and shells.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2935—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Delavan, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece and shells.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2936—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Princeton, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece and shells.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2937—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Lacon, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece and shells.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2938—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Pekin, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece and shells.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2939—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Granville, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece and shells.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2940—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Toulon, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece and shells.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2941—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Washington, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece and shells.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2942—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Peoria, Ill., certain relics of the present war.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2943—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Chillicothe, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece and shells.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2944—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Henry, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece and shells.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2945—To authorize the sale of certain lands at or near Minidoka, Idaho, for railroad purposes.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on the Public Lands, 221.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 273), 4490.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 6466.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands, 6491.

H. R. 2946—To amend acts to permit the use of the right of way through the public lands for tramroads, canals, and reservoirs, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on the Public Lands, 221.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 223), 3665.—Debated, 6464–6466.

H. R. 2947—To provide for the erection of a Federal building at Blackfoot, Idaho.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 221.

H. R. 2948—To provide for the erection of a Federal building at Hailey, Idaho.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 221.

H. R. 2949—To provide revenue for the Government and to promote the production of tungsten ores and manufactures thereof in the United States.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Ways and Means, 221.

H. R. 2950—To authorize a preference right of entry by certain Carey Act entrymen, and for other purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 221.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 219), 3586.—Debated and passed House, 4861–4864.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands, 4888.

H. R. 2951—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Nowata, Okla.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 221.

H. R. 2952—To provide a preliminary survey of the Grand River and its several forks and tributaries in Missouri with a view to the control of its floods.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Flood Control, 221.

H. R. 2953—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Plymouth, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2954—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Pend Oreille River between the towns of Metaline and Metaline Falls, in the State of Washington.
Mr. Webster; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 221.—Reported back (H. Rept. 30), 948.—Passed House, 1189.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 1207.—Reported back (S. Rept. 33) and passed Senate, 1634–1635.—Examined and signed, 1862, 1914.—Presented to the President, 2200.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 18], 2491.

H. R. 2955—To authorize the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Newport, in the State of Washington, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Webster; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2956—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lawrence, Mass., a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2957—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lynn, Mass., a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2958—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Peabody, Mass., a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2959—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of North Andover, Mass., a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2960—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of North Reading, Mass., a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2961—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Boxford, Mass., a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2962—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Middleton, Mass., a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2963—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Lynnfield, Mass., a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2964—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Nahant, Mass., a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2965—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Saugus, Mass., a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2966—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Wilbarger, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2967—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Wise, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2968—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Baylor, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2969—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Cooke, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2970—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Montague, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2971—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Archer, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2972—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Throckmorton, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2973—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Wichita, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2974—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Jack, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2975—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Clay, State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2976—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Denton, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2977—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Young, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2978—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Ways and Means, 221.

H. R. 2979—To permit the widows of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps to purchase subsistence stores.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 221.

H. R. 2980—To increase the efficiency of the Military Establishment of the United States.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 222.—Reported back (H. Rept. 389), 7102.—Debated, 7708, 7711, 7712.—Passed House, 7718.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 7721.—Reported back (S. Rept. 297), 8114.

H. R. 2981—To provide for the examination of temporary commissioned officers in the Army for permanent commissions.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on Military Affairs, 222.

H. R. 2982—To extend the time for cutting timber on the Tusayan and Coconino National Forests, Ariz.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on the Public Lands, 222.

H. R. 2983—To authorize exploration for and disposition of coal, phosphate, sodium, oil, oil shale, or gas on the public domain.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 222.

H. R. 2984—Granting an increase of pension to William C. Stuart.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 2985—Granting an increase of pension to John F. Iliff.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 2986—Granting a pension to Philip Jochem.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 2987—Granting a pension to Christian R. Johnson.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 2988—Granting an increase of pension to Cadle Burrell.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 2989—Granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo D. Hargis.
Mr. Dickinson of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 2990—Granting a pension to Charles T. Durand.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 2991—Granting a pension to Walter S. Reece.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 3115.

H. R. 2992—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew Ready.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 2993—Granting a pension to Henry Lebrecht.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Pensions, 222.

H. R. 2994—Granting a pension to Bettie Cowels.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Pensions, 222.

H. R. 2995—Granting a pension to Ella Thatcher.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 2996—Granting an increase of pension to Louisa Sheldon.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 2997—Granting an increase of pension to Albert H. Cleaveland.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 2998—Granting an increase of pension to Wade H. Pyle.
Mr. Garrett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 2999—Granting an increase of pension to Uriah T. Alley.
Mr. Godwin of North Carolina; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 3000—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Bailey.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 3001—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac S. Doan.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 3002—Granting a pension to C. B. Chamness.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 3003—For the relief of Caleb B. Zachry.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 222.

H. R. 3004—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James McCullough.
Mr. King; Committee on Military Affairs, 222.

H. R. 3005—Granting an increase of pension to Augustus Geer.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 3006—Granting a pension to John E. Johnson.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Pensions, 222.

H. R. 3007—Granting a pension to George Polleti.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Pensions, 222.

H. R. 3008—Granting a pension to Charles Michener.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Pensions, 222.

H. R. 3009—Granting a pension to Leonard Ripple.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Pensions, 222.

H. R. 3010—For the relief of Laban H. Davies.
Mr. Luce; Committee on Claims, 222.

H. R. 3011—For the relief of Samuel Currier.
Mr. Luce; Committee on Military Affairs, 222.

H. R. 3012—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Wilson.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 3013—Granting an increase of pension to Emily Elmer.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 3014—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Moses Chauncey.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Military Affairs, 222.

H. R. 3015—Granting a pension to Newton J. Foote.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Pensions, 222.

H. R. 3016—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Dickinson.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 3017—Granting six months pay to Fanny Appleby, mother of Robert W. Appleby, deceased, who served in Headquarters Company, Eighth Regiment Infantry, Ohio National Guard, border defense.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Military Affairs, 222.

H. R. 3018—Granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Guseman.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 3019—Granting an increase of pension to Walter Griffith.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 222.

H. R. 3020—Granting an increase of pension to Ellen Hopkins.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 3021—Granting an increase of pension to Anthony Headley.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 3022—Granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Hawkingbery.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 3023—Granting an increase of pension to Jerry S. Fish.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

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Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

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Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 222.

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H. R. 3028—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Davis.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 3029—Granting an increase of pension to Timothy K. Davis.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 3030—Granting an increase of pension to John William Cox.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 222.

H. R. 3031—Granting an increase of pension to William G. Camp.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3032—Granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Cain.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3033—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Crawford.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3034—Granting an increase of pension to William E. Cornwell.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 223.

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Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3036—Granting an increase of pension to Alpheus N. Barnhouse.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3037—Granting an increase of pension to Stinnett Bee.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3038—Granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Bumgardner.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3039—Granting an increase of pension to James Baker.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3040—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy Barnett.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3041—Granting an increase of pension to Inez M. Batson.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3042—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Atherton.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3043—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Atwell.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3044—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Aplin.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3045—Granting an increase of pension to William L. Alley.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3046—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Aplin.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3047—Granting a pension to Emiline Hartley.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3048—Granting a pension to Mary C. Herrington.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3049—Granting a pension to Sturgis G. Grim.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3050—Granting a pension to Richard Glover.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3051—Granting a pension to Sarah M. Foster.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3052—Granting a pension to Andrew B. Erb.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3053—Granting a pension to John P. Fox.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3054—Granting a pension to Nancy A. B. Easton.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3055—Granting a pension to John R. Crayton.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3056—Granting a pension to Samuel S. Callihan.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3057—Granting a pension to Nancy J. Clark.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3058—Granting a pension to Robert Campbell.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3059—Granting a pension to Harry Cook.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3060—Granting a pension to Mary C. Bartlebaugh.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3061—Granting pensions to Zelia Barker, Eva G. Barker, Stellia Barker, Gertrude Barker, Dora Barker, Edna Barker, and Annie W. Barker.
Neely; Committee on Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3062—Granting a pension to Sarah M. J. Bertram.
Neely; Committee on Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3063—Granting a pension to Joseph E. Blackwell.
Neely; Committee on Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3064—Granting a pension to Sarah K. Arnett.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3065—Granting a pension to Charles Anderson.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3066—Granting a pension to Horace Y. Andrews.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3067—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Householder.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3068—For the relief of Arthur D. Moore.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Military Affairs, 223.

H. R. 3069—Granting a pension to Isaac N. Troutman.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3070—Granting an increase of pension to Ann E. McGrew.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3071—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Pohlman.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3072—Granting a pension to Sarah C. Armstrong.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3073—Granting a pension to Elizabeth G. Young.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 223.

H. R. 3074—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Frank S. Bowker.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Claims, 223.

H. R. 3075—To prohibit the employment of any person who is not a citizen of the United States as radio operator or telegrapher on any vessel of the United States engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, and to establish the age of radio operators.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 272.

H. R. 3076—To amend section 8 of the act approved June 26, 1906, entitled "An act for the protection and regulation of the fisheries of Alaska."
Mr. Nolan; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 272.

H. R. 3077—To provide for old-age pensions.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Pensions, 272.

H. R. 3078—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the lading or unlading of vessels at night, the preliminary entry of vessels, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 13, 1911.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Ways and Means, 272.

H. R. 3079—To provide for the establishment of a division of civil training in the Bureau of Education.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Education, 273.

H. R. 3080—To commission acting assistant or contract surgeons of the United States Army who have served in the Army for a period of at least three months to be first lieutenants in the United States Medical Reserve Corps, and to add to the Medical Corps of the Army in case of necessity.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3081—For the erection of new buildings for the Golden Gate Life-Saving Station at San Francisco, Calif.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 273.

H. R. 3082—To make further provision for the organization of native troops in the Philippine Islands.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3083—To provide for the admission into soldiers' and sailors' homes of persons who have served in the Army or the Navy of the United States.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3084—Providing for the discharge of sailors and marines who enlisted since Apr. 7, 1917, and before Nov. 11, 1918.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Naval Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3085—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the trustees of the Carnegie Free Library, of Beaver Falls, Beaver County, Pa., one small cannon or machine gun.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3086—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Charleroi, county of Washington, State of Pennsylvania, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3087—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Beaver Falls, county of Beaver, State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3088—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of New Brighton, county of Beaver, State of Pensylvania, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3089—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of New Castle, county of Lawrence, State of Pensylvania, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3090—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Volant, county of Lawrence, State of Pennsylvania, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3091—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of McDonald, county of Washington, State of Pensylvania, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3092—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of West Middletown, county of Washington, State of Pennsylvania, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3093—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Broadalbin, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3094—To increase the limit of cost of the public building at Paris, Tex.
Mr. Black; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 273.

H. R. 3095—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and cannon balls, to the village of Loudonville, Ohio.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3096—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Buffalo, N. Y., three German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3097—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the village of Marilla, State of New York.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3098—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the village of Elma, State of New York.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3099—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the village of Clarence, State of New York.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3100—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Lancaster, N. Y., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3101—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Depew, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3102—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Williamsville, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3103—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Akron, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3104—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Alden, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3105—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Greenville, county of Muhlenberg, State of Kentucky, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3106—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Bowling Green, county of Warren, State of Kentucky, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3107—To correct the military record and provide for the granting of pensions to survivors of certain battalions of Kentucky Militia.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 273.

H. R. 3108—To regulate the sale of unstemmed leaf tobacco in the hand.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Ways and Means, 273.

H. R. 3109—For the benefit of railway postal clerks.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 273.

H. R. 3110—Establishing the Mammoth Cave National Park.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Appropriations, 273.—Reference changed to Committee on the Public Lands, 577.

H. R. 3111—For the erection of a public building at Russellville, Logan County, Ky.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 273.

H. R. 3112—For the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Easton, Md.
Mr. Andrews of Maryland; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 273.

H. R. 3113—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Snow Hill, Md., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Andrews of Maryland; Committee of Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3114—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Salisbury, Md., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Andrews of Maryland; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3115—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Princess Anne, Md., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Andrews of Maryland; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3116—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Elkton, Md., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Andrews of Maryland; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3117—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Easton, Md., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Andrews of Maryland; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3118—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Denton, Md., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Andrews of Maryland; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3119—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Chestertown, Md., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Andrews of Maryland; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3120—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Centerville, Md., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Andrews of Maryland; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3121—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cambridge, Md., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Andrews of Maryland; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3122—To provide for the equitable distribution of captured war devices and trophies to the States and Territories of the United States and to the District of Columbia.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3123—To provide for the erection of a public building at Coraopolis, Pa.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 273.

H. R. 3124—To provide for the erecttion of a public building at Duquesne, Pa.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 273.

H. R. 3125—Increasing the limit of cost of a Federal building at McKees Rocks, Pa.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 273.

H. R. 3126—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Elsberry, Mo., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Military Affairs, 273.

H. R. 3127—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Mexico, Mo., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Military Affairs, 274.

H. R. 3128—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Bowling Green, Mo., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Military Affairs, 274.

H. R. 3129—Providing for the raising of the Government dike opposite Clarksville, Mo.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 274.

H. R. 3130—For the erection of a public building at Medford, Mass.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 274.

H. R. 3131—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Wakefield, Mass.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 274.

H. R. 3132—For the purchase of a site for and the erection of a post-office building at Great Barrington, Mass.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 274.

H. R. 3133—For the purchase of a site for and the erection of a post-office building at Adams, Mass.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 274.

H. R. 3134—For the erection of a public post-office building at De Funiak Springs, Fla.
Mr. Smithwick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 274.

H. R. 3135—Increasing the limit of cost for a Federal building at Apalachicola, Fla.
Mr. Smithwick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 274.

H. R. 3136—To amend section 4 of the act to regulate commerce, passed Feb. 4, 1887, and subsequent amendments thereof.
Mr. Webster; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 274.

H. R. 3137—To authorize the payment of certain taxes to Stevens and Ferry Counties, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.
Mr. Webster; Committee on Indian Affairs, 274.

H. R. 3138—To create an additional judge in the southern district of Florida.
Mr. Drane; Committee on the Judiciary, 274.

H. R. 3139—Providing for the marking and protection of the battle field known as Dade's Massacre, in Sumter County, Fla., and for the erection of a monument thereon.
Mr. Drane; Committee on the Library, 274.

H. R. 3140—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Sheffield, Ala.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 274.

H. R. 3141—To increase the limit of cost of public building at Decatur, Ala.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 274.

H. R. 3142—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Athens, Ala.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 274.

H. R. 3143—To provide for further educational facilities by requiring the War Department to loan certain machine tools and scientific instruments not in use for Government purposes to trade and technical schools and universities, and for other purposes.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Military Affairs, 274.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 64), 1716.—Debated and passed House, 4866–4868.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 4953.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 221), 5936.—Amended and passed Senate, 7317.—House disagrees to Senate amendment and asks for a conference, 7445.—Senate insists on its amendment and agrees to conference, 7505.—Conference appointed, 7445, 7505.—Conference report submitted and agreed to in Senate, 8114.—Conference report (H. Rept. 458) agreed to in House, 8263–8264.—Examined and signed, 8409, 8412, 8900.—Presented to the President, 8544.—Approved [Public, No. 91], 8821.

H. R. 3144—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Wilkesville, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 274.

H. R. 3145—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Spencer, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Military Affairs, 274.

H. R. 3146—To establish a Workers' Home Board for the purpose of making loans to workers with which to build or buy their homes.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Banking and Currency, 274.

H. R. 3147—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Spruce Pine, in the State of North Carolina, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriages and suitable complement of projectiles.
Mr. Webb; Committee on Military Affairs, 274.

H. R. 3148—To provide for a site and public building at Clearwater, Fla.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 274.

H. R. 3149—For the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lehlbach; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 274.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 120), 2665.

H. R. 3150—Extending the benefits of the $60 bonus provided under title 14, section 1406, of an act entitled "An act to provide revenue, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 24, 1919, to certain soldiers, sailors, and marines.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 274.

H. R. 3151—To construct and equip a lighthouse depot for the eighth lighthouse district at New Orleans, La., or vicinity.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 274.

H. R. 3152—For the erection of a post-office building at Monte Vista, Colo.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 274.

H. R. 3153—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cisco, in the county of Eastland, in the State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Military Affairs, 274.

H. R. 3154—Regulating the salaries of Army field clerks, and for other purposes.
Mr. Siegel; Committee on Military Affairs, 274.

H. R. 3155—Further extending the time for the repayment of certain Spanish War revenue taxes erroneously collected.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Claims, 274.

H. R. 3156—To provide employment and rural homes for those who have served with the military and naval forces through the reclamation of lands to be known as the "National Soldier Settlement Act."
Mr. Tillman; Committee on the Public Lands, 274.

H. R. 3157—Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.
Mr. Haugen, from Committee on Agriculture (H. Rept. 8), 265, 274.—Debated, 279–290, 290–305, 353–363, 364–376, 521–545, 577–609.—Amended and passed House, 638, 639.—Referred to Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 673.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 16), 1132.—Debated, 1154–1156, 1158–1172, 1178, 1179, 1207–1216, 1223, 1230, 1277–1286.—Amended and passed Senate, 1286.—Senate asks for a conference, 1286.—House agrees to conference, 1458, 1459.—Conference appointed, 1286, 1459.—Conference report made in the House (H. Rept. 70), 1725, 1776.—Conference report made in the Senate, 1818.—Debated and agreed to in Senate, 1818–1822.—Conference report debated in House, 1826–1840.—House asks for further conference, 1840.—Conference appointed, 1840.—Senate concurs in House amendment to conference report, 1865.—Examined and signed, 2102, 2047.—Presented to the President, 2200.—Vetoed by the President, 2492.—Failed to pass over President's veto, 2551–2552.

H. R. 3158—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building thereon at Bishop, Calif.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 274.

H. R. 3159—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Holtville, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Military Affairs, 274.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 260); passed Senate, 6779.

H. R. 3160—To amend an act providing for the erection of a public building at Syracuse, N. Y., and for other purposes.
Mr. Magee; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 274.

H. R. 3161—For the erection of a public building in the city of Everett, in the State of Massachusetts.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 274.

H. R. 3162—For the erection of a public building in the city of Malden, in the State of Massachusetts.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 274.

H. R. 3163—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Malden, in the State of Massachusetts, one Germany cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Military Affairs, 274.

H. R. 3164—To regulate pawnbrokers and their business in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on the District of Columbia, 274.

H. R. 3165—To provide for appointment to places under the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on the District of Columbia, 274.

H. R. 3166—For equipment and maintenance allowance for carriers on rural free delivery routes, and for other purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 274.

H. R. 3167—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Blytheville, Ark.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 274.

H. R. 3168—Authorizing the establishment of rural routes in the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 274.

H. R. 3169—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and of acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture."
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Agriculture, 274.

H. R. 3170—To authorize the payment of 50 per cent of the proceeds arising from the sale of timber from the national forest reserves in the State of Arkansas to the promotion of agriculture, domestic economy, animal husbandry, and dairying within the State of Arkansas, and for other purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on the Public Lands, 274.

H. R. 3171—To amend the practice and procedure in Federal courts, and for other purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on the Judiciary, 274.—Reported back (H. Rept. 195), 3462.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 4431–4438.

H. R. 3172—To make eligible for appointment ex-soldiers of the Union and Confederate Armies, and for other purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 274.

H. R. 3173—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Wynne, Ark.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 274.

H. R. 3174—To increase the salary of the clerk of the district attorney for the eastern district of Arkansas.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on the Judiciary, 275.

H. R. 3175—Authorizing local drainage districts to drain certain public lands in the State of Arkansas, counties of Mississippi and Poinsett, and subjecting said lands to taxation.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on the Public Lands, 275.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 174), 3358.—Debated and passed House, 3958–3962.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands, 4059.

H. R. 3176—To provide for a site and public building at Fort Myers, Fla.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 275.

H. R. 3177—To provide for a site and public building at Plant City, Fla.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 275.

H. R. 3178—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Throop College of Technology, Pasadena, Calif., one captured German aeroplane for scientific purposes.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Military Affairs, 275.

H. R. 3179—To further regulate interstate and foreign commerce by prohibiting interstate transportation of the products of convict labor, and for other purposes.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Labor, 275.

H. R. 3180—Providing for a refund to certain officers in the Naval Reserve Corps by the Department of the Navy.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Naval Affairs, 275.

H. R. 3181—To authorize the purchase of a site and the erection, completion, and equipping of a Federal building at Fort Wayne, Ind.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 275.

H. R. 3182—To create a Federal power commission and to define its powers and duties, to provide for the improvement of navigation, for the development of water power, for the use of lands of the United States in relation thereto, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Water Power, 275.

H. R. 3183—To create a Federal power commission and to define its powers and duties, to provide for the improvement of navigation, for the development of water power, for the use of lands of the United States in relation thereto, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Water Power, 275.

H. R. 3184—To create a Federal power commission and to define its powers and duties, to provide for the improvement of navigation, for the development of water power, for the use of lands of the United States in relation thereto, and for other purposes.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Water Power, 275.—Reported back (H. Rept. 61), 1716.—Debated, 1931–1943, 2018–2040, 2131–2135, 2136–2139, 2220–2226, 2235–2243, 2246–2251, 8892–8894.—Amended and passed House, 2262.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 2272.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 180), 5286.

H. R. 3185—Granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Linn.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3186—Granting a pension to Arthur Gross.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3187—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Evans.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3188—Granting a pension to Ruth Davis.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3189—Granting a pension to Margrett Mabery.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3190—Granting a pension to Thomas W. Breckenridge.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3191—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel P. Beck.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3192—Granting an increase of pension to James W. Sparks.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3193—Granting an increase of pension to William R. Boren.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3194—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob McKnight.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3195—Granting an increase of pension to John M. Thorn.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3196—Granting an increase of pension to Horace B. Morgan.
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H. R. 3197—Granting an increase of pension to John Small.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3198—For the relief of Henry P. Grant, of Phillips County, Ark.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Claims, 275.

H. R. 3199—To remove the charge of desertion from the name of George W. Smith.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Military Affairs, 275.

H. R. 3200—To appoint Lieut. Commander Richard Drace White a commander on the active list of the United States Navy.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Naval Affairs, 275.

H. R. 3201—For the relief of E. F. Mathews.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on War Claims, 275.

H. R. 3202—Granting an increase of pension to Annie Dougherty.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3203—Granting an increase of pension to Augustus W. Connor.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3204—Granting a pension to Florence G. Tuttle.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3205—Granting an increase of pension to Wilhelmine Gaebler.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3206—Granting a pension to Margaret A. Gilmore.
Mr. Coady; Committee on Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3207—For the relief of William Sennhenn and Borris M. Spector.
Mr. Coady; Committee on Claims, 275.

H. R. 3208—Granting a pension to Robert G. Phinney.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3209—For the relief of W. H. Overocker.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Claims, 275.

H. R. 3210—For the relief of Joseph A. Prat.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Claims, 275.—Reported back (H. Rept. 237), 4005.

H. R. 3211—For the relief of Emma J. Spear.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Claims, 275.—Reported back (H. Rept. 202), 3546.

H. R. 3212—For the relief of legal representative of George E. Payne, deceased.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on War Claims, 275.—Reported back (H. Rept. 460), 8265.

H. R. 3213—For the relief of George M. Leahy, receiver of the New Orleans Mechanics' Society of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on War Claims, 275.

H. R. 3214—For the relief of the legal representatives of Lapene & Ferré.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on War Claims, 275.

H. R. 3215—For the relief of I. C. Johnson, jr.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Naval Affairs, 275.

H. R. 3216—For the relief of the heirs of Isabella Ann Fluker.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on War Claims, 275.

H. R. 3217—For the relief of Celeste Doussan Bisset.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Naval Affairs, 275.

H. R. 3218—Granting a pension to Henry Rudolph.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3219—Granting a pension to James A. Coyne.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3220—Granting a pension to Widow Emma Golden.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3221—Granting a pension to Elmer Wagar.
Mr. Gandy; Committee on Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3222—Granting a pension to Maurice Leahy.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3223—Granting a pension to William A. Collins.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3224—Granting a pension to Martin Tahaney.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3225—Granting a pension to James R. Phillips.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 275.

H. R. 3226—Granting a pension to Harry Scott.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 275.

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Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 276.

H. R. 3228—For the relief of Jacob Ehla, alias Jacob Eby, alias John Ihle.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 276.

H. R. 3229—To correct the military record of Algernon N. Smith.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 276.

H. R. 3230—To correct the military record of Charles Traugott.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Military Affairs, 276.

H. R. 3231—For the relief of Belle Rush.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on War Claims, 276.

H. R. 3232—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Walker.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3233—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Bagley.
Mr. Hull of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3234—For the relief of the Buffalo River Zinc Mining Co.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Claims, 276.

H. R. 3235—Authorizing the President to appoint D. G. Barr a second lieutenant in the Regular Army.
Mr. McDuffie; Committee on Military Affairs, 276.

H. R. 3236—Granting a pension to Henrietta I. Machenheimer.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3237—Granting a pension to Emma Lee Moore.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3238—Authorizing the President of the United States to restore to the active list Daniel Moriarty, chief boatswain, United States Navy, retired.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Naval Affairs, 276.

H. R. 3239—Granting a pension to Katie Noblitt.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3240—Granting a pension to Maxwell Gray.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3241—Granting a pension to John H. Simmons.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3242—Granting a pension to Robert F. Tietz.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3243—Granting a pension to Charles A. Lyon.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3244—Granting a pension to John Haight.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3245—Granting an increase of pension to John McMahon.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3246—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Leahy.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3247—Granting an increase of pension to Jerome McWethy.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3248—Granting an increase of pension to Arthur Patterson.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3249—For the relief of the minor nephews of Owen F. Solomon, first lieutenant, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on War Claims, 276.

H. R. 3250—For the relief of James Ross.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Naval Affairs, 276.

H. R. 3251—For the relief of George F. Stedman.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Naval Affairs, 276.

H. R. 3252—For the relief of Patrick McNamee.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Naval Affairs, 276.

H. R. 3253—For the relief of David Walker.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Military Affairs, 276.

H. R. 3254—For the relief of Horatio S. Turrell, alias Horatio Seaward.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Military Affairs, 276.

H. R. 3255—For the relief of Jasper J. Henry.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Military Affairs, 276.

H. R. 3256—For the relief of Thomas Ford.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Military Affairs, 276.

H. R. 3257—For the relief of Mary Curtin, widow of Michael Curtin.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Military Affairs, 276.

H. R. 3258—For the relief of Julius Jonas.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Claims, 276.—Reported back (H. Rept. 155), 3210.—Debated, 7830–7831.—Passed House, 7839.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 7866.

H. R. 3259—For the relief of T. L. Love, surviving partner of Robert Love & Son.
Mr. Pou; Committee on War Claims, 276.

H. R. 3260—Granting an increase of pension to Marvin Waldorph.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3261—Granting a pension to Eva L. Woollacott.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3262—Granting a pension to Margaret Phillips.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3263—Granting an increase of pension to Hugh L. Dicus.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3264—Granting an increase of pension to Francis Cortois.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3265—To relieve the estate of Thomas H. Hall, deceased, late postmaster at Panacea, Fla., and the bondsmen of said Thomas H. Hall of the payment of money alleged to have been misappropriated by a clerk in said office.
Mr. Smithwick; Committee on Claims, 276.

H. R. 3266—Granting a pension to Ulysus G. Hunt.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3267—Granting a pension to Henry T. Kinkade.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3268—Granting a pension to Filen Whalin.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3269—Granting an increase of pension to George C. Hazeltine.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3270—Granting an increase of pension to Carolina M. Anthony.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3271—Granting a pension to George Milams.
Mr. Webb; Committee on Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3272—Granting a pension to Thomas C. Nation.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3273—Granting an increase of pension to William Burgess.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 276.

H. R. 3274—In the promotion of the general welfare to provide capital for the development by land colonization of the agricultural resources of the Nation, providing certain privileges to soldier settlers, and creating a national colonization board.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Banking and Currency, 305.

H. R. 3275—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Gardner, in the State of Massachusetts.
Mr. Paige; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 305.

H. R. 3276—To increase the limit of cost of public building at Leominster, Mass.
Mr. Paige; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 305.

H. R. 3277—To increase the limit of cost of public building at Southbridge, Mass.
Mr. Paige; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 305.

H. R. 3278—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Clinton, in the State of Massachusetts.
Mr. Paige; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 305.

H. R. 3279—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Menasha, Wis.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 305.

H. R. 3280—To provide for the erection of an addition to the Federal building in the city of Oshkosh, county of Winnebago, and State of Wisconsin
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 305.

H. R. 3281—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Two Rivers, Wis.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 305.

H. R. 3282—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Richmond, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 305.

H. R. 3283—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Sheffield, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 305.

H. R. 3284—Providing for the reimbursement of the diplomatic and consular officers and agents of the United States of America in the countries recently at war, or in the war area, for the loss of personal belongings or other losses incurred consequent to war conditions.
Mr. Griffin; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 305.

H. R. 3285—Providing for the erection and completion of a public building in the borough of the Bronx, New York City, in the State of New York.
Mr. Griffin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 305.

H. R. 3286—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of the Bronx New York City, two German cannons or fieldpieces of artillery, to be used for decorative purposes.
Mr. Griffin; Committee on Military Affairs, 305.

H. R. 3287—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Portland, Tenn., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hull of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 305.

H. R. 3288—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Gallatin, Tenn., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hull of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3289—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Jamestown, Tenn., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hull of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3290—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Hartsville, Tenn., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hull of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3291—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Carthage, Tenn., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hull of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3292—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Pottsville, State of Pennsylvania, and for the sale of the present post-office site and building thereon.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 306.

H. R. 3293—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Shenandoah, Pa.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 306.

H. R. 3294—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Gordon in the county of Schuylkill, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3295—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Ringtown, Schuylkill County, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3296—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Heglns, county of Schuylkill, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3297—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Coaldale, county of Schuylkill, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3298—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of McAdoo, Schuylkill County, State of Pennsylvania, a German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3299—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Forest City, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3300—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Pocahontas, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3301—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Emmetsburg, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3302—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Estherville, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3303—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Garner, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3304—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Rockwell City, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3305—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Boone, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3306—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Webster City, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3307—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Algona, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3308—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fort Dodge, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3309—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Humboldt, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3310—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Jefferson, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3311—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Denison, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3312—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Manning, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3313—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Lake Mills, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3314—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Carroll, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3315—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Elkhorn, Douglas County, Nebr., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and ammunition for same.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3316—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Bennington, Douglas County, Nebr., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and ammunition for same.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3317—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Springfield, Sarpy County, Nebr., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and ammunition for same.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3318—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Valley, Nebr., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and ammunition for same.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3319—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Arlington, Washington County, Nebr., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and ammunition for same.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3320—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Papillion, Sarpy County, Nebr., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and ammunition for same.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3321—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Blair, Washington County, Nebr., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and ammunition for same.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3322—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Omaha, Douglas County, Nebr., two captured German cannons of fieldpieces, with carriages and ammunition for same.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3323—To repeal the law known as the daylight-saving law.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 306.

H. R. 3324—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Bellevue, Sarpy County, Nebr., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and ammunition for same.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3325—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Millard, Douglas County, Nebr., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and ammunition for same.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3326—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the villiage of Waterloo, Douglas County, Nebr., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and ammunition for same.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3327—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Gretna, Sarpy County, Nebr., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and ammunition for same.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3328—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Herman, Washington County, Nebr., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and ammunition for same.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3329—To extend the time of the Hudson River Connecting Railroad Corporation for the completion of its bridge across the Hudson River, in the State of New York.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Comerce, 306.

H. R. 3330—To grant rank to the Army Nurse Corps, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3331—To reimburse surviving Civil War prisoners.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 306.

H. R. 3332—To amend an act entitled "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 6, 1917.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 306.

H. R. 3333—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Savannah, Mo.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 306.

H. R. 3334—Donating a captured cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Valparaiso, Porter County, Ind.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 306.

H. R. 3335—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Conway, Ark., two captured German cannons or fieldpieces, with carriages, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3336—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish to the city of Louisville, Ky., three German cannons, with carriages and shells.
Mr. Ogden; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3337—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Pleasantville, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3338—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate a cannon or some other fieldpiece to the El Paso High School, El Paso, State of Texas.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3339—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Antwerp, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3340—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Latty, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3341—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Grover Hill, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3342—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Florida, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3343—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Malinta, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3344—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of New Bavaria, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3345—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of West Hope, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3346—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of McClure, Ohio, on cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3347—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Liberty Center, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3348—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Deshler, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3349—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Hamler, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3350—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Holgate, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3351—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Elgin, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3352—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Venedocia, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3353—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Ohio City, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3354—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Cavett, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3355—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Scott, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3356—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Rimer, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3357—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Ney, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3358—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Middlepoint, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3359—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Convoy, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3360—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Willshire, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3361—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Ottoville, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3362—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Columbus Grove, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3363—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Kalida, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3364—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Continental, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3365—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Gilboa, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3366—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Glandorf, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3367—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Alvordton, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3368—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Eden, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3369—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Blakeslee, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3370—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of West Unity, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3371—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Stryker, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3372—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Pioneer, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3373—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Edgerton, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3374—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Montpelier, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3375—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Broughton, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3376—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Oakwood, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3377—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Melrose, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3378—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Haviland, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3379—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Cecil, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3380—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Payne, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3381—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Rushmore, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3382—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Evansport, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3383—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Sherwood, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3384—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Hicksville, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3385—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Swanton, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3386—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Metamora, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3387—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Lyons, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3388—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Delta, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3389—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Archbold, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 307.

H. R. 3390—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Belmore, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3391—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Dupont, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3392—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Miller City, Ohio., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3393—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of West Leipsic, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3394—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Cloverdale, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3395—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Pandora, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3396—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Leipsic, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3397—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Delphos, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3398—For the erection of a public building at Russellville, Logan County, Ky.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 308.

H. R. 3399—For the erection of a public building at Franklin, Simpson County, Ky.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 308.

H. R. 3400—For the purchase of a site for and the erection of a post-office building at Quincy, Fla.
Mr. Smithwich; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 308.

H. R. 3401—Increasing the limit of cost for a Federal building at Marianna, Fla.
Mr. Smithwick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 308.

H. R. 3402—To regulate appointments and promotions in the municipal government of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on the District of Columbia, 308.

H. R. 3403—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Amherst, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3404—To provide for the salaries of a minister and consuls to the Republic of Ireland.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3405—To establish and maintain military training colleges in the several States of the Union, in Alaska, and in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3406—Providing for a site and public building for post office and other Federal purposes at Boston, Mass.
Mr. Gallivan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 308.

H. R. 3407—To provide for the enlargement, extension, and remodeling of the Federal building at Boston, Mass.
Mr. Gallivan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 308.

H. R. 3408—To provide for the construction of an additional House Office Building.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 308.

H. R. 3409—For an extension to the post-office building at Terre Haute, in the State of Indiana.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 308.

H. R. 3410—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Salamanca, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with accompaniments.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3411—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Olean, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with accompaniments.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3412—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Dunkirk, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with accompaniments.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3413—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Jamestown, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with accompaniments.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3414—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Belmont, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with accompaniments.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3415—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Franklinville, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with accompaniments.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3416—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Wellsville, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with accompaniments.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3417—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Cattaraugus, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with accompaniments.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3418—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Cuba, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with accompaniments.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3419—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Randolph, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with accompaniments.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3420—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Stockton, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with accompaniments.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3421—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Brocton, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with accompaniments.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3422—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Sheridan, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with accompaniments.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3423—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Cherry Creek, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with accompaniments.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3424—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Forestville, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with accompaniments.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3425—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Silver Creek, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with accompaniments.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3426—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Falconer, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with accompaniments.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3427—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Sherman, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with accompaniments.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3428—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Ripley, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with accompaniments.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3429—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Westfield, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with accompaniments.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3430—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the board of commissioners of Audubon Park, New Orleans, La., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3431—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Hahnville, La., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3432—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Lutcher, La., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3433—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Gretna, La., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3434—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Convent, La., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3435—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cameron, Clinton County, Mo., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3436—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bethany, Harrison County, Mo., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3437—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Richmond, Ray County, Mo., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3438—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Maysville, Dekalb County, Mo., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3439—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Liberty, Clay County, Mo., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3440—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Plattsburg, Clinton County, Mo., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3441—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Albany, Gentry County, Mo., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 308.

H. R. 3442—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Princeton, Mercer County, Mo., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 309.

H. R. 3443—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Gallatin, Daviess County, Mo., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 309.

H. R. 3444—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Grant City, Worth County, Mo., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 309.

H. R. 3445—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Kingston, Caldwell County, Mo., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 309.

H. R. 3446—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Stanberry, Gentry County, Mo., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 309.

H. R. 3447—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Carrollton, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Military Affairs, 309.

H. R. 3448—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Mount Sterling, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Military Affairs, 309.

H. R. 3449—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Winchester, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Military Affairs, 309.

H. R. 3450—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Roodhouse, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Military Affairs, 309.

H. R. 3451—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of White Hall, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Military Affairs, 309.

H. R. 3452—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Franklin, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Military Affairs, 309.

H. R. 3453—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Barry, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Military Affairs, 309.

H. R. 3454—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Jerseyville, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Military Affairs, 309.

H. R. 3455—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Pittsfield, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Military Affairs, 309.

H. R. 3456—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Hardin, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Military Affairs, 309.

H. R. 3457—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Murrayville, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Military Affairs, 309.

H. R. 3458—To prohibit intoxicating beverages and to regulate the production and use of other alcoholic liquors.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 309.

H. R. 3459—To amend an act approved Nov. 21, 1918, entitled "An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the purposes of the act entitled 'An act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products, and for other purposes,'" and also an act entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved Aug. 10, 1917.
Mr. Gard; Committee on the Judiciary, 309.

H. R. 3460—To amend an act approved Nov. 21, 1918, entitled "An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the purposes of the act entitled 'An act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products, and for other purposes,'" and also an act entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved Aug. 10, 1917.
Mr. Steele; Committee on the Judiciary, 309.

H. R. 3461—To prohibit the liquor traffic and to provide for the enforcement of such prohibition and the war prohibition act.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on the Judiciary, 309.

H. R. 3462—To repeal sections 35 to 49, inclusive, of the act of June 13, 1898, concerning mixed flour, as amended by the act of Mar. 2, 1901, and as further amended by the act of Apr. 12, 1902, and for other purposes.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Ways and Means, 309.

H. R. 3463—To provide for a site for a public building at White Hall, Ill.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 309.

H. R. 3464—To provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Carrollton, Ill.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 309.

H. R. 3465—To provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Havana, Ill.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 309.

H. R. 3466—Making appropriation for the construction and equipment of a light vessel for The Passes at the entrances to the Mississippi River, La.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Appropriations, 309.

H. R. 3467—Making appropriation for the construction and equipment of a lighthouse depot for the eighth lighthouse district at New Orleans, La., or vicinity.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Appropriations, 309.

H. R. 3468—To establish a branch soldiers' home at or near St. Cloud, Osceola County, Fla.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Appropriations, 309.

H. R. 3469—To authorize the commitment of convicted persons to State penal farm.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on the Judiciary, 309.

H. R. 3470—For the repeal of the daylight-saving law.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 309.

H. R. 3471—For erecting a suitable memorial to Nathan Hale.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on the Library, 309.

H. R. 3472—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at the city of Richmond, in the State of Missouri.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 309.

H. R. 3473—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at the city of Cameron, in the State of Missouri.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 309.

H. R. 3474—To repeal the literacy test.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 309.

H. R. 3475—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to cause survey to be made of the Colorado River, with a view to controlling the flood waters of said stream, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Flood Control, 309.

H. R. 3476—To incorporate the American Field of Honor Association.
Mr. Fess; Committee on the District of Columbia, 309.

H. R. 3477—To provide employment and rural homes for those who have served with the military and naval forces through the reclamation of lands, to be known as the national soldier settlement act.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on the Public Lands, 309.

H. R. 3478—Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and prior fiscal years, and for other purposes.
Mr. Good; Committee on Appropriations, 309.—Reported back (H. Rept. 11), 363.—Debated, 402, 427.—Amended and passed House, 427.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 501.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 11), 779.—Debated, 898, 899–915.—Amended and passed Senate, 915.—House asks for a conference, 976.—Senate agrees to conference, 964.—Conference appointed, 977, 995.—Conference report made in the House (H. Rept. 44), 1127.—Conference report made in the Senate and agreed to, 1152.—Senate asks for further conference, 1153.—Conference appointed, 1153.—Conference report debated in House, 1231–1256.—House agrees to further conference, 1394.—Second conference report made in Senate and agreed to, 2074.—Second conference report made in House (H. Rept. 97), 2233, 2234, 2253.—House concurs in Senate amendment, 2253, 2260.—Examined and signed, 2199, 2262.—Presented to the President, 2278.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 5], 2491.

H. R. 3479—To regulate dealing in leaf tobacco.
Mr. Barkley; Committee on Ways and Means, 309.

H. R. 3480—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Forrest, State of Mississippi, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Military Affairs, 309.

H. R. 3481—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Harrison, State of Mississippi, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Military Affairs, 309.

H. R. 3482—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Covington, State of Mississippi, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Military Affairs, 309.

H. R. 3483—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Greene, State of Mississippi, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Military Affairs, 309.

H. R. 3484—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Perry, State of Mississippi, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Military Affairs, 309.

H. R. 3485—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Jones, State of Mississippi, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Military Affairs, 309.

H. R. 3486—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Wayne, State of Mississippi, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Military Affairs, 310.

H. R. 3487—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Mariposa, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 310.

H. R. 3488—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Quincy, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 310.

H. R. 3489—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Placerville, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 310.

H. R. 3490—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Grass Valley, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 310.

H. R. 3491—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Nevada City, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 310.

H. R. 3492—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Yreka, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 310.

H. R. 3493—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Auburn, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 310.

H. R. 3494—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sonora, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 310.

H. R. 3495—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of San Andreas, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 310.

H. R. 3496—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Jackson, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 310.

H. R. 3497—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Susanville, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 310.

H. R. 3498—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Red Bluff, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 310.

H. R. 3499—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Redding, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 310.

H. R. 3500—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city or Westwood, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 310.

H. R. 3501—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Alturas, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 310.

H. R. 3502—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cottonwood, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 310.

H. R. 3503—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Brane.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3504—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Hyland.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 1857.

H. R. 3505—Granting a pension to Rhoda Button.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3506—Granting a pension to Fred F. Bennett.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 7719.

H. R. 3507—Granting a pension to Archibald T. Lea.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3508—Granting a pension to Baxter Hogan.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3509—Granting a pension to Abbie M. J. Brown.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3510—Granting an increase of pension to Lucinda Wilson.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3511—Granting a pension to Linda Whetsel.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3512—Granting an increase of pension to Soren V. Kalsem.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3513—Granting an increase of pension to Walter W. Bell.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3514—Granting a pension to Gustave Stellar.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3515—Granting a pension to Wesley Cox Adkins.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3516—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of William B. Stanford.
Mr. Helvering; Committee on Military Affairs, 311.

H. R. 3517—Granting a pension to Mary Fisk.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3518—For the relief of John Sachs.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Military Affairs, 311.

H. R. 3519—For the relief of David C. McGee.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on War Claims, 311.

H. R. 3520—Granting an increase of pension to Lora Milliken.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3521—For the relief of Catherine Grace.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Claims, 311.

H. R. 3522—For the relief of Lemuel Stokes.
Mr. Moores of Indiana; Committee on War Claims, 311.

H. R. 3523—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Weeks.
Mr. Parker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3524—Granting a pension to Jane McMahon.
Mr. Parker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3525—Granting a pension to Jennie Tann.
Mr. Parker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3526—Granting a pension to Jane Cory.
Mr. Parker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3527—Granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Brayton.
Mr. Parker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3528—For the relief of the Southern States Lumber Co.
Mr. Smithwick; Committee on Claims, 311.

H. R. 3529—Granting a pension to Edna G. Costlow.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Pensions, 311.

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H. R. 3534—Granting a pension to Mary C. Halloway.
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Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3536—Granting a pension to Nancy C. Saylor.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3537—Granting a pension to Nancy Herrald.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3538—Granting a pension to Nancy A. Littleton.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

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Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3540—Granting an increase of pension to Michael Dial.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3541—Granting an increase of pension to Ezekiel Bogard.
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Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

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Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3550—Granting an increase of pension to George D. Lottridge.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3551—Granting an increase of pension to James Orr.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3552—Granting an increase of pension to Jesse Palmatier.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3553—Granting an increase of pension to James E. Reed.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3554—Granting an increase of pension to Rudolph Hiller.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 1857.

H. R. 3555—To correct the military record of William H. Minnick.
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H. R. 3656—Granting a pension to Lewis H. Palmer.
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H. R. 3557—Granting a pension to Sarah Amerine.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Pensions, 311.

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Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3559—Granting a pension to Mary E. Little.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3560—Granting a pension to Mary J. Bowen.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3561—To correct military record of Thornton Jackson.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 311.

H. R. 3562—For the relief of James McD. Hays.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 311.

H. R. 3563—For the relief of John W. Baker.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 311.

H. R. 3564—For the relief of George W. Woodall.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Claims, 311.

H. R. 3565—Granting an increase of pension to James E. Cline.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3566—Granting an increase of pension to Eli E. Hann.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3567—Granting an increase of pension to Ambrose S. Uselman.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3568—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred Woodrum.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3569—Granting an increase of pension to Zalman Ruddell.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3570—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Lang.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 3571—Granting an increase of pension to John Trimble.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3572—Granting an increase of pension to James R. Beaty.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3573—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Brock.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3574—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Thorneburgh.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3575—Granting an increase of pension to Jefferson C. Garrigus.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3576—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Kurtz.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3577—Granting an increase of pension to Noah Taylor.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3578—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Kester.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3579—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Carter.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3580—Granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Lee.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3581—Granting an increase of pension to James F. Dickey.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 311.

H. R. 3582—Granting a pension to Clem S. Kirkham.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 312.

H. R. 3583—Granting a pension to Zora Hockman.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 312.

H. R. 3584—Granting a pension to Melissa J. Winburn.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 312.

H. R. 3585—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Hamilton.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 312.

H. R. 3586—Granting a pension to Martin L. Stokesberry.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 312.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3292.

H. R. 3587—Granting a pension to Patrick Lehan.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 312.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 1943.

H. R. 3588—Granting a pension to Joseph W. Camp.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 312.

H. R. 3589—Granting a pension to Jennie Ridgley.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 312.

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Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 312.

H. R. 3591—Granting a pension to Mary St. Clair.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 312.

H. R. 3592—Granting a pension to David Phillips, alias Charles Gray.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 312.

H. R. 3593—Granting a pension to Lizzie Wilkins.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 312.

H. R. 3594—For the relief of John H. Kidd.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 312.

H. R. 3595—For the relief of Edward S. Farrow.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 312.

H. R. 3596—For the relief of David J. Alley.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Claims, 312.

H. R. 3597—Granting a pension to William O. Peck.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Pensions, 312.

H. R. 3598—Granting a pension to Henry L. Fitzhugh.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Pensions, 312.

H. R. 3599—Granting a pension to Pleasant D. Cooper.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Pensions, 312.

H. R. 3600—Granting a pension to Howard M. Blankenship.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Pensions, 312.

H. R. 3601—Granting a pension to Jesse Courtney.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Pensions, 312.

H. R. 3602—Granting a pension to Hiram P. Sloan.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Pensions, 312.

H. R. 3603—Granting an increase of pension to Clarence A. Yancey.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 312.

H. R. 3604—Granting a pension to H. H. Broce.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 312.

H. R. 3605—Granting an increase of pension to William McQueen.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 312.

H. R. 3606—Granting a pension to James Shortell.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Pensions, 312.

H. R. 3607—Granting an increase of pension to Frank M. Cottrell.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Pensions, 312.

H. R. 3608—Granting a pension to Nathan L. Smith.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 312.

H. R. 3609—Granting an increase of pension to Amos Graham.
Mr. Walters; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 312.

H. R. 3610—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Frank Cooper.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Military Affairs, 312.

H. R. 3611—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Micheal Gillespie, alias Micheal Harrington.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Military Affairs, 312.

H. R. 3612—For the relief of Philippine Scouts.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 377.

H. R. 3613—To provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of the negro soldiers and sailors who fought in the wars of our country.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on the Library, 377.

H. R. 3614—To control floods on the James River in the States of North Dakota and South Dakota.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Flood Control, 377.

H. R. 3615—To regulate the height, area, and use of buildings in the District of Columbia and to create a zoning commission, and for other purposes.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on the District of Columbia, 377.

H. R. 3616—To repeal the daylight-saving law.
Mr. Young of North Dakota; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 377.

H. R. 3617—For the protection, regulation, and conservation of the fisheries of Alaska, and for other purposes.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 377.

H. R. 3618—To protect and conserve the halibut fisheries of the Pacific Ocean, to establish closed seasons in halibut fishing in certain waters thereof, and to restrict the landing of halibut in the United States of America and the Territory of Alaska during the closed seasons established.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 377.

H. R. 3619—To amend section 13 of an act entitled "An act to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States; to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion, and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereto; and to promote safety at sea," approved Mar. 4, 1915.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 377.

H. R. 3620—To authorize the Commissioner of Navigation to change the names of vessels.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 378.—Reported back (H. Rept. 352), 6364.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 6583.—Reported back (S. Rept. 299), 8114.

H. R. 3621—To establish load lines for certain vessels.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 378.—Reported back (H. Rept. 377), 6922.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 6955–6970.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 6988.—Reported back (S. Rept. 282), 7737.—Recommitted to the Committee on Commerce, 8117.

H. R. 3622—To amend the act approved September 8, 1916, chapter 470, Statutes at Large, Sixty-fourth Congress, relating to pensions.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 378.

H. R. 3623—To provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States.
Mr. Wheeler; Committee on Ways and Means, 378.

H. R. 3624—Incorporating patrol drivers into the Metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Wheeler; Committee on the District of Columbia, 378.—Reported back (H. Rept. 50), 1537.—Debated, 1685–1688.—Amended and passed House, 1714.—Referred to Senate Committee on District of Columbia, 1726.

H. R. 3625—Providing for the erection of a public building at the village of Bath, N. Y.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 378.

H. R. 3626—To remodel, repair, and enlarge the post-office building at the city of Ithaca, N. Y.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 378.

H. R. 3627—Providing for the extension and enlargement of the post office and court building at Monroe, La.
Mr. Wilson of Louisiana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 378.

H. R. 3628—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to cities and towns in Louisiana German cannons, fieldpieces, etc.
Mr. Wilson of Louisiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3629—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Monroe, Green County, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Monahan of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3630—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Madison, Dane County, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Monahan of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3631—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Dodgeville, Iowa County, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Monahan of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3632—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Richland Center, Richland County, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Monahan of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3633—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Monahan of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3634—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lancaster, Grant County, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Monahan of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3635—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Darlington, Lafayette County, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Monahan of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3636—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Union, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3637—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the town of Oneida, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3638—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the town of Lenoir City, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3639—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the town of Coal Creek, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3640—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the town of Rockwood, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3641—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the town of Harriman, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3642—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Roane, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3643—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Campbell, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3644—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Blount, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3645—Donating a German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Hambden, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3646—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the town of Jefferson City, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3647—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Loudon, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3648—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Jefferson, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3649—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Knox, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3650—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Anderson, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3651—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Scott, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3652—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the town of Jellico, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 378.

H. R. 3653—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to sell the present public building and site in the city of Clarksburg, W. Va., and purchase a new site and erect thereon a new public building in said city.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 378.

H. R. 3654—To authorize the governor of the Territory of Hawaii to acquire privately owned lands and rights of way within the boundaries of the Hawaii National Park.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on the Territories, 378.—Reported back (H. Rept. 139), 2977.—Passed House, 7996–7997.—Referred to Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, 8056.

H. R. 3655—To provide for the erection of a public building at McGehee, Ark.
Mr. Taylor of Arkansas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 378.

H. R. 3656—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Georgetown, Del.
Mr. Layton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 378.

H. R. 3657—To amend the act of Congress approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat., 869), for the enlargement, extension, remodeling, rebuilding, reconstruction, or improvement of the Federal building at Alexandria, La., to provide for the demolition of the present building and the construction upon the site thereof of a new building at a cost not exceeding $375,000.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Public Bouldings and Grounds, 378.

H. R. 3658—Providing for the employment by the United States Government of discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines who were in the service during a period in which the United States was engaged in war, and prescribing the preference to be extended them in filling clerical and other vacancies.
Mr. Jones of Texas; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 378.

H. R. 3659—Providing for a site and public building for a post office at Tennille, Ga.
Mr. Vinson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 378.

H. R. 3660—To construct a public building for a post office at the city of Sandersville, Ga.
Mr. Vinson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 378.

H. R. 3661—Providing for a site and public building for a post office at Sparta, Ga.
Mr. Vinson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 378.

H. R. 3662—To construct a public building for a post office at the city of Thomson, Ga.
Mr. Vinson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 378.

H. R. 3663—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Milledgeville, Ga., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Vinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3664—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate one cannon or fieldpiece to the city of Warrenton, Ga.
Mr. Vinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3665—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Gibson, Ga., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Vinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3666—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Harlem, Ga., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Vinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3667—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lincolnton, Ga., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Vinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3668—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sparta, Ga., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Vinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3669—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate one cannon or fieldpiece to the city of Irwinton, Ga.
Mr. Vinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3670—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate one cannon or fieldpiece to the city of Louisville, Ga.
Mr. Vinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3671—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate one cannon or fieldpiece to the city of Crawfordville, Ga.
Mr. Vinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3672—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate one cannon or fieldpiece to the city of Sandersville, Ga.
Mr. Vinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3673—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate one cannon or fieldpiece to the city of Augusta, Ga.
Mr. Vinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3674—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Thomson, Ga., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Vinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3675—To prohibit exportation of rum and other intoxicants to Africa, and for other purposes.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on the Judiciary, 379.

H. R. 3676—To acquire a site and erect a building thereon at Springfield, Mass.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 379.

H. R. 3677—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Northampton, Hampshire County, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3678—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of South Hadley, Hampshire County, State of Massachusetts, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3679—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Turners Falls, Franklin County, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3680—To amend the act of Congress of Feb. 17, 1911, entitled "An act providing for the purchase or erection, within certain limits of cost, of embassy, legation, and consular buildings abroad."
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3681—To provide for the promotion of certain officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3682—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Bloomingdale, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3683—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Newton, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3684—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Hackettstown, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3685—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Wortendyke, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3686—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Lodi, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3687—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Belvidere, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3688—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Blairstown, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3689—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Carlstadt, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3690—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of East Rutherford, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3691—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Englewood, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3692—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Hackensack, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3693—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3694—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the township of Hohokus, in the county of Bergen, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3695—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Leonia, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3696—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Oakland, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3697—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Park Ridge, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3698—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Phillipsburg, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3699—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Ridgefield Park, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3700—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Woodridge, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3701—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Ridgewood, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3702—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Rutherford, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3703—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Sussex, Sussex County, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3704—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Washington, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3705—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Midland Park, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3706—Amending the Articles of War.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.—Reported back (H. Rept. 406), 7402.—Laid on the table, 7974, 7980. (See S. 1373.)

H. R. 3707—Authorizing the enlistment of non-English speaking citizens and aliens.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.—Reported back (H. Rept. 423), 7614.

H. R. 3708—To provide for the disposition of the proceeds of sales of abandoned and useless military reservations.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3709—Providing for the relief of retired enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, who served in the military service during the Civil War.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3710—To provide for the erection of a public building at Benton, Ark.
Mr. Taylor of Arkansas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 379.

H. R. 3711—To provide for the erection of a public building at Malvern, Ark.
Mr. Taylor of Arkansas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 379.

H. R. 3712—To provide for the erection of a public building at Monticello, Ark.
Mr. Taylor of Arkansas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 379.

H. R. 3713—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Belleville, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McGlennon; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3714—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Jersey City, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McGlennon; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3715—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Nutley, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McGlennon; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3716—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Newark, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McGlennon; Committee on Military Affairs, 379.

H. R. 3717—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Kearny, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McGlennon; Committee on Military Affairs, 380.

H. R. 3718—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bayonne, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
McGlennon; Committee on Military Affairs, 380.

H. R. 3719—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of East Newark, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McGlennon; Committee on Military Affairs, 380.

H. R. 3720—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Harrison, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McGlennon; Committee on Military Affairs, 380.

H. R. 3721—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of New Braunfels, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Military Affairs, 380.

H. R. 3722—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sinton, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Military Affairs, 380.

H. R. 3723—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Blanco, Tex., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Military Affairs, 380.

H. R. 3724—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to provide hospital and sanatorium facilities for discharged sick and disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines.
Mr. Jones of Texas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 380.

H. R. 3725—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at New Lexington, Perry County, Ohio.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 380.

H. R. 3726—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Circleville, Pickaway County, Ohio.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 380.

H. R. 3727—To repeal section 3 of the act entitled "An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States."
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 380.

H. R. 3728—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Edgard, La., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Military Affairs, 380.

H. R. 3729—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Tulane University, of New Orleans, La., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Military Affairs, 380.

H. R. 3730—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Loyola University, of New Orleans, La., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Military Affairs, 380.

H. R. 3731—For the purchase of a site for and the erection of a post-office building at Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. Morin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 380.

H. R. 3732—Exempting honorably discharged service men from payment of the income tax to an amount not exceeding $5,000.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Ways and Means, 380.

H. R. 3733—For the erection of a public building at Central City, Muhlenberg County, Ky.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 380.

H. R. 3734—To provide revenue for the Government and to establish and maintain the manufacture of optical glassware in the United States.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Ways and Means, 380.

H. R. 3735—To provide revenue for the Government and to establish and maintain the manufacture of chemical glassware in the United States.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Ways and Means, 380.

H. R. 3736—To transfer the Public Health Service from the Department of the Treasury to the Department of the Interior.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 380.

H. R. 3737—To transfer certain bureaus from the Department of the Treasury to the departments named.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 380.

H. R. 3738—To provide for an auditor general to act on behalf of Congress, and for other purposes.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, 380.

H. R. 3739—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Millbrook, N. Y., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Military Affairs, 380.

H. R. 3740—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Bangall, N. Y., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Military Affairs, 380.

H. R. 3741—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Warwick, N. Y., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Military Affairs, 380.

H. R. 3742—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the State Museum, Washington Headquarters, Newburgh, N. Y., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Military Affairs, 380.

H. R. 3743—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Highland Falls, N. Y., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Military Affairs, 380.

H. R. 3744—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Port Jervis, N. Y., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Military Affairs, 380.

H. R. 3745—To reimburse the governors of States and Territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise, organize, and supply and equip armed forces of the United States in the existing war with Germany and its allies and to protect citizens of the United States in Mexico and on the Mexican border.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 380.

H. R. 3746—To declare certain alien children naturalized citizens of the United States.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 380.

H. R. 3747—Granting to the State of Minnesota certain public lands.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Public Lands, 380.

H. R. 3748—Authorizing the erection of a public building at Marshall, Minn.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 380.

H. R. 3749—To authorize the erection of a public building at Litchfield, Minn.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 380.

H. R. 3750—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the town of Atglen, Pa., a captured cannon or fieldpiece and suitable outfit of cannon balls.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Military Affairs, 380.

H. R. 3751—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the city of Chester, Pa., captured cannons or fieldpieces and suitable outfit of cannon balls.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Military Affairs, 380.

H. R. 3752—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., a captured cannon or fieldpiece and suitable outfit of cannon balls.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Military Affairs, 380.

H. R. 3753—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the Media Local Armory Board, Media, Pa., a captured cannon or fieldpiece and suitable outfit of cannon balls.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Military Affairs, 380.

H. R. 3754—To amend sections 8 and 21 of the copyright act approved Mar. 4, 1909.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Patents, 380.—Reported back (H. Rept. 79), 1943.—Debated, 2689, 2690, 3051, 3070–3073.—Amended and passed House, 3073.—Referred to Senate Committee on Patents, 3083.

H. R. 3755—For the erection of a Federal building at Winnfield, La.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 380.

H. R. 3756—To amend the war-risk insurance act.
Mr. Rayburn; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 380.

H. R. 3757—To correct the military record of the officers and enlisted men of the Enrolled Missouri Militia and all other militia organizations of the State of Missouri that cooperated with the military forces of the United States in suppressing the War of the Rebellion.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 380.

H. R. 3758—To reimburse J. B. Patterson, postmaster of Lacon, Morgan County, Ala., for certain postage stamps stolen.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Claims, 381.

H. R. 3759—Granting an increase of pension to Henry N. Tippett.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3760—Granting an increase of pension to Willard D. Dennison.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3761—For the relief of William Crawford.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Military Affairs, 381.

H. R. 3762—For the relief of Thomas Curneen, alias Thomas Curtis.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Military Affairs, 381.

H. R. 3763—Granting a pension to Alice A. Parratt Garner.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3764—Granting a pension to George A. Springet.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3765—Granting a pension to Charles F. Rich.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3766—Granting a pension to Andy Skaats.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3767—Granting a pension to James H. Swallum.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3768—Granting a pension to Helen M. Warren.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3769—For the relief of George D. Jones.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 381.

H. R. 3770—For the relief of George W. Bard.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 381.

H. R. 3771—For the relief of Cyrus Kennedy.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 381.

H. R. 3772—For the relief of John H. Smith, alias Henry H. Smith.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 381.

H. R. 3773—For the relief of John W. Yocum.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 381.

H. R. 3774—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Nale.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3775—Granting an increase of pension to Edward H. Harpster.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3776—Granting an increase of pension to William Francis.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3777—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel Gossert.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3778—Granting an increase of pension to Abraham Bouder.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3779—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Hood.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3780—Granting a pension to Mary E. Roland.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3781—Granting a pension to Laura D. Bricker.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3782—Granting a pension to Clarence W. Durr.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3783—Granting a pension to Frank Robertson.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3784—Granting a pension to Laura Wachtel.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3785—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Daub.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3786—Granting an increase of pension to Fannie H. Smith.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3787—Granting a pension to William Thornton Parker.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3788—Granting a pension to Esmeralda C. Adams.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3789—Granting an increase of pension to William C. Bowen.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3790—Granting a pension to John Bleiweiss.
Mr. Haskell; Committee on Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3791—To pay the heirs of Lewis J. Blair, late lieutenant colonel of the Eighty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, amount found due him by the Court of Claims.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on War Claims, 381.—Reported back (H. Rept. 379), 7287.

H. R. 3792—Granting a pension to Henriette Borgstadt.
Mr. Hull of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3793—For the relief of Levi L. Conright.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Military Affairs, 381.

H. R. 3794—For the relief of Patrick Savage.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Naval Affairs, 381.

H. R. 3795—For the relief of Daniel W. Hand.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 381.

H. R. 3796—Granting an increase of pension to James Gagan, alias James Dillon.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3797—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis Hyde.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3798—Granting an increase of pension to Charlotte Mayer.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3799—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Wynn.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3800—Granting an increase of pension to William Kochn.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 381.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 1943.

H. R. 3801—Granting an increase of pension to Albert P. Jackson.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3802—Granting an increase of pension to Mathew Kerwin.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 381.

H. R. 3803—Granting a pension to Eliza J. St. Clair.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 381.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 1857.

H. R. 3804—For the relief of Edward Johnston.
Mr. McGlennon; Committee on Military Affairs, 381.

H. R. 3805—Granting an increase of pension to Austin Daugherty.
Mr. Moores of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3806—Granting a pension to Katharine Schellschmidt.
Mr. Moores of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3807—Granting an honorable discharge to James H. Davis.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 382.

H. R. 3808—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of George W. Johnson.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Military Affairs, 382.

H. R. 3809—Granting a pension to Mary Jane Chamberlain.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3810—Granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Price.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3811—Granting an increase of pension to James T. Bell.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3812—Granting an increase of pension to James Andell.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3813—Granting an increase of pension to John Purkaple.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3814—Granting an increase of pension to Amanda L. Sevier.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3815—Granting an increase of pension to John Read.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3816—Granting an increase of pension to John Reynolds.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3817—Granting an increase of pension to John T. Temple.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3818—Granting an increase of pension to David Lemon.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3819—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Barnes.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3820—Granting a pension to Abigail Butts.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 2906.

H. R. 3821—Granting a pension to Margia Alice Raines.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3822—Granting a pension to William S. Harrell, alias James Strawther.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3823—Granting a pension to Henry Gass.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3824—Granting a pension to Amanda Martin.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3825—Granting a pension to Ida L. Clark.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3826—Granting a pension to Hannah Lovell.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3827—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Hall.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3828—Granting an increase of pension to Louisa H. Highley.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3829—Granting an increase of pension to Stephen D. Compton.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3830—Granting a pension to Wesley A. Taylor.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3831—Granting a pension to Peter R. Sines.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3832—Granting a pension to Harvey Stultz.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3833—Granting a pension to David Wolf.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3834—Granting a pension to Eliza Greten.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3835—Granting a pension to William Vorhees.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3836—Granting a pension to Myron E. Stowe.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3837—Granting a pension to John Spangler.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3838—Granting a pension to Francis B. Burgoon.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3839—Granting a pension to R. D. McManigal.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3840—Granting a pension to William Purcell.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3841—Granting a pension to William B. Hendricks.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3842—Granting a pension to William J. Ross.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3843—Granting an increase of pension to Edward F. Duke.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3844—For the relief of Della James.
Mr. Vinson; Committee on Claims, 388.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 55), 1631.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 3163, 3164.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 3222.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 234), 6172.—Debated, 7318, 7319, 7873–7875.—Passed Senate, 7875.—House concurs in Senate amendment, 8080.—Examined and signed, 8177, 8178.—Presented to the President, 8308.—Approved [Private, No. 68], 8821.

H. R. 3845—Granting an increase of pension to Leonard P. Kehrmeyer.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3846—Granting a pension to Agnes O'Brien.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3847—Granting an increase of pension to Bennett M. Tracy.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3848—Granting a pension to Samuel S. Daniell.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3849—Granting a pension to Francis M. Phares.
Mr. Wheeler; Committee on Pensions, 382.

H. R. 3850—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate captured German cannon to the city of Holden, Mo.
Mr. Dickinson of Missouri; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3851—To provide for the erection of a Federal building at Glasgow, Mont., and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 427.

H. R. 3852—To provide a method for disposing of intoxicating liquors now or hereafter in the possession of United States court officials.
Mr. Webb; Committee on the Judiciary, 427.

H. R. 3853—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of St. Joe, Dekalb County, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3854—For the repeal of the daylight-saving law.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 427.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 42), 1097.—Debated, 1304–1336, 1569, 1570, 1718–1722, 1723, 1727, 1818, 3857.—Amended and passed House, 1336.—Referred to Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, 1371.—Reported back, 3296.—Debated, 3424, 3491, 3492, 3504–3510.—Passed Senate, 3510.—Examined and signed, 3617, 3662.—Presented to the President, 3701.—Vetoed by the President, 3980.—Passed House over President's veto, 3980–3982.—Passed Senate over President's veto [Public, No. 40], 4008–4009.

H. R. 3855—To provide a division of tuberculosis in, and an advisory council for, the United States Public Health Service, and for other purposes.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 427.

H. R. 3856—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Russellville, county of Logan, State of Kentucky, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3857—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Glasgow, county of Barren, State of Kentucky, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3858—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Franklin, county of Simpson, State of Kentucky, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3859—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Lamar, State of Mississippi, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3860—Donating a German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Marion, State of Mississippi, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3861—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Jackson, State of Mississippi, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3862—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the soldiers' home at Beauvoir, Harrison County, State of Mississippi, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3863—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Hancock, State of Mississippi, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3864—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Simpson, State of Mississippi, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3865—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Lawrence, State of Mississippi, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3866—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of George, State of Mississippi, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3867—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Stone, State of Mississippi, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3868—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Jefferson Davis, State of Mississippi, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3869—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the county of Pearl River, State of Mississippi, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3870—To provide for the erection of a public building at Cloquet, Minn.
Mr. Carss; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 427.

H. R. 3871—Providing one captured German cannon for the town of Brookville, county of Franklin, State of Indiana, as a memorial to the soldiers, sailors, and marines of Franklin County, Ind., who participated in the World War.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3872—Providing one captured German cannon for the city of Newcastle, county of Henry, State of Indiana, as a memorial to the soldiers, sailors, and marines of Henry County, Ind., who participated in the World War.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3873—Providing one captured German cannon for the city of Greenfield, county of Hancock, State of Indiana, as a memorial to the soldiers, sailors, and marines of Hancock County, Ind., who participated in the World War.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3874—Providing one captured German cannon for the city of Connersville, county of Fayette, State of Indiana, as a memorial to the soldiers, sailors, and marines of Fayette County, Ind., who participated in the World War.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3875—Providing one captured German cannon for the town of Liberty, county of Union, State of Indiana, as a memorial to the soldiers, sailors, and marines of Union County, Ind., who participated in the World War.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3876—Providing one captured German cannon for the city of Richmond, county of Wayne, State of Indiana, as a memorial to the soldiers, sailors, and marines of Wayne County, Ind., who participated in the World War.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3877—Providing one captured German cannon for the city of Rushville, county of Rush, State of Indiana, as a memorial to the soldiers, sailors, and marines of Rush County, Ind., who participated in the World War.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3878—Providing one captured German cannon for the city of Shelbyville, county of Shelby, State of Indiana, as a memorial to the soldiers, sailors, and marines of Shelby County, Ind., who participated in the World War.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3879—Providing one captured German cannon for the town of Knightstown, county of Henry, State of Indiana, as a memorial to the soldiers, sailors, and marines of Knightstown, Ind., who participated in the World War.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Military Affairs, 427.

H. R. 3880—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the town of Lafollette, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3881—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Downieville, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3882—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Angels Camp, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3883—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cedarville, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3884—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Adin, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3885—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Weaverville, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3886—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Anderson, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3887—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Dunsmuir, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3888—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lincoln, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3889—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Roseville, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3890—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Colfax, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3891—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Portola, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3892—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Jamestown, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3893—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Corning, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3894—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Greenville, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3895—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Markleeville, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3896—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sutter Creek, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3897—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey a right of way to the District of Columbia.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on the District of Columbia, 428.

H. R. 3898—Authorizing the grant of a right of way through reservation No. 13 in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on the District of Columbia, 428.

H. R. 3899—Making an appropriation for the erection of a bridge over the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on the District of Columbia, 428.

H. R. 3900—Amending section 985 of the Code of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on the District of Columbia, 428.

H. R. 3901—Making an appropriation for the erection of a bridge from South Capitol Street to Poplar Point, in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on the District of Columbia, 428.

H. R. 3902—Making an appropriation for the opening and grading of Fifth Sterling Avenue, in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on Appropriations, 428.

H. R. 3903—To amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico," approved May 11, 1912, and for other purposes.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 428.

H. R. 3904—To amend an act entitled "An act to establish in the War Department and in the Navy Department, respectively, a roll, designated as 'the Army and Navy medal of honor roll,' and for other purposes," approved Apr. 27, 1916.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3905—Authorizing payment to certain Red Lake Indians, out of Chippewa Indian funds, for garden plats surrendered for school-farm use.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Indian Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3906—To enlarge and extend the post-office building at St. Cloud, Minn.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 428.

H. R. 3907—Making an appropriation for the extension of Massachusetts Avenue, in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on the District of Columbia, 428.

H. R. 3908—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of New Port Richey, Fla., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3909—To provide for the erection of a Federal building at Lewistown, Mont., and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 428.

H. R. 3910—To establish a fish-cultural station in New Mexico.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 428.

H. R. 3911—To provide for the registration and Americanization of aliens.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 428.

H. R. 3912—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the counties of Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima, State of Washington, six German cannons or fieldpieces each, for distribution by the boards of county commissioners.
Mr. Summers of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3913—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the counties of Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, and Klickitat, State of Washington, three German cannons or fieldpieces each, for distribution by the boards of county commissioners.
Mr. Summers of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3914—To amend the act of Mar. 19, 1918, entitled "An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States."
Mr. Platt; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 428.

H. R. 3915—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Neponset, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece and shells.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3916—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Ladd, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece and shells.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3917—To donate one captured cannon or fieldpiece to the city of Franklin, Tenn.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3918—For the permanent appointment as commissioned officers of certain noncommissioned officers who were called to active service under temporary commissions as officers between the dates of Apr. 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, and for other purposes.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Military Affairs, 428.

H. R. 3919—For the erection of a public building at Lufkin, Tex.
Mr. Box; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 428.

H. R. 3920—To increase the limit of cost for the Federal building and site at Orange, Tex.
Mr. Box; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 428.

H. R. 3921—For the purchase of a site and erection of a public building at Phillipsburg, N. J.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 428.

H. R. 3922—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 8 of an act entitled 'An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes,'" approved Mar. 3, 1913.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 428.

H. R. 3923—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Westerly, R. I., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Stiness; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3924—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate one German cannon each to the cities of Ocala, Fernandina, Starke, Bronson, Macclenny, Lake City, Live Oak, Madison, Mayo, Jasper, Perry, Monticello, and Gainesville, all in the State of Florida.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3925—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the University of Florida two German cannons.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3926—Authorizing the donation of German cannons to the city of Dalton, Ga.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3927—Authorizing the donation of German cannons to the city of Calhoun, Ga.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3928—Authorizing the donation of German cannons to the city of Trenton, Ga.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3929—Authorizing the donation of German cannon to the city of Cedartown, Ga.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3930—Authorizing the donation of German cannons to the city of Dallas, Ga.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3931—Authorizing the donation of German cannons to the city of Buchanan, Ga.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3932—Authorizing the donation of German cannons to the city of Rome, Ga.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3933—Authorizing the donation of German cannons to the city of Summerville, Ga.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3934—Authorizing the donation of German cannon to the city of Marietta, Ga.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3935—Authorizing the donation of German cannons to the city of Chatsworth, Ga.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3936—Authorizing the donation of German cannons to the city of Cartersville, Ga.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3937—Authorizing the donation of German cannons to the city of Ringgold, Ga.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3938—Authorizing the donation of German cannons to the city of La Fayette, Ga.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3939—Authorizing the donation of a Civil War cannon to the city of Menlo, Ga.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3940—Authorizing the donation of one cannon or fieldpiece to the city of Cusseta, Ga.
Mr. Wright; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3941—Authorizing the donation of one cannon or fieldpiece to the city of Bowdon, Ga.
Mr. Wright; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3942—Authorizing the donation of one cannon or fieldpiece to the city of Franklin, Ga.
Mr. Wright; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3943—Authorizing the donation of one cannon or fieldpiece to the city of Buena Vista, Ga.
Mr. Wright; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3944—Authorizing the donation of one cannon or fieldpiece to the city of Hamilton, Ga.
Mr. Wright; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3945—Authorizing the donation of one cannon or fieldpiece to the city of Greenville, Ga.
Mr. Wright; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3946—Authorizing the donation of one cannon or fieldpiece to the city of Talbottom, Ga.
Mr. Wright; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3947—Authorizing the donation of one cannon or fieldpiece to the city of Carrollton, Ga.
Mr. Wright; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3948—Authorizing the donation of one cannon or fieldpiece to the city of Newnan, Ga.
Mr. Wright; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3949—Authorizing the donation of one cannon or fieldpiece to the city of Lagrange, Ga.
Mr. Wright; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3950—Authorizing the donation of a German cannon or fieldpiece to the city of Columbus, Ga.
Mr. Wright; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3951—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Chillicothe, Ohio, one German cannon, fieldpiece, and other trophies of war.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3952—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Logan, Ohio, one German cannon, fieldpiece, and other trophies of the war.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3953—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lancaster, Ohio, one German cannon, fieldpiece, and other trophies of the war.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3954—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of New Lexington, Ohio, one German cannon, fieldpiece, and other trophies of war.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3955—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Circleville, Ohio, one German cannon, fieldpiece, and other trophies of war.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3956—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Loveland, Ohio, one captured German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Longworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3957—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Florence, Ala., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3958—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Moulton, Ala., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniment.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3959—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Athens, Ala., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3960—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Decatur, Ala., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniment.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3961—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Scottsboro, Ala., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3962—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bridgeport, Ala., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniment.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3963—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hartselle, Ala., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniment.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3964—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Stevenson, Ala., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3965—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sheffield, Ala., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3966—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Albany, Ala., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3967—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Tuscumbia, Ala., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3968—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Huntsville, Ala., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Military Affairs, 429.

H. R. 3969—To extend the provisions of the pension act of May 11, 1912, to the officers and enlisted men of all State militia and other State organizations that rendered service to the Union cause during the Civil War for a period of 90 days or more, and providing pensions for their widows, minor children, and dependent parents, and for other purposes.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 429.

H. R. 3970—To provide for the enlargement of the public building at Cumberland, Md.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 430.

H. R. 3971—To increase the limit of cost and provide for the reconstruction of the Federal building at Hagerstown, Md.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 430.

H. R. 3972—Granting a pension to John L. Race.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 3973—For the relief of the Longini Mexican Hat Co., of San Antonio, Tex.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Claims, 430.

H. R. 3974—For the relief of Lena Garagnon.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Claims, 430

H. R. 3975—Granting an increase of pension to Sidney S. Canter.
Mr. Booher; Committtee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 3976—Granting a pension to Louisa Donnelly.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Pensions, 430.

H. R. 3977—For the relief of the legal representatives of Donnelly & Egan, deceased.
Mr. Darrow; Committee on War Claims, 430.

H. R. 3978—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Leeper.
Mr. Dickinson of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 3979—Granting a pension to Cynthia L. Anthony.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 3980—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph N. Wilson.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 3981—Granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Dunham.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 3982—Granting an increase of pension to Harry Olstot.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 3983—For the relief of Emma Pierce.
Mr. Hadley; Committee on Claims, 430.

H. R. 3984—For the relief of Thomas Bayton and Bertha M. Hartt.
Mr. Hadley; Committee on Claims, 430.—Reported back (H. Rept. 455), 8177.

H. R. 3985—For the relief of the estate of Juan Martinez y Sanchez.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on Claims, 430.

H. R. 3986—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint Albert C. Read and John H. Towers commanders in the permanent establishment of the Navy, and Patrick N. L. Bellinger lieutenant commander in the permanent establishment of the Navy.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Naval Affairs, 430.

H. R. 3987—To provide for the payment to Mrs. Mary Esther Fisher Benoit of insurance money of Alphonse V. Benoit.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 430.

H. R. 3988—Granting a pension to Hannah Barrett.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 3989—Granting an increase of pension to George Sharp.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 3990—Granting compensation to Charles Fortier.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 430.

H. R. 3991—Granting a pension to Emil J. Olsen.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Pensions, 430.

H. R. 3992—Granting a pension to Richard M. Van Dervort.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Pensions, 430.

H. R. 3993—Granting a pension to Charles Dueber.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Pensions, 430.

H. R. 3994—Granting an increase of pension to Wilson B. George.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 3995—Granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Green.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 3996—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Hook.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Pensions, 430.

H. R. 3997—Granting a pension to Annie K. Squier.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 3998—Granting a pension to W. W. Treadway.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 430.

H. R. 3999—For the payment of certain soldiers' claims for back pay growing out of service in the Army of the United States, as reported by the Court of Claims.
Mr. Langley; Committee on War Claims, 430.

H. R. 4000—Granting a pension to George McFoster.
Mr. Longworth; Committee on Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4001—Granting an increase of pension to Harry Weinheimer.
Mr. Longworth; Committee on Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4002—For the relief of Edward J. Sharp.
Mr. Longworth; Committee on Claims, 430.

H. R. 4003—Granting a pension to Catherine Hartless.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4004—Granting a pension to Richard McNeely.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4005—Granting a pension to Minerva E. Layman.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4006—Granting a pension to Alsinda Johnston.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4007—Granting a pension to Joseph Miley.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4008—Granting a pension to George H. Smith.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4009—Granting a pension to Anna Hall Richmond.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4010—Granting a pension to A. S. Radford.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4011—Granting a pension to Charles H. Payne.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4012—Granting a pension to Alfred Rivers.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4013—Granting a pension to Hugh T. Roberts.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4014—Granting a pension to George R. Robinson.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4015—Granting a pension to John E. Schilling.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4016—Granting a pension to Howard Shaver.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4017—Granting a pension to Lloyd Shaver.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4018—Granting a pension to Michael Mulvey.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4019—Granting a pension to Brent S. Jones.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 430.

H. R. 4020—Granting a pension to Mathias Kennedy.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4021—Granting a pension to Miller Kincaid.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4022—Granting a pension to Francis A. Keelan.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4023—Granting an increase of pension to James H. McGill.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4024—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. McCafferty.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4025—Granting an increase of pension to John C. McKinney.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4026—Granting an increase of pension to Beckwith A. McNemar.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4027—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Linn.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4028—Granting an increase of pension to Jesse B. Jemison.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4029—Granting an increase of pension to Marian A. Jaques.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4030—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Lazier.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4031—Granting an increase of pension to Seymour Norman.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4032—Granting an increase of pension to James A. Mahaffey.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4033—Granting an increase of pension to Silas M. Starkey.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4034—Granting an increase of pension to Emanual B. Silcott.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4035—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin A. Reeder.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4036—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Roe.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4037—Granting an increase of pension to John Right.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4038—Granting an increase of pension to Oakley Randall.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4039—Granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Roper.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4040—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Oldfield.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4041—Granting an increase of pension to Frank Shaver.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4042—Granting a pension to Otho L. Peterson.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4043—To reimburse the California Shipbuilding Co. for its expenditures over the price named in the contract for the United States lighthouse tender Cedar.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Claims, 431.

H. R. 4044—Granting a pension to Joshua Griffith.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4045—For the relief of Wallace Thompson.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4046—Authorizing the issuance of patent to the Milk River Valley Gun Club.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on the Public Lands, 431.

H. R. 4047—Granting an increase of pension to Elijah H. Spencer.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4048—To reimburse Abbie J. Foster for safe destroyed by burglars.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Claims, 431.

H. R. 4049—To reimburse Lieut. Col. George D. Graham, dental surgeon, United States Army, for rent of quarters at Honolulu, Hawaii.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Claims, 431.

H. R. 4050—To reimburse Henry H. Stevenson for safe destroyed by burglars.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Claims, 431.

H. R. 4051—To reimburse the Farmers' Savings Bank of Brandon, Iowa, for currency destroyed by fire.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Claims, 431.

H. R. 4052—Granting an increase of pension to John L. Wheeler.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4053—Granting a pension to Louisa C. Coleman.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4054—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah F. Henry.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4055—Granting a pension to John E. Root.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4056—Granting a pension to Louise B. Rice.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4057—Making appropriation for payment of claims of John Sevier, sr., and John Sevier, jr., in accordance with report and findings of the Court of Claims as reported in House Documents Nos. 1302 and 131, under the provisions of the act approved Mar. 3, 1883, known as the Bowman Act.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Claims, 431.

H. R. 4058—Granting an increase of pension to Rufus F. Gibbs.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4059—Granting a pension to James C. Claxton.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4060—Granting a pension to Charles E. Redburn.
Mr. Wheeler; Committee on Pensions, 431.

H. R. 4061—To provide for departmental budget estimates, and for other purposes.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Ways and Means, 456.

H. R. 4062—To appropriate $500,000 to aid the Andrew Jackson Memorial Association in the erection of a monument at Nashville, Tenn., to commemorate the life, character, and services of Andrew Jackson.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee: Committee on the Library, 456.

H. R. 4063—To amend section 162 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on the Judiciary, 456.

H. R. 4064—To provide for the reduction of mileage to actual transportation expenses of Representatives and Senators.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Mileage, 456.

H. R. 4065—To locate, map, and mark field of battle fought near Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15 and 16, 1864; to construct driveways, etc., and make an appropriation for same.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 456.

H. R. 4066—To establish a fish hatchery and biological station in the sixth congressional district of the State of Tennessee.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 456.

H. R. 4067—To relieve Congress from the adjudication of private claims against the Government.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on the Judiciary, 456.

H. R. 4068—To authorize the appointment of Philippine Constabulary and Philippine Scout officers to the grades of captain and first and second lieutenants in the Army.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 456.

H. R. 4069—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Las Animas, Bent County, in the State of Colorado, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 456.

H. R. 4070—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Pueblo, Pueblo County, in the State of Colorado, two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 456.

H. R. 4071—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Saguache, Saguache County, in the State of Colorado, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 456.

H. R. 4072—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Trinidad, Las Animas County, in the State of Colorado, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 456.

H. R. 4073—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Eads, Kiowa County, in the State of Colorado, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 456.

H. R. 4074—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Springfield, Baca County, in the State of Colorado, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 456.

H. R. 4075—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Rocky Ford, Otero County, in the State of Colorado, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 456.

H. R. 4076—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Golden, Jefferson County, in the State of Colorado, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 456.

H. R. 4077—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Florence, Fremont County, in the State of Colorado, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 456.

H. R. 4078—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Lamar, Prowers County, in the State of Colorado, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 456.

H. R. 4079—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Walsenburg, Huerfano County, in the State of Colorado, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 456.

H. R. 4080—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Polk, State of Arkansas, to be placed in the courthouse grounds in the city of Mena, one German cannon or fieldpiece with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 456.

H. R. 4081—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Miller, State of Arkansas, to be placed in the courthouse grounds in the city of Texarkana, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4082—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the southern district of the county of Logan, State of Arkansas, to be placed in the courthouse grounds in the town of Booneville, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4083—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Crawford, State of Arkansas, to be placed in the courthouse grounds in the city of Van Buren, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4084—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Howard, State of Arkansas, to be placed in the courthouse grounds in the city of Nashville, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4085—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the northern district of the county of Logan, State of Arkansas, to be placed in the courthouse grounds in the town of Paris, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4086—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Scott, State of Arkansas, to be placed in the courthouse grounds in the town of Waldron, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4087—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Little River, State of Arkansas, to be placed in the courthouse grounds in the city of Ashdown, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4088—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Montgomery, State of Arkansas, to be placed in the courthouse grounds in the town of Mount Ida, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4089—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Fort Smith district of the county of Sebastian, State of Arkansas, to be placed in the courthouse grounds in the city of Fort Smith, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4090—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Greenwood district of the county of Sebastian, State of Arkansas, to be placed in the courthouse grounds in the town of Greenwood, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4091—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Pike, State of Arkansas, to be placed in the town of Murfreesboro, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4092—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Sevier, State of Arkansas, to be placed in the courthouse grounds in the city of De Queen, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4093—To amend an act approved Mar. 26, 1908, entitled "An act to provide for the repayment of certain commissions, excess payments, and purchase moneys paid under the public land laws."
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on the Public Lands, 457.

H. R. 4094—To provide employment and rural homes for those who have served with the military and naval forces through the reclamation of lands, to be known as the "National Soldier Farm Act."
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on the Public Lands, 457.

H. R. 4095—To authorize the Secretary of War to provide military instruction in the academies, colleges, and public high schools, furnish military equipment to same, and to detail officers as military instructors therein.
Mr. Harrison; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4096—To authorize the Secretary of War to grant the use of land and camp equipment to the United States Training Corps for Women, and to detail Army officers for service at recreational camps.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4097—Granting an honorable discharge to certain enlisted men of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Naval Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4098—Prescribing the rates of pay of the Navy and Coast Guard enlisted personnel.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Naval Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4099—Providing for the granting of honorable discharge to certain members of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Naval Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4100—To amend paragraph 220, schedule G of the tariff act of Oct. 3, 1913.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Ways and Means, 457.

H. R. 4101—To provide for the purchase of a site and erection of a public building at Pomona, Calif.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 457.

H. R. 4102—To provide for the erection of a public building at Long Beach, Calif.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 457.

H. R. 4103—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Newcastle, Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Flood; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4104—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Staunton, Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Flood; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4105—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Palmyra, Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Flood; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4106—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Buchanan, Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Flood; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4107—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. George Rogers Clark.
Mr. Flood; Committee on the Library, 457.

H. R. 4108—Providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Staunton, Va.
Mr. Flood; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 457.

H. R. 4109—For the control and regulation of the waters of Niagara River above the Falls, and for other purposes.
Mr. Flood; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4110—For the control and regulation of the use of boundary waters of the United States for power purposes, and for other purposes.
Mr. Flood; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4111—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Russellville, Ark., two captured German cannons or fieldpieces, with carriages, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4112—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Clarksville, Ark., two captured German cannons or fieldpieces, with carriages, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4113—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Alexandria, La., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4114—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to cities and towns in Louisiana German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4115—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lima, county of Allen, State of Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4116—To donate two captured cannons or fieldpieces to the city of Wapakoneta, Auglaize County, Ohio.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4117—To donate one captured cannon or fieldpiece to the village of Tippecanoe, Miami County, Ohio.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4118—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Anna, Shelby County, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4119—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Bradford, Miami County, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4120—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the village of Yorkshire, Darke County, Ohio.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4121—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the memorial commission of Fort Amanda, Allen County, Ohio, four German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Military Affairs, 457.

H. R. 4122—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new post-office building at Andover, Mass.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 457.

H. R. 4123—To protect citizens of the United States against lynching in default of protection by the States.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on the Judiciary, 458.

H. R. 4124—To establish marketing departments in agricultural colleges in the several States of the United States.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Agriculture, 458.

H. R. 4125—Appropriating $350,000 for the construction of dredge boats for dredging on the Arkansas River.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 458.

H. R. 4126—Appropriating $350,000 for the construction of dredge boats for dredging on the Arkansas River.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 458.

H. R. 4127—To provide for the improvement of navigation on the Arkansas River.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 458.

H. R. 4128—Providing for a survey of Arkansas River, Ark., with the view to making same navigable.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 458.

H. R. 4129—For the erection of a public building at Conway, Ark.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 458.

H. R. 4130—For the erection of a public building at Morrillton, Ark.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 458.

H. R. 4131—For the erection of a public building at Conway, Ark.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 458.

H. R. 4132—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Little Rock, Ark.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 458.

H. R. 4133—For the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Morrillton, Ark.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 458.

H. R. 4134—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Little Rock, Ark.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 458.

H. R. 4135—Granting an increase of pension to George W. West.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 458.

H. R. 4136—Granting an increase of pension to George M. Jacobs.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 458.

H. R. 4137—To compensate the Nashville Trust Co., of Nashville, Tenn., trustee under the will of E. W. Cole, deceased, for damages to a building situated on the corner of Union Street and Fourth Avenue north, in Nashville, Tenn., and known as the Cole Building, as a result of a blast in improving the channel of the Cumberland River by a United States Government boat on Monday, Aug. 13, 1912.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Claims, 458.

H. R. 4138—For the relief of Kinney, McLaughlin & Co.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Claims, 458.

H. R. 4139—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Brady, widow of Nathaniel E. Brady.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 458.

H. R. 4140—Granting a pension to Elsa Thompson.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 458.

H. R. 4141—Granting a pension to Harry Wynn.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 458.

H. R. 4142—Granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Robert.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 458.

H. R. 4143—Granting an increase of pension to Louis Sickenberger.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 458.

H. R. 4144—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah Jane Lush.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 458.

H. R. 4145—Granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Sidney E. Collins.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 458.

H. R. 4146—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint William H. Armstrong a captain in the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry of the United States Army.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Military Affairs, 458.

H. R. 4147—Granting a pension to Luther M. Southall.
Mr. Flood; Committee on Pensions, 458.

H. R. 4148—Granting an increase of pension to Braden E. Fox.
Mr. Flood; Committee on Pensions, 458.

H. R. 4149—Granting a pension to Harriet E. Brown.
Mr. Flood; Committee on Pensions, 458.

H. R. 4150—For the relief of Charles S. Fries.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Claims, 458.

H. R. 4151—For the relief of John P. Willard.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 458.

H. R. 4152—For the relief of J. C. Hendricks, administrator of the estate of Samuel Houston, deceased.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on War Claims, 458.

H. R. 4153—For the relief of Marion H. Henderson.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Claims, 458.

H. R. 4154—For the relief of James A. Frey.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Claims, 458.

H. R. 4155—For the relief of the heirs of N. N. Barmore, deceased.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on War Claims, 458.

H. R. 4156—For the relief of John Davis.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Naval Affairs, 458.

H. R. 4157—For the relief of Elizabeth Granger and Mary Granger, daughters of Dan B. Granger, deceased.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Claims, 458.

H. R. 4158—For the relief of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Arkansas.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on War Claims, 458.

H. R. 4159—For the relief of the legal representatives of Wiley J. Davis, deceased.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on War Claims, 458.

H. R. 4160—For the relief of Leander Mason and others, heirs of Thomas M. Mason, deceased.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on War Claims, 458.

H. R. 4161—For the relief of W. M. Middleton.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 458.

H. R. 4162—For the relief of Finis M. Williams.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 458.

H. R. 4163—For the relief of John Davis.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Naval Affairs, 458.

H. R. 4164—For the relief of John W. Fein.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Claims, 458.

H. R. 4165—For the relief of Edgar Shinn.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Claims, 458.

H. R. 4166—For the relief of James Shook.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 458.

H. R. 4167—For the relief of Gillum Smith.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 458.

H. R. 4168—For the relief of Patrick O'Kane.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on War Claims, 458.

H. R. 4169—For the relief of Mrs. Herbert Williams.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Claims, 458.

H. R. 4170—For the relief of William D. Kirkland.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Claims, 458.

H. R. 4171—For the relief of J. C. Hill.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 458.

H. R. 4172—For the relief of H. L. McFarlin.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Claims, 459.

H. R. 4173—For the relief of the estate of William A. Crawford and the heirs of Henry H. Beavers.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Claims, 459.

H. R. 4174—For the relief of the estate of Jeremiah Cockrell, late of White Oak, Fairfield County, S. C.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on War Claims, 459.

H. R. 4175—For the relief of the heirs of Lovick Lambeth, deceased.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on War Claims, 459.

H. R. 4176—For the relief of the heirs of Jacob Pennington.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on War Claims, 459.

H. R. 4177—For the relief of the heirs of George W. Sleeker.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on War Claims, 459.

H. R. 4178—For the relief of the estate of George Byerly, deceased.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on War Claims, 459.

H. R. 4179—For the relief of the heirs of Augusta W. Diehl, deceased.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on War Claims, 459.

H. R. 4180—For the relief of the heirs of Simon Kirkpatrick.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on War Claims, 459.

H. R. 4181—For the relief of the heirs of Peter Goodman.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on War Claims, 459.

H. R. 4182—For the relief of Stephen W. Bates.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 459.

H. R. 4183—For the relief of Eli G. Collier.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on War Claims, 459.

H. R. 4184—For the relief of C. V. Hinkle.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Claims, 459.

H. R. 4185—For the relief of James A. Frey.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on War Claims, 459.

H. R. 4186—For the relief of R. W. Harris.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 459.

H. R. 4187—For the relief of Marion H. Henderson.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Claims, 459.

H. R. 4188—For the relief of George W. Beavers.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 459.

H. R. 4189—Granting an increase of pension to William Douglas.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4190—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Lee.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4191—Granting an increase of pension to Jefferson D. Williams.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4192—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Plank.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4193—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Burton.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4194—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Simmons.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4195—Granting an increase of pension to William Douglas.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4196—Granting an increase of pension to James R. Power.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4197—Granting an increase of pension to Alvin G. Woodworth.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4198—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Williams.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4199—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Ballou.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4200—Granting a pension to Edward Reynolds.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4201—Granting a pension to William A. Pollard.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4202—Granting a pension to Frank Thompson.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4203—Granting a pension to Rebecca E. Skaggs.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4204—Granting a pension to Edward Reynolds.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4205—Granting a pension to Frank W. Godsey.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4206—Granting a pension to Sam Ragsdale.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4207—Granting a pension to Kate Chance.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4208—Granting a pension to George W. Campbell.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4209—Granting a pension to George W. Johnston.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4210—Granting a pension to Mrs. A. M. Hughes.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4211—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Isaac Rake.
Mr. Lesher; Committee on Military Affairs, 459.

H. R. 4212—Granting a pension to Mary M. Canton.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4213—Granting an increase of pension to Matthew M. Eshelman.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4214—Granting a pension to Rita Shafges.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4215—Granting a pension to Harriet J. Houghtaling.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4216—Granting a pension to Marion W. Young.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4217—To reimburse Jason J. Green.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on War Claims, 459.

H. R. 4218—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Lotz.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4219—Granting an increase of pension to William B. Thurman.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4220—For the relief of Frank Barber.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 459.

H. R. 4221—Granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Gifford.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4222—Granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Shell.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4223—Granting an increase of pension to Uriah J. Favorite.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4224—Granting a pension to Mary Scott.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4225—Granting an increase of pension to Charlotte C. Brandau.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 459.

H. R. 4226—Making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota, from Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 12), 489.—Debated, 647–662, 715–718, 752–764, 770–776, 1627.—Amended and passed House, 776.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 780.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 17), 1152.—Debated, 1287–1302.—Amended and passed Senate, 1302.—Senate asks for conference, 1302.—House agrees to conference, 1631.—Conference appointed, 1302, 1631.—Conference report made in House (H. Rept. 68), 1840–1844.—Debated, 1844–1856.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and asks for further conference, 1856.—Second conference appointed, 1856.—Conference report made in the Senate, 1860.—Senate agrees to report and asks for a further conference, 1897–1898.—Second conference report made in Senate, 1988.—Senate asks for a further conference, 1988.—Second conference report made in House and House agrees to further conference, 2036.—Second conference report made in House (H. Rept. 94), 2129.—Second conference report made in Senate, 2166.—Conference report debated in House and agreed to, 2213–2219.—Examined and signed, 2199, 2262.—Presented to the President, 2279.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 6], 2491.

H. R. 4227—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Peabody Memorial Library in the town of Jonesport in Maine one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4228—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Peterboro, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4229—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Gonzales, Tex., two pieces of artillery of large caliber captured or obtained from the enemy during or at the close of the war with Germany.
Mr. Mansfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4230—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Oconto Falls, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4231—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Gorham, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Goodall; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4232—For the erection of an addition to and completion of the public building in the city of El Paso, State of Texas, formerly occupied as a post-office building, but now used for the Federal district court and for housing and furnishing of offices to Federal employees and various departments of the Federal Government, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 489.

H. R. 4233—Donating a captured cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Dyer, Ind.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4234—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town fo Fort Calhoun, Nebr., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and ammunition for same.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4235—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 27, 1918.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Education, 489.

H. R. 4236—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Fort Meigs, Wood County, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4237—Providing for an increase of salary for the United States attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, 489.

H. R. 4238—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fort Madison, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kennedy of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4239—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kennedy of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4240—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Keokuk, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kennedy of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4241—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Burlington, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kennedy of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4242—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Columbus Junction, Iowa, one captured German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kennedy of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4243—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Keosauqua, Iowa, one captured German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kennedy of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4244—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Wapello, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kennedy of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4245—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Washington, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kennedy of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4246—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Grandview, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kennedy of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4247—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fairfield, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kennedy of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4248—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Donnellson, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kennedy of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4249—For the acquisition of a site and erection of a building at Jefferson, Iowa.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 489.

H. R. 4250—For the acquisition of a site and erection of a building at Algona, Iowa.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 489.

H. R. 4251—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the Florida State College for Women, at Tallahassee, Fla., two German cannon.
Mr. Smithwick; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4252—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate one German cannon each to the cities of Tallahassee, Quincy, Crawfordville, Bristol, Apalachicola, Blountstown, Milton, Marianna, Bonifay, Vernon, Panama City, De Funiak Springs, Crestview, and Pensacola, all in the State of Florida.
Mr. Smithwick; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4253—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Idaho Springs, Clear Creek County, in the State of Colorado, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4254—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of La Junta, Otero County, in the State of Colorado, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4255—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Chenoa, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4256—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Roanoke, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4257—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Eureka, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 489.

H. R. 4258—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Normal, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4259—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Le Roy, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4260—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Mount Pulaska, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4261—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Forrest, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4262—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Chatsworth, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4263—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Piper City, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4264—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Atlanta, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4265—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Paxton, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4266—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Washburn, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4267—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fairbury, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4268—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Gibson City, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4269—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lexington, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4270—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to some counties of the State of Montana German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4271—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Valley, State of Montana, one German cannon.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4272—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Dawson, State of Montana, one German cannon.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4273—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Cascade, State of Montana, one German cannon.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4274—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Phillips, State of Montana, one German cannon.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4275—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Park, State of Montana, one German cannon.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4276—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Yellowstone, State of Montana, one German cannon.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4277—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Fergus, State of Montana, one German cannon.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4278—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Hill, State of Montana, one German cannon.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4279—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Custer, State of Montana, one German cannon.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4280—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Seward, in the State of Nebraska.
Mr. McLaughlin of Nebraska; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 490.

H. R. 4281—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Geneva, in the State of Nebraska.
Mr. McLaughlin of Nebraska; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 490.

H. R. 4282—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at David City, in the State of Nebraska.
Mr. McLaughlin of Nebraska; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 490.

H. R. 4283—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Prestonsburg, Ky., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4284—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Whitesburg, Ky., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4285—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hazard, Ky., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4286—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Pikeville, Ky., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4287—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Inez, Ky., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4288—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of McKee, Ky., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4289—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Booneville, Ky., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4290—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Paintsville, Ky., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4291—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hindman, Ky., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4292—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of O'Neill, Nebr., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4293—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Fort McPherson Cemetery, McPherson County, Nebr., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4294—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Scottsbluff, Nebr., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4295—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Callaway, Nebr., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4296—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Broken Bow, Nebr., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4297—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Gering, Nebr., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4298—Granting additional compensation according to length of service to the officers and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4299—To require the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to furnish certain data to the adjutants general of the several States.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4300—To revive the right of action under the act of Mar. 12, 1863 (12 Stat. L., 8).
Mr. Langley; Committee on the Judiciary, 490.

H. R. 4301—To relieve Congress from the adjudication of private claims against the Government.
Mr. Langley; Committee on the Judiciary, 490.

H. R. 4302—To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved Sept. 2, 1914, and an act in amendment thereto, approved Oct. 6, 1917.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 490.

H. R. 4303—To increase the rate of pension allowed to Army nurses.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 490.

H. R. 4304—Providing for the investigation of certain lands in the State of Washington with a view to their reclamation.
Mr. Summers of Washington; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 490.

H. R. 4305—To provide for the establishment of a national employment system and for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such system, and to regulate the expenditure of moneys that shall be appropriated for such purposes.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Labor, 490.

H. R. 4306—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Walters, State of Oklahoma.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 490.

H. R. 4307—To authorize the Supreme Court to prescribe forms and rules, and generally to regulate pleading, procedure, and practice on the common-law side of the Federal courts.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 490.

H. R. 4308—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the city of Columbus, State of Nebraska, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 490.

H. R. 4309—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the city of Fremont, State of Nebraska, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 491.

H. R. 4310—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the city of Norfolk, State of Nebraska, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 491.

H. R. 4311—To authorize the addition of certain lands to the Caribou National Forest.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on the Public Lands, 491.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 275), 4546.—Debated, 6467.

H. R. 4312—For the completion of the Fort Hall irrigation project in the State of Idaho.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Indian Affairs, 491.

H. R. 4313—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and shells, to the city of Aledo, Ill.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 491.

H. R. 4314—Granting a pension to Malinda A. Robinson.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4315—Granting an increase of pension to David Allcut.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4316—Granting a pension to Nancy Cochran.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4317—Granting a pension to Julia Davis.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4318—Granting a pension to Mary J. Titus.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4319—Granting a pension to Zelpha I. Eaton.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4320—Granting a pension to Laura A. Ooley.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4321—Granting a pension to Maria A. Struman.
Mr. Bland of Indiana: Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4322—Granting a pension to Eva L. Little.
Mr. Bland of Indiana: Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4323—Granting a pension to Alice Jones.
Mr. Bland of Indiana: Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4324—Granting a pension to Nancy Bastin.
Mr. Bland of Indiana: Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4325—Granting a pension to Edgar P. Killion.
Mr. Bland of Indiana: Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4326—Granting a pension to John Queen.
Mr. Bland of Indiana: Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4327—Granting a pension to Fred Hauk.
Mr. Bland of Indiana: Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4328—Granting a pension to Seth Cornelius.
Mr. Bland of Indiana: Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4329—Granting a pension to G. C. Crawshaw.
Mr. Bland of Indiana: Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4330—Granting a pension to Samuel Ash.
Mr. Bland of Indiana: Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4331—Granting a pension to William Alligee.
Mr. Bland of Indiana: Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4332—Granting a pension to John I. Amy.
Mr. Bland of Indiana: Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4333—Granting an increase of pension to Simon F. Johnson.
Mr. Bland of Indiana: Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4334—Granting an increase of pension to William T. Richardson.
Mr. Bland of Indiana: Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4335—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Lampkins.
Mr. Bland of Indiana: Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4336—Granting an increase of pension to William R. Roark.
Mr. Bland of Indiana: Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4337—Granting a pension to Adeline Bomgardner.
Mr. Bland of Indiana: Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4338—Granting an increase of pension to Burnetta Dayton.
Mr. Bland of Indiana: Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4339—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza C. Clark.
Mr. Bland of Indiana: Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4340—Granting an increase of pension to James W. Davis.
Mr. Bland of Indiana: Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4341—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Back.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4342—Granting an increase of pension to Leander Sawyers.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4343—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Snoddy.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4344—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Rusie.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4345—Granting an increase of pension to James A. Padgett.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4346—Granting an increase of pension to B. L. Walker.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4347—Granting an increase of pension to William Norman.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4348—Granting an increase of pension to Obadiah McGuire.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4349—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Kirk.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4350—Granting an increase of pension to E. L. Gilley.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4351—Granting an increase of pension to William Schooley.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4352—Granting an increase of pension to Marion Southern.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4353—Granting an increase of pension to Asa Stewart.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4354—Granting an increase of pension to Mathias Berry.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4355—Granting an increase of pension to Francis H. Powell.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4356—Granting an increase of pension to Israel Wilkie.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4357—Granting a pension to Amanda Reynolds.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4358—For the relief of Gust Mihleder, formerly a second lieutenant of Infantry, United States Army.
Mr. Crago; Committee on Military Affairs, 491.

H. R. 4359—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Beck.
Mr. Crago; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4360—Granting a pension to Harry W. Conn.
Mr. Crago; Committee on Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4361—Granting a pension to Charles Brubaker.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4362—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred Ashton.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4363—Granting a pension to Martha Thornton.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4364—Granting an honorable discharge to Robert Henry McNeal.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 491.

H. R. 4365—Granting an increase of pension to Levi W. Easton.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4366—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George H. Webb, alias George Hinman.
Mr. King; Committee on Military Affairs, 491.

H. R. 4367—To authorize the President to award a medal of honor to Maj. B. F. D. Fitch for conspicuous bravery rendered on the man-of-war Varuna on Apr. 24, 1862.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Military Affairs, 491.

H. R. 4368—Granting a pension to Henry Feilds.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4369—Granting a pension to Lee Begley.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4370—For the relief of James Clay Colson.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Claims, 491.

H. R. 4371—To correct the military record of Sylvester B. Miller.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Military Affairs, 491.

H. R. 4372—To correct the military record of William Andover.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Military Affairs, 491.

H. R. 4373—Granting a pension to Robert O. Miller.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on Pensions, 491.

H. R. 4374—Granting to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bowdoin, Mont., for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bowdoin, Mont., lots 12 and 13, in block 21, town site of Bowdoin, State of Montana.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on the Public Lands, 492.

H. R. 4375—Granting an increase of pension to Jesse Carr.
Mr. Stiness; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 492.

H. R. 4376—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Woolaston.
Mr. Tilson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 492.

H. R. 4377—To correct the military record of Jesse L. Meeks.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 492.

H. R. 4378—To further amend act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 546.

H. R. 4379—To provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads and other roads, and for other purposes, and amendatory to H. R. 7617, enacted by the Sixty-fourth Congress, and H. R. 13308, enacted by the Sixty-fifth Congress.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Appropriations, 546.

H. R. 4380—Relative to compensation of soldiers and sailors incurring partial disabilities.
Mr. Stevenson; Committee on Military Affairs, 546.—Reference changed to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3050.

H. R. 4381—Relative to retirement of officers of the National Army.
Mr. Stevenson; Committee on Military Affairs, 546.

H. R. 4382—To confer on the Court of Claims jurisdiction to determine the respective rights of and differences between the Fort Berthold Indians and the Government of the United States.
Mr. Sinclair; Committee on Claims, 546.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 261), 4324.

H. R. 4383—To further amend section 858 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 546.

H. R. 4384—To increase the pay of certain grades of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Naval Affairs, 546.

H. R. 4385—To authorize the Judge Advocate General of the United States Army to classify the soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States military and naval forces from Apr. 5, 1917, to June 1, 1919, inclusive, and who have been court-martialed and return to those who were fined for misdemeanor the amount of fine collected therefrom.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Military Affairs, 546.

H. R. 4386—To provide revenue for the Government and to establish and maintain the manufacture of philosophical, scientific, and laboratory apparatus in the United States.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Ways and Means, 546.

H. R. 4387—Appropriating money for the improvement of the Connecticut River between Long Island Sound and Hartford, Conn.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 546.

H. R. 4388—Donating captured cannons to the cities of Rosedale, Bonner Springs, Osawatomie, Pleasanton, Bronson, Louisburg, Kansas City, Kans., and the University of Kansas, in the State of Kansas.
Mr. Little; Committee on Military Affairs, 546.

H. R. 4389—Donating captured cannons to the counties of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami, and Wyandotte, in the State of Kansas.
Mr. Little; Committee on Military Affairs, 546.

H. R. 4390—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the State Normal School, Edinboro, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Military Affairs, 546.

H. R. 4391—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Erie, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its equipment.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Military Affairs, 546.

H. R. 4392—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Titusville, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its equipment.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Military Affairs, 546.

H. R. 4393—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Elmwood Home for Boys, North Springfield, Pa., one German fieldpiece, with its equipment.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Military Affairs, 546.

H. R. 4394—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Sagertown, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its equipment.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Military Affairs, 546.

H. R. 4395—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Union City, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its equipment.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Military Affairs, 546.

H. R. 4396—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Meadville, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its equipment.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Military Affairs, 546.

H. R. 4397—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hamilton, Butler County, in the State of Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 546.

H. R. 4398—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Middletown, Butler County, in the State of Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 546.

H. R. 4399—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Oxford, Butler County, in the State of Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 546.

H. R. 4400—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Eaton, Preble County, in the State of Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 546.

H. R. 4401—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Dayton, Montgomery County, in the State of Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 546.

H. R. 4402—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Miamisburg, Montgomery County, in the State of Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 546.

H. R. 4403—To donate a captured cannon or fieldpiece to the town of Ronceverte, Greenbrier County, W. Va.
Mr. Echols; Committee on Military Affairs, 546.

H. R. 4404—To purchase a post-office site in the city of French Lick, Ind.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 546.

H. R. 4405—To purchase a post-office site in the city of Huntingburg, Ind.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 546.

H. R. 4406—To purchase a post-office site in the city of Tell City, Ind.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 546.

H. R. 4407—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Norwalk, in the State of Connecticut.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 546.

H. R. 4408—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Bridgeport, in the State of Connecticut.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 547.

H. R. 4409—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Mesopotamia, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with accompaniments.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4410—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Andover, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with accompaniments.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4411—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Orwell, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with accompaniments.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4412—Donating two captured German cannons or field guns, with carriages and projectiles, to the county of Cheatham, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4413—Donating two captured German cannons or field guns, with carriages and projectiles, to the county of Stewart, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4414—Donating two captured German cannons or field guns, with carriages and projectiles, to the city of Springfield, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4415—Donating two captured German cannons or field guns, with carriages and projectiles, to the city of Clarksville, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4416—Donating four captured German cannons or field guns, with carriages and projectiles, to the city of Nashville, State of Tennessee, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4417—To establish the Department of Marine and Fisheries.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 547.

H. R. 4418—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Norris City, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4419—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Culver Military Academy, county of Marshall, State of Indiana, one German cannon, fieldpiece, or other war trophies.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4420—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Michigan City, county of Laporte, State of Indiana, one German cannon, fieldpiece, or other war trophies.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4421—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Laporte, county of Laporte, State of Indiana, one German cannon, fieldpiece, or other war trophies.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4422—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to each of the following cities and town: Mishawaka, New Carlisle, Walkerton, North Liberty, and Lakeville, all of which are located in St. Joseph County, State of Indiana, one German cannon, fieldpiece, or other war trophies.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4423—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Notre Dame University, county of St. Joseph, State of Indiana, one German cannon, fieldpiece, or other war trophies.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4424—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the towns of La Crosse, Westville, Rolling Prairie, Wanatah, Stillwell, Hanna, and Union Mills, all located in the county of Laporte, State of Indiana, each one German cannon, fieldpiece, or other war trophies.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4425—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of South Bend, county of St. Joseph, State of Indiana, one German cannon, fieldpiece, or other war trophies.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4426—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the towns of Warsaw, Syracuse, Pierceton, Milford, Mentone, and Eetna Green, all in the county of Kosciusko, State of Indiana, each one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4427—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the towns of Knox, Hamlet, and North Judson, all of which are located in Starke County, State of Indiana, each one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4428—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the towns of Plymouth, Culver, Bremen, and Bourbon, all of which are located in the county of Marshall, State of Indiana, each one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4429—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the towns of Rochester, Kewanna, Fulton, and Akron, all in Fulton County, State of Indiana, each a German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4430—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Wakarusa, county of Elkhart, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4431—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Millersburg, county of Elkhart, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4432—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Middlebury, county of Elkhart, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4433—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Elkhart, county of Elkhart, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4434—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Bristol, county of Elkhart, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4435—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Nappanee, county of Elkhart, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4436—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Goshen, county of Elkhart, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4437—To provide revenue for the Government and to promote the production of tungsten ores and manufactures thereof in the United States.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Ways and Means, 547—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 161), 3291.—Debated, 3870–3881, 3983–3998, 4002–4005, 4119–4123, 4124–4137.—Amended and passed House, 4137.—Referred to Senate Committee on Finance, 4151.

H. R. 4438—To provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Education, 547.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 145), 3073.—Debated, 6644–6654, 6655–6658, 6736–6749, 6904–6922, 7018–7043, 9067, 9073, 9075–9077–9079, 9080, 9084.—Amended and passed House, 7079, 7080.—Referred to Senate Committee on Education and Labor, 7105.

H. R. 4439—To amend the Penal Code.
Mr. Haskell; Committee on the Judiciary, 547.

H. R. 4440—Conferring citizenship upon Indians.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Indian Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4441—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to appoint competency inspectors.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Indian Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4442—To provide for the extension, enlargement, and remodeling of the Federal building at Plattsburg, N. Y.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 547.

H. R. 4443—For the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Potsdam, N. Y.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 547.

H. R. 4444—For the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Ticonderoga, N. Y.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 547.

H. R. 4445—To provide for the erection of a public building in the borough of Tyrone, Pa.
Mr. Rose; Committee on Public Building and Grounds, 547.

H. R. 4446—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Morriliton, Ark., two captured German cannons or fieldpieces, with carriages, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4447—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Little Rock, Ark., two captured German cannons or fieldpieces, with carriages, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4448—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Perryville, Ark., two captured German cannons or fieldpieces, with carriages, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4449—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Danville, Ark., two captured German cannons or fieldpieces, with carriages, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 547.

H. R. 4450—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Dardanelle, Ark., two captured German cannons or fieldpieces, with carriages, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 548.

H. R. 4451—To provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Madisonville, Ky.
Mr. Kincheloe; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 548.

H. R. 4452—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Owensboro, Ky., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Kincheloe; Committee on Military Affairs, 548.

H. R. 4453—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Sturgis, Ky., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kincheloe; Committee on Military Affairs, 548.

H. R. 4454—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Dixon, Ky., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kincheloe; Committee on Military Affairs, 548.

H. R. 4455—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Henderson, Ky., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Kincheloe; Committee on Military Affairs, 548.

H. R. 4456—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Jefferson Davis Home Association two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Kincheloe; Committee on Military Affairs, 548.

H. R. 4457—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Bowie Pelham Camp and its successors, at Bowie, Tex., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on Military Affairs, 548.

H. R. 4458—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Victory Park, and its successors, at Graham, Tex., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on Military Affairs, 548.

H. R. 4459—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Baltimore, Md., for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Military Affairs, 548.

H. R. 4460—To provide for an examination and survey of Patapsco River, comprising that portion of the harbor of Baltimore lying between the 30-foot channel going from the main channel into the Prudential Oil Co. channel and the anchorage basin on the north; and between the 35-foot channel on the line of the western side of the anchorage basin extended southerly to meet the Prudential Oil Co. channel.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 548.

H. R. 4461—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Frankfort, Ky., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on Military Affairs, 548.

H. R. 4462—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of New Castle, Ky., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on Military Affairs, 548.

H. R. 4463—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Winchester, Ky., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on Military Affairs, 548.

H. R. 4464—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Owenton, Ky., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on Military Affairs, 548.

H. R. 4465—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of La Grange, Ky., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on Military Affairs, 548.

H. R. 4466—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on Military Affairs, 548.

H. R. 4467—Authorizing the Secretary of War to present to the city of Bogalusa, La., one German cannon.
Mr. Sanders of Louisiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 548.

H. R. 4468—To provide for the sale of certain Indian lands in Oklahoma, and for other purposes.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Indian Affairs, 548.

H. R. 4469—Authorizing the President of the United States to make regulations and appointments covering participation by the United States in the work of the so-called International Aircraft Standards Commission.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 548.

H. R. 4470—Making an appropriation to meet State cooperation in the destruction of wolves, coyotes, mountain lions, prairie dogs, ground squirrels, gophers, and other animals injurious to animal industry, agriculture, and forestry.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Appropriations, 548.

H. R. 4471—To enlarge the jurisdiction of the municipal court of the District of Columbia, and to regulate appeals from the judgments of said court, and for other purposes.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 548.

H. R. 4472—Granting a pension to Sarah J. Rollins.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.

H. R. 4473—Granting a pension to Mary J. Allen.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.

H. R. 4474—Granting a pension to Martha J. Jackson.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.

H. R. 4475—Granting a pension to James Overton.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.

H. R. 4476—Granting a pension to James Rupe.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Pensions, 548.

H. R. 4477—Granting a pension to Lorens Stoser.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Pensions, 548.

H. R. 4478—Granting a pension to Charles A. Wilkerson.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Pensions, 548.

H. R. 4479—Granting a pension to Thomas Alley.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.

H. R. 4480—Granting a pension to James Boyer.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Pensions, 548.

H. R. 4481—Granting a pension to Reuben Phillips.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.

H. R. 4482—Granting a pension to George W. Drake.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.

H. R. 4483—Granting a pension to Willis Arnold.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.

H. R. 4484—Granting a pension to James R. Thornton.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.

H. R. 4485—Granting a pension to James W. Tippett.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.

H. R. 4486—Granting a pension to William Kier.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.

H. R. 4487—Granting a pension to James R. Storms.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.

H. R. 4488—Granting a pension to Nathan G. Dillen.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.

H. R. 4489—Granting a pension to John Crump.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 548.

H. R. 4490—Granting a pension to Archibald Groom.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4491—Granting a pension to Phillip Gentry.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4492—Granting a pension to Wilburn Munkers.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4493—Granting a pension to Ambrose Giseburt.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4494—Granting a pension to Jeremiah R. Whitsell.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4495—Granting a pension to Thomas T. Pratt.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4496—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Morrison.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4497—Granting a pension to Catharine J. Thomas.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4498—Granting a pension to Jonas Cook.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4499—Granting a pension to George Baxter.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4500—Granting a pension to Henry C. Poe.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4501—Granting a pension Eri Bentin Mullin.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4502—Granting a pension to Richard Truex.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4503—Granting a pension to Barton Ellison.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4504—Granting a pension to Alfred L. Fann.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4505—Granting a pension to Daisy Manore.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4506—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Jenkins.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4507—Granting a pension to Eliza J. Moore.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4508—Granting a pension to Rachel O. Noah.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4509—Granting a pension to Arminda J. Osborn.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4510—Granting a pension to Sabina Pierce.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4511—Granting a pension to Fannie Wells.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4512—Granting a pension to Susan Smith.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4513—Granting a pension to Nancy Lee.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4514—Granting a pension to Eliza Sturdevant.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4515—Granting a pension to Barbara F. Hicks.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4516—Granting a pension to Lucena R. Filson.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4517—Granting a pension to Mrs. Thomas H. Loyd.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4518—Granting a pension to Margaret J. Miller.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4519—Granting a pension to Caroline E. Moore.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4520—Granting an increase of pension to J. A. Neff.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4521—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Corbin.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4522—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. De Witt.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4523—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Graham.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4524—Granting an increase of pension to J. M. Dunham.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4525—Granting an increase of pension to Levi Slinger.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4526—Granting an increase of pension to James D. Reed.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4527—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Woodruff.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4528—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Brewer.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4529—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Pullen.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4530—Granting an increase of pension to Nelson Watkins.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4531—Granting an increase of pension to George Duff.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4532—Granting a pension to J. D. Lewman, Bartlett, Kans.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4533—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Towner.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4534—Granting an increase of pension to William M. Silver.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4535—Granting a pension to Fred J. Jahrries.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4536—Granting a pension to George E. Lovin.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4537—Granting a pension to John A. Kennepohl.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4538—Granting a pension to Charles W. Johnson.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4539—Granting a pension to Henry Thomas.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4540—Granting a pension to Joseph E. Rogers.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4541—Granting an increase of pension to Richard J. Fanning.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4542—For the relief of James Duffy.
Mr. Evans of Montana; Committee on Military Affairs, 549.

H. R. 4543—For the relief of Edwin S. Metcalf.
Mr. Gandy; Committee on War Claims, 549.

H. R. 4544—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel B. Reddecks.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4545—Granting an increase of pension to Henry P. Logsdon.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4546—Granting a pension to Hiner A. Rawlings.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4547—Granting a pension to Marie Barisch.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4548—Granting a pension to Amelia Erdman.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 3807.

H. R. 4549—For the relief of the legal representatives of W. H. Mills, deceased.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Claims, 549.

H. R. 4550—To give the rank of captain in the Regular Army of the United States to William B. Trembley, of Kansas, and Alvin C. York, of Tennessee, and to place them on the retired list of officers of said Army with said rank and with the pay given officers of said rank on said retired list.
Mr. Little; Committee on Military Affairs, 549.

H. R. 4551—Granting an increase of pension to Hiram P. Ring.
Mr. Luce; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4552—Granting a pension to John Fitzgerald.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4553—To correct the military record of William L. Million.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Military Affairs, 549.

H. R. 4554—Granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Combs.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4555—Granting an increase of pension to Aaron W. Kelley.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4556—Granting an increase of pension to Josiah Swails.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4557—Granting an increase of pension to Abner Elam.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4558—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth L. Kinkead.
Mr. Rose; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4559—Granting a pension to Margaret J. Cutright.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4560—Granting a pension to John Reis.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4561—For the relief of Charles L. Galloway.
Mr. Sanders of Louisiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 549.

H. R. 4562—For the relief of Rufus L. Cole.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Military Affairs, 549.

H. R. 4563—Granting a pension to Margaret Glynn.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4564—Granting a pension to J. W. Gossett.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 549.

H. R. 4565—For the relief of Edward H. Lockwood.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Military Affairs, 549.

H. R. 4566—Granting a pension to Annie S. Marsh.
Mr. Ward; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 550.

H. R. 4567—Authorizing the Secretary of War to grant to John D. Sherwood, of Spokane, Wash., the right to overflow certain lands on the Fort George Wright Military Reservation at Spokane, Wash., and to accept the conveyance to the United States of other lands to be designated by the Secretary of War and suitable for a rifle range in exchange for the land so overflowed.
Mr. Webster; Committee on Military Affairs, 550.

H. R. 4568—For the relief of the estate of Moses M. Bane.
Mr. Welling; Committee on Claims, 550.

H. R. 4569—Granting an increase of pension to Erasmus B. Manahan.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 550.

H. R. 4570—Granting a pension to Robert M. Mann.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Pensions, 550.

H. R. 4571—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the county of Stanton, State of Nebraska, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4572—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the county of Thurston, State of Nebraska, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4573—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the county of Pierce, State of Nebraska, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4574—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the county of Nance, State of Nebraska, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4575—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the county of Merrick, State of Nebraska, one cannon or fieldpiece with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4576—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the county of Madison, State of Nebraska, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4577—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the county of Knox, State of Nebraska, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4578—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the county of Dixon, State of Nebraska, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4579—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the county of Wayne, State of Nebraska, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4580—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the county of Dakota, State of Nebraska, one cannon or fieldpiece with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4581—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the county of Cuming, State of Nebraska, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4582—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the county of Colfax, State of Nebraska, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4583—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the county of Cedar, State of Nebraska, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4584—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the county of Boone, State of Nebraska, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4585—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the county of Antelope, State of Nebraska, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4586—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the county of Burt, State of Nebraska, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4587—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Paoli, county of Orange, in the State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4588—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Orleans, county of Orange, in the State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4589—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bedford, county of Lawrence, in the State of Indiana, two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4590—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Jasper, county of Dubois, in the State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4591—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Scottsburg, county of Scott, in the State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4592—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Tell City, county of Perry, in the State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4593—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Milltown, county of Crawford, in the State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4594—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of English, county of Crawford, in the State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4595—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Marengo, county of Crawford, in the State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4596—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Huntingburg, county of Dubois, in the State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4597—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Cannelton, county of Perry, in the State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4598—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Corydon, county of Harrison, in the State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4599—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of New Albany, county of Floyd, in the State of Indiana, two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4600—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Jeffersonville, county of Clark, in the State of Indiana, two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4601—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Mecosta, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4602—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of West Branch, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4603—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Harrisville, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 610.

H. R. 4604—Authorizing the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Philippi, W. Va.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 610.

H. R. 4605—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Franklin, Pendleton County, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4606—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Martinsburg, Berkeley County, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4607—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Keyser, Mineral County, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4608—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Kingwood, Preston County, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4609—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4610—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Charles Town, Jefferson County, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4611—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Belington, Barbour County, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4612—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4613—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Elkins, Randolph County, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4614—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Davis, Tucker County, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4615—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Parsons, Tucker County, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4616—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Thomas, Tucker County, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4617—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Morgantown, Monongalia County, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4618—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Moorefield, Hardy County, W. Va. for decorative purposes.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4619—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Petersburg, Grant County, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4620—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Piedmont, Mineral County, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4621—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4622—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Romney, Hampshire County, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4623—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Terra Alta, Preston County, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4624—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Victory Park Association, of Buffalo, Wyo., one piece of artillery, or like trophy, captured or obtained from the enemy during or at the close of the war with Germany.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4625—Granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the Civil War.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 611.

H. R. 4626—To donate one captured cannon or fieldpiece to the village of Casstown and Lostcreek Township, Miami County, Ohio.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4627—To provide for the appointment of a district judge in the middle and eastern judical districts in the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on the Judiciary, 611.

H. R. 4628—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Corning, in the State of Iowa.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 611.

H. R. 4629—Providing for the purchase of a site for a public building at Osceola, in the State of Iowa.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 611.

H. R. 4630—Granting the consent of Congress to the county of Miller, State of Arkansas, to construct a bridge across Sulphur River, near the Texas & Pacific Railroad bridge, in said county and State.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 611.—Reported back (H. Rept. 65), 1778.—Passed House, 2130.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, reported back, and passed Senate, 2145.—Examined and signed, 2199, 2262.—Presented to the President, 2279.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 19], 2491.

H. R. 4631—Granting the consent of Congress to the county of Miller, State of Arkansas, to construct a bridge across Sulphur River, at or near Blackmans Point, in said county and State.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 611.—Reported back (H. Rept. 66), 1779.—Debated and passed House, 2129, 2130, 2237.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, reported back, and pased Senate, 2145.—Examined and signed, 2199, 2262.—Presented to the President, 2279.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 20], 2491.

H. R. 4632—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Wellsville, in the State of Ohio.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 611.

H. R. 4633—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at East Palestine, in the State of Ohio.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 611.

H. R. 4634—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Richmond, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4635—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Amsterdam, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4636—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Georegtown, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4637—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Essex, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4638—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Danvers, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4639—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Beverly, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4640—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Amesbury, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4641—Increasing the limit of cost for a Federal building at Newburyport, Mass.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 611.

H. R. 4642—For the purchase of a site for and the erection of a post-office building at Gloucester, Mass.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 611.

H. R. 4643—Prohibiting the issuance of papers of declaration of intention to become citizens or final papers of citizenship to certain aliens who claimed exemption from military service in the present war.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 611.

H. R. 4644—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Gloucester, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4645—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Groveland, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4646—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Hamilton, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4647—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Haverhill, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4648—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Ipswich, Mass., one Germany cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4649—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Manchester, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4650—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Marblehead, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Military Affairs, 611.

H. R. 4651—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Merrimac, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4652—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Newbury, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4653—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Newburyport, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4654—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Rockport, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4655—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Rowley, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4656—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Salem, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4657—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Salisbury, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4658—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Swampscott, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4659—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Topsfield, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4660—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Wenham, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4661—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of West Newbury, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4662—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Pickens, S. C., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Dominick; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4663—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Walhalla, S. C., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Dominick; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4664—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Seneca, S. C., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Dominick; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4665—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Newberry, S. C., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Dominick; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4666—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of McCormick, S. C., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Dominick; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4667—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Greenwood, S. C., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Dominick; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4668—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Honea Path, S. C., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Dominick; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4669—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Belton, S. C., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Dominick; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4670—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Anderson, S. C., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Dominick; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4671—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Abbeville, S. C., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Dominick; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4672—To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department, approved Sept. 2, 1914, as amended."
Mr. Dominick; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 612.

H. R. 4673—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of New Canton, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4674—For the retirement of employees in the classified civil service.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 612.

H. R. 4675—For the retirement of employees in the classified civil service.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 612.

H. R. 4676—To establish the International Exposition of the United States of America.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota; Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, 612.

H. R. 4677—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Eatonton, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Brand; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4678—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Shawano, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4679—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Manawa, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4680—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Stevens Point, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4681—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Wausau, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4682—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Grand Rapids, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4683—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Waupaca, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4684—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Marshfield, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4685—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of New London, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4686—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Marion, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4687—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Benton, in the State of Illinois, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4688—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Mound City, State of Illinois, one German fieldpiece or cannon.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4689—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Carbondale, State of Illinois, one German fieldpiece or cannon.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4690—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Du Quoin, State of Illinois, one German fieldpiece or cannon.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4691—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Anna, State of Illinois, one German fieldpiece or cannon.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4692—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Chester, State of Illinois, one German fieldpiece or cannon.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4693—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Pinckneyville, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4694—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Sparta, State of Illinois, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4695—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Marion, State of Illinois, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4696—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Herrin, in the State of Illinois, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4697—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Murphysboro, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4698—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Cairo, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4699—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Wheatland, county of Mercer, State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed in the public park as a soldiers' memorial.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Military Affairs, 612.

H. R. 4700—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Herington, in the State of Kansas.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 612.

H. R. 4701—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Junction City, in the State of Kansas.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 612.

H. R. 4702—To regulate dealing in leaf tobacco.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Ways and Means, 612.

H. R. 4703—For the appointment of Sergt. Maj. Edgar Hayes, United States Marine Corps, as a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Naval Affairs, 613.

H. R. 4704—Granting a pension to Edward L. Clemmons.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4705—Granting an increase of pension to Silas Taggart.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4706—Granting an increase of pension to Emery H. Bancroft.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4707—Granting a pension to Esther F. Fiken.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4708—Granting a pension to Abigail Merriman.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4709—Granting a pension to Priscilla Allison.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4710—Granting a pension to James Mitchell.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 613.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 2303.

H. R. 4711—Prohibiting the issuance of patent under lieu selection serial 2904, Seattle 03476, Washington.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on the Public Lands, 613.

H. R. 4712—Authorizing the President to appoint Henry S. Kiersted, late a captain in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, a major in the Medical Corps on the retired list.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 613.

H. R. 4713—For the relief of Charles Hellyer.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 613.

H. R. 4714—For the relief of Peter Boragni.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on War Claims, 613.

H. R. 4715—Granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Hoffman.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4716—Granting a pension to Wilbert Massena.
Mr. Moores of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4717—Granting a pension to Sadie Wesley.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4718—Granting a pension to Winfield H. Handley.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 613.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 2808.

H. R. 4719—Granting a pension to Nancy A. Lawther.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4720—Granting a pension to Walter Zogg.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4721—Granting a pension to William A. Zinn.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4722—Granting a pension to Bertha Margaret Watkins, Helen L. Watkins, James O. Watkins, and Dortha G. Watkins.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 613

H. R. 4723—Granting a pension to Mary C. Wykoff.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4724—Granting a pension to George W. Sampson.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4725—Granting a pension to Isabel Burge.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4726—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis Sycks.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4727—Granting an increase of pension to Woodman S. Sample.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4728—Granting an increase of pension to William J. Shreve.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4729—Granting an increase of pension to John Trenter.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4730—Granting an increase of pension to George M. Warner.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4731—Granting an increase of pension to Frank L. Youst.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4732—Granting a pension to George W. Shrader.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4733—Granting an increase of pension to E. Anna McGrath.
Mr. Nichols of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4734—Granting a pension to William Mendenhall.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4735—Granting an increase of pension to Amanda L. Sevier.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4736—Granting an increase of pension to John McCormick.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4737—Authorizing the President to reinstate Milton Marion Fenner as a lieutenant in the United States Navy.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Naval Affairs, 613.

H. R. 4738—For the adjudication and determination of the claims arising under joint resolution of July 14, 1870 (16 Stat. L., p. 670), authorizing the Postmaster General to continue to use in the Postal Service Marcus P. Norton's combined postmarking and stamp-canceling hand-stamp patents, and directing him to "determine upon a fair, just, and equitable compensation for the use of said inventions," or arising otherwise.
Mr. Rowan; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 613.—Reference changed to Committee on Claims, 3564.

H. R. 4739—Granting a pension to Joseph R. Owens.
Mr. Small; Committee on Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4740—Granting a pension to Isabel McGee.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4741—Granting a pension to Louisa C. Chesney.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4742—Granting an increase of pension to Gilbert W. Potter.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4743—To place Cecil Stewart on the retired list of the Army.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Military Affairs, 613.

H. R. 4744—For the relief of Sarah T. Chamberlain.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Claims, 613.

H. R. 4745—Granting a pension to Louisa Rose.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 613.

H. R. 4746—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate one captured German cannon or fieldpiece to the village of Oxford, N. Y.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4747—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate one German cannon or fieldpiece to the village of Greene, N. Y.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4748—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Richfield Springs, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4749—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Cooperstown, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4750—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate one German cannon or fieldpiece to the village of Sidney, Delaware County, N. Y.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4751—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Walton, N. Y., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4752—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Delhi, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4753—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Deposit, in the counties of Broome and Delaware, State of New York, one captured German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4754—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Union, Broome County, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4755—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate one German cannon or fieldpiece to the village of Endicott, N. Y.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4756—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Johnson City, in the county of Broome and the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4757—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Oneonta, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4758—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Norwich, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4759—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Binghamton, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4760—To increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Navy, and to improve the status and efficiency of the Hospital Corps of the United States Navy.
Mr. Darrow; Committee on Naval Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4761—To abolish the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency and the office of Comptroller of the Currency, and authorizing the Federal Reserve Board to perform the duties thereof.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Banking and Currency, 663.

H. R. 4762—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., four German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4763—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Washingtonville, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4764—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the counties of Guernsey, Morgan, Monroe, Muskingum, Noble, and Washington, State of Ohio, 20 German cannons or fieldpieces each, with carriage, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Moore of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4765—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Newfield, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4766—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to certain cities in Missouri one German cannon or fieldpiece, with equipment.
Mr. Major; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4767—To repeal section 19 of the act approved Oct. 6, 1917, known as trading-with-the-enemy act.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 663.

H. R. 4768—For the relief of certain employees of the Government Printing Office.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Printing, 663.

H. R. 4769—Authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish a condemned cannon to the village of Heuvelton, N. Y.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4770—To amend the war-risk insurance act.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 663.

H. R. 4771—Authorizing the establishment of a poultry experimental farm near Glendale, Ariz.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Agriculture, 663.

H. R. 4772—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Hamburg, N. Y., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4773—Providing for wage increases in the Government Printing Office.
Mr. Ogden; Committee on Printing, 663.

H. R. 4774—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and cannon balls, to the twin cities of Danville and Buckeye City, Ohio.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4775—Authorizing the Commissioner of Navigation to register as a vessel of the United States the foreign-built vessel called the J. A. Bisso.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 663.

H. R. 4776—Increasing the limit of cost for a Federal building at Bayonne, N. J.
Mr. McGlennon; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 663.

H. R. 4777—To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved Sept. 2, 1914, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 663.

H. R. 4778—To provide a site and erect a public building thereon at Clinton, Tenn.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 663.

H. R. 4779—To provide a site and erect a public building thereon at Lenoir City, Tenn.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 663.

H. R. 4780—To provide a site and erect a public building thereon at Oneida, Tenn.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 663.

H. R. 4781—To provide a site and erect a public building thereon at Lafollette, Tenn.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 663.

H. R. 4782—To provide a site and erect a public building thereon at Jefferson City, Tenn.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 663.

H. R. 4783—To provide a site and erect a public building thereon at Rockwood, Tenn.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 663.

H. R. 4784—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Carnesville, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Brand; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4785—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hartwell, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Brand; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4786—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Watkinsville, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Brand; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4787—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Monroe, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Brand; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4788—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Covington, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Brand; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4789—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Madison, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Brand; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4790—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Greensboro, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Brand; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4791—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Washington, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Brand; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4792—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lexington, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Brand; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4793—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Elberton, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Brand; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4794—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Danielsville, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Brand; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4795—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hopkinsville, Ky., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Kincheloe; Committee on Military Affairs, 663.

H. R. 4796—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Calhoun, Ky., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kincheloe; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4797—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hawesville, Ky., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kincheloe; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4798—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Madisonville, Ky., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Kincheloe; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4799—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Morganfield, Ky., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Kincheloe; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4800—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of East Aurora, N. Y., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4801—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Springville, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4802—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the village of Winsted, in the town of Winchester, in the State of Connecticut.
Mr. Glynn; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 664.

H. R. 4803—To provide for the purchase of an additional site and the erection of an addition to the present post office thereon at Waterbury, in the State of Connecticut.
Mr. Glynn; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 664.

H. R. 4804—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Williamsburg, Blair County, Pa., one German cannon, fieldpiece, or other war trophies.
Mr. Rose; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4805—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German, Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turkish cannon, with carriage and suitable outfit of shells, to the city of Albany, Ky.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4806—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German, Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turkish cannon, with carriage and suitable outfit of shells, to the city of Corbin, Ky.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4807—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German, Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turkish cannon, with carriage and suitable outfit of shells, to the city of Pineville, Ky.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4808—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German, Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turkish cannon, with carriage and suitable outfit of shells, to the city of Somerset, Ky.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4809—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German, Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turkish cannon, with carriage and suitable outfit of shells, to the city of Harlan, Ky.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4810—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turkish cannon, with carriage and suitable outfit of shells, to the city of Benham, Ky.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4811—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German, Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turkish cannon, with carriage and suitable outfit of shells, to the city of London, Ky.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4812—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German, Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turkish cannon, with carriage and suitable outfit of shells, to the city of Lynch, Ky.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4813—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German, Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turkish cannon, with carriage and suitable outfit of shells, to the city of Burkesville, Ky.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4814—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German, Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turkish cannon, with carriage and suitable outfit of shells, to the city of Manchester, Ky.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4815—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German, Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turkish cannon, with carriage and suitable outfit of shells, to the city of Hyden, Ky.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4816—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German, Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turkish cannon, with carriage and suitable outfit of shells, to the city of Burnside, Ky.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4817—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German, Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turkish cannon, with carriage and suitable outfit of shells, to the city of Monticello, Ky.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4818—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German, Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turkish cannon, with carriage and suitable outfit of shells, to the city of Whitley City, Ky.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4819—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German, Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turkish cannon, with carriage and suitable outfit of shells, to the city of Mount Vernon, Ky.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4820—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German, Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turkish cannon, with carriage and suitable outfit of shells, to the city of Middlesboro, Ky.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4821—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German, Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turkish cannon, with carriage and suitable outfit of shells, to the city of Tompkinsville, Ky.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4822—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German, Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turkish cannon, with carriage and suitable outfit of shells, to the city of Livingston, Ky.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4823—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German, Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turkish cannon, with carriage and suitable outfit of shells, to the city of Williamsburg, Ky.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4824—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German, Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turkish cannon, with carriage and suitable outfit of shells, to the city of Barbourville, Ky.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4825—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Grayville, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4826—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Eldorado, Ill., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4827—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of West Salem, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4828—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cypress, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4829—To relieve Congress from the adjudication of private claims against the Government.
Mr. French; Committee on the Judiciary, 664.

H. R. 4830—To amend an act entitled "An act to create a Department of Labor" by providing for a bureau of the unemployed.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Labor, 664.

H. R. 4831—To amend the act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provisions for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4832—Authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish a 4-inch fieldpiece captured by the Three hundred and fifteenth Infantry on Nov. 11, 1918, in action against Cote de Morimont, north of Verdun, to the city of Philadelphia.
Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4833—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Moore, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4834—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Purcell, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4835—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Lexington, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4836—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sulphur, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4837—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Hickory, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4838—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Dougherty, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4839—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Paoli, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4840—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Washington, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4841—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Elmore City, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 664.

H. R. 4842—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Maysville, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4843—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Lindsay, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4844—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Stratford, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4845—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Wynnewood, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4846—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Pauls Valley, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4847—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Rosedale, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4848—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Byars, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4849—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Harrah, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4850—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Guthrie, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4851—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Wayne, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4852—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Blanchard, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4853—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Norman, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4854—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Noble, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4855—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Britton, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4856—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Luther, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4857—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Arcadia, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4858—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Edmund, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4859—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Oklahoma City, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4860—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Crescent, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4861—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Marshall, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4862—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Mulhall, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4863—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Coyle, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4864—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Stillwater, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4865—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Perkins, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4866—Authorizing the Secretaryof War to donate to the city of Yale, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4867—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cushing, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4868—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Davis, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 665.

H. R. 4869—To amend section 4516 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and section 2 of an act entitled "An act to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States; to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion, and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereto; and to promote safety at sea," approved Mar. 4, 1915.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 665.

H. R. 4870—To provide revenue for the Government and to safeguard, by a license control of imports of potassium salts and by imposing an import duty thereon, the interests of domestic potash producers.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Ways and Means, 665.

H. R. 4871—To prohibit the transportation of illegally caught lobsters, also the importation, bringing into, or landing in the United States of any lobster less than a certain size taken or obtained outside of territorial limits of the United States.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 665.

H. R. 4872—To repeal the law known as daylight-saving law.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 665.

H. R. 4873—For the erection of a public building in the city of Stillwater, State of Oklahoma, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 665.

H. R. 4874—For the erection of a public building in the city of Yale, State of Oklahoma, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 665.

H. R. 4875—For the erection of a public building in the city of Cushing, State of Oklahoma, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 665.

H. R. 4876—For the erection of a public building in the city of Edmond, State of Oklahoma, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 665.

H. R. 4877—For the erection of a public building in the city of Norman, State of Oklahoma, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 665.

H. R. 4878—For the erection of a public building in the city of Purcell, State of Oklahoma, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 665.

H. R. 4879—For the erection of a public building in the city of Davis, State of Oklahoma, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 665.

H. R. 4880—For the erection of a public building in the city of Sulphur, State of Oklahoma, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 665.

H. R. 4881—For the erection of a public building in the city of Wynnewood, State of Oklahoma, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 665.

H. R. 4882—For the erection of a public building in the city of Pauls Valley, State of Oklahoma, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 665.

H. R. 4883—For the erection of a public building in the town of Lindsay, State of Oklahoma, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 665.

H. R. 4884—For the erection of a public building in the town of Stratford, State of Oklahoma, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 665.

H. R. 4885—Increasing the limit of cost for a Federal building and site at San Luis Obispo, Calif.
Mr. Hersman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 665.

H. R. 1886—To correct the military record of Edwin Collar.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 666.

H. R. 4887—To correct the military record of Harrison R. Crecelius.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 666.

H. R. 4888—To correct the military record of Anderson Creason.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 666.

H. R. 4889—To correct the military record of John B. Hutchings.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 666.

H. R. 4890—To correct the military record of Benjamin Munkers.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 666.

H. R. 4891—To correct the military record of William Smith.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 666.

H. R. 4892—For the relief of William M. Critten.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 666.

H. R. 4893—For the relief of George W. Drake.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 666.

H. R. 4894—For the relief of Robert Griffin.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 666.

H. R. 4895—For the relief of Jesse Lee.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 666.

H. R. 4896—For the relief of James B. Norman.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 666.

H. R. 4897—For the relief of Christopher L. Smith.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 666.

H. R. 4898—For the relief of Vincent Rust.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 666.

H. R. 4899—For the relief of James F. Alexander.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 666.

H. R. 4900—Granting an increase of pension to Arthur C. Gregg.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4901—Granting an increase of pension to Clarence L. Wimer.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4902—Granting a pension to George W. Earhart.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4903—Granting a pension to Harvey Shimer.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4904—Granting a pension to Jacob Gish.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 4905—Granting a pension to Howard H. Long.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4906—Granting an increase of pension to Mark Hebblethwaite.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4907—For the relief of certain pay officers of the United States Navy.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on Claims, 666.

H. R. 4908—For the relief of the dependents of Julio Carrazco.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on Claims, 666.

H. R. 4909—Granting an increase of pension to Seth N. Byers.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4910—Granting an increase of pension to Oscar P. Quiggle.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4911—Granting a pension to Mathew N. Brown.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4912—Granting a pension to Emma A. Carroll.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4913—Granting a pension to Mrs. Edward McLaughlin.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4914—Granting a pension to Nannie A. Smith.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4915—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Johnson.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4916—Granting an increase of pension to John S. Lozier.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4917—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Cribbs.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4918—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Paulus.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4919—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret Pressler.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4920—Granting an increase of pension to Peter V. Gruesbeck.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4921—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Culbertson.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4922—To correct the military record of James Hennessy.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 666.

H. R. 4923—To correct the military record of Andrew K. Hite.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 666.

H. R. 4924—To correct the military record of Barneval Schwartz.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 666.

H. R. 4925—To correct the military record of the late Warren W. Wilkinson.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 666.

H. R. 4926—Granting a pension to Jacob Johnson.
Mr. Haskell; Committee on Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4927—For the relief of Nancy A. Parsons, C. M. Parsons, D. F. Staggs, Ollie Staggs, Roas Staggs, Lena Birchfield, Alice Birchfield, Bertie Gwin, Greely Gilbert, Linville Gilbert, and Nelson Gilbert.
Mr. Huddleston; Committee on Claims, 666.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 252), 4229.

H. R. 4928—To reimburse Hugh T. Caffey, postmaster at Leeds, Ala., for money and stamps stolen from said post office at Leeds, Ala., and repaid by him to the Post Office Department.
Mr. Huddleston; Committee on Claims, 666.

H. R. 4929—Granting a pension to James E. Norman.
Mr. Huddleston; Committee on Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4930—Granting an increase of pension to Newton Sigsby.
Mr. Huddleston; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4931—Granting an increase of pension to John Coss.
Mr. Huddleston; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4932—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Will.
Mr. Lehlbach; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4933—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Hartman.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4934—Granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Loomis.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4935—Granting a pension to Peter L. Johnson.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4936—Granting a pension to Henry A. Meal.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4937—Granting an increase of pension to James Hawkins.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4938—Granting a pension to Ella V. Altmeyer.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4939—Granting a pension to Sarah M. J. Bertrand.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4940—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Robertson.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4941—Granting an increase of pension to Stewart Wells.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4942—Granting an increase of pension to James A. Wood.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4943—Granting an increase of pension to Willam Tomlinson.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4944—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Snowden.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4945—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Sipolt.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4946—Granting an increase of pension to Enos Snodgrass.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4947—Granting an increase of pension to Perry Moore.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4948—Granting an increase of pension to William Goodwin.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4949—Granting an increase of pension to Victor Fousse.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4950—Granting an increase of pension to Nathan C. Dobbs.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4951—Granting an increase of pension to James B. Davis.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4952—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Conner.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4953—Granting an increase of pension to Frederick M. Brown.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4954—Granting an increase of pension to Ezekiel H. Ballah.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Pensions, 666.

H. R. 4955—For the relief of Walter Parks.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Military Affairs, 666.

H. R. 4956—Providing for the purchase of certain inventions, designs, and methods of aircraft, aircraft parts, and aviation technique of Edwin Fairfax Naulty and Leslie Fairfax Naulty, of New York.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Appropriations, 667.

H. R. 4957—Granting a pension to Eliza Hess Smith.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Pensions, 667.

H. R. 4958—Granting an increase of pension to Jesse B. Connelly.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 667.

H. R. 4959—Granting an increase of pension to James K. Meacham.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 667.

H. R. 4960—Granting a pension to Louis N. Hickey.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Pensions, 667.

H. R. 4961—Granting an increase of pension to Simon P. Kieffer.
Mr. Steele; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 667.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 1857.

H. R. 4962—Granting an increase of pension to Georgeanna C. Pierson.
Mr. Steele; Committee on Pensions, 667.

H. R. 4963—Granting an increase of pension to John L. Clifton.
Mr. Steele; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 667.

H. R. 4964—For the relief of Jacob W. Moyer.
Mr. Steele; Committee on Military Affairs, 667.

H. R. 4965—Granting a pension to Robert Goodman.
Mr. Stephens of Ohio; Committee on Pensions, 667.

H. R. 4966—Granting a pension to Bridget Mitchell.
Mr. Stephens of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 667.

H. R. 4967—Granting an increase of pension to John L. Dick.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 667.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 4968—Granting a pension to Malissa Sands.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 667.

H. R. 4969—Granting a pension to Mary Ann Ellis.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 667.

H. R. 4970—For the relief of Harriet Fisher.
Mr. Goodwin of Arkansas; Committee on the Public Lands, 667.

H. R. 4971—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Emporia, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Hoch; Committee on Military Affairs, 719.

H. R. 4972—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Wamego, Kans., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hoch; Committee on Military Affairs, 719.

H. R. 4973—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Marion, Kans., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hoch; Committee on Military Affairs, 719.

H. R. 4974—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Westmoreland, Kans., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hoch; Committee on Military Affairs, 719.

H. R. 4975—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Peabody, Kans., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hoch; Committee on Military Affairs, 719.

H. R. 4976—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Harveyville, Kans., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hoch; Committee on Military Affairs, 719.

H. R. 4977—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Yates Center, Kans., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hoch; Committee on Military Affairs, 719.

H. R. 4978—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lyndon, Kans., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hoch; Committee on Military Affairs, 719.

H. R. 4979—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Burlingame, Kans., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hoch; Committee on Military Affairs, 719.

H. R. 4980—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Council Grove, Kans., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hoch; Committee on Military Affairs, 719.

H. R. 4981—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Eureka, Kans., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hoch; Committee on Military Affairs, 719.

H. R. 4982—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Strong, Kans., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hoch; Committee on Military Affairs, 719.

H. R. 4983—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cottonwood Falls, Kans., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hoch; Committee on Military Affairs, 719.

H. R. 4984—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Burlington, Kans., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hoch; Committee on Military Affairs, 719.

H. R. 4985—Relieving honorably discharged officers and enlisted men from payment of premiums on policies of war-risk insurance for a period of two years from date of such discharge.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 719.

H. R. 4986—To increase the limit of cost for the proposed new Federal building at Madison, Wis., and the site thereof.
Mr. Monahan of Wisconsin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 719.

H. R. 4987—To amend and reenact sections 1251, 1254, and 1274 of the Revised Statutes, which provides for retiring of incapacitated officers for further service, fixing rank of released officers, and the pay of retiring officers, and to cause all commissioned officers of the National Guard, National Army, reserve officers, and all other commissioned officers who have served in the United States Army to appear before a retiring board, and to provide for incapacitated officers of the National Guard, National Army, reserve officers, and all other commissioned officers who have been retired from service.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Military Affairs, 719.

H. R. 4988—To provide for the purchase of additional land for the enlargement of the site of the public building at Stamford, Conn.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 719.

H. R. 4989—Directing delivery of State war-service records to the States requesting same.
Mr. Jones of Texas; Committee on Military Affairs, 719.

H. R. 4990—To establish a bureau for the study of criminal, pauper, and defective classes.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on the Judiciary, 719.

H. R. 4991—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Fort Jennings, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 719.

H. R. 4992—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Fayette, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 4993—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Napoleon, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 4994—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Wauseon, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 4995—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Paulding, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 4996—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Van Wert, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 4997—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bryan, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 4998—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ottawa, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 4999—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Defiance, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 5000—To allow credit for husbands' military service in case of homestead entries by widows, and for other purposes.
Mr. French; Committee on the Public Lands, 720.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 243), 4084.—Amended and passed House, 5463.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands, 5491.

H. R. 5001—Granting annuities to all native or naturalized American citizens 65 years of age and over who have been residents of the country for 20 years and whose income is less than $300 per year.
Mr. Focht; Committee on the Judiciary, 720.

H. R. 5002—To provide pensions for all soldiers and marines of the Civil War, the War with Spain, and the War with Mexico, who now receive pensions, at a minimum rate of $50 per month.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 720.

H. R. 5003—To amend section 4414, Revised Statutes of the United States, to classify and provide salaries for clerks in the Steamboat-Inspection Service.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 720.

H. R. 5004—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the city of Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, State of Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Babka; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 5005—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Lanesboro, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 5006—To add certain lands to the Sequoia National Park, Calif., and to change the name of said park to Roosevelt National Park.
Mr. Elston; Committee on the Public Lands, 720.

H. R. 5007—Granting citizenship to certain Indians.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Indian Affairs, 720.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 140), 2977.—Amended and passed House, 5463.—Referred to Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, 5491.—Reported back (S. Rept. 222), 6017.—Passed Senate, 7317.—Examined and signed, 7417.—Presented to the President, 7505.—Becomes a law without the President's approval [Public, No. 75], 8447.

H. R. 5008—To provide for election of Osage tribal officers, and for other purposes.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Indian Affairs, 720.

H. R. 5009—To amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act for the division of the lands and funds of the Osage Indians in Oklahoma, and for other purposes."
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Indian Affairs, 720.

H. R. 5010—To regulate the payment of moneys to Osage Indians, and for other purposes.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Indian Affairs, 720.

H. R. 5011—To establish a patent and trade-mark office independent of any other department and to provide for compensation and infringement of patents in the form of general damages, and for other purposes.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Patents, 720.

H. R. 5012—To establish a United States court of patent appeals, and for other purposes.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Patents, 720.

H. R. 5013—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Totowa, county of Passaic, State of New Jersey, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Radcliffe; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 5014—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Prospect Park, county of Passaic, State of New Jersey, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Radcliffe; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 5015—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Haledon, county of Passaic, State of New Jersey, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Radcliffe; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 5016—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of West Paterson, county of Passaic, State of New Jersey, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Radcliffe; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 5017—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Passaic, State of New Jersey, two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Radcliffe; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 5018—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Stafford Springs, Conn., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Freeman; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 5019—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Plainfield, Conn., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Freeman; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 5020—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Stafford Springs, Conn.
Mr. Freeman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 720.

H. R. 5021—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Rockville, Conn., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Freeman; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 5022—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Middletown, Conn., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Freeman; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 5023—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Willimantic, Conn., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Freeman; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 5024—Authorizing the Secretaryof War to donate to the College of St. Elizabeth, Convent Station, Morristown, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McGlennon; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 5025—To extend existing pension benefits to Confederate soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to the widows of Confederate soldiers, sailors, and marines, during the remainder of their lives.
Mr. Upshaw; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 720.

H. R. 5026—For the purchase of a site and erection of a public building at Watseka, Ill.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 720.

H. R. 5027—To provide homes for soldiers, seamen, and marines, and for other purposes.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on the Public Lands, 720.

H. R. 5028—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the town of Morton, Pa., a captured cannon or fieldpiece and suitable outfit of cannon balls.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 5029—To provide for the manufacture and sale of high-proof spirits for other than beverage purposes, and to insure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye, and other lawful industries.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 720.

H. R. 5030—Making appropriation for the construction and completion of certain public works on the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers.
Mr. Newton of Missouri; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 720.

H. R. 5031—To provide for the erection of a public building at Everett, Bedford County, Pa.
Mr. Rose; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 720.

H. R. 5032—To extend the franchise in the parishes and separate congregations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on the District of Columbia, 720.—From Committee on District of Columbia, 1703.—Debated, 1703, 1709–1714.—Amended and passed House, 1715.—Referred to Senate Committee on District of Columbia, 1726.—Reported back (S. Rept. 60), 2144.—Debated and passed Senate, 3555.—Examined and signed, 3667, 3700.—Presented to the President, 3733.—Approved [Public, No. 36], 3916.

H. R. 5033—To provide for an examination and survey of the Saco River, Me., at or near its mouth.
Mr. Goodall; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 720.

H. R. 5034—To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the importation of nursery stock and other plants and plant products; to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain quarantine districts for plant diseases and insect pests; to permit and regulate the movement of fruits, plants, and vegetables therefrom, and for other purposes," known as the plant-quarantine act, approved Aug. 20, 1912.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Agriculture, 720.

H. R. 5035—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hillsboro, Jefferson County, in the State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 5036—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fredericktown, Madison County, in the State of Missouri, two German fieldpieces.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 5037—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sainte Genevieve, Sainte Genevieve County, in the State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Military Affairs, 720.

H. R. 5038—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Van Buren, Carter County, in the State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Military Affairs, 721.

H. R. 5039—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Greenville, Wayne County, in the State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Military Affairs, 721.

H. R. 5040—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Centerville, Reynolds County, in the State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Military Affairs, 721.

H. R. 5041—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ironton, Iron County, in the State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Military Affairs, 721.

H. R. 5042—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Farmington, St. Francois County, in the State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Military Affairs, 721.

H. R. 5043—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Perryville, Perry County, in the State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Military Affairs, 721.

H. R. 5044—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to examine and adjust the accounts of William R. Little, or his heirs, with the Sac and Fox Indians.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Indian Affairs, 721.

H. R. 5045—For the relief of the trustees of the Christian Church at Missouri City, Clay County, Mo.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on War Claims, 721.

H. R. 5046—For the relief of the heirs of John G. W. Brooks.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on War Claims, 721.

H. R. 5047—For the relief of the heirs of Thomas Estès.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on War Claims, 721.

H. R. 5048—For the relief of Reuben McKroskie.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on War Claims, 721.

H. R. 5049—For the relief of James W. Murray, jr.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on War Claims, 721.

H. R. 5050—Granting a pension to Ella A. Pollard.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5051—Granting a pension to William Sommers.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5052—Granting a pension to William H. Williams.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5053—Granting a pension to Nettie B. Shores.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5054—Granting a pension to John W. Warman.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5055—Granting a pension to Sarah C. Mattox.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5056—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Douthitt.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5057—Granting an increase of pension to William D. Daniels.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5058—Granting an increase of pension to Schyler C. Pool.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5059—Granting an increase of pension to Jobe C. Walton.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5060—Granting an increase of pension to Joe Loudermilk, jr.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5061—Granting an increase of pension to John J. Mitchell.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5062—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Dillon.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5063—Granting a pension to Thomas B. Perkins.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5064—Granting a pension to James M. Vint.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5065—Granting a pension to James M. Wilson.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5066—Granting a pension to James E. Yeager.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5067—Granting a pension to James Cullivan.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5068—Granting a pension to Nancy Grider.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5069—Granting a pension to Minor Howard.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5070—Granting a pension to George Eskew.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5071—Granting a pension to Casey A. Cox.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5072—Granting a pension to Virgil O. Adams.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5073—Granting a pension to Joseph Bessi.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5074—Granting a pension to Frank R. Wall.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5075—Granting a pension to Gilbert E. Donnells.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5076—Granting a pension to Augustus H. Beecher.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5077—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander B. Davis.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5078—Granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Kizzie Gill, widow of Jeremiah Gill.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5079—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Parrish.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5080—To correct the military record of John H. Addleman.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Military Affairs, 721.

H. R. 5081—For the relief of J. E. Adams.
Mr. Elston; Committee on the Public Lands, 721.—Reported back (H. Rept. 290), 4951.

H. R. 5082—For the relief of William O. Linsley.
Mr. Elston; Committee on Claims, 721.

H. R. 5083—For the relief of Edward W. Whitaker.
Mr. Freeman; Committee on Military Affairs, 721.

H. R. 5084—Granting a pension to W. W. Williamson.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5085—Granting a pension to Margaret Dexter.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5086—Granting a pension to Ann Bullard.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5087—Granting a pension to Thomas L. Feyen.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5088—Granting an increase of pension to James L. Doris.
Mr. Good; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5089—For the relief of John Dauberman.
Mr. Good; Committee on Military Affairs, 721.

H. R. 5090—Granting a pension to Amel G. Johnson.
Mr. Good; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5091—Granting a pension to Frank A. Morton.
Mr. Good; Committee on Pensions, 721.

H. R. 5092—For the reimbursement of Parnell M. Cameron.
Mr. Good; Committee on Claims, 721.

H. R. 5093—Granting an increase of pension to Cicero R. Rhincarson.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 722.

H. R. 5094—To fix the status, for certain purposes, of Elizabeth Dickson as a member of the Army Nurse Corps.
Mr. Hoch; Committee on Military Affairs, 722.

H. R. 5095—For the relief of Jacob Meyers.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 722.

H. R. 5096—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel J. Slanker.
Mr. McCullough; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 722.

H. R. 5097—Granting an increase of pension to Jesse W. Shaw.
Mr. McCullough; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 722.

H. R. 5098. Granting an increase of pension to George Brenizer.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Pensions, 722.

H. R. 5099—Granting an increase of pension to Harvey Dittenhafer.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Pensions, 722.

H. R. 5100—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Lockwood.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Pensions, 722.

H. R. 5101—Granting an increase of pension to Raymond E. Fisher.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 722.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 7719.

H. R. 5102—Granting an increase of pension to Aaron Boffenmyre.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 722.

H. R. 5103—Granting an increase of pension to Simon Corl.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Pensions, 722.

H. R. 5104—Granting a pension to Estella R. Wetzel.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Pensions, 722.

H. R. 5105—Granting a pension to John George.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Pensions, 722.

H. R. 5106—Granting a pension to Willard Kolp.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Pensions, 722.

H. R. 5107—Granting a pension to Harry L. Kepler.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Pensions, 722.

H. R. 5108—Granting a pension to Rose Phillips Jones.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Pensions, 722.

H. R. 5109—To complete the military record of Theodore Silas Steffy and for an honorable discharge.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Military Affairs, 722.

H. R. 5110—To correct the military record and grant an honorable discharge to Joseph W. Bevard.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Military Affairs, 722.

H. R. 5111—To correct the military record and grant an honorable discharge to Charles M. Bingham.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Military Affairs, 722.

H. R. 5112—To correct the military record and grant an honorable discharge to Adam B. Ackerman.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Military Affairs, 722.

H. R. 5113—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John S. Ellis.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Military Affairs, 722.

H. R. 5114—For the relief of John W. Seaver.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on War Claims, 722.

H. R. 5115—For the relief of David B. Turnipseed.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Military Affairs, 722.

H. R. 5116—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. Meredith.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 722.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5554.

H. R. 5117—Granting an increase of pension to Lawson F. Myers.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 722.

H. R. 5118—Granting a pension to Callie B. Boatright.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 722.

H. R. 5119—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Talley.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 722.

H. R. 5120—Granting a pension to Eliza K. Leman.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Pensions, 722.

H. R. 5121—Granting a pension to Peter F. Wesner.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Pensions, 722.

H. R. 5122—Granting an increase of pension to William L. Pratt.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 722.

H. R. 5123—To prevent transmission through the mails of advertisements relating to the treatment of venereal diseases and certain sexual disorders.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on the Post Offices and Post Roads, 765.

H. R. 5124—To provide for the manufacture and sale of high-proof spirits for other than beverage purposes, and to insure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of the fuel, dye, and other lawful industries.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on the Judiciary, 765.

H. R. 5125—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Salem, in the county of Washington, in the State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Military Affairs, 765.

H. R. 5126—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Mitchell, in the county of Lawrence, in the State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Military Affairs, 765.

H. R. 5127—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Charlestown, in the county of Clark, in the State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Military Affairs, 765.

H. R. 5128—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Richmond, Va., a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage.
Mr. Montague; Committee on Military Affairs, 765.

H. R. 5129—To provide for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other benefits and purposes in connection therewith.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 765.

H. R. 5130—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Ransom, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 765.

H. R. 5131—To further provide for the celebration of the victory of peace and to create a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of the negro soldiers and sailors who took part in the late European conflict and who fought in the wars of the United States of America.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on the Library, 765.

H. R. 5132—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make necessary surveys and provide plans for the construction and maintenance of an irrigation and colonization system in the States of California and Nevada, to be known as the "Tahoe reclamation system," and to provide farms and employment for returned soldiers and sailors, and appropriating funds for the same.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on the Public Lands, 765.—Reported back (H. Rept. 51), 1618.

H. R. 5133—To provide for the erection of a public building at Effington, Ill.
Mr. Brooks of Illinois; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 765.

H. R. 5134—To provide pensions for all soldiers and marines of the Civil War, the War with Spain, the War with Mexico, and the war with Germany, who now receive pensions at a minimum rate of $50 per month.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 765.

H. R. 5135—To provide for the entry and patent of mining claims containing disseminated ore deposits and for the annual labor to be expended thereon.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Mines and Mining, 765.

H. R. 5136—To increase the limit of cost for the Federal building and site thereof at Billings, Mont., and to authorize the provision of quarters for United States courts in said building.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 765.

H. R. 5137—To repeal section 630 of the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Ways and Means, 765.

H. R. 5138—To increase the compensation of bookbinders in the Government Printing Office.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Printing, 765.

H. R. 5139—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Alonzo Palmer Post, No. 170, Department of Wisconsin, Grand Army of the Republic, for use in the military division of the Greenwood Cemetery, Superior, Wis., one medium cannon or fieldpiece, together with a sufficient number of cannon balls to form a pyramid.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 765.

H. R. 5140—To increase the pensions of the blind who served in the War with Mexico or in the Civil War.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 765.

H. R. 5141—To fix the salary of the United States marshal for the eastern district of New York.
Mr. Haskell; Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, 765.

H. R. 5142—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Dubuque, Iowa.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 765.

H. R. 5143—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Eagle Grove, Iowa.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 765.

H. R. 5144—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Waverly, Iowa.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 765.

H. R. 5145—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Waterloo, Iowa.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 765.

H. R. 5146—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Independence, Iowa.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 765.

H. R. 5147—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Waverly, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Military Affairs, 765.

H. R. 5148—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of McAlester, Okla., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Military Affairs, 765.

H. R. 5149—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Madill, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Military Affairs, 765.

H. R. 5150—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Talihina, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Military Affairs, 765.

H. R. 5151—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Durant, Okla., three German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Military Affairs, 765.

H. R. 5152—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Atoka, Okla., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Military Affairs, 765.

H. R. 5153—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fort Towson, Okla., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Military Affairs, 765.

H. R. 5154—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ardmore, Okla., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Military Affairs, 765.

H. R. 5155—For the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Atoka, Okla.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 765.

H. R. 5156—For the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Madill, Okla.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 765.

H. R. 5157—For the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Hugo, Okla.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 765.

H. R. 5158—For the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Poteau, Okla.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 765.

H. R. 5159—For the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Wilburton, Okla.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 765.

H. R. 5160—For the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Antlers, Okla.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 765.

H. R. 5161—For the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Idabel, Okla.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 765.

H. R. 5162—For the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Marietta, Okla.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 766.

H. R. 5163—Authorizing the Klamath Tribe of Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on Indian Affairs, 766.

H. R. 5164—To supplement existing legislation relative to the United States Court for China and to increase the serviceability thereof.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 766.

H. R. 5165—To amend the war-risk insurance act and to increase and to more definitely fix the rate of compensation thereunder to be paid for certain injuries.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 766.

H. R. 5166—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Wilkinsburg, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Garland; Committee on Military Affairs, 766.

H. R. 5167—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Wilkinsburg, Pa., one American cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Garland; Committee on Military Affairs, 766.

H. R. 5168—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the city of Peotone, Ill., one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured from the German Army in the recent war, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Military Affairs, 766.

H. R. 5169—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the city of South Elgin, Ill., one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Military Affairs, 766.

H. R. 5170—To provide for the erection of a public building at Jeannette, Pa.
Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 766.

H. R. 5171—To provide for the erection of a public building at Latrobe, Pa.
Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 766.

H. R. 5172—To provide for the erection of a public building at New Kensington, Pa.
Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 766.

H. R. 5173—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Tittle.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5174—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Schlaffer.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5175—For the relief of Samuel H. Butler.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Claims, 766.

H. R. 5176—Granting a pension to Charles A. Hartley.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5177—Granting a pension to Robert Noble.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5178—Granting a pension to Marjorie A. Baker.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5179—Granting a pension to Susan Holmes.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5180—Granting an increase of pension to James L. Norris.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5181—Granting an increase of pension to David R. Evans.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5182—Granting an increase of pension to James R. Cowgill.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5183—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Willis.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5184—Granting an increase of pension to Stamford W. Rife.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5185—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Rice.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5186—Granting an increase of pension to Aries Butcher.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5187—Granting an increase of pension to Zachariah Blake.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5188—Granting an increase of pension to Levi H. Brown.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5189—For the relief of Leonidas Sawyer.
Mr. Goodall; Committee on Claims, 766.

H. R. 5190—Granting an increase of pension to Orra F. Perkins.
Mr. Haugen; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5191—Granting an increase of pension to John F. Thompson.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5192—Granting a pension to Anson B. Countryman.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5193—For the relief of the Eastern Transportation Co., of Baltimore, Md.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Claims, 766.

H. R. 5194—To correct the military record of Alfred Rebsamen.
Mr. Little; Committee on Military Affairs, 766.

H. R. 5195—For the relief of Albert H. Campbell.
Mr. Little; Committee on Military Affairs, 766.

H. R. 5196—Granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Singletary.
Mr. Little; Committee on Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5197—Granting an increase of pension to Robert S. Parker.
Mr. Little; Committee on Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5198—Granting a special pension to George Baldwin.
Mr. McLaughlin of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5199—Granting an increase of pension to Phebe E. C. Priestley.
Mr. Major; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5200—Granting a pension to George Roeder.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5201—Granting a pension to James D. White.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5202—Granting a pension to Ewell V. Osborn.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5203—Granting a pension to Walter G. Abner.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5204—Granting an increase of pension to James F. Peters.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5205—Granting an increase of pension to Terel Hamlin.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5206—For the relief of Edward N. Carr.
Mr. Rowan; Committee on Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5207—Granting an increase of pension to Abner D. Rutherford.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 766.

H. R. 5208—For the relief of the legal representatives of George W. Soule.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Claims, 766.

H. R. 5209—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate a captured German cannon or fieldpiece to the town of Oak Ridge, La.
Mr. Wilson of Louisiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 776.

H. R. 5210—For the erection of a Federal building for the United States post office at Warren, R. I.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 776.

H. R. 5211—To repeal chapter 154 of the acts of the second session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, being the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to authorize the President in time of war to supervise or take possession and assume control of any telegraph, telephone, marine cable, or radio system or systems, or any part thereof, and to operate the same in such manner as may be needful or desirable for the duration of the war, and to provide just compensation therefor."
Mr. Denison; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 776.

H. R. 5212—To amend section 4 of the act of June 29, 1906, as amended by the act of May 9, 1918, relative to the naturalization of aliens serving in the forces of the Allies during the present war.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 776.

H. R. 5213—For the relief of occupants and claimants of unsurveyed public land in township 8 north of range 2 west of Salt Lake meridian, Utah.
Mr. Welling; Committee on the Public Lands, 776.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 264), 4398.

H. R. 5214—To establish a fish hatchery and biological station in the third congressional district of the State of Missouri.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 776.

H. R. 5215—To obtain revenue and to promote and encourage the production of iron sulphide, pyrite, and sulphur, and manufactures thereof, in the United States and its possessions.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Ways and Means, 776.

H. R. 5216—To obtain revenue and to promote and encourage the production of manganese and manganiferous ores and manufactures thereof in the United States and its possessions.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Ways and Means, 776.

H. R. 5217—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to secure the title to certain lots of land in Chattanooga, Tenn., and buildings thereon, by purchase or condemnation, for post-office and other purposes.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 776.

H. R. 5218—To provide revenue for the Government and to establish and maintain the production of magnesite ores and manufactures thereof in the United States.
Mr. Hadley; Committee on Ways and Means, 776.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 177), 3359.—Debated, 6165–6171, 6281–6295, 6300–6310, 6382–6397, 6527.—Amended and passed House, 6527.—Referred to Senate Committee on Finance, 6552.

H. R. 5219—To allow credits and provide reliefs for certain persons not now provided for by law.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 776.

H. R. 5220—To increase the cost of the public building at Bellefourche, S. Dak.
Mr. Gandy; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 776.

H. R. 5221—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Port Orchard, Wash., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Military Affairs, 776.

H. R. 5222—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Seattle, Wash., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Military Affairs, 776.

H. R. 5223—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Charleston, Wash., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Military Affairs, 776.

H. R. 5224—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bremerton, Wash., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Military Affairs, 776.

H. R. 5225—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 27, 1918.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Education, 776.—Reported back (H. Rept. 31), 948.—Debated, 1754–1766.

H. R. 5226—Further extending the time for the commencement and completion of the bridge or bridges authorized by an act entitled "An act to amend an act to authorize the Dauphin Island Railway & Harbor Co., its successors or assigns, to construct and maintain a bridge or bridges, or viaducts, across the water between the mainland, at or near Cedar Point, and Dauphin Island, both Little and Big; also to dredge a channel from the deep waters of Mobile Bay into Dauphin Bay; also to construct and maintain docks and wharves along both Little and Big Dauphin Islands," approved June 18, 1912, as extended by an act approved June 30, 1916.
Mr. McDuffie; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 776.—Reported back (H. Rept. 101), 2487.—Debated and laid on the table, 3178–3179.

H. R. 5227—Making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.
Mr. Kahn, from Committee on Military Affairs (H. Rept. 23), 776.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, 776.—Debated, 860–883, 977–1006, 1032–1063, 1076–1083.—Amended and passed House, 1083.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 1153.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 24), 1492–1493.—Debated, 1502, 1557–1604, 1636–1678, 1730–1750, 1639–1641, 2186–2196.—Amended and passed Senate, 1750.—Senate asks for a conference, 1750.—House agrees to conference, 1825–1826.—Conference appointed, 1750, 1826.—Conference report made in the House (H. Rept. 90), 1855, 2044.—Conference report made in the Senate, 1865.—Agreed to and further conference asked for, 1865.—Conference report debated in House, 1915–1920.—Conference report debated in Senate, 2172–2176.—Agreed to, 2196.—Agreed to in House, 2234.—Examined and signed, 2199, 2262.—Presented to the President, 2279.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 7], 2491.

H. R. 5228—Granting the consent of the Congress to the city of Minneapolis, a municipal corporation, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 777.—Reported back (H. Rept. 102), 2487.—Passed House, 3175.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 3222.—Reported back (S. Rept. 119) and passed Senate, 3389.—Examined and signed, 3546, 3549.—Presented to the President, 3570.—Approved [Public, No. 30], 3916.

H. R. 5229—Granting a pension to Catharine Rodgers.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Pensions, 777.

H. R. 5230—Granting a pension to Cora Mitchell.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 777.

H. R. 5231—Granting an increase of pension to Frank Vicha.
Mr. Babka; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 777.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 3171.

H. R. 5232—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel Gonder.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Pensions, 777.

H. R. 5233—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Benjamin.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 777.

H. R. 5234—For the relief of John M. Stewart.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 777.

H. R. 5235—For the relief of James Orange.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Military Affairs, 777.

H. R. 5236—Granting a pension to Eliza Frederick.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 777.

H. R. 5237—Granting an increase of pension to James T. Thrasher.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 777.

H. R. 5238—For the relief of the Cleveland Trinidad Paving Co.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Claims, 777.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 84), 2044.—Debated, 4934.

H. R. 5239—Granting an increase of pension to Gus H. Weber.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 777.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 2574.

H. R. 5240—For the relief of the heirs at law of James I. A. Trotter, deceased.
Mr. Flood; Committee on Claims, 777.

H. R. 5241—Granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand W. Merrill.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 777.

H. R. 5242—For the relief of Louise L. Coleman, surviving administratrix of the estate of Walter H. Coleman, deceased.
Mr. Husted; Committee on Claims, 777.

H. R. 5243—Granting an increase of pension to John Leishman.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Pensions, 777.

H. R. 5244—Granting a pension to Marion C. Pearsall.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 777.

H. R. 5245—Granting a pension to Jacob Pusey.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 777.

H. R. 5246—For the relief of the estate of Pleasant M. Craigmiles, deceased.
Mr. Moon; Committee on War Claims, 777.

H. R. 5247—For the relief of Robert Abernethy.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Military Affairs, 777.

H. R. 5248—Granting a pension to Agnes Anderson.
Mr. Wheeler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 777.

H. R. 5249—To establish a fish-cultural station on Salt River, in Ralls County, Mo.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 883.

H. R. 5250—Providing for the purchase of a site and erection of a public building at Bowling Green, Mo.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 883.

H. R. 5251—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon with carriage and cannon balls, to the village of Brownsville, Ohio.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5252—To provide soldiers, sailors, and marines with capital for agricultural development, and for other purposes.
Mr. Wilson of Louisiana; Committee on Appropriations, 884.

H. R. 5253—For the acquisition of a site for a post-office building at Jacksonville, Tex., and making an appropriation therefor.
Mr. Box; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 884.

H. R. 5254—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. George Rodgers Clark, at Clarksville, in the county of Clark, in the State of Indiana.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Appropriations, 884.

H. R. 5255—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of North Woodstock, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5256—Donate a war tank to the village of South Orange, N. J.
Mr. Lehlbach; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5257—For the remodeling of the United States Federal building at Aberdeen, S. Dak.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 884.

H. R. 5258—To reimburse surviving Civil War prisoners.
Mr. Focht; Committee on War Claims, 884.

H. R. 5259—To provide relief for subcontractors under contracts connected with the prosecution of the war, and for other purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Arkansas; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5260—Providing for an equitable distribution of captured German cannon and war trophies.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5261—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, of Blacksburg, Va., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Woods of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5262—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Roanoke, Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Woods of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5263—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Elk's National Home, of Bedford, Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Woods of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5264—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lynchburg, Va., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Woods of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5265—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Schulenburg, Tex., one piece of artillery or other trophy captured or obtained from the enemy during or at the close of the war with Germany.
Mr. Mansfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5266—Authorizng the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Goliad, Tex., one piece of artillery or other trophy captured or obtained from the enemy during or at the close of the war with Germany.
Mr. Mansfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5267—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and shells, to the city of Cassville, Mo.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5268—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and shells, to the city of Aurora, Mo.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5269—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and shells, to the city of Mount Vernon, Mo.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5270—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and shells, to the city of Carthage, Mo.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5271—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and shells, to the city of Neosho, Mo.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5272—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and shells, to the city of Pineville, Mo.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5273—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and shells, to the city of Lamar, Mo.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5274—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and shells, to the city of Nevada, Mo.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5275—Donating three captured cannon or field guns and carriages to the city of Gary, Ind.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5276—Donating a captured cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Goodland, Ind.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5277—To provide for the erection of a public building at Rogersville, Tenn.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 884.

H. R. 5278—To provide for the erection of a public building at Elizabethton, Tenn.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 884.

H. R. 5279—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building at Tryon, N. C.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 884.

H. R. 5280—To authorize the President to dispose of real property by sale, exchange, lease, or otherwise.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on the Public Lands, 884.—Reference changed to Committee on Military Affairs, 971.

H. R. 5281—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the State State of New York the cannon, machine guns, or other military equipment captured by the Twenty-seventh and Seventy-seventh Divisions, American Expeditionary Forces, during their service overseas.
Mr. Siegel; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5282—Relating to the maintenance of actions for death on the high seas and other navigable waters.
Mr. Montague; Committee on the Judiciary, 884.

H. R. 5283—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland, German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Coady; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5284—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the cities of Dubois and Soda Springs, in the State of Idaho.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5285—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Uniontown, Ky., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kincheloe; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5286—To refund to the corporate authorities of Frederick City, Md., the sum of $200,000, exacted of them by the Confederate Army under Gen. Jubal Early, July 9, 1864, under penalty of burning said city.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on War Claims, 884.

H. R. 5287—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Calexico, Calif., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5288—For the relief of contractors and subcontractors for the post offices and other buildings and work under the supervision of the Treasury Department, and for other purposes.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 884.

H. R. 5289—Authorizing the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal immigration building at El Paso, county of El Paso, Tex., and for housing and furnishing of offices to Federal employees and the various departments connected and attached to the immigration department, and appropriating money therefore.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 884.

H. R. 5290—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Mullens, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5291—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Pineville, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5292—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Princeton, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5293—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Union, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5294—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Logan, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5295—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Hinton, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5296—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Wayne, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5297—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Williamson, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5298—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Welch, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Military Affairs, 884.

H. R. 5299—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Bluefield, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Military Affairs, 885.

H. R. 5300—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Bramwell, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Military Affairs, 885.

H. R. 5301—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Hamlin, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Military Affairs, 885.

H. R. 5302—To provide for the purchase of a site for a public building at Welch, in the State of West Virginia.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 885.

H. R. 5303—For the purchase of a post-office site at Bishopville, S. C.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 885.

H. R. 5304—For the purchase of a post-office site at St. Matthews, S. C.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 885.

H. R. 5305—For the purchase of a post-office site at Batesburg, S. C.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 885.

H. R. 5306—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Columbia, S. C., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Military Affairs, 885.

H. R. 5307—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the cities of Sumter and Orangeburg, and to the towns of Lexington, St. Matthews, and Bishopville, all in South Carolina, each a German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Military Affairs, 885.

H. R. 5308—To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards of classification of commercial feed; to regulate the sale and shipment thereof in interstate and foreign commerce; to prevent deception with reference thereto; and for other purposes.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Agriculture, 885.

H. R. 5309—To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish uniform standards of classification of fruits and vegetables; to provide for the use of such standards in interstate and foreign commerce; to prevent deception in reference thereto; and for other purposes.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Agriculture, 885.

H. R. 5310—To stimulate the production, sale, and distribution of live stock, and live-stock products, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Agriculture, 885.

H. R. 5311—To reprint Senate Document No. 181, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Printing, 885.

H. R. 5312—To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for carrying out the act entitled "An act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 21, 1918.
Mr. Good, from Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 26), 883.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, 885.—Debated, 928–946.—Passed House, 947.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 953.—Reported back, 1012.—Debated and passed Senate, 1029.—Examined and signed, 1097, 1130.—Presented to the President, 1179.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 4], 2491.

H. R. 5313—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Disbrow.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 885.

H. R. 5314—Authorizing the Secretary of War to confer upon David Davis the congressional medal of honor.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Military Affairs, 885.

H. R. 5315—Granting a pension to Louis C. Baughman.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Pensions, 885.

H. R. 5316—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Snider.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 885.

H. R. 5317—Granting an increase of pension to John Bonhomme.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 885.

H. R. 5318—Granting a pension to James P. Burns.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 885.

H. R. 5319—Granting a pension to Helen Cecilia Schaarman.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Pensions, 885.

H. R. 5320—Granting a pension to Ruth Baker Wyman.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 885.

H. R. 5321—Granting a pension to John C. Hardy.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 885.

H. R. 5322—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Weeks.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 885.

H. R. 5323—Granting an increase of pension to George D. Totman.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 885.

H. R. 5324—Granting an increase of pension to Kate B. Horan.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 885.

H. R. 5325—Granting an increase of pension to Edward P. Carman.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 885.

H. R. 5326—Granting a pension to Jesse Trower.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 885.

H. R. 5327—For the relief of Louis A. Cornthwaite.
Mr. Coady; Committee on Claims, 885.

H. R. 5328—For the relief of sundry building and loan associations.
Mr. Coady; Committee on Claims, 885.

H. R. 5329—For the relief of sundry building and loan associations.
Mr. Coady; Committee on Claims, 885.

H. R. 5330—For the relief of sundry building and loan associations.
Mr. Coady; Committee on Claims, 885.

H. R. 5331—For the relief of the Patterson Park Permanent Loan & Building Association, of Baltimore, Md.
Mr. Coady; Committee on Claims, 885.

H. R. 5332—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to make, execute, and deliver to the Safe Deposit & Trust Co. of Baltimore, trustee under the will of Florence B. Gelston, deceased, a deed in fee of lot 13 in reservation 11, in the city of Washington, D. C.
Mr. Coady; Committee on the Public Lands, 885.

H. R. 5333—To correct the military record of Peter Donnelly.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Military Affairs, 885.

H. R. 5334—Granting a pension to Carrie Abbitt.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5335—Granting a pension to Jennie Lego.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5336—Granting an increase of pension to Martin W. Frisbie.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5337—Granting a pension to William Thornton Parker.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5338—To remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of Marion Workman, late of Company D, Fifth Virginia Infantry.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Military Affairs, 886.

H. R. 5339—Granting a pension to Matilda Laswell.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5340—Granting a pension to Jennie Schofield.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5341—Granting an increase of pension to Ina Sturdevant.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5342—Granting an increase of pension to Wesley Koonce.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5343—For the relief of Samuel C. Koonce.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Military Affairs, 886.

H. R. 5344—For the relief of Gust Mihleder.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Military Affairs, 886.

H. R. 5345—For the relief of the Arundel Sand & Gravel Co.
Mr. Holland; Committee on Claims, 886.—Reported back (H. Rept. 232), 4005.—Laid on the table (see bill S. 1670), 7839.

H. R. 5346—For the relief of the Eastern Transportation Co.
Mr. Holland; Committee on Claims, 886.—Reported back (H. Rept. 200), 3546.

H. R. 5347—Granting a pension to George W. Johnston.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5348—For the relief of Mrs. Thomas McGovern.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Claims, 886.—Reported back (H. Rept. 116), 2574.—Debated, 4946–4950.—Amended and passed House, 6363, 6366.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 6430.

H. R. 5349—For the relief of Thomas E. Philips.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Military Affairs, 886.

H. R. 5350—Granting a pension to Elissa Bahikow.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5351—Granting a pension to Eugene E. Clark.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5352—Granting an increase of pension to Levi W. Easton.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5353—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Crane.
Mr. McLaughlin of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5354—For the relief of Margaret Speir.
Mr. Rowe; Committee on Claims, 886.

H. R. 5355—Granting a pension to Dillion Collett.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5356—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Mason.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5357—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Sonders.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5358—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Campbell.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5359—Granting an increase of pension to John R. Holt.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5360—Granting an increase of pension to Fletcher P. Roberts.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5361—Granting an increase of pension to Wiley Lambkin.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5362—Granting a pension to Nancy Cook.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5363—Granting a pension to Benjamin Hammonds.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5364—Granting a pension to David A. Turner.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5365—Granting a pension to Jesse Kivette.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5366—Granting a pension to Harry Noell
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5367—Granting a pension to Charles H. Ricker.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5368—Granting a pension to William Estes.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5369—Granting a pension to William Crawford.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5370—Granting a pension to W. M. Balch.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5371—Granting a pension to John Alford.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5372—Granting a pension to W. A. Nicely.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5373—Granting a pension to Julia Sprinkle.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5374—Granting a pension to Mary E. Hartsell.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5375—Granting an increase of pension to James Fleming.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5376—Granting an increase of pension to Aron M. Adamson.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5377—For the relief of Lawrence J. Kessinger.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Claims, 886.

H. R. 5378—For the relief of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.; the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co.; and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Claims, 886.

H. R. 5379—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Ivers.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5380—Granting a pension to Mary E. Martin.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5381—Granting a pension to Richard Cox.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5382—For the relief of Elizabeth T. Wells.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Military Affairs, 886.

H. R. 5383—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Gillson.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5384—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel B. W. Stocking.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5385—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin A. Elliott.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5386—Granting an increase of pension to Martin Kohn.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5387—Granting an increase of pension to John P. Hanford.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5388—Granting a pension to Robert A. Carnegie.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5389—To reimburse William H. Allen as postmaster of Fairhaven, Mass., for certain money orders unlawfully issued.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Claims, 886.

H. R. 5390—Granting relief to Howard A. Moxley.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Claims, 886.

H. R. 5391—Granting relief to Irving J. Kelley.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Claims, 886.

H. R. 5392—Granting a pension to Lucius P. Burress.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5393—Granting a pension to Julius Scheuer.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5394—Granting a pension to Mary C. Marshall.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 886.

H. R. 5395—To provide soldiers, sailors, and marines with capital for agricultural development, and for other purposes.
Mr. Wilson of Louisiana; Committee on Banking and Currency, 948.

H. R. 5396—Making appropriation for the construction and completion of an addition to the central post-office building at St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. Newton of Missouri; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 948.

H. R. 5397—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the counties of Arkansas, Cleveland, Dallas, Desha, Drew, Garland, Grant, Hot Springs, Jefferson, Lincoln, Lonoke, and Saline, in the State of Arkansas, one German cannon or fieldpiece each.
Mr. Taylor of Arkansas; Committee on Military Affairs, 948.

H. R. 5398—To amend the act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provisions for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Military Affairs, 948.

H. R. 5399—Donating a captured German cannon and cannon balls to the city of Horton, Kans.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Military Affairs, 948.

H. R. 5400—Donating a captured German cannon and cannon balls to the city of Seneca, Kans.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Military Affairs, 948.

H. R. 5401—Donating a captured German cannon and cannon balls to the city of Leavenworth, Kans.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Military Affairs, 948.

H. R. 5402—Donating a captured German cannon and cannon balls to the city of Hiawatha, Kans.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Military Affairs, 948.

H. R. 5403—Donating a captured German cannon and cannon balls to the city of Troy, Kans.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Military Affairs, 948.

H. R. 5404—Donating a captured German cannon and cannon balls to the city of Holton, Kans.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Military Affairs, 948.

H. R. 5405—Donating a captured German cannon and cannon balls to the city of Atchison, Kans.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Military Affairs, 948.

H. R. 5406—Donating a captured German cannon and cannon balls to the city of Oskaloosa, Kans.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Military Affairs, 948.

H. R. 5407—Donating a captured German cannon and cannon balls to the city of Nortonville, Kans.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Military Affairs, 948.

H. R. 5408—Donating a captured German cannon and cannon balls to the city of Topeka, Kans.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Military Affairs, 948.

H. R. 5409—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Canon City, Fremont County, in the State of Colorado, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 948.

H. R. 5410—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Alamosa, Alamosa County, in the State of Colorado, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 948.

H. R. 5411—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Seymour, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Military Affairs, 948.

H. R. 5412—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kaukauna, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Military Affairs, 948.

H. R. 5413—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to each of the following-named towns, villages, and cities of Missouri—Maryville, Hopkins, Burlington Junction, Rock Port, Tarkio, Mound City, Craig, Forest City, St. Joseph, Savannah, Bolckow, Weston, and Dearborn—a captured German cannon or fieldpiece with accompaniments.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Military Affairs, 948.

H. R. 5414—To provide quarters or commutation thereof to commissioned officers in certain cases.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 948.

H. R. 5415—To erect a post-office building in the city of Passaic, N. J.
Mr. Radcliffe; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 948.

H. R. 5416—To authorize corporations organized in the District of Columbia to change their names.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on the District of Columbia, 948.—Reported back (H. Rept. 153), 3344.

H. R. 5417—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the department of parks, Borough of Brooklyn, city of New York, a suitable number of captured cannons or fieldpieces with carriages and outfit of cannon balls.
Mr. Johnston of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 948.

H. R. 5418—Increasing the pay of printers and pressmen employed in the Government Printing Office, and for other purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Printing, 948.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 57), 1716.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 3381–3385.—Referred to Senate Committee on Printing, 3393.—Reported back, 3500.—Debated and passed Senate, 3500–3502.—Examined and signed, 3546, 3549.—Presented to the President, 3570.—Approved [Public, No. 23], 3916.

H. R. 5419—To amend section 4 of the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, as amended June 18, 1910.
Mr. Goodwin of Arkansas; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 948.

H. R. 5420—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for the enlargement, extension, remodeling, and improvement of the present Federal building in the city of Jamestown, in the State of New York.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 948.

H. R. 5421—Amending an act providing for payment of pensions to widows of veterans of the Civil War.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 948.

H. R. 5422—Making appropriation for the construction and completion of certain public works on the Missouri River.
Mr. Bland of Missouri; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 949.

H. R. 5423—Granting an increase of pension to certain soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Civil War and the War with Mexico and to the widows of such soldiers, sailors, and marines.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5424—To provide for the incorporation of certain companies engaged in foreign trade.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 949.

H. R. 5425—To provide revenue for the Government.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Ways and Means, 949.

H. R. 5426—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Groton, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Military Affairs, 949.

H. R. 5427—To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved Sept. 2, 1914, as amended.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 949.

H. R. 5428—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Plymouth, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Military Affairs, 949.

H. R. 5429—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fort Atkinson, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Military Affairs, 949.

H. R. 5430—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Waupun, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Military Affairs, 949.

H. R. 5431—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Portage, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Military Affairs, 949.

H. R. 5432—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hartford, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Military Affairs, 949.

H. R. 5433—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Mayville, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Military Affairs, 949.

H. R. 5434—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Beaver Dam, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Military Affairs, 949.

H. R. 5435—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Port Washington, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Military Affairs, 949.

H. R. 5436—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Jefferson, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Military Affairs, 949.

H. R. 5437—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of West Bend, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Military Affairs, 949.

H. R. 5438—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Watertown, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Military Affairs, 949.

H. R. 5439—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sheboygan, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Military Affairs, 949.

H. R. 5440—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Juneau, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Military Affairs, 949.

H. R. 5441—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Columbus, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Military Affairs, 949.

H. R. 5442—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Fort Washington war service honor roll committee of New York City, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Donovan; Committee on Military Affairs, 949.

H. R. 5443—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, New York City, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Donovan; Committee on Military Affairs, 949.

H. R. 5444—Providing for the construction and equipment of an ammunition-manufacturing plant at the United States arsenal at Benicia, Calif.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on Military Affairs, 949.

H. R. 5445—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin D. Barr.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5446—Granting an increase of pension S. F. Fowler.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5447—Granting an increase of pension to Abraham C. Randles.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5448—Granting an increase of pension to George W. M. Culb.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5449—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Fishel.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5450—Granting a pension to Bernice D. Jordan.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5451—Granting a pension to A. M. Graham.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5452—Granting a pension to Eddie V. Miller.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5453—Granting a pension to Stocton Sponseller.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5454—Granting a pension to Isaac D. Caldwell.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5455—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Combs.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5456—Granting an increase of pension to George Dettmer.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5457—Granting an increase of pension to John Grozinger.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5458—Granting an increase of pension to William C. Clendening.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5459—For the relief of Jacob Kesner.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Military Affairs, 949.

H. R. 5460—To remove the charge of desertion from John Lyons.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Military Affairs, 949.

H. R. 5461—To reimburse Benson Jacobs, postmaster of Little Falls, Monongalia County, W. Va., for certain postage stamps stolen.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Claims, 949.

H. R. 5462—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Ubert.
Mr. Donovan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5463—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Arthur E. Colgate, administrator of the estate of Clinton G. Colgate, deceased.
Mr. Donovan; Committee on Claims, 949.

H. R. 5464—Granting an increase of pension to George E. Lovin.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5465—Granting a pension to Isabella Kelley.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5466—Granting an increase of pension to Jerry B. Andrews.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5467—Granting a pension to Ellen L. Curran.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5468—For the relief of Ellen B. Walker.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on Claims, 949.

H. R. 5469—Granting a pension to George B. Chapin.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5470—Granting an increase of pension to Scott Lone.
Mr. Hull of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5471—Granting a pension to Henry Jones.
Mr. King; Committee on Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5472—Granting a pension to Mary H. Lauderbaugh.
Mr. King; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 949.

H. R. 5473—To correct the military record of Robert Zink.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Military Affairs, 949.

H. R. 5474—For the relief of John C. Hesse.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 950.

H. R. 5475—Granting a pension to Jean N. Roach.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Pensions, 950.

H. R. 5476—Granting a pension to George Hargis.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 950.

H. R. 5477—Granting a pension to William R. Neal.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 950.

H. R. 5478—Granting a pension to James Noe.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 950.

H. R. 5479—Granting a pension to James Sullivan.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 950.

H. R. 5480—Granting a pension to Seaburn D. Wray.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 950.

H. R. 5481—Granting a pension to Scott Engle.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 950.

H. R. 5482—Granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Farley.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 950.

H. R. 5483—To relinquish, release, remise, and quitclaim all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain lands in the State of Mississippi.
Mr. Sisson; Committee on the Public Lands, 950.

H. R. 5484—Granting a pension to Herman Alexander.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Pensions, 950.

H. R. 5485—For the relief of V. E. Schermerhorn, E. C. Caley, G. W. Campbell, and Philip Hudspeth.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Claims, 950.

H. R. 5486—Granting a pension to Carey O. Amsbaugh.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Pensions, 950.

H. R. 5487—Granting an increase of pension to Robert T. Jellison.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 950.

H. R. 5488—Granting a pension to Eugene Johnson.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 950.

H. R. 5489—Granting a pension to Arbany Terry.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 950.

H. R. 5490—Granting a pension to Annie E. Frost.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 950.

H. R. 5491—Granting an increase of pension to William F. Duncan.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 950.

H. R. 5492—To remove the charge of desertion against Creed F. Casteel.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 950.

H. R. 5493—Granting an increase of pension to William W. Barney.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Pensions, 950.

H. R. 5494—Granting an increase of pension to George A. White.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 950.

H. R. 5495—For the relief of the J. Ph. Binzel Co.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Claims, 950.

H. R. 5496—Granting relief to Charles H. Prince.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Claims, 950.

H. R. 5497—Granting relief to the estate of Charles E. Stevens.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Claims, 950.

H. R. 5498—Relating to the sale, charter, and operation of merchant ships owned by the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 1007.

H. R. 5499—To permit the use of surplus profits of the newspaper published by the American Expeditionary Forces in France, known as the Stars and Stripes, for the benefit of French children.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5500—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Corsicana, Tex., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Texas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5501—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Hillsboro, Tex., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Texas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5502—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Bryan, Tex., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Texas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5503—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Mexia, Tex., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Texas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5504—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Groesbeck, Tex., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Texas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5505—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Cameron, Tex., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Texas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5506—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Fairfield, Tex., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Texas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5507—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Centerville, Tex., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Texas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5508—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Franklin, Tex., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Texas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5509—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Pomeroy, Ohio.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1007.

H. R. 5510—To increase the cost of the public building at Gallipolis, Ohio.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1007.

H. R. 5511—To amend the act of Congress approved Mar. 4, 1913 37 Stats.), 1007.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1007.

H. R. 5512—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Princeton, in the State of West Virginia.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1007.

H. R. 5513—To establish a national highway system, to create a Federal highway commission, to encourage efficient and economical highway transportation, and for other purposes.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 1007.

H. R. 5514—To create a Federal home-loan board and home-loan banks for the purpose of aiding in financing the construction of homes.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1007.

H. R. 5515—To amend section 402 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved Sept. 2, 1914, as amended by the act approved Oct. 6, 1917.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1007.

H. R. 5516—To permanently transfer the United States Coast Guard from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1007.

H. R. 5517—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of St. Paul, Nebr., one German cannon or fieldpiece and caisson.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5518—To provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Clovis, N. Mex.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1007.

H. R. 5519—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Borough of Brooklyn, city of New York, for Red Hook Park, cannons or fieldpieces, with carriages and suitable complements of projectiles.
Mr. Cullen; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5520—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Borough of Brooklyn, city of New York, for Carroll Park, cannons or fieldpieces, with carriages and suitable complements of projectiles.
Mr. Cullen; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5521—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Borough of Brooklyn, city of New York, for Sunset Park, cannons or fieldpieces, with carriages and suitable complements of projectiles.
Mr. Cullen; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5522—Donating a captured cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Lowell, Ind.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5523—For the purchase of a site for a Federal building at Hastings, Minn.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1007.

H. R. 5524—Providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Sturgis, Mich.
Mr. Hamilton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1007.

H. R. 5525—Providing for the erection of a public building at the city of South Haven, Mich.
Mr. Hamilton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1007.

H. R. 5526—Providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Benton Harbor, Mich.
Mr. Hamilton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1007.

H. R. 5527—Providing for the erection of a public building at the city of St. Joseph, Mich.
Mr. Hamilton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1007.

H. R. 5528—To purchase a site for the erection of a post-office building in the city of St. Joseph, Mich.
Mr. Hamilton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1007.

H. R. 5529—To regulate the interstate transportation of immature calves.
Mr. Hamilton; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1007.

H. R. 5530—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Enid, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5531—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cherokee, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5532—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fairview, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5533—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Alva, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5534—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Waynoka, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5535—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Woodward, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5536—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Buffalo, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5537—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Beaver City, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5538—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Guymon, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5539—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Boise City, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5540—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Perry, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5541—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ponca City, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5542—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Blackwell, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5543—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Newkirk, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1007.

H. R. 5544—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Medford, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1008.

H. R. 5545—To provide homes for soldiers, seamen, and marines, and for other purposes.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on the Public Lands, 1008.—Debated, 1193, 1196.

H. R. 5546—To increase the number of directors of Federal reserve banks, and for other purposes.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1008.

H. R. 5547—To repeal paragraph 450 of an act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 3, 1913, and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Ways and Means, 1008.

H. R. 5548—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building for the accommodation of a post office at Honesdale, Pa.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1008.

H. R. 5549—To prohibit intoxicating beverages and to regulate the manufacture, production, use, and sale of high-proof spirits for other than beverage purposes, and to insure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye, and other lawful industries.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 1008.

H. R. 5550—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Spencerville, county of Allen, State of Ohio, two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Military Affairs, 1008.

H. R. 5551—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Wautoma, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Military Affairs, 1008.

H. R. 5552—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Weyauwega, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Military Affairs, 1008.

H. R. 5553—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Scandinavia, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Military Affairs, 1008.

H. R. 5554—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Iola, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Military Affairs, 1008.

H. R. 5555—For the relief of Marcus Billstein.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 1008.

H. R. 5556—Granting a pension to Harriet E. Cantwell.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1008.

H. R. 5557—For the relief of John J. Ahern.
Mr. Cleary; Committee on Claims, 1008.

H. R. 5558—Granting a pension to Margaret Donahue.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1008.

H. R. 5559—For the relief of Carl G. Linstrom.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Claims, 1008.

H. R. 5560—Granting a pension to Mary G. Leary.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1008.

H. R. 5561—For the relief of Henry W. Elliott.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Claims, 1008.

H. R. 5562—Granting a pension to Salem Williams.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1008.

H. R. 5563—Granting a pension to Wesley H. Crockett.
Mr. Hamilton; Committee on Pensions, 1008.

H. R. 5564—Granting a pension to Henry F. Baldwin.
Mr. Hamilton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1008.

H. R. 5565—Granting a pension to Rose E. Wicoff.
Mr. Hamilton; Committee on Pensions, 1008.

H. R. 5566—Granting a pension to Sallie E. Doolittle.
Mr. Hamilton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1008.

H. R. 5567—Granting a pension to Emilia Granger.
Mr. Hamilton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1008.

H. R. 5568—Granting a pension to Amanda J. Kemberling.
Mr. Hamilton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1008.

H. R. 5569—Granting a pension to Frank Mead.
Mr. Hamilton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1008.

H. R. 5570—Granting a pension to Rebecca McCullough.
Mr. Hamilton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1008.

H. R. 5571—For the relief of Alonzo Hannis, alias Albert Webb.
Mr. Hamilton; Committee on Military Affairs, 1008.

H. R. 5572—For the relief of Thomas H. Thorp
Mr. Hamilton; Committee on Military Affairs, 1008.

H. R. 5573—For the relief of Amanda Honert.
Mr. Hamilton; Committee on Claims, 1008.

H. R. 5574—For the relief of Myron Powers.
Mr. Hamilton; Committee on War Claims, 1008.

H. R. 5575—For the relief of James W. Houser.
Mr. Hamilton; Committee on Military Affairs, 1008.

H. R. 5576—Granting an increase of pension to J. K. P. McClary.
Mr. Hamilton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1008.

H. R. 5577—To correct the military records of the United States so as to muster Stewart C. Burt in and out of the service of the United States Army.
Mr. Hamilton; Committee on Military Affairs, 1008.

H. R. 5578—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Almeron E. Calkins.
Mr. Hamilton; Committee on War Claims, 1008.

H. R. 5579—To place Albert Hamilton on the retired list of the United States Navy.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1008.

H. R. 5580—Granting six months' pay to Anton Kunz, father of Joseph Anthony Kunz, deceased, machinist's mate, first class, United States Navy, in active service.
Mr. Hardy of Texas; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1008.

H. R. 5581—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph N. Stockford.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1008.

H. R. 5582—For the relief of Harry C. Bradley.
Mr. Huddleston; Committee on Claims, 1008.

H. R. 5583—For the relief of Capt. Leonard F. Matlack.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Military Affairs, 1008.

H. R. 5584—To authorize payment to the Southern Iron & Metal Co.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 1008.

H. R. 5585—Granting a pension to Carolina Greenwold.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1008.

H. R. 5586—Granting an increase of pension to Sarintha A. Cashman.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1008.

H. R. 5587—For the relief of Asbury Scrivener.
Mr. Moore of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 1008.

H. R. 5588—Granting an increase of pension to Julia Kemper.
Mr. Newton of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1008.

H. R. 5589—For the relief of Michael Sweeney.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Military Affairs, 1008.

H. R. 5590—To authorize the Secretary of Commerce to lease San Nicholas Island, Calif., and for other purposes.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1008.

H. R. 5591—Granting a pension to Katherine Hallbaugh.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1009.

H. R. 5592—To relieve Alden H. Baker, postmaster at Westfield, Ind., for postage, war-savings and thrift stamps stolen by burglars.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Claims, 1009.

H. R. 5593—Granting a pension to John Ferman.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 1009.

H. R. 5594—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Mackin.
Mr. Rose; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1009.

H. R. 5595—Granting a pension to James W. Mitchell.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 1009.

H. R. 5596—Granting a pension to Emma Cornelia Troy.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1009.

H. R. 5597—For the relief of Maj. Ellis B. Miller.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1009.

H. R. 5598—Granting a pension to James F. Romines.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1009.

H. R. 5599—Granting a pension to Annie E. Frost.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 1009.

H. R. 5600—To provide for the erection of a statue or monument to the memory of Gen. John Sevier.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Appropriations, 1009.

H. R. 5601—Granting a pension to Lenora Stewart.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Pensions, 1009.

H. R. 5602—Granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Dunham.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1009.

H. R. 5603—To provide for the retirement of any enlisted man of the Regular Army who has heretofore been discharged to accept a commission in the Army of the United States for service during the present emergency with the retired pay and allowance of a master signal electrician, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5604—Relating to the pay of retired enlisted men serving as field clerks.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5605—To provide for the purchase of a site for a public building at Beckley, in the State of West Virginia.
Mr. Echols; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1064.

H. R. 5606—To prohibit intoxicating liquors and prostitution within the Canal Zone, and for other purposes.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1064.

H. R. 5607—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to each of the following-named towns and villages of Virginia—Appalachia, Bland Court House, Abingdon, Bristol, Big Stone Gap, Chilhowie, Emory, Dublin, Gate City, Jonesville, Lebanon, Max Meadows, Marion, Norton, Pearisburg, Pennington Gap, Pulaski City, Richards, Saltville, Tazewell, Wise, Clintwood, Grundy, Honaker, and Wytheville—one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5608—Making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes.
Mr. Butler, from Committee on Naval Affairs (H. Rept. 35), 1032.—Debated, 1083–1097, 1107–1127, 1180–1187, 1269, 1493.—Amended and passed House, 1187.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 1207.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 32), 1590.—Debated, 1785, 1787, 1799–1817.—Amended and passed Senate, 1817.—Senate asks for a conference, 1817.—House agrees to conference, 1914–1915.—Conference appointed, 1818, 1915.—Conference report made in House (H. Rept. 89), 2040.—Conference report made in Senate and agreed to, 2080–2081.—Conference report debated in House and agreed to, 2122–2129.—Examined and signed, 2172, 2235.—Presented to the President, 2279.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 8], 2491.

H. R. 5609—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Brookline, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage.
Mr. Luce; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5610—Making an appropriation for erecting and equipping and otherwise providing a quarantine station at or near New Orleans, La.
Mr. O'Connor; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1064.

H. R. 5611—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Odanah, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5612—Donating a captured German cannon or fieldpiece to the borough of North Plainfield, State of New Jersey, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5613—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Visalia, County of Tulare, State of California, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Barbour; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5614—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hanford, county of Kings, State of California, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Barbour; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5615—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fresno, county of Fresno, State of California, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Barbour; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5616—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the police department of the city of Fresno, Fresno County, State of California, one small German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Barbour; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5617—For the retirement of employees in the classified civil service.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 1064.

H. R. 5618—To define the status of and to remove the restrictions from certain members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5619—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of West Plains, Howell County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5620—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Gainesville, Ozark County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5621—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ava, Douglas County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5622—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Forsyth, Taney County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5623—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ozark, Christian County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5624—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Galena, Stone County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5625—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Alton, Oregon County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5626—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Doniphan, Ripley County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5627—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Poplar Bluff, Butler County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5628—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bloomfield, Stoddard County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5629—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5630—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of New Madrid, New Madrid County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5631—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Charleston, Mississippi County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5632—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Benton, Scott County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5633—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5634—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Caruthersville, Pemiscot County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5635—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kennett, Dunklin County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5636—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of McKenzie, Tenn., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Military Affairs, 1064.

H. R. 5637—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and the War with Mexico, to certain widows and certain helpless and dependent children of such soldiers and sailors, and to certain Army nurses.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1064.

H. R. 5638—For the erection of a public building at Linton, Ind.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1064.

H. R. 5639—To make additions, extensions, and improvements to the post-office building at Vincennes, Ind., to be used for post-office and mine-rescue purposes.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1064.

H. R. 5640—To deport certain undesirable aliens, and to deny readmission to those deported.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 1064.

H. R. 5641—Providing for wage increases in the Government Printing Office.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Printing, 1064.

H. R. 5642—To punish aliens in the United States of America for placing or throwing bombs or explosives, and for other purposes.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on the Judiciary, 1064.

H. R. 5643—To punish aliens in the United States of America for conspiracy against the Government, and for other purposes.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on the Judiciary, 1064.

H. R. 5644—To expel and exclude from the United States aliens who, to escape military service, have withdrawn their declaration of intention to become citizens.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 1065.

H. R. 5645—To prohibit immigration for a period of three years, and for other purposes.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 1065.

H. R. 5646—Authorizing the Secretary of War to make donation of a condemned German cannon to the city of Ennis, Tex.
Mr. Sumners of Texas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5647—Granting additional pay to officers, enlisted men, and others who served in the armed forces of the United States in the war with Germany.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5648—For the construction of a bridge across the Rainy River between Spooner, Minn., and Rainy River, Province of Ontario, Canada.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1065.—Reported back (H. Rept. 103), 2487.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 3175.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 3222.—Reported back (S. Rept. 120) and passed Senate, 3389.—Examined and signed, 3546, 3549.—Presented to the President, 3570.—Approved [Public, No. 31], 3916.

H. R. 5649—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to each county seat in the ninth congressional district of Minnesota one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5650—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fairburn, State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Upshaw; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5651—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to Decatur, Dekalb County, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Upshaw; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5652—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Douglasville, State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Upshaw; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5653—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Conyers, State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Upshaw; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5654—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the Georgia Military Academy, College Park, State of Georgia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Upshaw; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5655—To donate a captured German cannon or fieldpiece to the Confederate Soldiers' Home, Atlanta, State of Georgia.
Mr. Upshaw; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5656—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate four captured German cannons or fieldpieces to the city of Atlanta, Ga., to be placed in Lakewood Park.
Mr. Upshaw; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5657—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel E. Keister.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Pensions, 1065.

H. R. 5658—Granting a pension to Sophia A. Lint.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1065.

H. R. 5659—Granting a pension to Martha Gibson.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1065.

H. R. 5660—Granting a pension to Maria I. Rink.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1065.

H. R. 5661—Granting an increase of pension to Harrison H. Riddle.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1065.

H. R. 5662—To reimburse John Anderson, former postmaster at Sandborn, Knox County, Ind., for stamps and funds stolen from the post office.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Claims, 1065.

H. R. 5663—For the relief of Frank Hardesty.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Claims, 1065.

H. R. 5664—Granting an increase of pension to Oluf Volkerts.
Mr. Boies; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1065.

H. R. 5665—For the relief of Carlow Avellina.
Mr. Caldwell; Committtte on Claims, 1065.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 111), 2514.—Debated, 4944.—Amended and passed House, 6344.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 6430.

H. R. 5666—Granting a pension to Marie Merz.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Pensions, 1065.

H. R. 5667—Granting a pension to Edward T. Costello.
Mr. Darrow; Committee on Pensions, 1065.

H. R. 5668—To correct the military record of Peter Netz.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5669—Granting an increase of pension to Lionelle Gottschall.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 1065.

H. R. 5670—For the relief of Ynchausti & Co.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Claims, 1065.

H. R. 5671—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas D. O'Shea.
Mr. Haskell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1065.

H. R. 5672—Referring to the Court of Claims the claim of the heirs and legal representatives of John P. Maxwell and Hugh H. Maxwell, deceased.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on Claims, 1065.

H. R. 5673—For the relief of Ephriam M. Beach.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5674—For the relief of Peter J. Hill.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5675—For the relief of John A. Odell.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5676—For the relief of William S. Rote.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on War Claims, 1065.

H. R. 5677—For the relief of Ashley H. Short.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5678—For the relief of Bernhard Steuber.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5679—For the relief of Frederick Salzman.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5680—For the relief of Hiram Wilson.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5681—For the relief of Cyrus J. Wilsey.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5682—To correct the military records of the United States Army as to muster-in service of John A. Brimmer.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5683—To correct the military record of Alfred Coffin.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5684—To correct the military record of Edward Hilsher, alias Edward Holmes.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5685—To correct the military record of John S. Miller.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5686—To correct the military record of George O. Pratt.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Military Affairs, 1065.

H. R. 5687—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac B. Stead.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1065.

H. R. 5688—Granting a pension to Ralph M. Musser.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1065.

H. R. 5689—Granting an increase of pension to August J. Griesbach.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Pensions, 1065.

H. R. 5690—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Wittenberg, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Military Affairs, 1098.

H. R. 5691—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Ogdensburg, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Military Affairs, 1098.

H. R. 5692—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to North Western Military and Naval Academy, of Lake Geneva, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 1098.

H. R. 5693—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to St. John's Military Academy, of Delafield, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 1098.

H. R. 5694—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Orleans, in the county of Orange, in the State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Military Affairs, 1098.

H. R. 5695—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Leavenworth, in the county of Crawford, in the State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Military Affairs, 1098.

H. R. 5696—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Ada, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Military Affairs, 1098.

H. R. 5697—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Sand Lake, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Military Affairs, 1098.

H. R. 5698—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Rockford, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Military Affairs, 1098.

H. R. 5699—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Kent City, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Military Affairs, 1098.

H. R. 5700—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Lamont, Mich., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Military Affairs, 1098.

H. R. 5701—Exempting honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines from certain provisions of the naturalization laws.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 1098.

H. R. 5702—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the South Brooklyn Board of Trade in the Borough of Brooklyn, city of New York, two captured cannons or fieldpieces with carriages and outfit of cannon balls.
Mr. Johnston of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 1098.

H. R. 5703—To amend an act entitled "An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States."
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1098.

H. R. 5704—To provide for the incorporation of certain companies engaged in foreign trade.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on the Judiciary, 1098.

H. R. 5705—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Long Point, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 1098.

H. R. 5706—To authorize the Secretary of War to loan tents, cots, and other suitable equipment to organizations of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines for their reunions and encampments, and requiring him to take a bond for the safekeeping and return of such property.
Mr. Black; Committee on Military Affairs, 1098.

H. R. 5707—To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved Sept. 2, 1914, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1098.—Reported back (H. Rept. 47), 1257.

H. R. 5708—To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards of classification for fertilizer; to regulate the sale and shipment thereof in interstate and foreign commerce; to prevent deception with reference thereto, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Agriculture, 1098.

H. R. 5709—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Rushville, Ind.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1098.

H. R. 5710—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Greenfield, Ind.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1098.

H. R. 5711—Providing for the extension of the post-office and public building at Richmond, Ind.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1098.

H. R. 5712—Providing for the completion and an addition to the site of the post office at Shelbyville, Ind.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1098.

H. R. 5713—For the erection of a Federal building at Huntsville, Tex.
Mr. Briggs; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1098.

H. R. 5714—To authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the fesailibity and desirability for reclamation by irrigation, including the making of an official survey, of the Lower North Platte project, in Nebraska, and authorizing an appropriation to help defray the expenses thereof.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 1098.

H. R. 5715—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Ionia, Mich., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Military Affairs, 1098.

H. R. 5716—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate one captured German cannon or fieldpiece to the village of Sherburne, N. Y.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Military Affairs, 1098.

H. R. 5717—To provide for marking the carcasses of goats with the words "Goat meat."
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Agriculture, 1098.

H. R. 5718—In reference to a national military park on the plains of Chalmette, below the city of New Orleans.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Appropriations, 1098.

H. R. 5719—To declare the people of the Philippine Islands free and independent.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Insular Affairs, 1098.

H. R. 5720—For the purchase of a post-office site at Lawrenceburg, Tenn.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1098.

H. R. 5721—For the purchase of a post-office site at Dickson, Tenn.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1098.

H. R. 5722—Granting preference in civil-service appointments to persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service, and their widows.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 1098.

H. R. 5723—To provide transportation, storage, and marketing facilities for, and to regulate commerce among the States in, live stock, meats, and other products derived from live stock or the slaughtering of live stock.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1098.

H. R. 5724—To create a department of public health, to authorize the appropriation of money for the conduct of said department, to authorize the appropriation of money for Federal cooperation with the States in the encouragement and support of public health work, and for other purposes.
Mr. McDuffie; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1098.

H. R. 5725—Fixing the responsibility of a common carrier, railroad, or transportation company receiving property for transportation and delivery from another common carrier, railroad, or transportation company, where original contract of shipment is to carry or transport such property from a point in one State, Territory, or District of the United States to a point in another State, Territory, or District of the United States, and for liability to lawful holder of receipt or bill of lading as provided for loss, damage, or injury to such property in certain instances.
Mr. McDuffie; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1098.

H. R. 5726—To fix the compensation of certain employees of the United States.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Labor, 1098.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 49), 1421.—Debated, 2321–2333, 2668–2689, 8923.—Amended and passed House, 2687–2689, 3006.—Referred to Senate Committee on Education and Labor, 2982.

H. R. 5727—To donate to Beaver Crossing, Nebr., one or more obsolete (though not disabled) or captured German cannons.
Mr. McLaughlin of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 1098.

H. R. 5728—Regulating the method of keeping mortality statistics by the Census Bureau and providing for tabulating and rating separately white and colored people, and that the mortality rates of cities be based upon deaths of those residing in the city and nonresident deaths or deaths of transients be tabulated separately.
Mr. Watkins; Committee on the Census, 1098.

H. R. 5729—To establish and maintain a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station in the State of Louisiana.
Mr. Watkins; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 1098.

H. R. 5730—To provide for a site and public building at Mansfield, La.
Mr. Watkins; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1098.

H. R. 5731—To provide for a site and public building at Homer, La.
Mr. Watkins; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1099.

H. R. 5732—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Shreveport, State of Louisiana, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Watkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 1099.

H. R. 5733—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Benton, State of Louisiana, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Watkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 1099.

H. R. 5734—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Minden, State of Louisiana, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Watkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 1099.

H. R. 5735—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Homer, State of Louisiana, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Watkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 1099.

H. R. 5736—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Arcadia, State of Louisiana, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Watkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 1099.

H. R. 5737—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Coushatta, State of Louisiana, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Watkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 1099.

H. R. 5738—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Mansfield, State of Louisiana, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Watkins; Committee on Military Affairs, 1099.

H. R. 5739—Granting a pension to Howard E. Tolson.
Mr. Benson; Committee on Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5740—Granting a pension to William N. Pugh.
Mr. Benson; Committee on Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5741—Granting a pension to Effie Flynn.
Mr. Benson; Committee on Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5742—Granting a pension to William Mason Jones.
Mr. Benson; Committee on Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5743—Providing for the promotion and retirement of Lieut. John Elmer Wright.
Mr. Crago; Committee on Military Affairs, 1099.

H. R. 5744—For the relief of Emma H. Ridley.
Mr. Donovan; Committee on Claims, 1099.

H. R. 5745—For the relief of Dr. John H. Blackburn.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on War Claims, 1099.

H. R. 5746—For the relief of certain employees of the Bureau of Lighthouses.
Mr. Briggs; Committee on Claims, 1099.

H. R. 5747—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Vawn.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5748—Granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Ranger.
Mr. Gandy; Committee on Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5749—Granting a pension to Agnes Eugene Dinsmoor.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5750—Granting relief to H. B. Walley for injuries sustained.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Claims, 1099.

H. R. 5751—Granting relief to Robert J. Baylis.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Claims, 1099.

H. R. 5752—For the relief of the heirs of Lemuel J. Draper.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Claims, 1099.

H. R. 5753—For the relief of the legal representatives of William B. Dodd, deceased.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Claims, 1099.

H. R. 5754—For the relief of the legal representatives of John Boyle, deceased.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Claims, 1099.

H. R. 5755—To correct the military record of Quincey Christian.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Military Affairs, 1099.

H. R. 5756—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the claim of Smithmeyer & Pelz.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Claims, 1099.

H. R. 5757—Granting a pension to Mary S. Langston.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5758—For the relief of William Henry Coleman.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Claims, 1099.

H. R. 5759—For the relief of Seth J. Harris.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Claims, 1099.

H. R. 5760—For the relief of Jimmie Lou Martin.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Claims, 1099.

H. R. 5761—For the relief of Mary Holloman.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Claims, 1099.

H. R. 5762—Granting a pension to James W. Ledford.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5763—Granting a pension to Mary T. Barnard.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5764—Granting a pension to Lillie C. Marvin.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5765—Granting an increase of pension to William U. Mitchell.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5766—Granting a pension to Albert V. Lawson.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5767—Granting a pension to Ottilie Carrol.
Mr. Radcliffe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5768—Granting a pension to Anna Efner.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5769—Granting an increase of pension to Walter E. Richards.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 2906.

H. R. 5770—Granting a pension to Mary Sullivan.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5771—Granting a pension to Miriam Catherine Hone.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5772—Granting a pension to Abram Branum.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5773—Granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Rhoades, alias Vankirk.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5774—Granting an increase of pension to Anna E. Middleton.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5775—Granting an increase of pension to John Ragent.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5776—Granting a pension to William J. Linn.
Mr. Schall; Committee on Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5777—Granting an increase of pension to Abner L. Phillips.
Mr. Stiness; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5778—Granting a pension to Mary Kirk.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5779—Granting a pension to Margaret L. Cassady.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5780—Granting a pension to Andrew F. Welfley.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5781—Granting a pension to Gilbert Adams.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5782—Granting a pension to Fannie A. Inglis.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5783—Granting a pension to Matilda Cora Gallion.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5784—Granting a pension to Miranda Q. Moore.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5785—Granting a pension to Thanie Thompson.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5786—Granting a pension to John D. Andrews.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.—Reference changed to Comimttee on Pensions, 5109.

H. R. 5787—Granting an increase of pension to Myers Silvers.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5788—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Horner.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5789—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Cartwright.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5790—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Paxson.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5791—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Clark.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5792—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Funk.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5793—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac Goe.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5794—Granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Hall.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5795—Granting an increase of pension to Magdalena O. Shanks.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5796—Granting an increase of pension to John P. Rounds.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1099.

H. R. 5797—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Rader.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1100.

H. R. 5798—Granting an increase of pension to Edwin Pugh.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1100.

H. R. 5799—Granting an increase of pension to Delila Moore.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1100.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 2303.

H. R. 5800—Granting an increase of pension to Robert McMartin.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1100.

H. R. 5801—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Fetters.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1100.

H. R. 5802—Granting an increase of pension to Barney Everett.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1100.

H. R. 5803—Granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Studley.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1100.

H. R. 5804—Granting an increase of pension to John Stout.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 100.

H. R. 5805—Granting an increase of pension to John Ham.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1100.

H. R. 5806—Granting an increase of pension to Frances L. Young.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Pensions, 1100.

H. R. 5807—For the relief of John T. Adams.
Mr Vestal; Committee on Claims, 1100.—Reported back (H. Rept. 201), 3772.

H. R. 5808—Granting a pension to Ida C. Huston.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Pensions, 1100.

H. R. 5809—Granting a pension to Henry G. Mechling.
Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1100.

H. R. 5810—Providing for the payment of accrued pension to the estate of a deceased pensioner.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1127.

H. R. 5811—To increase the compensation of folding-machine and gathering-machine operators in the Government Printing Office.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Printing, 1127.

H. R. 5812—For the erection of a public building at Glendive, Mont., and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1127.

H. R. 5813—For the purchase of a post-office site at Harlowton, Mont.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1127.

H. R. 5814—To pension soldiers of the War with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, and the China relief expedition.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Pensions, 1127.

H. R. 5815—Granting relief to persons who served in the Military Telegraph Corps of the Army during the Civil War.
Mr. Juul; Committee on Military Affairs, 1127.

H. R. 5816—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Cripple Creek Teller County, in the State of Colorado, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 1127.

H. R. 5817—Providing for an additional judge for the eastern district of Oklahoma.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on the Judiciary, 1127.

H. R. 5818—For the retirement of public-school teachers in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on the District of Columbia; 1127.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 52), 1618.—Debated, 4559–4581, 4666, 4719, 4947.—Amended and passed House, 4581, 4634, 4635.—Referred to Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, 4674.—Reported back (S. Rept. 264), 7227.

H. R. 5819—Providing for the appointment of two additional judges in the northern district of the State of Illinois.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on the Judiciary, 1127.

H. R. 5820—Providing for the issuance of Army equipment to boy scout officials for use on the hikes and at the camps of said scouts.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1127.

H. R. 5821—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lynch, Nebr., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Military Affairs, 1127.

H. R. 5822—For the construction and erection of a post-office building at Modesto, Calif.
Mr. Barbour; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1127.

H. R. 5823—To increase the compensation of pressmen in the Government Printing Office.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Printing, 1127.

H. R. 5824—To amend section 4875 of the Revised Statutes, to provide a compensation for superintendents of national cemeteries.
Mr. Newton of Missouri; Committee on Military Affairs, 1127.

H. R. 5825—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a Public building thereon at Far Rockaway, Long Island, N. Y.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1127.

H. R. 5826—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1127.

H. R. 5827—To provide revenue for the Government and to establish and maintain the manufacture of philosophical, scientific, and laboratory apparatus in the United States.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Ways and Means, 1127.

H. R. 5828—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe rules and regulations to govern the payment of insurance to persons standing in the same relation as persons to deceased soldiers, sailors, or marines.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1127.

H. R. 5829—To repeal section 907 of the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Ways and Means, 1127.

H. R. 5830—To repeal section 630 of the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Ways and Means, 1127.

H. R. 5831—To provide for a site and public building at Lansdowne, Pa.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1127.

H. R. 5832—Providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Holdenville, Okla.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1127.

H. R. 5833—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Garfield, county of Pawnee, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 1127.

H. R. 5834—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sapulpa, Creek County, in the State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Military Affairs, 1127.

H. R. 5835—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Shawnee, Pottawatomie County, in the State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Military Affairs, 1127.

H. R. 5836—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Prague, Lincoln County, in the State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Military Affairs, 1127.

H. R. 5837—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Weleetka, Okfuskee County, in the State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Military Affairs, 1127.

H. R. 5838—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Drumright, Creek County, in the State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Military Affairs, 1127.

H. R. 5839—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Coalgate, Coal County, in the State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Military Affairs, 1127.

H. R. 5840—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Tecumseh, Pottawatomie County, in the State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Military Affairs, 1127.

H. R. 5841—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Chandler, Lincoln County, in the State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Military Affairs, 1127.

H. R. 5842—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Seminole, Seminole County, in the State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Military Affairs, 1127.

H. R. 5843—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Tishomingo, Johnston County, in the State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Military Affairs, 1128.

H. R. 5844—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Wewoka, Seminole County, in the State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Military Affairs, 1128.

H. R. 5845—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ada, Pontotoc County, in the State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Military Affairs, 1128.

H. R. 5846—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Wetumka, Hughes County, in the State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Military Affairs, 1128.

H. R. 5847—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Holdenville, Hughes County, in the State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Military Affairs, 1128.

H. R. 5848—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lehigh, Coal County, in the State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Military Affairs, 1128.

H. R. 5849—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Okemah, Okfuskee County, in the State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Military Affairs, 1128.

H. R. 5850—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bristow, Creek County, in the State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Military Affairs, 1128.

H. R. 5851—Granting preference in civil-service appointments to persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service, and to their widows and wives in certain cases.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 1128.

H. R. 5852—Granting an increase of pension to George F. Norman.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5853—For the relief of David Housel.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Military Affairs, 1128.

H. R. 5854—Granting an increase of pension to Jackson Donald.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5855—Granting an increase of pension to Catharine M. Cunningham.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5856—Granting a pension to William F. W. Gordon.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5857—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Fry.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5858—Granting a pension to Alvin Studtmann.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5859—For the relief of J. P. Littell.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Claims, 1128.

H. R. 5860—To reinstate Fred H. Gallup to the rank of captain of Field Artillery in the United States Army.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 1128.

H. R. 5861—For the relief of Sophia Moran.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Claims, 1128.

H.R. 5862—Granting an increase of pension to Noah Ruhl.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5863—Granting a pension to Henry A. Rowley.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5864—Granting an increase of pension to Elisha J. Melton.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5865—Granting a pension to George W. Gouge.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5866—Granting a pension to Caroline Pemberton.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5867—Granting a pension to Hettie Quigley.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5868—Granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Murphy.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5869—Granting a pension to Louis Becker.
Mr. Newton of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5870—For the relief of the legal representatives of Nathaniel F. Cheairs, deceased.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on War Claims, 1128.

H. R. 5871—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Williams.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5872—Granting an increase of pension to Frederick Christy.
Mr. Pagett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5873—Granting an increase of pension to Roy R. Hart.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5874—Granting a pension to Tom S. Bailey.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5875—Granting a pension to Roberta R. Havelick.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5876—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Fetters.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5877—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Rader.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5878—Granting an increase of pension to Levi L. Martz.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5879—Granting an increase of pension to Earl W. Soper.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5880—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Hundley.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5881—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Juday.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5882—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin H. Hine.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5883—Granting an increase of pension to Hannah J. Hester.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5884—Granting an increase of pension to John F. Thompson.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5885—Granting an increase of pension to John G. Heck.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5884.

H. R. 5886—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob W. Cline.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 4261, 5415.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7922.

H. R. 5887—Granting an increase of pension to John Harris.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5888—Granting an increase of pension to Jefferson O'Hara.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5889—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Flynn.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5890—Granting an increase of pension to Girard C. Geisse.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5891—Granting a pension to Inger Nass.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5892—Granting a pension to Nellie L. Benton.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5893—Granting a pension to Anna Kennedy.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5894—Granting a pension to Thomas R. Tracy.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5895—For the relief of John M. Green.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 1128.

H. R. 5896—For the relief of Michael Carter.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 1128.

H. R. 5897—For the relief of Ellen McNamara.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1128.

H. R. 5898—For the relief of Anna Kennedy.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1128.

H. R. 5899—For the relief of Kenneth S. Cook, storekeeper, second class, United States Navy.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1128.

H. R. 5900—For the relief of Wilson Warford.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 1128.

H. R. 5901—Granting a pension to Matilda H. Starbuck.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1128.

H. R. 5902—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Tarkio, Mo.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1199.

H. R. 5903—To provide for a site and public building in New York City, N. Y.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1199.

H. R. 5904—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and the War with Mexico, to certain widows and certain helpless and dependent children of such soldiers and sailors, and to certain Army nurses.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1199.

H. R. 5905—To provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Silver City, N. Mex.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1199.

H. R. 5906—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Tomahawk, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5907—Defining certain rights and privileges under the act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved Sept. 2, 1914, as amended.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1199.

H. R. 5908—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Winchester, county of Randolph, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5909—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Muncie, county of Delaware, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5910—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bluffton, county of Wells, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5911—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Decatur, county of Adams, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5912—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Elwood, county of Madison, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5913—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Union City, county of Randolph, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5914—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Dunkirk, county of Jay, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5915—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Anderson, county of Madison, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5916—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Portland, county of Jay, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5917—To aid in the construction of the Roosevelt Highway along the Pacific coast of Oregon.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Appropriations, 1199.

H. R. 5918—In reference to a national military park on the plains of Chalmette, below the city of New Orleans.
Mr. O'Connor; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5919—For the erection of a Federal building at Napoleon, Ohio.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1199.

H. R. 5920—For the purchase of a post-office site at Wauseon, Ohio.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1199.

H. R. 5921—For the purchase of a post-office site at Bryan, Ohio.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1199.

H. R. 5922—Requiring The Adjutant General of the United States Army and the Secretary of the Navy to furnish certain data to the adjutant generals of the several States.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5923—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the St. Albans Improvement Association one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5924—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to public school No. 87, Middle Village, Long Island, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5925—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Jamaica Welcome and Memorial Committee, of Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5926—For the improvement of Newton Creek, N. Y.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1199.

H. R. 5927—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Maspeth Civic Association one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5928—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Salinas, State of California, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Hersman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5929—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of San Jose, State of California, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Hersman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5930—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of San Luis Obispo, State of California, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Hersman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5931—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Gilroy, State of California, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Hersman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5932—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Santa Barbara, State of California, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Hersman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5933—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Carpinteria, State of California, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Hersman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5934—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Santa Maria, State of California, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Hersman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5935—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Lompoc, State of California, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Hersman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5936—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Redwood City, State of California, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Hersman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5937—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the State of Ohio the cannon, war devices, trophies, etc., captured by the Thirty-seventh (Buckeye) Division.
Mr. Cole; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5938—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Logansport, county of Cass, State of Indiana, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Military Affairs, 1199.

H. R. 5939—Providing for the experimenting of nursery stock.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Appropriations, 1199.—Reference changed to Committee on Agriculture, 1604.

H. R. 5940—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Penn Yan, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Military Affairs, 1200.

H. R. 5941—To provide for the national security and defense by encouraging the production and refining of graphite (plumbago, silver lead) ores in the United States and its possessions, and to provide revenue for the Government of the United States.
Mr. Heflin; Committee on Ways and Means, 1200.

H. R. 5942—Granting a pension to William Lindsey.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5943—Granting an increase of pension to Leroy Hines.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5944—To remove the charge of desertion standing against Kenneth McKenzie, ordinary seaman, United States Navy.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on Military Affairs, 1200.

H. R. 5945—For the relief of Roscoe V. Wickes.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1200.

H. R. 5946—Granting an increase of pension to John L. McCalmont.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5947—Granting a pension to Phebe A. Shisler.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5948—Granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Mueller.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5949—Granting a pension to Sarah Morrill.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5950—Granting a pension to Arabella Miller.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5951—Granting a pension to Hans Fulson.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5952—Granting a pension to Lilla J. Darling.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5953—Granting a pension to Hattie Dennis.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5954—Granting an increase of pension to Silas D. Taylor.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5955—Granting an increase of pension to Jesse Mather.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5956—Granting an increase of pension to William McFarlin.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5957—Granting an increase of pension to William D. Jones.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5958—Granting an increase of pension to Elijah A. Hearn.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5959—Granting an increase of pension to William B. Hazeltine.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5960—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Handy.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5961—Granting an increase of pension to Absalom Erickson.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5962—Granting a pension to Henry C. Clausen.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5963—Granting an increase of pension to Amos C. Carter.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5964—Granting an increase of pension to Oscar Bowen.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5965—For the relief of Orion Mathews.
Mr. Evans of Montana; Committee on Military Affairs, 1200.

H. R. 5966—For the relief of Delilah Siebenaler.
Mr. Evans of Montana; Committee on the Public Lands, 1200.

H. R. 5967—Granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Rider.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5968—Granting a pension to Anna M. Carroll.
Mr. Gandy; Committee on Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5969—Granting a pension to Thomas L. Feyen.
Mr. Good; Committee on Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5970—Granting a pension to Amel G. Johnson.
Mr. Good; Committee on Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5971—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew W. Hepler.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5972—Granting an increase of pension to Tivis C. Simmons.
Mr. Good; Committee on Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5973—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Whitbeck.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5974—Granting a pension to Otto O. Yaap.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5975—Granting a pension to John H. Williams.
Mr. Haskell; Committee on Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5976—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas D. O'Shea.
Mr. Haskell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 3976.

H. R. 5977—To amend the military record of Richard Parke.
Mr. Haskell; Committee on Military Affairs, 1200.

H. R. 5978—For the relief of Catherine Burns, widow of Patrick Burns.
Mr. Haskell; Committee on Claims, 1200.

H. R. 5979—Granting a pension to Martha Lewis.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5980—Granting a pension to Sarah J. Henkel.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5981—To remove the charge of desertion against Joseph Scharbonaugh.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Military Affairs, 1200.

H. R. 5982—Granting a pension to Allen Landis.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5983—Granting a pension to Jane Philpot.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5984—Granting an increase of pension to John A. McKenna.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5985—Granting a pension to Frances J. Dixon.
Mr. Rose; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5986—Granting a pension to Lenora Stewart.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5987—For the relief of Morris S. Baker.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Claims, 1200.—Reference changed to Committee on War Claims, 6066.

H. R. 5988—Granting an increase of pension to Silas M. Abers.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5989—Granting an increase of pension to Peter Jennings.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5990—Granting an increase of pension to William Thornton.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1200.

H. R. 5991—For the relief of Thomas F. Nicholas.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Military Affairs, 1200.

H. R. 5992—Providing for a United States civil-service board of adjustments to constitute a court of appeals for employees in the classified civil service of the United States.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 1257.

H. R. 5993—To provide for the emergency arising out of the demobilization of soldiers, sailors, and marines, and the discharge of workers from war industries and other occupations, by securing therefor permanent opportunities for profitable employment by means of a national construction service organized for the systematic extension of useful public works and the development of natural resources, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Appropriations, 1257.

H. R. 5994—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Worcester, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 1257.

H. R. 5995—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Douglas, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 1257.

H. R. 5996—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Grafton, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 1257.

H. R. 5997—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Hopedale, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 1257.

H. R. 5998—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Hopkinton, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 1257.

H. R. 5999—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Mendon, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 1257.

H. R. 6000—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Milford, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 1257.

H. R. 6001—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Millbury, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 1257.

H. R. 6002—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Millville, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 1257.

H. R. 6003—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Northbridge, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 1257.

H. R. 6004—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Shrewsbury, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 1257.

H. R. 6005—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Upton, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 1257.

H. R. 6006—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Uxbridge, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 1257.

H. R. 6007—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Sutton, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 1257.

H. R. 6008—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Westboro, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 1257.

H. R. 6009—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Auburn, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 1257.

H. R. 6010—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Blackstone, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Military Affairs, 1257.

H. R. 6011—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate a cannon or some other fieldpiece to the city of Del Rio, Val Verde County, State of Texas.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Military Affairs, 1257.

H. R. 6012—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Standish, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1257.

H. R. 6013—Donating a captured German cannon or fieldpiece to the borough of Califon, State of New Jersey, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Military Affairs, 1257.

H. R. 6014—To amend an act entitled "An act to repeal section 3480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States."
Mr. Quin; Committee on the Judiciary, 1257.

H. R. 6015—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Dubuque, Iowa.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1257.

H. R. 6016—For the construction of a road in the Bad River Indian Reservation.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1257.

H. R. 6017—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kingfisher, Kingfisher County, in the State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Military Affairs, 1257.

H. R. 6018—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Harvey, in the State of Illinois.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1257.

H. R. 6019—To provide for the purchase of a site for a public building at Fayetteville, in the State of West Virginia.
Mr. Echols; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1257.

H. R. 6020—To provide for the erection of a post-office building at Trenton, Mo.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1257.

H. R. 6021—Authorizing the acquisition of a site for a public building at Milan, Mo.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1257.

H. R. 6022—Authorizing the acquisition of a site for a public building at Salisbury, Mo.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1258.

H. R. 6023—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make certain donations of cannon and ordnance to designated towns and cities.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6024—Authorizing the acquisition of a site for a public building at Paris, Mo.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1258.

H. R. 6025—To amend the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, approved Mar. 3, 1901," and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 1258.

H. R. 6026—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Benson, Swift County, Minn., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6027—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ortonville, Bigstone County, Minn., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6028—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Montevideo, Chippewa County, Minn., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6029—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Alexandria, Douglas County, Minn., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6030—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Madison, Lac qui Parle County, Minn., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6031—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Granite Falls, Yellow Medicine County, Minn., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6032—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Wheaton, Traverse County, Minn., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6033—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Olivia, Renville County, Minn., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6034—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Litchfield, Meeker County, Minn., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6035—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Marshall, Lyon County, Minn., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6036—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Willmar, Kandiyohi County, Minn., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6037—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Glenwood, Pope County, Minn., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6038—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Elbow Lake, Grant County, Minn., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6039—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Nanticoke, Pa.
Mr. Casey; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1258.

H. R. 6040—To enlarge, extend, remodel, and improve the public building at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Mr. Casey; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1258.

H. R. 6041—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Plymouth, Pa.
Mr. Casey; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1258.

H. R. 6042—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Arlington, Reno County, Kans., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6043—To provide homes for soldiers, sailors, and marines, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on the Public Lands, 1258.

H. R. 6044—To assist in increasing the productive agricultural area of the Imperial and Coachella Valleys, Calif., and for other purposes.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 1258.

H. R. 6045—To equalize the effects of an act approved Mar. 4, 1915, entitled "An act to provide for recognizing the services of certain officers of the Army and Navy in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal."
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6046—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Wallington, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6047—To aid the construction of a highway suitable for military coast defense purposes along the north Pacific coast of California.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Appropriations, 1258.

H. R. 6048—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Jackson, county of Jackson, and State of Michigan, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Michener; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6049—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ypsilanti, county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Michener; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6050—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ann Arbor, county of Washington, and State of Michigan, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Michener; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6051—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Monroe, county of Monroe, and State of Michigan, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Michener; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6052—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Adrian, county of Lenawee, and State of Michigan, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Michener; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6053—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Belleville, county of Wayne and State of Michigan, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Michener; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6054—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Trenton, county of Wayne and State of Michigan, two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Michener; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6055—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the township of Franklin, county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Michener; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6056—To appropriate money to build an addition to the post office and customhouse at Petersburg, Va., and acquire additional land therefor.
Mr. Watson of Virginia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1258.

H. R. 6057—To amend sections 1 and 2 of an act entitled "An act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War," approved Apr. 19, 1908, as amended by the act of Sept. 8, 1916, and the act of Oct. 6, 1917.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1258.

H. R. 6058—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to county seats designated herein one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Jones of Texas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6059—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to county seats designated herein one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Jones of Texas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1258.

H. R. 6060—For the erection of a public building in the city of Childress, county seat of Childress County, State of Texas, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Jones of Texas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1258.

H. R. 6061—For the erection of a public building in the city of Memphis, county seat of Hall County, State of Texas, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Jones of Texas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1258.

H. R. 6062—For the erection of a public building in the city of Clarendon, county seat of Donley County, State of Texas, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Jones of Texas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1258.

H. R. 6063—For the erection of a public building in the city of Plainview, county seat of Hale County, State of Texas, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Jones of Texas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1258.

H. R. 6064—For the erection of a public building in the city of Lubbock, county seat of Lubbock County, State of Texas, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Jones of Texas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1258.

H. R. 6065—For the relief of the estate of John H. Christy, deceased.
Mr. Brand; Committee on Claims, 1259.

H. R. 6066—Granting a pension to Catherine P. Leach.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6067—Granting a pension to Carrie C. Fry.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6068—Granting a pension to Emma A. Drake.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6069—Granting a pension to Kate Lockerby.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6070—Granting a pension to James Warren.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6071—Granting an increase of pension to David L. Stage.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6072—Granting a pension to Martin Tepper.
Mr. Elston; Committee on Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6073—Granting a pension to William Unfug.
Mr. Elston; Committee on Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6074—Granting an increase of pension to Frederick B. Clapp.
Mr. Elston; Committee on Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6075—Granting an increase of pension to DeWitt W. Toll.
Mr. Elston; Committee on Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6076—Granting an increase of pension to Margrethe Nelson.
Mr. Elston; Committee on Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6077—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the claim of the King Coal Co., of San Francisco, Calif.
Mr. Elston; Committee on Claims, 1259.

H. R. 6078—Granting a pension to Charles B. Hopkins.
Mr. Elston; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6079—Granting a pension to Niels H. Dreio.
Mr. Elston; Committee on Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6080—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Perdue.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6081—Granting an increase of pension to Peter G. Wynegar.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6082—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Ingham.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6083—Granting an increase of pension to James Finch.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6084—Granting a pension to Robert Noble.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6085—Granting a pension to Miguel Archuleta.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6086—For the relief of Pedro Chaboya.
Mr. Hersman; Committee on War Claims, 1259.

H. R. 6087—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Terry.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6088—To provide for the payment to Miss Jennie Mutter of insurance money of Pvt. Joseph A. Riley.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1259.

H. R. 6089—Granting an increase of pension to Edward S. Banister.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6090—Granting a pension to Sophia Doering.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6091—Granting authority, on certain conditions, to the Secretary of the Navy to reinstate Armour Simpson Heffley in the Marine Corps.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1259.

H. R. 6092—For the relief of the McClintic-Marshall Construction Co.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Claims, 1259.

H. R. 6093—Granting a pension to Mary E. Flint.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6094—To correct the military record of Richard W. Bates.
Mr. Kincheloe; Committee on Military Affairs, 1259.

H. R. 6095—Granting an increase of pension to Carrie H. Travis.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6096—Granting a pension to Ann E. Haymond.
Mr. Moores of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6097—For the relief of C. W. Struckmeyer.
Mr. Newton of Missouri; Committee on Claims, 1259.

H. R. 6098—For the relief of A. S. Rosenthal Co.
Mr. Pell; Committee on Claims, 1259.

H. R. 6099—To carry out the decree of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in the case of the United States of America, owner of the steam dredge Delaware, against the steamship A. A. Raven, American Transportation Co., claimant, and to pay the amount decreed to be due said company.
Mr. Pell; Committee on Claims, 1259.

H. R. 6100—Granting an increase of pension to Harry A. P. Mayville.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6101—Granting an increase of pension to David N. Landers.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6102—Granting a pension to Charles M. Walker.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6103—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel E. Blair.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6104—Granting an increase of pension to John J. Byrne.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6105—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Dixon.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6106—Granting an increase of pension to Gustave Pinksohn.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6107—Granting a pension to Thomas Dunn.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6108—Granting a pension to Daniel D. Brothers.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6109—Granting a pension to Benjamin Laurence.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6110—Granting a pension to Albert Fritz.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6111—For the relief of the legal representatives of Mrs. S. M. Smith.
Mr. Rayburn; Committee on War Claims, 1259.

H. R. 6112—For the relief of Mrs. L. A. Butler.
Mr. Rayburn; Committee on War Claims, 1259.

H. R. 6113—Granting a pension to W. G. Patton.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6114—Granting a pension to John W. Hays.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6115—Granting a pension to Doctor Harris.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6116—Granting a pension to Maude Woods.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6117—Granting a pension to William S. Steruss.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6118—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Kauffman.
Mr. Rose; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6119—Granting an increase of pension to Reuben S. Parker.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 4140, 4229.

H. R. 6120—Granting an increase of pension to William S. Stockwell.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6121—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Chaney.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6122—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Fletcher.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6123—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Brookover, jr.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6124—Granting a pension to Myra E. Chapman.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6125—Granting a pension to William Skinner.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6126—Granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Burke.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1259.

H. R. 6127—For the relief of Nathan McDaneld.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Military Affairs, 1260.

H. R. 6128—Granting a pension to Mary E. Cutts.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1260.

H. R. 6129—Granting an increase of pension to Horace W. Hunt.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1260.

H. R. 6130—Granting an increase of pension to James Robinson.
Mr. Smithwick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1260.

H. R. 6131—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Crooms.
Mr. Smithwick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1260.

H. R. 6132—Granting a pension to Edgar Shadbolt.
Mr. Sanders of New York; Committee on Pensions, 1260.

H. R. 6133—Granting a pension to Angeline Latty.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1260.

H. R. 6134—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Crossley.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Pensions, 1260.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8822.

H. R. 6135—Granting a pension to John H. Shellenbarger.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Pensions, 1260.

H. R. 6136—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain lands to school district No. 21, of Fremont County, Wyo.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 1365.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 351), 6364.

H. R. 6137—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate and deliver to each of the 14 counties of the second congressional district of Texas one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Box; Committee on Military Affairs, 1365.

H. R. 6138—To increase the limit of cost of the public building to be erected at Kenton, Ohio.
Mr. Cole; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1365.

H. R. 6139—To provide for an investigation to ascertain the feasibility of the construction of a reservoir and irrigation project in the Santa Fe River, Santa Fe County, N. Mex.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 1365.

H. R. 6140—For the relief of the survivors of McLean's Pennsylvania regiment and their widows and children.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Military Affairs, 1365.

H. R. 6141—For the relief of Philippine Scouts.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Military Affairs, 1365.

H. R. 6142—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Great Falls, State of Montana, four German cannons.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Military Affairs, 1365.

H. R. 6143—To provide for the erection of a post-office building at Brinkley, Ark.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1365.

H. R. 6144—To provide for the erection of a public building at Clarendon, Ark.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1365.

H. R. 6145—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Liberty, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 1365.

H. R. 6146—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Glassport, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 1365.

H. R. 6147—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Braddock, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 1365.

H. R. 6148—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Port Vue, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 1365.

H. R. 6149—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the township of Elizabeth, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 1365.

H. R. 6150—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Pitcairn, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 1365.

H. R. 6151—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of East Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 1365.

H. R. 6152—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of McKeesport, Pa., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 1365.

H. R. 6153—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Wilkinsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 1365.

H. R. 6154—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to accept on behalf of the United States certain lands within the Santiam National Forest, Oreg.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Public Lands, 1365.

H. R. 6155—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to accept on behalf of the United States certain lands within the Siskiyou National Forest, Oreg.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Public Lands, 1365.

H. R. 6156—For the relief of contractors and subcontractors for the post offices and other buildings and work under the supervision of the Treasury Department, and for other purposes.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1365.

H. R. 6157—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Somerset, Pa.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1366.

H. R. 6158—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Louisburg, Franklin County, in the State of North Carolina, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Pou; Committee on Military Affairs, 1366.

H. R. 6159—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Nashville, Nash County, in the State of North Carolina, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Pou; Committee on Military Affairs, 1366.

H. R. 6160—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Raleigh, Wake County, in the State of North Carolina, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Pou; Committee on Military Affairs, 1366.

H. R. 6161—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Smithfield, Johnston County, in the State of North Carolina, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Pou; Committee on Military Affairs, 1366.

H. R. 6162—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Pittsboro, Chatham County, in the State of North Carolina, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Pou; Committee on Military Affairs, 1366.

H. R. 6163—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Henderson, Vance County, in the State of North Carolina, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Pou; Committee on Military Affairs, 1366.

H. R. 6164—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Eastman, Dodge County, Ga.
Mr. Larsen; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1366.

H. R. 6165—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Hawkinsville, Pulaski County, Ga.
Mr. Larsen; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1366.

H. R. 6166—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Fort Valley, Houston County, Ga.
Mr. Larsen; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1366.

H. R. 6167—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Vidalia, Toombs County, Ga.
Mr. Larsen; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1366.

H. R. 6168—To amend the act of Congress approved June 27, 1890, entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," and including the amendments thereto.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Pensions, 1366.

H. R. 6169—Intended to equalize status and pay of officers in the National Naval Volunteers and Fleet Reserve of the United States Navy.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1366.

H. R. 6170—To pay retired naval officers in accordance with the duty they are performing during the period of the war.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1366.

H. R. 6171—To authorize the refund of duties collected on field kitchens imported during the year 1916.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Claims, 1366.

H. R. 6172—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Derby, in the State of Connecticut.
Mr. Glynn; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1366.

H. R. 6173—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Rib Lake, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 1366.

H. R. 6174—For the purpose of providing credits for honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines who are not owners of homes.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Appropriations, 1366.

H. R. 6175—To repeal the penalty clause of that portion of section 6, chapter 433, of the act of the Sixty-fourth Congress, relating to the failure to pay gas bills.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1366.

H. R. 6176—Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes.
Mr. Good, from Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 48), 1352.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, 1366.—Debated, 1396–1421, 1460–1488, 1509–1537.—Amended and passed House, 1537.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 1545.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 52), 1783.—Debated, 1865–1913, 1946–2015.—Amended and passed Senate, 2015.—Senate asks for a conference, 2015.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and agrees to conference, 2085–2101.—Conference appointed, 2015, 2101.—Conference report made in House, 2139.—Conference report made in Senate, 2152–2166.—Conference report debated in Senate, 2152–2172, 2176–2179, 2196–2198.—Agreed to, 2198.—Conference report debated in House and agreed to, 2200–2213, 2251.—Examined and signed, 2199, 2262.—Presented to the President, 2279.—Vetoed by the President, 2493.

H. R. 6177—Granting a pension to Annie Myers.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1366.

H. R. 6178—Granting a pension to Mary A. Strome.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1366.

H. R. 6179—Granting a pension to Catherine Foddrill.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1366.

H. R. 6180—Granting a pension to Robert W. Hayden.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1366.

H. R. 6181—Granting an increase of pension to Simon T. Hickman.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 1366.

H. R. 6182—Granting an increase of pension to John Collins.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1366.

H. R. 6183—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Ubert.
Mr. Donovan; Committee on Pensions, 1366.

H. R. 6184—Granting an increase of pension to Robert J. Bingaman.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1366.

H. R. 6185—Granting a pension to Charles A. Hartley.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Pensions, 1366.

H. R. 6186—Granting an increase of pension to Stamford W. Rife.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1366.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 2303.

H. R. 6187—Granting a pension to Ellen W. Carpenter.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1366.

H. R. 6188—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit Amy E. Hall to select any tract of land lying within the Oregon and California land grant which is not otherwise appropriated or reserved in lieu of the homestead entry heretofore lost by her, and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent to her for the lands described in her selection.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Public Lands, 1366.

H. R. 6189—For the relief of Mrs. W. Sharp.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Claims, 1366.

H. R. 6190—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Taylor.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1366.

H. R. 6191—Granting a pension to Frank Swartz.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Pensions, 1366.

H. R. 6192—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Jackson.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Pensions, 1366.

H. R. 6193—Granting a pension to Joseph H. Klopp.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 1366.

H. R. 6194—Granting a pension to James Prosek.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Pensions, 1366.

H. R. 6195—Granting a pension to George H. Haverkate.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1366.

H. R. 6196—Granting a pension to Florence F. Wellington Washburn.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1366.

H. R. 6197—Granting a pension to Adaline A. Perry.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1366.

H. R. 6198—Authorizing payment of compensation to Swanhild Sims for personal injuries.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Claims, 1366.

H. R. 6199—Granting a pension to Samuel M. Deets.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Pensions, 1366.

H. R. 6200—Granting a pension to Stanley S. Courtright.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Pensions, 1366.

H. R. 6201—Granting a pension to Frank Bradley.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Pensions, 1367.

H. R. 6202—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph D. Bennett.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1367.

H. R. 6203—Granting an increase of pension to George Edward Blackmer.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1367.

H. R. 6204—Granting an increase of pension to Foster D. Brown.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1367.

H. R. 6205—Granting a pension to Olive K. Jeffries.
Mr. Moores of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1367.

H. R. 6206—Granting a pension to Mamie K. Miller.
Mr. Moores of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 1367.

H. R. 6207—Granting a pension to Mary V. Sterling.
Mr. Moores of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1367.

H. R. 6208—Granting a pension to Kate Cobb.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1367.

H. R. 6209—Granting a pension to Samuel M. Vawter.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1367.

H. R. 6210—Granting an increase of pension to George Poff.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1367.

H. R. 6211—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Salisbury.
Mr. Schall; Committee on Pensions, 1367.

H. R. 6212—Granting an increase of pension to Magna Samson.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1367.

H. R. 6213—Granting an increase of pension to Mattie L. Wade.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1367.

H. R. 6214—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Shoemaker.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1367.

H. R. 6215—For the relief of Jeremiah McCraith.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Military Affairs, 1367.

H. R. 6216—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Surface.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1367.

H. R. 6217—To provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Knoxville, Iowa.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1421.

H. R. 6218—To provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Indianola, Iowa.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1421.

H. R. 6219—Increasing the limit of cost of a public building and site at Tullahoma, Tenn.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1421.

H. R. 6220—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Lewisburg, in the State of Tennessee.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1421.

H. R. 6221—Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in the Osage civilization-fund claim of the Osage Nation of Indians against the United States.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1421.

H. R. 6222—To remove a certain tract or lots of land in Cristobal, Canal Zone, from the operation and effect of the Executive order of the President of Dec. 5, 1912, pursuant to the act of Congress of Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., ch. 390, p. 565).
Mr. Denison; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1421.—Reported back (H. Rept. 123), 2947.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 3362–3363.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 3404.—Reference changed to Committee on Interoceanic Canals, 4407.

H. R. 6223—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Montesano, Wash., one German or Austrian cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 1421.

H. R. 6224—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hoquiam, Wash., one German or Austrian cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 1421.

H. R. 6225—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Centralia, Wash., one German or Austrian cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 1421.

H. R. 6226—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Camas, Wash., one German or Austrian cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 1421.

H. R. 6227—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kelso, Wash., one German or Austrian cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 1421.

H. R. 6228—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Chehalis, Wash., one German or Austrian cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 1421.

H. R. 6229—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sumner, Wash., one German or Austrian cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 1422.

H. R. 6230—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Puyallup, Wash., one German or Austrian cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 1422.

H. R. 6231—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Stadium High School, of Tacoma, Wash., one German or Austrian cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 1422.

H. R. 6232—Providing for the payment of mileage to certain officers of the Army.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 1422.

H. R. 6233—To amend section 4 of the act approved June 29, 1906, entitled "An act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and to provide a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States."
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 1422.

H. R. 6234—Authorizing the Secretary of War to remove or dispose of timber on the Three Tree Point Military Reservation and the Fort Canby Military Reservation, in the State of Washington.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 1422.

H. R. 6235—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to increase the monthly salaries of registers and receivers of local land offices.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, 1422.

H. R. 6236—To provide for an investigation to ascertain the feasibility of the construction of a reservoir and irrigation project in the Canjilon and Cebolla Rivers, in the county of Rio Arriba, N. Mex.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 1422.

H. R. 6237—To revive, with amendments, an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Medical Society of the District of Columbia."
Mr. Lazaro; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1422.

H. R. 6238—To provide a tariff and to obtain revenue in connection with the metal contents of zinc ores and products thereof and repealing existing laws fixing the rates of duty on such commodities.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Ways and Means, 1422.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 203), 3546.—Debated, 4633–4643.—Amended and passed House, 4643.—Referred to Senate Committee on Finance, 4726.

H. R. 6239.—Repealing section 630 of the act to provide revenue, and for other purposes, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Ways and Means, 1422.

H. R. 6240—To amend section 630 of the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Haskell; Committee on Ways and Means, 1422.

H. R. 6241—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Greencastle, Putnam County, Ind., four German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 1422.

H. R. 6242—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Danville, Hendricks County, Ind., four German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 1422.

H. R. 6243—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Newport, Vermillion County, Ind., four German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 1422.

H. R. 6244—Authorizng the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Terre Haute, Vigo County, Ind., four German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 1422.

H. R. 6245—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Brazil, Clay County, Ind., four German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 1422.

H. R. 6246—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Rockville, Parke County, Ind., four German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 1422.

H. R. 6247—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Poplarville, Pearl River County, Miss.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1422.

H. R. 6248—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Waynesboro, Wayne County, Miss.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1422.

H. R. 6249—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Ellisville, Jones County, Miss.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1422.

H. R. 6250—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the borough of Aldan, Delaware County, Pa., a captured cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Military Affairs, 1422.

H. R. 6251—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Salyersville, Ky., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Military Affairs, 1422.

H. R. 6252—To increase the pension for total deafness.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Pensions, 1422.

H. R. 6253—For the relief of certain employees of the Bureau of Lighthouses.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Claims, 1422.

H. R. 6254—For the relief of Ethel Fredrickson and daughter Ethel.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Claims, 1422.

H. R. 6255—For the relief of the estate of J. P. Dieter.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Claims, 1422.

H. R. 6256—For the relief of A. H. Rebentish.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Claims, 1422.

H. R. 6257—Granting a pension to Charles W. Anderson.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Pensions, 1422.

H. R. 6258—For the relief of the heirs of John H. Christy, deceased.
Mr. Bell; Committee on Claims, 1422.

H. R. 6259—Granting a pension to George H. Bruckner.
Mr. Cullen; Committee on Pensions, 1422.

H. R. 6260—Granting an increase of pension to Charles J. I. Beall.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota; Committee on Pensions, 1422.

H. R. 6261—Granting a pension to Henry Hazlett.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Pensions, 1422.

H. R. 6262—Granting an increase of pension to Michael Long.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Pensions, 1422.

H. R. 6263—Granting a pension to Irwin R. Troxell.
Mr. Graham of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1422.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 1779.

H. R. 6264—Granting an increase of pension to Reuben P. Smith.
Mr. Hadley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1422.

H. R. 6265—Granting a pension to Alwill Hacklander.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 1422.

H. R. 6266—For the relief of Alexander Read.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on Claims, 1422.

H. R. 6267—Granting an increase of pension to Franklin Tyler.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1422.

H. R. 6268—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint William Shelby Barriger a captain of Cavalry.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Military Affairs, 1422.

H. R. 6269—For the relief of the heirs of James A. Frey, deceased.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on War Claims, 1423.

H. R. 6270—Granting a pension to Joseph B. De Langevin, alias Joseph Louis Lansberry.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6271—Granting a pension to Timothy O'Neill.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6272—Granting a pension to Peter Thomassen.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6273—Granting a pension to Fidelia A. Baker-Boyd.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6274—Granting a pension to Jane Mathilda McDonald.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6275—Granting a pension to Charles Youngblood.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6276—Granting a pension to Aurelia E. Wilkins.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6277—Granting a pension to Amanda Ball Johnston.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6278—Granting an increase of pension to William D. Vaughn.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6279—Granting an increase of pension to Albert M. Kenyon.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6280—Granting an increase of pension to John P. Bennett.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6281—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Hanshaw.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6282—Granting an increase of pension to Ione D. Bradley.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6283—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Ford.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6284—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Moore.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6285—Granting an increase of pension to Riley A. Reeves.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6286—Granting an increase of pension to Ellen A. Cortright.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6287—Granting an increase of pension to Helen E. Smith.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6288—For the relief of George F. Weaver.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Claims, 1423.

H. R. 6289—For the relief of the heirs of Robert Laird McCormick, deceased.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Claims, 1423.—Reported back (H. Rept. 117), 2574.—Debated, 6360–6361.—Amended and passed House, 7466.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 7505.

H. R. 6290—For the relief of William McCutcheon.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 1423.

H. R. 6291—For the relief of E. Willard.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Claims, 1423.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 238), 4005.

H. R. 6292—For the relief of Thomas J. K. Looney.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 1423.

H. R. 6293—For the relief of Augustus Sipple.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 1423.

H. R. 6294—For the relief of Lon Lewis, alias Alonzo E. Schneider.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 1423.

H. R. 6295—For the relief of the Tacoma Tug & Barge Co.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Claims, 1423.

H. R. 6296—Authorizing the Cowlitz Tribe of Indians, residing in the State of Washington, to submit claims to the Court of Claims.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Claims, 1423.

H. R. 6297—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Schoonover.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6298—Granting a pension to John P. Simpson.
Mr Mondell; Committee on Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6299—For the relief of the heirs of Solomon Cohen.
Mr. Overstreet; Committee on Claims, 1423.

H. R. 6300—For the relief of Herbert R. Cornforth.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Claims, 1423.

H. R. 6301—For the relief of Nathan Manzer.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Military Affairs, 1423.

H. R. 6302—Granting a pension to David Rushton.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6303—Granting a pension to Ferdinand Lambert.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6304—Granting a pension to Eliza M. Martin.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6305—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis H. Palmer.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6306—To correct the military record of Benjamin Jadwin.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Military Affairs, 1423.

H. R. 6307—To correct the military record of Jesse Cooper.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Military Affairs, 1423.

H. R. 6308—Granting a pension to George Bowen.
Mr. Sanders of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6309—Granting a pension to Isaac Slygh.
Mr. Saunders of Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6310—Granting a pension to Margaret Howell Butler.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6311—For the relief of Patrick Doonan.
Mr. Siegel; Committee on Claims, 1423.

H. R. 6312—Granting a pension to Harry L. Frizzell.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6313—Granting a pension to Thomas Spurrier.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6314—Granting an increase of pension to George Bellamy.
Mr. Stiness; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6315—Granting an increase of pension to Hannah Hasson.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 2906.

H. R. 6316—Granting an increase of pension to Israel W. Gregg.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6317—Granting an increase of pension to Hiram Brubaker.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6318—Granting a pension to James R. Burroughs.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Pensions, 1423.

H. R. 6319—For the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Albermarle, N. C.
Mr. Doughton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1488.

H. R. 6320—For the erection of a public building at Lenoir, N. C.
Mr. Doughton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1488.

H. R. 6321—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to school district No. 43, Washington County, Nebr., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and ammunition for same.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Military Affairs, 1488.

H. R. 6322—Granting a national charter to organize and maintain subordinate chapters of the Phi Beta Sororities.
Mr. Mason; Committee on the Judiciary, 1488.

H. R. 6323—For the relief of contractors and subcontractors for the post offices and other buildings and work under the supervision of the Treasury Department, and for other purposes.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1488.—Reported back (H. Rept. 53), 1631.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 3449–3459.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3482.—Reported back (S. Rept. 146), 3747.—Debated and passed Senate, 3747–3748, 3819.—Examined and signed, 3979, 4007.—Presented to the President, 4228.—Approved [Public, No. 41], 4310.

H. R. 6324—Authorizing the Postmaster General to make rules and regulations for the forwarding and return of mail matter of the second, third, and fourth classes.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 1488.

H. R. 6325—Making provisions for the construction of a canal across the State of New Jersey to connect the Delaware River with New York Harbor.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 1488.

H. R. 6326—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, State of Mississippi.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1488.

H. R. 6327—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Collins, Covington County, State of Mississippi.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1488.

H. R. 6328—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Pascagoula, Jackson County, State of Mississippi.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1488.

H. R. 6329—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Columbia, Marion County, State of Mississippi.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1488.

H. R. 6330—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Birmingham, Ala., a German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Huddleston; Committee on Military Affairs, 1488.

H. R. 6331—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bessemer, Ala., a German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Huddleston; Committee on Military Affairs, 1488.

H. R. 6332—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Greenwich, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Military Affairs, 1488.

H. R. 6333—To provide for the construction of a ship canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario for the improvement of navigation, to prevent the pollution of international waters in the Niagara River, and for the development of water power.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1488.

H. R. 6334—Donating two captured cannons or field guns and carriages to the city of Kentland, Ind.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 1488.

H. R. 6335—To confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to certify certain findings of fact, and for other purposes.
Mr. Graham of Pennsylvania; Committee on Claims, 1488.—Reference changed to Committee on the Judiciary, 6626.

H. R. 6336—Authorizing and directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to conduct the collection and disposal of city refuse.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1488.

H. R. 6337—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Caleton, Pa., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Military Affairs, 1488.

H. R. 6338—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Due West, S. C., one German cannon or fieldpiece and carriage.
Mr. Dominick; Committee on Military Affairs, 1488.

H. R. 6339—To allow persons entitled to compensation under the act of Oct. 6, 1917, as amended, for certain disabilities to elect between rates, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1488.

H. R. 6340—Authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of peanuts and peanut products, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lever; Committee on the Census, 1488.

H. R. 6341—Making appropriation for payment of balances due by readjustment of salaries of postmasters under existing law.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Claims, 1488.

H. R. 6342—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Pend Oreille River, at the town of Usk, in the State of Washington.
Mr. Webster; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1489.—Reported back (H. Rept. 104), 2487.—Passed House, 3175–3176.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 3222.—Reported back (S. Rept. 121) and passed Senate, 3389.—Examined and signed, 3546, 3549.—Presented to the President, 3570.—Approved [Public, No. 32], 3916.

H. R. 6343—Providing for the erection of a post-office building in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. Morin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1489.

H. R. 6344—Providing for the purchase of a site for the new post office at Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mr. Morin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1489.

H. R. 6345—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Robeson, State of North Carolina, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Godwin of North Carolina; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 6346—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of New Hanover, State of North Carolina, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Godwin of North Carolina; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 6347—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Brunswick, State of North Carolina, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Godwin of North Carolina; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 6348—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Cumberland, State of North Carolina, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Godwin of North Carolina; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 6349—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Harnett, State of North Carolina, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Godwin of North Carolina; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 6350—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Bladen, State of North Carolina, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Godwin of North Carolina; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 6351—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the county of Columbus, State of North Carolina, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Godwin of North Carolina; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 6352—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lackawanna, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 6353—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of East Aurora, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 6354—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the cities of Brockton, Mass., and Quincy, Mass., each one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Olney; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 6355—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to that part of the city of Boston known as Hyde Park, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Olney; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 6356—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the towns of Dedham, Randolph, and Stoughton, all in Massachusetts, each one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Olney; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 6357—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the towns of East Bridgewater, West Bridgewater, and Whitman, all in Massachusetts, each one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Olney; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 6358—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the towns of Easton, Norwood, and Canton, all in Massachusetts, each one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Olney; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 6359—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the towns of Milton, Rockland, Weymouth, and Westwood, all in Massachusetts, each one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Olney; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 6360—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the towns of Avon, Braintree, and Holbrook, all in Massachusetts, each one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Olney; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 6361—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the towns of Abington, Foxboro, and Sharon, all in Massachusetts, each one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Olney; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 6362—To construct a suitable building for the use of the United States court at Gainesville, Ga., and for other purposes.
Mr. Bell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1489.

H. R. 6363—For the relief of the State of Georgia.
Mr. Bell; Committee on Claims, 1489.

H. R. 6364—To establish a fish hatchery and fish station in the ninth congressional district of Georgia.
Mr. Bell; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 1489.

H. R. 6365—To provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Toccoa, Ga.
Mr. Bell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1489.

H. R. 6366—To provide for the erection of a public building at the city Canton, Ga.
Mr. Bell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1489.

H. R. 6367—To provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Buford, Ga.
Mr. Bell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1489.

H. R. 6368—Authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Lawrenceville, Ga.
Mr. Bell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1489.

H. R. 6369—Authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Jefferson, Ga.
Mr. Bell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1489.

H. R. 6370—Authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Commerce, Ga.
Mr. Bell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1489.

H. R. 6371—To encourage home ownership and to stimulate the buying and building of homes; to create a standard form of investment based on building-association mortgages; to create Government depositories and financial agents for the United States; to furnish a market for Government bonds, and for other purposes.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Appropriations, 1489.

H. R. 6372—Providing for the transfer of certain land within the limits of the Fort Taylor United States Military Reservation from the jurisdiction of the War Department to the Navy Department for development as a submarine base.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 1489.

H. R. 6373—To amend an act entitled "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 6, 1917.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1489.

H. R. 6374—To amend paragraph 220 of the act approved Oct. 3, 1913, entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes."
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Ways and Means, 1489.

H. R. 6375—For the relief of the Kentucky drafted men.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on War Claims, 1489.

H. R. 6376—To amend section 2 of the act approved Sept. 8, 1916, relating to pensions.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1489.—Reported back (S. Rept. 56), 1716.

H. R. 6377—For the relief of Faxon, Horton & Gallagher; Long Bros. Grocery Co.; A. Rieger; Rothenberg & Schloss; Ryley, Wilson & Co.; and Van Noy News Co.
Mr. Bland of Missouri; Committee on Claims, 1490.—Reported back (H. Rept. 137), 2977.—Debated and laid on the table, 7823–7830.

H. R. 6378—Granting an increase of pension to Harvey M. D. Hopkins.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6379—Granting a pension to Julia Waters Nichols.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6380—To advance Richard Drace White in the active lists of commanders and temporary captains in the United States Navy.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1490.

H. R. 6381—For the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. George Rodgers Clark at Clarksville, in the county of Clark, in the State of Indiana.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Appropriations, 1490.—Committee on Appropriations discharged, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1490.

H. R. 6382—Granting a pension to Cosam Julian Bartlett.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6383—Granting an increase of pension to William F. Gilluly.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6384—Granting a pension to John W. Harmon.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6385—Granting a pension to Marion E. Strunk.
Mr. Hull of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6386—Granting a pension to Nancy B. Rich.
Mr. Hull of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6387—Granting a pension to N. J. Stonecipher.
Mr. Hull of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6388—Granting a pension to Oma Durham.
Mr. Hull of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1490.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5756.

H. R. 6389—Granting a pension to Mary S. Maxwell.
Mr. Hull of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6390—Granting a pension to S. P. McReynolds.
Mr. Hull of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6391—Granting an increase of pension to David Holland.
Mr. Hull of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6392—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Brown.
Mr. Hull of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6393—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis Speic (now commonly known as Lewis Spady).
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6394—Granting a pension to George J. Cox.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6395—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Moore.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6396—Granting an increase of pension to Albert L. Gregory.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6397—Granting an increase of pension to Edward F. H. Pearson.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6398—Granting a pension to Martha J. Hilliard.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6399—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Shaffer.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6400—For the relief of Theresa Scherer.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Claims, 1490.

H. R. 6401—Granting a pension to Aurora C. B. Kinnie.
Mr. Monahan of Wisconsin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6402—For the relief of Revilow N. Spohn.
Mr. Morin; Committee on Military Affairs, 1490.

H. R. 6403—Granting a pension to Eugenie Schottmueller.
Mr. Newton of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6404—Granting a pension to Marie Schneider.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6405—Granting an increase of pension to Frances Gaskins.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6406—Granting an increase of pension to Maria Louise Richardson.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6407—For the relief of Michael MacGarvey.
Mr. Siegel; Committee on Claims, 1490.—Reported back (H. Rept. 283), 4817.

H. R. 6408—Granting a pension to Mary Kirk.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6409—Granting an increase of pension to John J. Curry.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6410—Authorizing the city of Boulder, Colo., to purchase certain public lands.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on the Public Lands, 1490.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 254), 4229.—Debated and passed House, 4878.—Referred to Senate Committee on Public Lands, 4888.—Reported back (S. Rept. 197), 5583.—Debated and passed Senate, 5584.—Examined and signed, 5670, 5756.—Presented to the President, 5886.—Approved [Public, No. 55], 6103.

H. R. 6411—Granting a pension to Katherine G. Manning.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6412—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Shepard.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6413—Granting the sum of $549.12 to Clara Kane, dependent parent, by reason of the death of William A. Yenser, late civil employee, killed as a result of an accident at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.
Mr. Vare; Committee on Claims, 1490.—Reported back (H. Rept. 85), 2044.—Debated, 4935–4936, 6343–6344.—Passed House, 6344.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 6430.

H. R. 6414—For the relief of Herman W. Schallert.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Claims, 1490.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 454), 8177.

H. R. 6415—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Harris.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1490.

H. R. 6416—Relating to the reinterment of soldiers in national cemeteries.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 1538.

H. R. 6417—To permit the interment in national cemeteries of parents or wives of deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines who are buried in such cemeteries.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Military Affairs, 1538.

H. R. 6418—Donating a captured cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Fairmont, Marion County, W. Va.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Military Affairs, 1538.

H. R. 6419—Donating a captured cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Benwood, W. Va.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Military Affairs, 1538.

H. R. 6420—To provide revenue for the Government, and to promote and encourage the manufacture of certain synthetic chemicals in the United States.
Mr. Bland of Missouri; Committee on Ways and Means, 1538.

H. R. 6421—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Monterey, Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Flood; Committee on Military Affairs, 1538.

H. R. 6422—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Glenwood, Schuyler County, State of Missouri, one German cannon, including proper carriage.
Mr. Romjue; Committee on Military Affairs, 1538.

H. R. 6423—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Paw Paw, Morgan County, W. Va., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Military Affairs, 1538.

H. R. 6424—To prevent the retention of food products in cold storage for a longer period than two months.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1538.

H. R. 6425—To authorize advances to the reclamation fund and for the issue and disposal of certificates of indebtedness in reimbursement therefor.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 1538.—Reference changed to Committee on Ways and Means, 3745.

H. R. 6426—To provide for creating new opportunities for permanent and profitable employment by developing and rendering more accessible the unused land and other natural resources of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on the Public Lands, 1538.

H. R. 6427—To purchase a site for the erection of a post-office building in the city of Fredericktown, Mo.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1538.

H. R. 6428—For the erection of a post-office building at Rutherfordton, N. C.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1538.

H. R. 6429—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the city of Lawrenceville, in the State of Illinois, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Brooks of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 1538.

H. R. 6430—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bonham, Tex., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rayburn; Committee on Military Affairs, 1538.

H. R. 6431—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Denison, Tex., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rayburn; Committee on Military Affairs, 1538.

H. R. 6432—To amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of War to erect headstones over the graves of Union soldiers who have been interred in private, village, or city cemeteries," approved Feb. 3, 1879.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Military Affairs, 1538.

H. R. 6433—To provide for the erection of a public building on ground already acquired at Caruthersville, in the State of Missouri.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1538.

H. R. 6434—Authorizing the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto across Red River about 2 miles above its confluence with the Washita River near Preston, Grayson County, Tex.
Mr. Rayburn; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1538.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 106), 2487.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 3176.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 3222.—Reported back (S. Rept. 125) and passed Senate, 3389.—Examined and signed, 3546, 3549.—Presented to the President, 3570.—Approved [Public, No. 33], 3916.

H. R. 6435—To provide for awarding decorations, devices, or insignia to the next of kin of deceased persons who would have been entitled to receive the same, and making it unlawful for anyone other than the person authorized to do so to wear such decoration, device, or insignia.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 1538.

H. R. 6436—Making provisions for the construction of a canal across the State of New Jersey to connect the Delaware River with New York Harbor.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1538.

H. R. 6437—To provide that any person honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States shall be credited with the time of such service under civil-service appointment.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 1538.

H. R. 6438—Authorizing the counties of Aiken, S. C., and Richmond, Ga., to construct a bridge across the Savannah River at or near Augusta, Ga.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1538.—Reported back (H. Rept. 107), 2487.—Passed House, 3175.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 3222.—Reported back (S. Rept. 122) and passed Senate, 3389.—Examined and signed, 3546, 3549.—Presented to the President, 3570.—Approved [Public, No. 27], 3916.

H. R. 6439—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make certain donations of cannons and ordnance to designated towns and cities in Missouri.
Mr. Romjue; Committee on Military Affairs, 1538.

H. R. 6440—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of New Straitsville, Ohio, one German cannon, fieldpiece, and other trophies of war.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Military Affairs, 1538.

H. R. 6441—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Bremen, Ohio, one German cannon, fieldpiece, and other trophies of war.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Military Affairs, 1538.

H. R. 6442—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Shawnee, Ohio, one German cannon, fieldpiece, and other trophies of war.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Military Affairs, 1538.

H. R. 6443—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Crooksville, Ohio, one German cannon, fieldpiece, and other trophies of war.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Military Affairs, 1538.

H. R. 6444—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Somerset, Ohio, one German cannon, fieldpiece, and other trophies of war.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Military Affairs, 1538.

H. R. 6445—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Corning, Ohio, one German cannon, fieldpiece, and other trophies of war.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Military Affairs, 1538.

H. R. 6446—Appropriating funds for the transportation and interment of bodies of persons giving their lives while doing patriotic work abroad.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Appropriations, 1538.

H. R. 6447—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Pipestone, Minn.
Mr. Ellsworth; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1538.

H. R. 6448—To declare White River, in the State of Indiana, a non-navigable stream.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1538.

H. R. 6449—Authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Rossville, Ga.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1538.

H. R. 6450—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department, approved Sept. 2, 1914,' as amended."
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1538.—Reported back (H. Rept. 69), 1779.—Debated and passed House, 3176-3178, 8938.—Referred to Senate Committee on Finance, 3222.—Reported back (S. Rept. 129) and passed Senate, 3389.—Examined and signed, 3546, 3549.—Presented to the President, 3570.—Approved [Public, No. 26], 3916.

H. R. 6451—Granting pension and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and the War with Mexico, and to certain helpless and dependent children of such soldiers and sailors.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Pensions, 1538.

H. R. 6452—For the relief of Charles V. Wells.
Mr. Babka; Committee on Military Affairs, 1539.

H. R. 6453—Granting a pension to Jacob Harmon.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6454—For the relief of the estate of Henry E. Lawrence.
Mr. Brand; Committee on Claims, 1539.—Reference changed to Committee on War Claims, 5816.

H. R. 6455—Granting an increase of pension to Lawrence P. Williams.
Mr. Brooks of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6456—Granting an increase of pension to Allen Byers.
Mr. Brooks of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6457—Granting a pension to Orilla Carter.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6458—Granting a pension to Flora B. McCain.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6459—Granting a pension to Lola E. Hutsonpillar.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6460—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel P. Ledgerwood.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6461—To aid in winding up the affairs of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.
Mr. Ellsworth; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1539.

H. R. 6462—Granting a pension to Thomas W. Trent.
Mr. Flood; Committee on Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6463—Granting a pension to Eliza Murphy.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6464—Granting a pension to Huldah A. Budd.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6465—Granting a pension to Mary E. Cleveland.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6466—Authorizing the President to reinstate Garrard Post Nightingale as a lieutenant in the United States Navy.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1539.

H. R. 6467—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Boal.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6468—Granting an increase of pension to Laura C. Slack.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6469—For the relief of Edward Flanagan.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Military Affairs, 1539.

H. R. 6470—Granting a pension to Frances Langguth.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6471—For the relief of Henry P. Kinney.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1539.

H. R. 6472—To correct the military record of Frederick M. Phelps.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1539.

H. R. 6473—Granting a pension to Tillie Zerfoss.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6474—Granting a pension to Will D. Buchanan.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6475—For the relief of Julius Zanone.
Mr. Morin; Committee on Claims, 1539.

H. R. 6476—For the relief of Irene Gillespie.
Mr. Newton of Missouri; Committee on Claims, 1539.

H. R. 6477—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Ruch.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6478—To correct the military record of Christian Reichert.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 1539.

H. R. 6479—Granting a pension to Charles Inman.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6480—Granting a pension to Charles M. Fink.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6481—For the relief of Albert N. Collins.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on the Public Lands, 1539.

H. R. 6482—Granting a pension to Clemson Underwood.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6483—Granting an increase of pension to William Althaus.
Mr. Stiness; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6484—Granting a pension to Daniel Best.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6485—Granting a pension to Jesse W. Beam.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6486—Granting a pension to John A. Wilkins.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6487—Granting an increase of pension to John N. Jones.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6488—Granting a pension to James E. Householder.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6489—Granting a pension to Nancy J. Votaw.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6490—For the relief of Cary B. Moore.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Claims, 1539.

H. R. 6491—Granting an increase of pension to Cora B. Kretz.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1539.

H. R. 6492—To stimulate the production, sale, and distribution of live stock and live-stock products, and for other purposes.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Agriculture, 1631.

H. R. 6493—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of St. Henry, Mercer County, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Military Affairs, 1631.

H. R. 6494—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the towns of Berlin, Mercer, Girard, Greensburg, and Perryopolis, all in the State of Pennsylvania, for decorative purposes.
Mr. Crago; Committee on Military Affairs, 1631.

H. R. 6495—To regulate the importation of coal-tar products, to promote the establishment of the manufacture thereof in the United States, and, as incident thereto, to amend the act of Sept. 8, 1916, entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes."
Mr. Longworth; Committee on Ways and Means, 1631.

H. R. 6496—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to loan unused or obsolete machinery to educational institutions.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1631.

H. R. 6497—For the erection of a public post-office building at Fredericksburg, Gillespie County, Tex., and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1631.

H. R. 6498—To provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Falmouth, Ky.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1631.

H. R. 6499—To authorize aids to navigation and for other works in the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1631.

H. R. 6500—To provide increased compensation for all candidates for commission in the Air Service (Aeronautics) while receiving instructions.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 1631.

H. R. 6501—Authorizing retirement of members of the Army Nurse Corps (female).
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 1632.

H. R. 6502—To transfer the tract of land known as the Lighthouse Reservation at North Point, Md., from the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce to the jurisdiction of the War Department.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 1632.

H. R. 6503—To extend certain provisions of the war-risk insurance act of Sept. 2, 1914, as amended, to cadets at the United States Military Academy and midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 1632.

H. R. 6504—Transferring the tract of land known as Craney Island from the jurisdiction of the War Department to the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department and transferring the tract of land known as Fishermans Island from the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department to the jurisdiction of the War Department.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 1632.

H. R. 6505—To provide for the payment of six months' pay to the widow, children, or other designated dependent relative of any officer or enlisted man of the Regular Army whose death results from wounds or disease not the result of his own misconduct.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 1632.

H. R. 6506—To amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the business of loaning money on security of any kind by persons, firms, and corporations other than national banks, licensed bankers, trust companies, savings banks, building and loan associations, and real estate brokers in the District of Columbia," approved Feb. 4, 1913.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1632.

H. R. 6507—Providing a pension rate of $30 a month for certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and the Mexican War, and for other purposes.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1632.

H. R. 6508—To provide for the payment of a salary to letter carriers in the free-delivery service of the Post Office Department of the United States who are absent from duty more than 15 days by reason of disability, and to fix the amount thereof, and to provide for substitute carriers to serve during the disability of the principal carriers.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, 1632.

H. R. 6509—To provide for the erection of a public building at Columbus, Kans.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1632.

H. R. 6510—To provide for the erection of a public building at Fredonia, Kans.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1632.

H. R. 6511—To provide for the erection of a public building at Oswego, Kans.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1632.

H. R. 6512—To provide for the erection of a public building at Neodesha, Kans.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1632.

H. R. 6513—To amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of the Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River Band of Chippewa Indians in the State of Michigan, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1632.

H. R. 6514—To deport certain undesirable aliens and to deny readmission to those deported.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 1632.

H. R. 6515—Granting an increase of pension to Urias Moore.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1632.

H. R. 6516—For the relief of the estate of John McQuiddy, deceased.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Claims, 1632.

H. R. 6517—Granting a pension to Francis A. Grennen.
Mr. Costello; Committee on Pensions, 1632.

H. R. 6518—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Harmoning.
Mr. Costello; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1632.

H. R. 6519—For the relief of Austin G. Greer, jr., for horse killed while employed at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia.
Mr. Costello; Committee on Claims, 1632.

H. R. 6520—For the relief of Francis A. Grennen.
Mr. Costello; Committee on Claims, 1632.

H. R. 6521—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Whalon.
Mr. Costello; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1632.

H. R. 6522—For the relief of F. M. Barfield.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Claims, 1632—Reported back (H. Rept. 354), 6333.

H. R. 6523—For the relief of Patrick J. Purcell.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Claims, 1632.

H. R. 6524—Authorizing and directing the transfer of 10 acres of land to rural high-school district No. 1, Lapwai, Idaho.
Mr. French; Committee on Military Affairs, 1632.

H. R. 6525—Granting a pension to Esther A. Van Camp.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1632.

H. R. 6526—For the relief of the owners of the schooner Henry O. Barrett.
Mr. Gallivan; Committee on Claims, 1632.

H. R. 6527—Granting a pension to Josephine J. Teeter.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1632.

H. R. 6528—Granting a pension to Sarah Walton.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1632.

H. R. 6529—Granting a pension to Caroline V. Wallace.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 1632.

H. R. 6530—Granting a pension to Jane E. Wilcox.
Mr. King; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1632.

H. R. 6531—Granting an increase of pension to Adolph Reuschmeyer.
Mr. King; Committee on Pensions, 1632.

H. R. 6532—Granting a pension to Kate C. Kraig.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1632.

H. R. 6533—Granting a pension to Katherine Shurts.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1632.

H. R. 6534—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph F. Smith.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Pensions, 1632.

H. R. 6535—Granting an increase of pension to Avril Harris.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1632.

H. R. 6536—For the relief of Joseph A. Stevenson.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Claims, 1632.

H. R. 6537—For the relief of George R. Campbell, Milton B. Germond, and Walter D. Long.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Claims, 1632.

H. R. 6538—For the relief of Alexander W. Hoffman.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Claims, 1632.

H. R. 6539—Granting a pension to Jennie D. Bowen.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1632.

H. R. 6540—Granting a pension to Lurinda F. Haines.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1632.

H. R. 6541—Granting a pension to Christie Fish.
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1632.

H. R. 6542—To repeal the act of Congress approved February 1, 1905, and to transfer national forests from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes.
Mr. Mays; Committee on the Public Lands, 1716.

H. R. 6543—To provide for the survey of a national highway, connecting certain national monuments in the States of Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico.
Mr. Mays; Committee on the Public Lands, 1716.

H. R. 6544—For the protection of the water supply of the town of Sunnyside, Utah.
Mr. Mays; Committee on the Public Lands, 1716.

H. R. 6545—To protect the Government of the United States of America, its national emblem, its securities and obligations, and its military and naval forces.
Mr. Mays; Committee on the Judiciary, 1716.

H. R. 6546—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Anthony, in the State of Kansas.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1716.

H. R. 6547—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Dodge City, in the State of Kansas.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1716.

H. R. 6548—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Lyons, in the State of Kansas.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1716.

H. R. 6549—To pension the survivors of certain Indian wars and disturbances in Utah Territory from 1849 to 1869, inclusive, and for other purposes.
Mr. Mays; Committee on Pensions, 1716.

H. R. 6550—To prevent the withdrawal of mineral lands of the United States from entry and occupancy under the laws of the United States.
Mr. Mays; Committee on Mines and Mining, 1716.

H. R. 6551—To establish a branch of the Interior Department in the western States and to transfer to such branch certain bureaus and offices of the Interior Department.
Mr. Mays; Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, 1716.

H. R. 6552—To create a department of Federal highways, to establish a national highway system, to promote efficient and economical highway transportation, and to amend an act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Roads, 1716.

H. R. 6553—To amend section 4 of the act to regulate commerce, passed Feb. 4, 1887, and subsequent amendments thereof.
Mr. Evans of Nevada; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1716.

H. R. 6554—To amend section 48 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1716.

H. R. 6555—To prevent breaches of the public peace in the District of Columbia by picketing.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on the Judiciary, 1716.

H. R. 6556—To establish in the Department of Labor a Bureau of Citizenship and Americanization for the Americanization of naturalized citizens and to amend section 4 of the act approved June 29, 1906, entitled "An act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and to provide a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States, and for other purposes."
Mr. Mays; Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Labor, 1716.

H. R. 6557—To provide for the deportation of certain aliens from the United States.
Mr. Mays; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 1716.

H. R. 6558—Providing for a complete survey and estimate of cost of a lock-ship canal and of a sea-level ship canal from Cumberland Sound on the Atlantic Ocean to a point at or near St. Georges Sound on the Gulf of Mexico, and of the development and improvement of the harbor at the termini of such canal.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1716.

H. R. 6559—To amend section 900 of an act entitled "An act to provide revenue, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Ways and Means, 1716.

H. R. 6560—Providing for a complete survey and estimate of cost of a lock-ship canal and of a sea-level ship canal from the point where the Altamaha River of Georgia flows into the Atlantic Ocean on the Atlantic Ocean to a point where the Apalachicola River flowing through Florida enters the Gulf of Mexico on the Gulf of Mexico, and of the development and improvement of the harbors at the termini of such canal.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 1716.

H. R. 6561—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Addison, county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Michener; Committee on Military Affairs, 1716.

H. R. 6562—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Park Falls, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 1716.

H. R. 6563—To repeal the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to provide housing for war needs," approved May 16, 1918, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts amendatory thereof, and to provide for the disposition of all property acquired under and by virtue of the same.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1716.

H. R. 6564—For the erection of a public building at Hazlehurst, Ga.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1716.

H. R. 6565—For the erection of a public building at Adel, Ga.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1716.

H. R. 6566—For the erection of a public building at Baxley, Ga.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1717.

H. R. 6567—For the erection of a public building at Ocilla, Ga.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1717.

H. R. 6568—For the erection of a public building at Blackshear, Ga.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1717.

H. R. 6569—For the erection of a public building at Jesup, Ga.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1717.

H. R. 6570—For the erection of a public building at Nashville, Ga.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1717.

H. R. 6571—To provide for the erection of a post building at Mexia, Tex.
Mr. Hardy of Texas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1717.

H. R. 6572—To provide for the erection of a post-office building at Teague, Tex.
Mr. Hardy of Texas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1717.

H. R. 6573—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the city of Greensburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, one cannon or fieldpiece with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 1717.

H. R. 6574—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the borough of Vandergrift, in the State of Pennsylvania, one cannon or fieldpiece with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 1717.

H. R. 6575—To provide for the construction of a public building at Spartanburg, S. C.
Mr. Nicholls of South Carolina; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1717.

H. R. 6576—For the payment of claims for loss of private property on account of the loss of firearms and ammunition taken by the United States troops during the labor strikes in the State of Colorado in 1914.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Claims, 1717.

H. R. 6577—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the lading or unlading of vessels at night, the preliminary entry of vessels, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 13, 1911.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Ways and Means, 1717.

H. R. 6578—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Waynesburg, Greene County, Pa., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Military Affairs, 1717.

H. R. 6579—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Berlin, Somerset County, Pa., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Military Affairs, 1717.

H. R. 6580—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Connellsville, Fayette County, Pa., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Military Affairs, 1717.

H. R. 6581—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Somerset, Somerset County, Pa., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Military Affairs, 1717.

H. R. 6582—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Meyersdale, Somerset County, Pa., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Military Affairs, 1717.

H. R. 6583—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Perryopolis, Fayette County, Pa., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Military Affairs, 1717.

H. R. 6584—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Windber, Somerset County, Pa., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Military Affairs, 1717.

H. R. 6585—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Addison, Somerset County, Pa., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Military Affairs, 1717.

H. R. 6586—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Brownsville, Fayette County, Pa., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Military Affairs, 1717.

H. R. 6587—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of Uniontown, Fayette County, Pa., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Military Affairs, 1717.

H. R. 6588—To incorporate the Recreation Association of America.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 1717.

H. R. 6589—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to accept on behalf of the United States certain lands within the Siuslaw National Forest, Oreg.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Public Lands, 1717.

H. R. 6590—Regulating the hours of labor at navy yards.
Mr. MacCrate; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 1717.

H. R. 6591—Granting a pension to Edith Butler.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1717.

H. R. 6592—Granting a pension to Catherine Davis.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1717.

H. R. 6593—Granting a pension to Mary J. Cooper.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1717.

H. R. 6594—Granting a pension to Sabina A. Wade.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1717.

H. R. 6595—For the relief of Blanch Winters.
Mr. Bland of Missouri; Committee on War Claims, 1717.

H. R. 6596—For the relief of Bertiel Nielson.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Claims, 1717.

H. R. 6597—Granting a pension to Harrison Brown.
Mr. Brumbaugh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1717.

H. R. 6598—Granting a pension to Cynthia Ann Mitchell.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Pensions, 1717.

H. R. 6599—Granting an increase of pension to Martin B. Wilson.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1717.

H. R. 6600—Granting a pension to Frances Tucker Hartley.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6601—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Hollister.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6602—Granting a pension to Louise Wamsley.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6603—Granting an increase of pension to Henrietta Brewer.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6604—For the relief of Alfred Cluff and certain other settlers at Forestdale, Apache County, Ariz., who were evicted from their homes by reason of a change in the location of the north boundary of the White Mountain or San Carlos Apache Indian Reservation.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1718.

H. R. 6605—Granting a pension to Herbert E. Van Horn.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6606—For the relief of Katheryn Walker.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on Claims, 1718.

H. R. 6607—Granting a pension to John E. Tingley.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6608—Granting a pension to Alfred M. Graham.
Mr. Moore of Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6609—Granting a pension to Floyd B. Daugherty.
Mr. Moore of Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6610—Granting a pension to Thomas Mahan.
Mr. Morin; Committee on Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6611—Granting an increase of pension to Adam Goodlive.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6612—Granting an increase of pension to Spencer S. Sanders.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6613—Granting an increase of pension to Gilbert Geslin.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6614—Granting a pension to Annie Kelly.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6615—Granting a pension to John Scott.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6616—Granting a pension to James R. Garrett.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6617—Granting a pension to Jesse Gibson.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6618—Granting a pension to John Sullivan.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6619—Granting an increase of pension to R. J. Stanberry.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6620—Granting an increase of pension to Dudley R. Sloan.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6621—Granting an increase of pension to Raymond E. Daniels.
Mr. Sanders of New York; Committee on Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6622—Granting an increase of pension to Anna Christophersen.
Mr. Schall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6623—Granting a pension to Harriet L. Cobb.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6624—Granting a pension to Viola Lawrence.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6625—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Bell.
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6626—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Gibbins.
Mr. Summers of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6627—Granting an increase of pension to Robert T. Parkinson.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6628—Granting a pension to Eliza K. Leman.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6629—Granting a pension to Peter F. Wesner.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6630—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas F. Rilea.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6631—Granting an increase of pension to Henry R. Huntley.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6632—Granting an increase of pension to Edward T. Jackson.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6633—Granting an increase of pension to William L. Pratt.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6634—Granting an increase of pension to R. Franklin Chase.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6635—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew Sidlinger.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6636—Granting a pension to Reuben Marks.
Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6637—Granting a pension to Allen R. Vickers.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1718.

H. R. 6638—To repeal sections 630, 900, 901, 902, 905, and 907 of the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Ways and Means, 1779.

H. R. 6639—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War, and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; from Committee on Invalid Pensions (H. Rept. 67), 1751.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 1929–1931.—Referred to Senate Committee on Pensions, 1946.

H. R. 6640—Providing for a reclamation project on the Strawberry River, Duchesne County, Utah, to be known as the Castle Peak reclamation project.
Mr. Welling; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 1779.

H. R. 6641—Providing for a reclamation project on Price River, Utah.
Mr. Welling; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 1779.

H. R. 6642—To amend sections 2325 and 2326 of the Revised Statutes prescribing the method of obtaining patent to mining claims.
Mr. Welling; Committee on the Public Lands, 1779.

H. R. 6643—Providing for a reclamation project on Green and Grand Rivers, in the State of Utah.
Mr. Welling; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 1779.

H. R. 6644—To establish the Zion National Park, in the State of Utah.
Mr. Welling; Committee on the Public Lands, 1779.

H. R. 6645—For the regulation and improvement of grazing on the public lands, and for other purposes.
Mr. Welling; Committee on the Public Lands, 1779.

H. R. 6646—To cede unreserved public lands to the several States.
Mr. Welling; Committee on the Public Lands, 1779.

H. R. 6647—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Attica, Harper County, Kans., two German cannons or field-pieces.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Military Affairs, 1779.

H. R. 6648—Donating a captured cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Wheeling, Ohio County, W. Va.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Military Affairs, 1779.

H. R. 6649—To create a department of public works and define its powers and duties.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, 1779.

H. R. 6650—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Tyler, Smith County, Tex., for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Young of Texas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1779.

H. R. 6651—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Henderson, Rusk County, State of Texas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Young of Texas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1779.

H. R. 6652—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Canton, Van Zandt County, State of Texas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Young of Texas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1779.

H. R. 6653—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Kaufman, Kaufman County, State of Texas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Young of Texas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1779.

H. R. 6654—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Quitman, Wood County, State of Texas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Young of Texas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1779.

H. R. 6655—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Gilmer, Upshur County, State of Texas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Young of Texas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1779.

H. R. 6656—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Longview, Gregg County, State of Texas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Young of Texas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1779.

H. R. 6657—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Athens, Henderson County, State of Texas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Young of Texas; Committee on Military Affairs, 1779.

H. R. 6658—To provide revenue for the Government and to establish and maintain the production of quicksilver and ores or compounds of mercury.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Ways and Means, 1779.

H. R. 6659—Fixing the compensation of United States inspectors of customs.
Mr. Gallivan; Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, 1779.

H. R. 6660—To donate a captured cannon or gun to the city of Bruneau, Owyhee County, in the State of Idaho.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Military Affairs, 1779.

H. R. 6661—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Helena, State of Arkansas, for decorative and other purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Military Affairs, 1779.

H. R. 6662—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Harrisburg, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Military Affairs, 1779.

H. R. 6663—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Forrest City, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Military Affairs, 1779.

H. R. 6664—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Earl, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Military Affairs, 1779.

H. R. 6665—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Corning, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Military Affairs, 1779.

H. R. 6666—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Blytheville, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Military Affairs, 1779.

H. R. 6667—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Wynne, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Military Affairs, 1779.

H. R. 6668—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Rector, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Military Affairs, 1779.

H. R. 6669—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Piggott, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Military Affairs, 1779.

H. R. 6670—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Paragould, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Military Affairs, 1779.

H. R. 6671—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Osceola, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Military Affairs, 1779.

H. R. 6672—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Marvell, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Military Affairs, 1780.

H. R. 6673—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Marmaduke, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Military Affairs, 1780.

H. R. 6674—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Marked Tree, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Military Affairs, 1780.

H. R. 6675—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Marion, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Military Affairs, 1780.

H. R. 6676—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Marianna, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Military Affairs, 1780.

H. R. 6677—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Luzora, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Military Affairs, 1780.

H. R. 6678—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Leachville, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Military Affairs, 1780.

H. R. 6679—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Lake City, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Military Affairs, 1780.

H. R. 6680—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Jonesboro, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Military Affairs, 1780.

H. R. 6681—For the opening and settlement of a part of the Crow Indian Reservation in the State of Montana.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1780.

H. R. 6682—To define the status of and to remove the restrictions from certain members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1780.

H. R. 6683—Granting the consent of Congress to an exchange of lands heretofore granted the State of Washington for the purposes of a university in said State or lands granted for State charitable, educational, penal, and reformatory institutions in said State and afterwards in part apportioned by the State of Washington to said university, for an area of lands of equal value to be chosen from lands heretofore granted the State of Washington for the support of common schools in said State.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on the Public Lands, 1780.

H. R. 6684—To provide employment and rural homes for those who have served with the military and naval forces and to encourage the development of the agricultural resources of the United States.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on the Public Lands, 1780.

H. R. 6685—To permit the wearing of the United States uniforms by honorably discharged officers, soldiers, sailors, or marines wounded in line of duty.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota; Committee on Military Affairs, 1780.

H. R. 6686—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Hampton, Iowa.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1780.

H. R. 6687—To amend section 2 of the act approved Sept. 8, 1916, relating to pensions.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1780.

H. R. 6688—Relative to retirement of officers of the National Army.
Mr. Stevenson; Committee on Military Affairs, 1780.

H. R. 6689—For the purpose of encouraging home ownership and the building of homes.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1780.

H. R. 6690—To enlarge and extend the post-office building at Mankato, Minn.
Mr. Ellsworth; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 1780.

H. R. 6691—To provide for the enforcement of war prohibition.
Mr. Gard; Committee on the Judiciary, 1780.

H. R. 6692—To extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the White River, at or near Forsyth, Mo.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1780.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 105), 2487.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 3179–3180.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 3222.—Reported back (S. Rept. 123) and passed Senate, 3389.—Examined and signed, 3546, 3549.—Presented to the President, 3570.—Approved [Public, No. 29], 3916.

H. R. 6693—Granting a pension to David U. Denind.
Mr. Brooks of Illinois,; Committee on Pensions, 1780.

H. R. 6694—Granting an increase of pension to Edward Schrum.
Mr. Crago; Committee on Pensions, 1780.

H. R. 6695—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Wallace.
Mr. Crago; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1780.

H. R. 6696—Granting a pension to Charles T. Pickens.
Mr. Crago; Committee on Pensions, 1780.

H. R. 6697—To reimburse W. B. Graham, late postmaster at Ely, Nev. for money expended for clerical assistance.
Mr. Evans of Nevada; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 1780.—Reference changed to Committee on Claims, 4546.—Reference changed to Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 4817.

H. R. 6698—For the relief of Ivy L. Merrill.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Claims, 1780.

H. R. 6699—Granting a pension to Mary A. Watts.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1780.

H. R. 6700—Granting a pension to Margaret Gress.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid pensions, 1780.

H. R. 6701—Granting an increase of pension to Catharine MaConaughay.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1780.

H. R. 6702—Granting a pension to Jane P. Hoyt.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1780.

H. R. 6703—Granting a pension to Elizabeth H. Waugh.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1780.

H. R. 6704—Granting a pension to Isadora J. Rogers.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1780.

H. R. 6705—Granting a pension to Luella M. Peterson.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1780.

H. R. 6706—Granting a pension to Charles H. Johnson.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1781.

H. R. 6707—To correct the military record of Edward C. Jacobs.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Military Affairs, 1781.

H. R. 6708—For the relief of Harry E. Fiske.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Claims, 1781.

H. R. 6709—For the relief of the widow of Walter E. Spicer.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Claims, 1781.

H. R. 6710—For the relief of Francis M. Roberts.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Claims, 1781.

H. R. 6711—Granting an increase of pension to George G. Spurr.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Pensions, 1781.

H. R. 6712—Granting a pension to Matilda Lovey.
Mr. Griffin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1781.

H. R. 6713—Granting an increase of pension to Edward Hinman.
Mr. Haugen; Committee on Pensions, 1781.

H. R. 6714—Granting an increase of pension to Ephriam Brower.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1781.

H. R. 6715—For the relief of Edward B. Fox, administrator of the last surviving partner of the firm of Child, Pratt & Fox.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Claims, 1781.

H. R. 6716—For the relief of George H. Montgomery.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 1781.

H. R. 6717—For the relief of the heirs or legal representatives of Charles Johnson and his wife, Kate Johnson.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Claims, 1781.

H. R. 6718—Granting a pension to Henry Jones.
Mr. King; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1781.

H. R. 6719—Granting an increase of pension to William Cunagim.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1781.

H. R. 6720—Granting an increase of pension to Edward Myers.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Pensions, 1781.

H. R. 6721—For the relief of Revilow N. Spohn.
Mr. Morin; Committee on War Claims, 1781.

H. R. 6722—For the relief of Julius Zanone.
Mr. Morin; Committee on War Claims, 1781.

H. R. 6723—Granting a pension to William E. Warren.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Pensions, 1781.

H. R. 6724—Granting a pension to Jesse Callahan.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 1781.

H. R. 6725—Granting a pension to William H. Chambers.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1781.

H. R. 6726—Granting an increase of pension to Taylor Hubbard.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 1781.

H. R. 6727—Granting a pension to Bascom M. Myers.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 1781.

H. R. 6728—Granting a pension to Blain Pedago.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 1781.

H. R. 6729—Granting a pension to Sarah Scott.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 1781.

H. R. 6730—Granting a pension to Robert Strong.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 1781.

H. R. 6731—For the relief of Lawrence J. Kessinger.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Claims, 1781.

H. R. 6732—Granting a pension to Mark T. Smith.
Mr. Stephens of Ohio; Committee on Pensions, 1781.

H. R. 6733—Granting a pension to William A. Waggoner.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 1781.

H. R. 6734—Granting a pension to George W. Willets.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Pensions, 1781.

H. R. 6735—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Patrick McMahon.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Military Affairs, 1781.

H. R. 6736—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell and patent to H. Allen Buie, Rayville, La., certain lands.
Mr. Wilson of Louisiana; Committee on the Public Lands, 1781.

H. R. 6737—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Morris and county of Stevens, Minn., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Military Affairs, 1857.

H. R. 6738—To enable the Government to carry out the recommendations of the committees in Congress and to establish a home or homes for the aged and infirm colored people and working girls, and to establish an industrial farm and to aid the people who must move from the alleys in the District of Columbia, and to provide work for the colored youth during the summer vacation, and to provide work for the returning colored soldiers.
Mr. Mason; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1857.

H. R. 6739—To amend section 5200 of the Revised Statutes.
Mr. Stevenson; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1857.

H. R. 6740—To amend subdivision 4, section 13, of the Federal reserve act.
Mr. Stevenson; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1857.

H. R. 6741—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Pompton Lakes Borough, county of Passaic, State of New Jersey, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Radcliffe; Committee on Military Affairs, 1857.

H. R. 6742—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the township of Little Falls, county of Passaic, State of New Jersey, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Radcliffe; Committee on Military Affairs, 1857.

H. R. 6743—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Hawthorne, county of Passaic, State of New Jersey, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Radcliffe; Committee on Military Affairs, 1857.

H. R. 6744—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to North Haledon Borough, county of Passaic, State of New Jersey, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Radcliffe; Committee on Military Affairs, 1857.

H. R. 6745—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Wayne Township, county of Passaic, State of New Jersey, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Radcliffe; Committee on Military Affairs, 1857.

H. R. 6746—Pertaining to citizenship and the dissemination of knowledge to stimulate loyalty.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 1857.

H. R. 6747—To repeal the sections of the war revenue act, approved Oct. 3, 1917, relating to and providing for a zone system for second-class mail matter.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Ways and Means, 1857.

H. R. 6748—To amend the revenue act of 1918 in relation to the estates of soldiers and sailors dying in service.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Ways and Means, 1857.

H. R. 6749—To abolish the Subtreasuries and to transfer their duties to the Federal reserve banks, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1857.

H. R. 6750—To deport certain undesirable aliens and to deny readmission to those deported.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 1857.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 143), 3015.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 3361–3377, 8962.—Referred to Senate Committee on Immigration, 3393.—Reported back (S. Rept. 283), 7737.

H. R. 6751—To aid in the construction of the Roosevelt Highway along the Pacific coast of Oregon.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Roads, 1857.

H. R. 6752—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the town of West Orange, N. J., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Lehlbach; Committee on Military Affairs, 1857.

H. R. 6753—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to John C. Burks Camp, United Confederate Veterans, Clarksville, State of Texas, and to Camp County, Cass County, Titus County, Morris County, Marion County, Bowie County, Lamar County, Delta County, Hopkins County, and Franklin County, all in the State of Texas, one German cannon or fieldpiece or other trophy of similar character.
Mr. Black; Committee on Military Affairs, 1857.

H. R. 6754—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Mankato, county of Blue Earth, State of Minnesota.
Mr. Ellsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 1857.

H. R. 6755—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of New Ulm, county of Brown, State of Minnesota.
Mr. Ellsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 1857.

H. R. 6756—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Blue Earth, county of Faribault, State of Minnesota.
Mr. Ellsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 1857.

H. R. 6757—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of St. James, county of Watomwan, State of Minnesota.
Mr. Ellsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 1857.

H. R. 6758—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Fairmont, county of Martin, State of Minnesota.
Mr. Ellsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 1857.

H. R. 6759—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Windom, in the State of Minnesota, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ellsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 1857.

H. R. 6760—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Jackson, in the State of Minnesota, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ellsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 1857.

H. R. 6761—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Worthington, in the State of Minnesota, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ellsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 1857.

H. R. 6762—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Slayton, in the State of Minnesota, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ellsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 1857.

H. R. 6763—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Pipestone, Minn., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ellsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 1857.

H. R. 6764—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Luverne, in the State of Minnesota, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ellsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 1858.

H. R. 6765—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Redwood Falls, Minn., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ellsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 1858.

H. R. 6766—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Ivanhoe, Minn., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ellsworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 1858.

H. R. 6767—To provide for the enforcement of war prohibition.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 1858.

H. R. 6768—Granting an increase of pension to William T. O'Bannon.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1858.

H. R. 6769—Granting a pension to Alice Morgan.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1858.

H. R. 6770—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Scott.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1858.

H. R. 6771—To reimburse Tennie A. Anderson, postmaster at Maplewood, Fayette County, W. Va., for money, money orders, and postage stamps stolen.
Mr. Echols; Committee on Claims, 1858.

H. R. 6772—Authorizing and directing the transfer of 10 acres of land to rural high school district No. 1, Lapwai, Idaho.
Mr. French; Committee on the Public Lands, 1858.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 244), 4084.

H. R. 6773—For the relief of Albert C. Burgess.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Claims, 1858.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 234), 4005.

H. R. 6774—Granting an increase of pension to Edward S. Clark.
Mr. Kincheloe; Committee on Pensions, 1858.

H. R. 6775—Granting a pension to Eliza Gnatz.
Mr. Lehlbach; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1858.

H. R. 6776—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay war-risk insurance to the foster parents of Edward Short.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Claims, 1858.

H. R. 6777—Granting a pension to Anna Smith.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1858.

H. R. 6778—Granting a pension to Mary R. Adair.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Pensions, 1858.

H. R. 6779—Granting a pension to Mary R. Mellinger.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Pensions, 1858.

H. R. 6780—For the relief of Barney M. Hornblas.
Mr. Siegel; Committee on Military Affairs, 1858.

H. R. 6781—Granting a pension to Cora W. Anderson.
Mr. Stiness; Committee on Pensions, 1858.

H. R. 6782—Granting a pension to Georgie O. Austin.
Mr. Stiness; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1858.

H. R. 6783—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Gibbins.
Mr. Summers of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 1858.

H. R. 6784—Granting a pension to George W. Bales.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 1858.

H. R. 6785—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Beard.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Pensions, 1858.

H. R. 6786—Granting a pension to Presley F. Black.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Pensions, 1858.

H. R. 6787—Granting a pension to Marion Carnahan.
Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1858.

H. R. 6788—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Grant, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1943.

H. R. 6789—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Whitehall, Mich., on German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1943.

H. R. 6790—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Leland, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1943.

H. R. 6791—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Beulah, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1943.

H. R. 6792—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Lake City, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1943.

H. R. 6793—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Baldwin, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1943.

H. R. 6794—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Hart, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1943.

H. R. 6795—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of White Cloud, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1943.

H. R. 6796—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Traverse City, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1943.

H. R. 6797—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cadillac, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1943.

H. R. 6798—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Manistee, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1943.

H. R. 6799—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ludington, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1943.

H. R. 6800—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Muskegon, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 1943.

H. R. 6801—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Hollister, State of California, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Hersman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1943.

H. R. 6802—To regulate insurance in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on the District of Columbia, 1943.

H. R. 6803—To repeal sections 630, 800, 801, 802, and sections 900 to 907, inclusive of the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919, and for other purposes.
Mr. McLaughlin of Nebraska; Committee on Ways and Means, 1943.

H. R. 6804—To facilitate the naturalization of persons who served in the military or naval forces of the United States since Apr. 6, 1917, and who have been, or who may hereafter be, honorably discharged therefrom.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 1943.

H. R. 6805—To authorize the county of Dougherty, State of Georgia, to construct a bridge across the Flint River, connecting Broad Street, in the city of Albany, said State and county, with the Isabella Road, said county and State.
Mr. Park; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1944.—Reported back (H. Rept. 115), 2574.—Amended and passed House, 3175.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 3222.—Reported back (S. Rept. 124) and passed Senate, 3388, 3389.—Examined and signed, 3546, 3549.—Presented to the President, 3570.—Approved [Public, No. 28], 3916.

H. R. 6806—To amend section 25 of the act of Dec. 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act, for the purpose of encouraging foreign trade.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1944.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 109), 2513.—Laid on the table, 5211.

H. R. 6807—Conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, consider, and adjudicate claims of the La Pointe Band of Chippewa Indians against the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Indian Affairs, 1944.

H. R. 6808—To incorporate the American Legion.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on the Judiciary, 1944.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 191), 3462.—Debated, 4062–4084, 4418.—Amended and passed House, 4418.—Referred to Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 4493.—Reported and passed Senate, 4823.—Examined and signed, 4992, 4994.—Presented to the President [Public, No. 47], 5109.

H. R. 6809—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Belleville Park and Playground Association of the village of Belleville, county of Wayne, and State of Michigan, one German cannon or fieldpiece to be mounted by said village in Victory Park in said village.
Mr. Michener; Committee on Military Affairs, 1944.

H. R. 6810—To prohibit intoxicating beverages, and to regulate the manufacture, production, use, and sale of high-proof spirits for other than beverage purposes, and to insure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye, and other lawful industries.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 1944.—Reported back (H. Rept. 91), 2139, 2219.—Debated, 2281–2303, 2426–2443, 2445–2486, 2494–2513, 2552–2573, 2775–2808, 2856–2905, 2949–2977.—Amended and passed House, 2972–2976, 3004–3006.—Referred to Senate Committee on the Judiciary, 2982.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 151), 3920.—Debated, 4789, 4833, 4836–4852, 4892–4896, 4903–4908.—Amended and passed Senate, 4907, 4908.—Senate asks for a conference, 4908.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and asks for a conference, 5080, 5081.—Senate insists on its amendments and agrees to conference, 5149.—Conference appointed, 4908, 5081, 5149.—Conference report made in Senate, 6431–6433.—Conference report made in House (H. Rept. 360), 6532, 6686–6687, 6688–6689.—Conference report made and agreed to in Senate, 6549–6552.—Conference report debated and agreed to in House, 6681–6698.—Examined and signed, 6924, 6955.—Presented to the President, 7015.—Vetoed by the President, 7607.—Passed House over President's veto, 7607–7611.—Debated, 7621–7625, 7626–7634.—Passed Senate over President's veto [Public, No. 66], 7634.

H. R. 6811—For the relief of the Philippine Scouts.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 1944.

H. R. 6812—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to issue a certain character of discharges to honorably discharged officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines of the wars of the United States with Spain and the Imperial Government of Germany.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 1944.

H. R. 6813—For the retirement of employees in the classified civil service.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 1944.

H. R. 6814—To provide revenue for the Government and promote the production of potato flour and potato starch in the United States.
Mr. Morin; Committee on Ways and Means, 1944.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 241), 4005.

H. R. 6815—For the purpose of encouraging home ownership and the building of homes.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Banking and Currency, 1944.

H. R. 6816—Granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Dutch.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6817—Granting a pension to David J. Hanger.
Mr. Brumbaugh; Committee on Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6818—Granting an increase of pension to Simon J. Fought.
Mr. Brumbaugh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6819—To correct the military record of James W. Hitchens.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Military Affairs, 1944.

H. R. 6820—Granting a pension to Charles J. Gilbert.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6821—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah L. Little.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6822—Granting a pension to Sarah S. Cannon.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6823—For the relief of the Davis Construction Co.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on Claims, 1944.

H. R. 6824—Granting a pension to Anna Boone.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6825—To correct the military record of George C. Hussey.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Military Affairs, 1944.

H. R. 6826—Granting an increase of pension to Milton Ross.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6827—Granting a pension to Herbert L. Ellsworth.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6828—Granting a pension to Mary Ann Fuller.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6829—Granting an increase of pension to Hiram Mosher.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6830—Granting a pension to William D. McGinnis.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6831—Granting a pension to George W. Malin.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1944.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 2303.

H. R. 6832—Granting a pension to Isreal J. Weakley.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6833—Granting an increase of pension to Martha C. Igo.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6834—For the relief of Henry H. Staub.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Military Affairs, 1944.

H. R. 6835—Granting a pension to Stella Archer Simson.
Mr. Luce; Committee on Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6836—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Heator.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6837—Granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Fisk.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6838—Granting an increase of pension to Phebe Schonhoff.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6839—Granting a pension to John Haight.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6840—Granting an increase of pension to Harvey H. Bonham.
Mr. Romjue; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6841—Granting a pension to John A. McCarthy.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6842—For the relief of William Hensley.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Claims, 1944.

H. R. 6843—For the relief of the heirs of James Henry Taylor and Angie Taylor, deceased.
Mr. Stevenson; Committee on War Claims, 1944.

H. R. 6844—Granting an increase of pension to John Maloney.
Mr. Taylor of Arkansas; Committee on Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6845—Granting an increase of pension to Levi G. Saffer.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6846—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew Wiend.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6847—Granting a pension to Susan C. Kendrick.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6848—For the relief and reimbursement of Cora T. Dering.
Mr. Ward; Committee on Claims, 1944.

H. R. 6849—Granting a pension to Lizzie Ramsey.
Mr. Webb; Committee on Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6850—Granting an increase of pension to Richard Hudson.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 1944.

H. R. 6851—To provide for the erection of a public building at Morganton, N. C.
Mr. Webb; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2044.

H. R. 6852—To provide for the construction and improvement of waterways.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 2044.

H. R. 6853—Authorizing appropriation for purchasing site and erecting post-office building at East Point, Ga.
Mr. Upshaw; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2044.

H. R. 6854—Authorizing appropriation for purchasing site and erecting post-office building at Decatur, Ga.
Mr. Upshaw; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2044.

H. R. 6855—For the purchase of a site for and the erection of a post-office building at Louisburg, N. C.
Mr. Pou; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2044.

H. R. 6856—For the purchase of a site for and the erection of a post-office building at Smithfield, N. C.
Mr. Pou; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2044.

H. R. 6857—To authorize the change of the name of the steamer Charlotte Graveraet Breitung to T. K. Maher.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 2044.—Reported back (H. Rept. 130), 2854.—Passed House, 7839.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 7866.

H. R. 6858—For the relief of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Indians, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2044.

H. R. 6859—To construct a public building for a post office at the city of Madison, Ga.
Mr. Brand; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2044.

H. R. 6860—To provide for the disposition of certain public lands withdrawn and improved under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., p. 847), as amended by the act of Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat. L., p. 497), and which are no longer needed.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on the Public Lands, 2045.

H. R. 6861—To amend section 1 of the act approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm-loan act, so as to provide for the payment of the expenses of the Federal Farm Loan Board and employees by the Federal land banks and joint-stock land banks.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2045.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 110), 2514.

H. R. 6862—For the repair, preservation, care, and future maintenance of the restored historical naval brig Niagara, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's flagship in the Battle of Lake Erie.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2045.

H. R. 6863—To regulate the height, area, and use of buildings in the District of Columbia and to create a zoning commission, and for other purposes.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2045.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 108), 2487.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 5044–5050.—Referred to Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, 5149.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 226), 6068.—Debated, 6555–6558.

H. R. 6864—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Big Rapids, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2045.

H. R. 6865—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Gladwin, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2045.

H. R. 6866—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Mount Pleasant, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2045.

H. R. 6867—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Midland, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2045.

H. R. 6868—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bay City, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2045.

H. R. 6869—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Grayling, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2045.

H. R. 6870—To provide for a library information service in the Bureau of Education.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Education, 2045.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 302), 5212.—Debated, 9123, 9124.

H. R. 6871—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Clare, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2045.

H. R. 6872—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Roscommon, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2045.

H. R. 6873—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Iosco, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2045.

H. R. 6874—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the Mount Lebanon Cemetery Association at Tarrs, in the State of Pennsylvania, two cannons or fieldpieces, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 2045.

H. R. 6875—Providing for the investigation of the feasibility of reclaiming by irrigation certain lands in the State of Idaho for agricultural purposes.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 2045.

H. R. 6876—For the relief of Thomas W. Edwards.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Claims, 2045.

H. R. 6877—Granting an increase of pension to Laura A. Moorhead.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2045.

H. R. 6878—Granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Spurgeon.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2045.

H. R. 6879—For the relief of Edgar H. Hale.
Mr. Brooks of Illinois; Committee on Claims, 2045.

H. R. 6880—Granting an increase of pension to Henry D. Moulton.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2045.

H. R. 6881—For the relief of Joseph A. McCarthy.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 2045.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 356), 6533.

H. R. 6882—Granting a pension to Lida G. Frantz.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 2045.

H. R. 6883—For the relief of Timothy L. P. Miles.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2045.

H. R. 6884—Granting a pension to John T. Griggs.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Pensions, 2045.

H. R. 6885—Granting an increase of pension to Osiah Attison.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2045.

H. R. 6886—Granting an increase of pension to Acel Lyons.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2045.

H. R. 6887—Granting an increase of pension to Squire C. French.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2045.

H. R. 6888—Granting a pension to Peter R. Crum.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2045.

H. R. 6889—Granting a pension to Maria Howe.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Pensions, 2045.

H. R. 6890—Granting an increase of pension to John D. Jones.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 2045.

H. R. 6891—Granting an increase of pension to Robert T. Parkinson.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2045.

H. R. 6892—For the relief of Hubert Reynolds.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Claims, 2045.

H. R. 6893—Granting a pension to Moses C. Young.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2045.

H. R. 6894—Granting a pension to Allen Y. Boggs.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2045.

H. R. 6895—Granting a pension to Rhoda A. Hunnewell.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2045.

H. R. 6896—Granting a pension to George N. Thurlow.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2045.

H. R. 6897—Granting a pension to Thomas F. Green.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2045.

H. R. 6898—Granting a pension to Meda E. Dodge.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2045.

H. R. 6899—Granting a pension to Minnie K. Martin.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2045.

H. R. 6900—Granting a pension to Simeon D. Morrison.
Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 2045.

H. R. 6901—Donating two captured German cannons or field guns and two carriages to the county of Bronx, New York City, State of New York, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Ganly; Committee on Military Affairs, 2139.

H. R. 6902—Providing for enlarged homesteads in forest reserves and for additional homesteads.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on the Public Lands, 2139.

H. R. 6903—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Garfield, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Military Affairs, 2139.

H. R. 6904—To provide for the emergency arising out of the demobilization of soldiers, sailors, and marines, and the discharge of workers from war industries and other occupations by securing therefor permanent opportunities for profitable employment by means of a national construction service organized for the systematic extension of useful public works and the development of natural resources, and for other purposes.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Appropriations, 2139.

H. R. 6905—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Wahjamega, Mich., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Military Affairs, 2139.

H. R. 6906—To prohibit importation, exportation, and transportation in interstate commerce of intoxicating liquors, and to prohibit removal of distilled spirits from bond for beverage purposes.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on the Judiciary, 2139.

H. R. 6907—Providing for the reinstatement, with seniority rights, of Government employees who resigned their positions since Apr. 6, 1917, to enter the service of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Reform in the Civil Sservice, 2140.

H. R. 6908—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Moweaqua, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Military Affairs, 2140.

H. R. 6909—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Tyrone, Blair County, Pa., a German cannon, fieldpiece, or other war trophies.
Mr. Rose; Committee on Military Affairs, 2140.

H. R. 6910—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Great Falls, county of Cascade, State of Montana, one German cannon or fieldpiece to be placed in the public park.
Mr. Evans of Montana; Committee on Military Affairs, 2140.

H. R. 6911—To prohibit the intermarriage of persons of the white and negro races within the District of Columbia; to declare such contracts of marriage null and void; to prescribe punishment for violation and attempt to violate its provisions.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2140.

H. R. 6912—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and shells, to the villiage of Alexis, Ill.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 2140.

H. R. 6913—To increase the force and salaries in the Patent Office.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Appropriations, 2140.

H. R. 6914—To amend Title IX of the revenue act of 1918.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Ways and Means, 2140.

H. R. 6915—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Williamson.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6916—Granting a pension to Sarah Moran.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6917—Granting a pension to Martha Benefiel.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6918—Granting an increase of pension to Washington Akester.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6919—Granting an increase of pension to James Rush.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6920—To grant a gold medal to James F. Walker for conspicuous bravery.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Military Affairs, 2140.

H. R. 6921—Granting a pension to Charles Waide.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6922—Granting a pension to Adell J. Squires.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6923—Granting a pension to Lillian Munz.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6924—Granting a pension to William E. Tucker.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6925—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Yawter.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6926—Granting an increase of pension to Joel M. Morgan.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6927—Granting a pension to James C. Hicks.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6928—Granting a pension to Agnes Eugenia Dinsmoor.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6929—Granting an increase of pension to George C. Hausmann.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6930—Granting a pension to Elmer C. Wilcox.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6931—Granting a pension to Samuel T. H. Williams.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6932—For the relief of Edward B. Fox, administrator of the last surviving partner of the firm of Child, Pratt & Fox.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on War Claims, 2140.

H. R. 6933—Granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Smith.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6934—Granting an increase of pension to William Cunagim.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6935—Granting a pension to W. W. Treadway.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6936—Granting a pension to Ben J. Sprodlin.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6937—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin H. Kimbler.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6938—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob H. Gabbord.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6939—Granting a pension to Clint T. Littlefield.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6940—Granting an increase of pension to George T. Smith.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6941—Granting a pension to Edward C. Riseling.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6942—Granting a pension to Louis H. Trayser.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2140.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 4817.

H. R. 6943—Granting an increase of pension to Catherine Maloney.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6944—Granting an increase of pension to Florence E. Foster.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6945—For the relief of Thomas Smith.
Mr. Mays; Committee on Military Affairs, 2140.

H. R. 6946—Granting an increase of pension to Stewart J. Donnelly.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6947—Granting an increase of pension to James T. Page.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6948—Extending the provisions of the act of Apr. 30, 1908, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909."
Mr. Scott; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2140.

H. R. 6949—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew Shinky.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2140.

H. R. 6950—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Wymore, in the State of Nebraska.
Mr. McLaughlin of Nebraska; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2263.

H. R. 6951—Authorizing the return to the sender or the forwarding of undeliverable second, third, and fourth class mail matter.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2263.—Reported back (H. Rept. 142), 2977.—Debated, 3955, 4879–4882.—Passed House, 4882.—Referred to Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 4953.—Reported back (S. Rept. 303), 8187.—Passed Senate, 8187.—Examined and signed, 8409, 8412.—Presented to the President, 8544.—Approved [Public, No. 92], 8821.

H. R. 6952—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Portage, Wis.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2263.

H. R. 6953—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Hartford, Wis.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2263.

H. R. 6954—Authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the nature and habits of the fungi and bacteria causing decay of pulp wood.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Agriculture, 2263.

H. R. 6955—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of New Oxford, Adams County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Brooks of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 2263.

H. R. 6956—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Dallastown, York County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Brooks of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 2263.

H. R. 6957—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Yoe, York County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Brooks of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 2263.

H. R. 6958—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Jefferson, York County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Brooks of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 2263.

H. R. 6959—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Buda, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece and shells.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Military Affairs, 2263.

H. R. 6960—Granting a pension to Katie B. James.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2263.

H. R. 6961—Granting a pension to William L. Brown.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 2263.

H. R. 6962—Granting an increase of pension to Elias C. Minium.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2263.

H. R. 6963—For the relief of Frank Williams.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Claims, 2263.

H. R. 6964—Granting an increase of pension to Joanna Gloster.
Mr. Glynn; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2263.

H. R. 6965—Granting a pension to Lydia Estep.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2263.

H. R. 6966—Granting a pension to Sarah J. Holley.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Pensions, 2263.

H. R. 6967—Granting a pension to James A. Cox.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Pensions, 2263.

H. R. 6968—To permit the reenlistment of Omer Germain Paquet in the United States Army.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 2263.

H. R. 6969—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Freeman.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2263.

H. R. 6970—Granting a pension to Lindley Herrington.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 2263.

H. R. 6971—Granting an increase of pension to George R. Elder.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 2263.

H. R. 6972—Granting a pension to Hattie G. Parnell.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 2263.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3665.

H. R. 6973—Granting a pension to Marion J. Morgan.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 2263.

H. R. 6974—To reimburse the postmaster at Bayou Chicot, La., for money taken by burglars.
Mr. Lazaro; Committee on Claims, 2263.

H. R. 6975—To correct the military record of Daniel Schneider.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 2263.

H. R. 6976—Granting a pension to Louis F. Ursenbach.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Pensions, 2263.

H. R. 6977—Granting an increase of pension to George G. Hughes.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2263.

H. R. 6978—Granting a pension to Mary St. Clair.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 2263.

H. R. 6979—Granting a pension to Patrick Lehan.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 2263.

H. R. 6980—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Kirkham.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2263.

H. R. 6981—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Kellogg.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2263.

H. R. 6982—Granting a pension to Annie E. Frost.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 2263.

H. R. 6983—Granting a pension to James C. Claxton.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 2263.

H. R. 6984—Granting a pension to James F. Romines.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 2263.

H. R. 6985—Granting a pension to Jesse W. Beam.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 2264.

H. R. 6986—Granting an increase of pension to George S. Jenkins.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Pensions, 2264.

H. R. 6987—Granting a pension to Margretta P. Davis.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Pensions, 2264.

H. R. 6988—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Pollock.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Pensions, 2264.

H. R. 6989—Granting a pension to Ben Lanier Dunn.
Mr. Huddleston; Committee on Pensions, 2264.

H. R. 6990—To establish a mine rescue station and an experiment station for analyzing and testing coals, lignite, and mineral substances at or near Jenkins, Ky.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Mines and Mining, 2303.

H. R. 6991—To establish a fish hatchery and biological station at Booneville, Ky.
Mr. Langley; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 2303.

H. R. 6992—To amend the act establishing the western district of Kentucky.
Mr. Kincheloe; Committee on the Judiciary, 2303.

H. R. 6993—Making partial restoration of certain temporarily withdrawn lands.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on the Public Lands, 2303.

H. R. 6994—To provide for the issuance of patents to homesteads to certain persons who have served six months or more in the Army or Navy since February 1, 1917.
Mr. Christopherson; Committee on the Public Lands, 2303.

H. R. 6995—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of New Holland, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Griest; Committee on Military Affairs, 2303.

H. R. 6996—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Bluehill, Me., one bronze or brass cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Military Affairs, 2303.

H. R. 6997—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the national cemetery at Springfield, Mo., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with equipment.
Mr. Major; Committee on Military Affairs, 2303.

H. R. 6998—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Barnesville, in the State of Ohio.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2303.

H. R. 6999—Extending the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide quarters or commutation thereof to commissioned officers in certain cases," approved Apr. 16, 1918.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 2303.

H. R. 7000—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to purchase a new site and erect thereon a new public building for the use of the post office and other Government offices in the city of Weston, W. Va.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2303.

H. R. 7001—To stimulate the production, sale, and distribution of live stock and live-stock products, and for other purposes.
Mr. Jones of Texas; Committee on Appropriations, 2303.

H. R. 7002—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Selma, county of Fresno, State of California, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Barbour; Committee on Military Affairs, 2303.

H. R. 7003—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Berlin, Conn., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2303.

H. R. 7004—To provide employment and rural homes for those who have served with the military and naval forces, and others, through the reclamation and redistribution of lands, to be known as the "Soldiers' Land Bill," and for other purposes.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on the Public Lands, 2303.

H. R. 7005—Fixing rate of pension for soldiers of the Civil War.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2303.

H. R. 7006—To provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production and distribution of fuel and preventing the sale thereof at excessive prices and conspiracies relating thereto, and otherwise regulating the production and the sale of fuel.
Mr. Huddleston; Committee on the Judiciary, 2303.

H. R. 7007—To require the installation of wireless equipment on all passenger-carrying ships measuring more than 150 feet in length.
Mr. Britten; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 2303.

H. R. 7008—For the erection of a public building at Mount Olive, Wayne County, N. C.
Mr. Brinson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2303.

H. R. 7009—To provide legal tender money without interest for public improvements, needs, and employment of discharged soldiers, sailors, marines, unemployed, and other citizens of the United States.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2304.

H. R. 7010—To increase the force and salaries in the Patent Office.
Mr. Nolan—Committee on Patents, 2304.

H. R. 7011—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hayti, Pemiscot County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Military Affairs, 2304.

H. R. 7012—Granting 30 days' annual leave with pay to regular postal employees.
Mr. Rouse: Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, 2304.

H. R. 7013—To amend section 339 of the tariff act of October 3, 1913, in respect to the tariff on buttons of shell and pearl.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Ways and Means, 2304.

H. R. 7014—To create a Bureau of Housing and Living Conditions in the Department of Labor.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2304.—Debated, 8913.

H. R. 7015—Governing the tolls to be paid at the Panama Canal.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2304.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 113), 2514.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 6212–6230.—Referred to Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals, 6232.

H. R. 7016—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide capital for agricultural development, to create standard forms of investment based upon farm mortgage, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to create Government depositaries and financial agents for the United States, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1916.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2304.

H. R. 7017—To extend the provisions of the pension act of May 11, 1912, and subsequent acts amendatory thereof, to the Enrolled Missouri Militia and other militia organizations of the State of Missouri that cooperated with the military or naval forces of the United States in suppressing the War of the Rebellion, who served 90 days or more, and providing pensions for their widows, minor children, and dependent parents, and for other purposes.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2304.

H. R. 7018—To correct the military record of the officers and enlisted men of the Enrolled Missouri Militia and all other militia organizations of the State of Missouri that cooperated with the military forces of the United States in suppressing the War of the Rebellion who served 90 days or more.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Military Affairs, 2304.

H. R. 7019—Providing for an extension of the Yakima project, Washington, to be known as the Kittitas High Line Unit.
Mr. Summers of Washington; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 2304.

H. R. 7020—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Bone Gap, Ill., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Military Affairs, 2304.

H. R. 7021—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Westfield, Pa., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Military Affairs, 2304.

H. R. 7022—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War, to certain widows and former widows and certain helpless and dependent children of such soldiers and sailors, and to certain Army nurses; and for the payment of pensions monthly.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2304.

H. R. 7023—To amend the act establishing the eastern district of Kentucky.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on the Judiciary, 2304.

H. R. 7024—To establish a fish hatchery and fish-cultural station in the State of North Carolina.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 2304.

H. R. 7025—To provide American register for the tugboat Lynn B.
Mr. Mooney; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 2304.

H. R. 7026—Providing for employment for returning soldiers and sufferers from the drought, by the construction of irrigation projects.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Appropriations, 2304.—Debated, 8920.

H. R. 7027—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Struble.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2304.

H. R. 7028—Granting an increase of pension to George H. Smith.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2304.

H. R. 7029—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Page.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2304.

H. R. 7030—For the relief of Martin Goldsmith.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on War Claims, 2304.—Reported back (H. Rept. 147), 3294.—Debated, 7830.—Passed House, 7839.—Referred to Senate Committee on Claims, 7866.

H. R. 7031—Granting a pension to Richard M. Johnson.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2304.

H. R. 7032—Granting a pension to Harry Patterson.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Pensions, 2304.

H. R. 7033—Granting an increase of pension to Jesse A. Sisk.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2304.

H. R. 7034—For the relief of Charles Funk.
Mr. Briggs; Committee on Claims, 2304.

H. R. 7035—Granting a pension to Harriet M. Godfrey.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2304.

H. R. 7036—Granting a pension to Rankin A. Hutsell.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2304.

H. R. 7037—For the relief of the heirs of Benjamin Mordecai, deceased.
Mr. Coady; Committee on War Claims, 2304.

H. R. 7038—To correct the military record of the late Irvin M. Kyle.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Military Affairs, 2304.

H. R. 7039—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint Fred H. Gallup major of Field Artillery in the United States Army.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 2304.

H. R. 7040—To reappoint Col. William H. Arthur, Medical Corps, retired, to the active list of the Army.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 2304.

H. R. 7041—To reappoint Col. George K. Hunter, retired, to the active list of the Army.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 2304.

H. R. 7042—For the relief of John A. Ryan.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on Claims, 2304.

H. R. 7043—Granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Melissa E. Dickinson.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2304.

H. R. 7044—For the relief of William W. Stewart.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Claims, 2304.

H. R. 7045—Granting a pension to Henry McGuire.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 2304.

H. R. 7046—Granting a pension to Katherine Retter.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 2304.

H. R. 7047—For the relief of Martina Sena and Luis E. Armijo.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on Claims, 2304.

H. R. 7048—Granting a pension to Bert B. Hughes.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Pensions, 2304.

H. R. 7049—Granting an increase of pension to George Broughton.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2304.

H. R. 7050—For the relief of the First State Bank of Kerrville, Kerr County, State of Texas, and to refund to that bank moneys which were deducted from its securities following the loss of war savings stamps or certificates mailed by the said Kerrville bank to the Federal Reserve Bank at Dallas, Tex.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Claims, 2304.

H. R. 7051—For the relief of J. E. Cunningham, sr.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Military Affairs, 2304.

H. R. 7052—For the relief of the estate of James A. Frey, deceased.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Claims, 2304.

H. R. 7053—For the relief of H. L. McFarlin.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Claims, 2304.

H. R. 7054—For the relief of Franklin Nix.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 2304.

H. R. 7055—To correct the military record of James Renfrow.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 2304.

H. R. 7056—For the relief of Milton W. Cunningham.
Mr. Jones of Texas; Committee on Claims, 2304.

H. R. 7057—Granting a pension to Levi Williams.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2304.

H. R. 7058—Granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer Codling.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2304.

H. R. 7059—For the relief of the heirs of C. H. Pyle.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Claims, 2305.

H. R. 7060—Granting a pension to Jane C. A. Porter.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7061—Granting a pension to James I. Sloan.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7062—Granting a pension to Joseph Willms.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7063—Granting an increase of pension to Edmond Bonneau.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7064—Granting a pension to Cynthia Rudler Osgood.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7065—Granting a pension to Lou Patriquin.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7066—Granting an increase of pension to Cora L. Buckley.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7067—Granting a pension to Marianne H. D'Arcy.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 7068—Granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo D. Romine.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7069—Granting a pension to George Bales.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7070—Granting a pension to Henry Houghton.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7071—Granting a pension to Charles P. Hagely.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7072—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Imhoff.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7073—Granting a pension to Frederick J. Kupfer.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7074—Granting an increase of pension to June MacM. Ordway.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7075—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Lee.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7076—Granting a pension to Robert H. Sheaffer.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7077—Granting a pension to Thomas E. Read.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7078—Granting a pension to John H. Page.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7079—To authorize Louis M. Tisdale to construct and operate a ship canal or channel from Mon Louis Island, Mobile County, State of Alabama, to the deep-water basin in Mobile Bay, between Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, Ala., through the lands and waters of the United States, and to grant to said L. M. Tisdale the right of way for that purpose, and for other purposes.
Mr. McDuffie; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 2305.

H. R. 7080—Granting a pension to Stephen Harder.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7081—Granting a pension to Martha J. Morrow.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7082—Granting an increase of pension to Martha Jane Griffin.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7083—Granting an increase of pension to Horace B. Scoville.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7084—Granting a pension to Agnes May Taylor.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7085—Granting an increase of pension to Peter Wagener.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7086—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Beckett.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7087—Granting a pension to A. H. Fox.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7088—Granting an increase of pension to Aoarilla C. Culler.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7089—Granting an increase of pension to Amanda J. Smith.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7090—Granting a pension to Charles C. Abernathy.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7091—Granting a pension to Catherine Osborn.
Mr. Romjue; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7092—Granting an increase of pension to Edward H. Thomas.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7093—Granting a pension to Rosa E. Stephens.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7094—Granting a pension to Henry Neff.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7095—Granting an increase of pension to David C. Morgan.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7096—Granting an increase of pension to George Vandergrift.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7097—Granting a pension to Sarah J. Wilson.
Mr Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7098—Granting a pension to Elizabeth F. Humbert.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7099—Granting an increase of pension to William T. Marshall.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5933.

H. R. 7100—For the relief of James N. Bowles.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on War Claims, 2305.

H. R. 7101—Granting a pension to James E. Tompkins.
Mr. Sanders of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7102—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel Madigan.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7103—Granting an increase of pension to William Green.
Mr. Yates; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7104—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Warren R. Reed.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 2305.

H. R. 7105—Granting a pension to Maria L. Keener.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7106—Granting a pension to Charlotte I. Johnson.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7107—Granting a pension to William C. Adams.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7108—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph P. Pitman.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7109—Granting a pension to Harriet M. Powers.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2305.

H. R. 7110—Extending the time for the construction of a bridge across Flint River, in the State of Georgia.
Mr. Park; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2333.—Reported back (H. Rept. 163), 3291.—Debated and passed House, 3565.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 3607.—Reported back (S. Rept. 142) and passed Senate, 3618.—Examined and signed, 3702, 3721.—Presented to the President, 3733.—Approved [Public, No. 39], 4123.

H. R. 7111—For the purchase of a site for a public building at Prairie du Chien, Wis.
Mr. Monahan of Wisconsin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2334.

H. R. 7112—To amend the war-risk insurance act, as amended, and for other purposes.
Mr. Stephens of Ohio; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2334.

H. R. 7113—To exclude from the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation certain lands included in the Executive orders of Nov. 11, 1907, and Jan. 20, 1908, in the county of Rio Arriba, State of New Mexico.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on the Public Lands, 2334.

H. R. 7114—Amending chapter 28, United States Statutes at Large, being "An act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of Government of the United States," approved July 16, 1790.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on the Judiciary, 2334.

H. R. 7115—To provide revenue for the Government and to establish and maintain the manufacture of the products derived from the destructive distillation of wood.
Mr. Jones of Pennsylvania; Committee on Ways and Means, 2334.

H. R. 7116—Making appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi River at Hughs Landing, near Crystal City, Mo., and at other points on the Mississippi River in Jefferson County, Mo.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 2334.

H. R. 7117—Making appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi River at Clearyville, Mo., and other points on the Mississippi River in Perry County, Mo.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 2334.

H. R. 7118—Making appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi River at St. Genevieve, Mo., and at other points on the Mississippi River in St. Genevieve County, Mo.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 2334.

H. R. 7119—To provide for the erection of a public building at Sedalia, Mo.
Mr. Major; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2334.

H. R. 7120—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain lands to school district No. 21, of Fremont County, Wyo.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 2334.

H. R. 7121—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Zumbrota, county of Goodhue, State of Minnesota.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota; Committee on Military Affairs, 2334.

H. R. 7122—To repeal the act of Congress of July 26, 1911, to promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, also to repeal paragraphs 581 and 644 of the tariff act of Oct. 3, 1913, to reduce tariff duties and provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.
Mr. Young of North Dakota; Committee on Ways and Means, 2334.

H. R. 7123—To amend section 56 of an act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provisions for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 2334.

H. R. 7124—Authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty, suits for salvage services, and providing for the release of merchant vessels belonging to the United States from arrest and attachment in foreign jurisdictions, and for other purposes.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on the Judiciary, 2334.

H. R. 7125—Granting an increase of pension to George B. Sprouse.
Mr. Brooks of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2334.

H. R. 7126—For the relief of Peter Helfman.
Mr. Brooks of Illinois; Committee on Claims, 2334.

H. R. 7127—Granting a pension to Sarah Cronin.
Mr. Brumbaugh; Committee on Pensions, 2334.

H. R. 7128—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Henson.
Mr. Brumbaugh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2334.

H. R. 7129—Granting an increase of pension to Kate B. Horan.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Pensions, 2334.

H. R. 7130—Granting a pension to Blaine E. Davis.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Pensions, 2334.

H. R. 7131—Granting a pension to Leroy F. Moore.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Pensions, 2334.

H. R. 7132—For the relief of William F. Smith.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on War Claims, 2334.

H. R. 7133—Authorizing the conveyance of certain land to the city of Miles City, State of Montana, for park purposes.
Mr. Evans of Montana; Committee on the Public Lands, 2334.

H. R. 7134—Granting an increase of pension to Milton Barrere.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2334.

H. R. 7135—To correct the military record of Joseph May.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Military Affairs, 2334.

H. R. 7136—Granting an increase of pension to I. M. Conley.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Pensions, 2334.

H. R. 7137—Granting a pension to George F. Ludi.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on Pensions, 2334.

H. R. 7138—Granting a franking privilege to Edith Carow Roosevelt.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2334.—Reported back (H. Rept. 129), 2854.—Debated, 7471–7475.—Passed House, 7475.—Referred to Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 7505.—Reported back and passed Senate, 7505.—Examined and signed, 7543, 7607.—Presented to the President, 7607.—Approved [Private, No. 1], 7970.

H. R. 7139—Granting an increase of pension to Brigham Buswell.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2334.

H. R. 7140—For the relief of John A. Olson.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Claims, 2334.

H. R. 7141—Granting a pension to Ruth Gunsallus.
Mr. Jones of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2334.

H. R. 7142—For the relief of John R. Riley.
Mr. Lehlbach; Committee on Military Affairs, 2334.

H. R. 7143—Granting a pension to Leonard Walker.
Mr. Major; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2334.

H. R. 7144—To remove the charge of desertion against Jabez B. McKnight.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Military Affairs, 2334.

H. R. 7145—For the relief of John P. Owens.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Claims, 2334.

H. R. 7146—For the relief of Frieda Hoermann.
Mr. Newton of Missouri; Committee on Claims, 2334.

H. R. 7147—Granting an increase of pension to William E. Bybee.
Mr. Ogden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2334.

H. R. 7148—Granting an increase of pension to Fredrick Journal.
Mr. Ogden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2334.

H. R. 7149—Granting a pension to William S. Beachum.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Pensions, 2334.

H. R. 7150—Granting an increase of pension to Manley B. Rush.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2334.

H. R. 7151—Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, examine, consider, and adjudicate the claims of the heirs at law of James Taylor, deceased.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Claims, 2334.

H. R. 7152—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Theodore Roosevelt Camp, No. 25, Department of Pennsylvania, of Shenandoah, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece to be placed on a plot of ground in the Annunciation Cemetery for the burial of deceased members.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 2444.

H. R. 7153—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Colfax, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 2444.

H. R. 7154—To increase the number of collection districts for the collection of internal revenue and to increase the number of collectors thereof.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Ways and Means, 2444.

H. R. 7155—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Little Valley, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with accompaniments.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 2444.

H. R. 7156—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Confederate Park at Charleston, Ark., two captured German cannons or fieldpieces, with carriages, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 2444.

H. R. 7157—To amend section 5 of the trade-mark act of Feb. 20, 1905.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Patents, 2444.

H. R. 7158—To provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on the District of Columbia, 2444.

H. R. 7159—To authorize agricultural colleges and experiment stations to investigate and to teach the science and art of manufacturing and using oleomargarine, and to exempt such colleges and stations from the imposition of special taxes and the payment of taxes.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Ways and Means, 2444.

H. R. 7160—To repeal the internal-revenue taxes upon wholesome foods and the special license taxes imposed upon producers and dealers in such wholesome foods.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Ways and Means, 2444.

H. R. 7161—To establish a marine fish-cultural station in the State of Texas in the vicinity of Galveston.
Mr. Briggs; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 2444.

H. R. 7162—To amend an act of Congress approved Mar. 12, 1912, authorizing the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate railroads in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on the Territories, 2444.

H. R. 7163—To provide that the United States shall encourage and aid the States in making provisions for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons, and for their placement in remunerative employment.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Appropriations, 2444.

H. R. 7164—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Silver Creek, Schuylkill County, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 2444.

H. R. 7165—Granting an increase of pension to Ella D. Madden.
Mr. Browning; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2444.

H. R. 7166—Granting a pension to Kathrina Balthasar.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2444.

H. R. 7167—Granting an increase of pension to Estelle Palmer.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2444.

H. R. 7168—For the relief of Eli Sears.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2444.

H. R. 7169—Granting an increase of pension to Christ Stein.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2444.

H. R. 7170—Granting an increase of pension to Malcolm G. Parsons.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2444.

H. R. 7171—Granting a pension to Jesse A. Smith.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2444.

H. R. 7172—For the relief of the estate of Reymundo Trujillo, deceased, and the administrator of said estate, Juan N. Lujan, of Santa Cruz, Santa Fe County, N. Mex.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on Claims, 2444.

H. R. 7173—Granting an increase of pension to David J. Chinn.
Mr. Hull of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2444.

H. R. 7174—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel H. Woodruff.
Mr. Hull of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2444.

H. R. 7175—Granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Conner.
Mr. Lesher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2444.

H. R. 7176—Granting a pension to Zachariah Wooten.
Mr. Lever; Committee on Pensions, 2444.

H. R. 7177—For the relief of John J. Waters.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Military Affairs, 2444.

H. R. 7178—Granting a pension to Robert E. McCormick.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Pensions, 2444.

H. R. 7179—Granting an increase of pension to Isabel Bertrand.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2444.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 3171, 3666.

H. R. 7180—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint Edward C. Lohr, formerly a first lieutenant of Coast Artillery, a first lieutenant of Coast Artillery.
Mr. McDuffie; Committee on Military Affairs, 2444.

H. R. 7181—Granting an increase of pension to David Hawley.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2444.

H. R. 7182—For the relief of T. J. Martin, jr.
Mr. Pou; Committee on Claims, 2444.

H. R. 7183—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the Nashville Trust Co., administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of the estate of John M. Lea, deceased, against the United States.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Claims, 2444.

H. R. 7184—Granting an increase of pension to Elias W. Adams.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2444.

H. R. 7185—Granting an increase of pension to Hail Carroll.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 2444.

H. R. 7186—To authorize the issuance of patent to John Albert Thompson, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on the Public Lands, 2444.

H. R. 7187—For the relief of Mrs. D. Montgomery.
Mr. Sumners of Texas; Committee on War Claims, 2444.

H. R. 7188—Granting a pension to Mrs. Albert B. Hoffman.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2444.

H. R. 7189—Making an appropriation to compensate Julius H. McClure for damages sustained while performing services for the Government of the United States.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Claims, 2444.

H. R. 7190—For the relief of George R. Gary.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Military Affairs, 2444.

H. R. 7191—Authorizing the issuance of bonds to be furnished soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States in proportion to the length of service in the War with Germany.
Mr. Jones of Texas; Committee on Appropriations, 2487.

H. R. 7192—To allot certain enrolled Indian minor children whose fathers died in service in the late war.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2487.

H. R. 7193—To obtain revenue and to encourage and maintain the production of antimony salts and antimony sulphuret in the United States and its possessions.
Mr. McGlennon; Committee on Ways and Means, 2487.

H. R. 7194—For the protection of lands and property in the Palo Verde Valley, Calif., and for other purposes.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Appropriations, 2487.

H. R. 7195—To repeal section 3 of an act approved Apr. 29, 1908 (ch. 152, U. S. Stat. L., vol. 35, pt. 1, p. 70), entitled "An act to repeal an act approved Apr. 30, 1906, entitled 'An act to regulate shipping in trade between ports of the United States and ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago, between ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago, and for other purposes,' and for other purposes."
Mr. Johnston of New York; Committee on Insular Affairs, 2487.

H. R. 7196—To provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production and distribution of fuel, preventing the sale thereof at excessive prices, punishing conspiracies relating thereto, and otherwise regulating the production and the sale of fuel.
Mr. Huddleston; Committee on the Judiciary, 2487.

H. R. 7197—To provide travel allowances for certain retired enlisted men and Regular Army Reservists.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 2487.

H. R. 7198—To authorize the Secretary of Commerce to substitute an electric diaphone for the fog bell at Two Rivers, Wis.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2487.

H. R. 7199—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Whitinsville, in the town of Northbridge, Mass.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2487.

H. R. 7200—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Westboro, Mass.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2487.

H. R. 7201—To provide for the purchase of a site for a public building in the village of Wellsville, N. Y.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2487.

H. R. 7202—To incorporate the Private Soldiers' and Sailors' Legion of the United States of America.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on the Judiciary, 2487.

H. R. 7203—To amend the act establishing the eastern district of Kentucky.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on the Judiciary, 2487.

H. R. 7204—To provide for the incorporation of certain companies engaged in foreign trade.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on the Judiciary, 2487.

H. R. 7205—To provide legal tender money without interest for public improvements, needs, and employment of discharged soldiers, sailors, marines, unemployed, and other citizens of the United States.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Ways and Means, 2487.

H. R. 7206—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ithaca, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Military Affairs, 2487.

H. R. 7207—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Corning, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Military Affairs, 2487.

H. R. 7208—Granting an increase of pension to Perry J. Hainey.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7209—Granting a pension to Mrs. Islay T. Pittman.
Mr. Brinson; Committee on Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7210—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Plummer Hill.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2488.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 2906.

H. R. 7211—Granting an increase of pension to George Meissner.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7212—Granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Ackerman.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7213—Changing the naval record of Clarence A. Richards for the administration of the pension laws.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2488.

H. R. 7214—Granting a pension to Mary Manning.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7215—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel D. Might.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7216—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret Stewart.
Mr. Darrow; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7217—Granting a pension to John C. Eckert.
Mr. Darrow; Committee on Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7218—Granting a pension to Thomas Nevit Ferguson.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7219—For the relief of Ferdinand A. Roy.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Military Affairs, 2488.

H. R. 7220—Granting an increase of pension to Robert Marshall.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7221—Granting a pension to Catherine Rentfro.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7222—Granting a pension to Patrick J. Blake.
Mr. Dooling; Committee on Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7223—Granting a pension to James T. Brown.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7224—Granting a pension to Benjamin Ratliff.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2488.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 2906.

H. R. 7225—Granting an increase of pension to Richard W. Woodbury.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7226—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Swearingin.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7227—Granting a pension to B. F. Poe.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Pensions, 2488.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7351.

H. R. 7228—Granting an increase of pension to Hiram M. Stacy.
Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7229—Granting a pension to Benjamin Jones.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7230—Granting a pension to Emma Ervin.
Mr. Hoch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7231—For the relief of Matthew McDonald.
Mr. Hoch; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2488.

H. R. 7232—Granting an increase of pension to Cora E. Ruttinger.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7233—Governing the rank and pay on the retired list of the present Chief of Naval Operations.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2488.

H. R. 7234—Granting an increase of pension to Philo G. Tuttle.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7235—Granting promotion to Robert M. Smith.
Mr. Nichols of Michigan; Committee on Militarly Affairs, 2488.

H. R. 7236—For the relief of William Ramsey and others.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Claims, 2488.

H. R. 7237—Granting an increase of pension to Byrd W. Lasseter.
Mr. Park; Committee on Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7238—Granting a pension to Bessie M. Trenor.
Mr. Radcliffe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7239—Granting an increase of pension to William F. Ramsey.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7240—Granting a pension to Sarah Cox.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7241—Providing for the payment of $28,000 to the heirs of Jean Marie Heriard.
Mr. Sanders of Louisiana; Committee on War Claims, 2488.

H. R. 7242—Granting an increase of pension to Edward F. Stewart.
Mr. Steele; Committee on Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7243—Granting an increase of pension to Emsley Armfield.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7244—Granting a pension to Mary Powell.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7245—Granting a pension to Michael H. Brogan.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7246—Granting an increase of pension to Melchior Hoerner.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2488.

H. R. 7247—For the relief of John H. Campbell.
Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 2488.

H. R. 7248—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Bicknell, Ind.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2514.

H. R. 7249—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Caldwell, Kans., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Military Affairs, 2514.

H. R. 7250—Authorizing the acquisition of a site for a public building at Clinton, Sampson County, N. C.
Mr. Brinson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2514.

H. R. 7251—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Watseka, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Military Affairs, 2514.

H. R. 7252—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kalamazoo, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2514.

H. R. 7253—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Quincy, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2514.

H. R. 7254—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Marshall, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2514.

H. R. 7255—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Coldwater, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2514.

H. R. 7256—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Battle Creek, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2514.

H. R. 7257—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Grand Ledge, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2514.

H. R. 7258—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Albion, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2514.

H. R. 7259—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Baltimore, Md., 10 German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Military Affairs, 2514.

H. R. 7260—For the purchase of a site for the erection thereon of a public building at Eaton Rapids, Mich.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2514.

H. R. 7261—To provide that in the construction and application of the pension laws a soldier or sailor shall be considered of good health at the time of his enlistment.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2514.

H. R. 7262—To extend the time for the construction of the Main Street Bridge across the Arkansas River between the cities of Little Rock and Argenta, Ark.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2514.—Laid on the table, 3533.

H. R. 7263—To extend the time for the construction of the Broadway Street Bridge across the Arkansas River between the cities of Little Rock and Argenta, Ark.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2514.—Laid on the table, 3533.

H. R. 7264—To repeal the act entitled "An act to promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes," approved July 26, 1911.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Ways and Means, 2514.

H. R. 7265—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Birmingham, Erie County, Ohio, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with its accompaniments.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 2514.

H. R. 7266—Granting an increase of pension to Eli C. Wilson.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2514.

H. R. 7267—Granting a pension to Belle Grisamore.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2514.

H. R. 7268—Granting an increase of pension to James R. Lewis.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2514.

H. R. 7269—Granting a pension to Agnes Gibbons.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2514.

H. R. 7270—Granting an increase of pension to Moses Goldstein.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 2514.

H. R. 7271—Granting an increase of pension to John Kennedy.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2514.

H. R. 7272—For the relief of the heirs of Michael Carling, assignee of Joseph R. Shannon, deceased.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Claims, 2514.

H. R. 7273—For the relief of Margaret A. Curley, sole heir of Cyrus Gault, deceased.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on War Claims, 2514.

H. R. 7274—Granting a pension to Walter Sewell.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2514.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5066.

H. R. 7275—Granting a pension to John H. Warren.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Pensions, 2514.

H. R. 7276—Granting a pension to William Olday.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Pensions, 2514.

H. R. 7277—Granting a pension to Adelia M. Whitcomb.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2514.

H. R. 7278—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis Rankin.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2514.

H. R. 7279—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret Drew.
Mr. Nichols of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 2514.

H. R. 7280—Granting a pension to Osiah Attison.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2515.

H. R. 7281—Granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Pitner.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2515.

H. R. 7282—Granting an increase of pension to Jesse A. Trent.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 2515.

H. R. 7283—Granting an increase of pension to Hiram Prusia.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2515.

H. R. 7284—Granting an increase of pension to Lillie P. Hinman.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 2515.

H. R. 7285—Granting a pension to John H. Franklin.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Pensions, 2515.

H. R. 7286—To establish the Killdeer Mountain National Park in the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sinclair; Committee on the Public Lands, 2574.

H. R. 7287—To provide revenue for the Government, to establish and maintain in the United States the manufacture of scientific instruments, laboratory apparatus, laboratory glassware, laboratory porcelain ware—an industry essential to national defense.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Ways and Means, 2574.

H. R. 7288—To require the installation of wireless equipment on all boats or ships carrying passengers for fare and going out of sight of land.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 2574.

H. R. 7289—Providing for an amendment to paragraph (a) of section 628 of an act approved Feb. 24, 1919, and entitled "An act to provide revenue, and for other purposes."
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Ways and Means, 2574.

H. R. 7290—Providing for an amendment to paragraph (a) of section 628 of an act approved Feb. 24, 1919, and entitled "An act to provide revenue, and for other purposes."
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Ways and Means, 2574.

H. R. 7291—Adding certain lands to the Idaho National Forest in the State of Idaho.
Mr. French; Committee on the Public Lands, 2574.

H. R. 7292—To extend the same rates of postage to semiweekly newspapers at city letter-carrier offices in county of publication as is now charged to weekly newspapers for such service.
Mr. Black: Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2574.

H. R. 7293—For the investigation of the causes, modes of transmission, prevention, and cure of influenza, pneumonia, and allied diseases, and for combating same by the United States Public Health Service, and appropriating $500,000 for such purpose, to remain available until July 1, 1922.
Mr. Black; Committee on Appropriations, 2574.

H. R. 7294—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Iowa Training School for Boys, located at Eldora, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Military Affairs, 2574.

H. R. 7295—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Greene, Iowa, two German cannons or fieldpieces, to be placed in the J. Perrin Park, in said city.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Military Affairs, 2574.

H. H. 7296—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and a carriage to the Van Nest Citizens' Patriotic League, of Van Nest, N. Y., for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Ganly; Committee on Military Affairs, 2574.

H. R. 7297—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and a carriage to the War Service Honor Roll League of Bronx, New York City, N. Y., for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Ganly; Committee on Military Affairs, 2574.

H. R. 7298—To amend section 1754 of the Revised Statutes.
Mr. Ganly; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 2574.

H. R. 7299—Granting 30 days' leave of absence to employees of the Postal Service of the United States.
Mr. McLaughlin of Nebraska; Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, 2574.

H. R. 7300—Authorizing and directingthe Secretary of the Treasury to permit the exportation of certain distilled spirits.
Mr Pell; Committee on Agriculture, 2574.

H. R. 7301—For the permanent appointment as commissioned officers of certain former noncommissioned officers who were called to active service under temporary commissions between the dates of Apr. 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Military Affairs, 2574.

H. R. 7302—To establish a fish-cultural station in New York.
Mr. Ward; Committee on Appropriations, 2574.

H. R. 7303—For the construction of a public building at Orange, Va.
Mr. Moore of Virginia; Committee on Appropriations, 2574.

H. R. 7304—For the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Marshall, Mich.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2574.

H. R. 7305—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Reading, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2574.

H. R. 7306—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Vicksburg, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2574.

H. R. 7307—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Homer, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2574.

H. R. 7308—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hillsdale, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2574.

H. R. 7309—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Charlotte, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2574.

H. R. 7310—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Eaton Rapids, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2574.

H. R. 7311—Granting a pension to George W. Hollenbank.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2574.

H. R. 7312—Granting an increase of pension to Pitsar Ingram.
Mr. Brooks of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2574.

H. R. 7313—Granting an increase of pension to Adam E. Haughn.
Mr. Brumbaugh; Committee on Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7314—Granting a pension to Nettie I. Gill.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7315—Granting an increase of pension to Alice L. Collins.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2575.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 2906.

H. R. 7316—Granting an extension on United States of America Letters Patent No. 710997.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Patents, 2575.

H. R. 7317—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John S. Wampler.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Military Affairs, 2575.

H. R. 7318—For the relief of W. W. McGrath.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Claims, 2575.

H. R. 7319—Granting a pension to Samuel Smith.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7320—Granting an increase of pension to Eliza P. Cook.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7321—Granting a pension to Wiley T. Cook.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7322—Granting an increase of pension to Emily Robinson.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7323—Granting an increase of pension to Simpson R. Sutton.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7324—Granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Marcum.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7325—Granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel J. Smith.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7326—Granting a pension to Randall Smallwood.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7327—Granting a pension to David Pennington.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7328—Granting a pension to Joseph Bishop.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7329—Granting a pension to James M. Taylor.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7330—Granting a pension to J. W. Nolan.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7331—Granting a pension to Alice Wilder and Mary B. Wilder.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7332—Granting a pension to William Jackson.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7333—For the relief of Emily J. Mullins.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Claims, 2575.

H. R. 7334—Granting a pension to Daniel J. Bresnahan.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7335—Granting a pension to Margaret Elkins.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7336—Authorizing and directing the payment of the claim of Edwin C. Foster.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on War Claims, 2575.

H. R. 7337—Granting a pension to Chancey Worline.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7338—Granting a pension to Newton S. Long.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7339—Granting a pension to Edward J. Davis.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7340—Granting an increase of pension to Andy Mullen.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7341—Granting a pension to Alice F. Travis.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7342—Granting an increase of pension to Rachael M. Henry.
Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2575.

H. R. 7343—Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes.
Mr. Good; from Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 118), 2638, 2774.—Debated, 2638–2664, 2771–2775, 8925.—Amended and passed House, 2775.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2811.—Reported back, 2816.—Debated, 2822–2831.—Passed Senate, 2831.—Examined and signed, 2831, 2852.—Presented to the President, 2856.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 21], 2947, 3247.

H. R. 7344—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lewiston, Me., one German cannon or minenwerfer, and also two 6-inch Newton trench mortar guns, or two 58 2/10 French trench mortar guns or two 2 40/100-millimeter French trench mortar guns.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Military Affairs, 2665.

H. R. 7345—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sherman, Tex., one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Rayburn; Committee on Military Affairs, 2665.

H. R. 7346—To provide for the erection of a public building at Harlan, in the State of Kentucky.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2665.

H. R. 7347—To provide for the erection of a public building at Corbin, in the State of Kentucky
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2665.

H. R. 7348—To amend the second paragraph of section 10 of an act approved Mar. 21, 1918, so that said paragraph as amended will authorize and direct the President, acting by and through the Director General of Railroads, to grant reduced rates over railroads under Federal control of one and one-third fare for round trip to passengers attending conventions, meetings, or congresses of religious, charitable, and other organizations or associations enumerated in said paragraph as amended.
Mr. Black; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2665.

H. R. 7349—For the relief of the heirs of the Eastern Cherokee Indians.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2665.

H. R. 7350—To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved Sept. 2, 1914, as amended by the act approved June 25, 1918.
Mr. Crago; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2665.

H. R. 7351—To provide homes for soldiers, seamen, and marines, and for other purposes.
Mr. Evans of Montana; Committee on the Public Lands, 2665.

H. R. 7352—To amend section 5202 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended by section 20, Title I, of the act approved Apr. 5, 1918.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2665.

H. R. 7353—To donate to Wahoo, Nebr., one or more obsolete (though not disabled) or captured German cannons.
Mr. McLaughlin of Nebraska; Committee on Military Affairs, 2665.

H. R. 7354—To give officers or enlisted men who served during the emergency incident to the war with Germany credit for such service in computing their longevity pay.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 2665.

H. R. 7355—For the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Bellefonte, Pa.
Mr. Jones of Pennsylvania; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2666.

H. R. 7356—For the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Clearfield, Pa.
Mr. Jones of Pennsylvania; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2666.

H. R. 7357—To increase the cost of the public building at Dubois, Pa.
Mr. Jones of Pennsylvania; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2666.

H. R. 7358—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Allen, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2666.

H. R. 7359—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Tekonsha, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2666.

H. R. 7360—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Galesburg, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2666.

H. R. 7361—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Union City, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 2666.

H. R. 7362—Granting an increase of pension to John Michel.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7363—Granting a pension to James M. Danner.
Mr. Brooks of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7364—Granting a pension to John E. Harris.
Mr. Brand; Committee on Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7365—Granting a pension to Henry Humpharies.
Mr. Brumbaugh; Committee on Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7366—Granting a pension to Annie M. Kimball.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7367—For the relief of Iver Boreson.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on Claims, 2666.

H. R. 7368—For the relief of C. D. Pautler.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Claims, 2666.

H. R. 7369—Granting an increase of pension to Conrad Baker.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7370—For the relief of the legal representative of Enoch Ensley, deceased.
Mr. Fisher; Committee on War Claims, 2666.

H. R. 7371—Granting a pension to May Schwartz.
Mr. French; Committee on Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7372—Granting a pension to Herman Lazarus.
Mr. Ganly; Committee on Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7373—To authorize the payment of $2,000 to the widow of the late Tranquilino Luna, in full for his contest expenses in the contested-election case of Manzanares against Luna.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on Claims, 2666.

H. R. 7374—Granting a pension to Amanda Burlett.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7375—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Brady.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7376—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred Dobbins.
Mr. Michener; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7377—Granting a pension to Margaret L. Wilson.
Mr. Moores of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7378—Granting a pension to Hattie Lameroux.
Mr. Moores of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7379—Granting an increase of pension to James S. Frizzell.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7380—Granting a pension to Mary J. Moore.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7381—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Lyons.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7382—Granting an increase of pension to James L. Martin.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7383—Granting an increase of pension to James D. Smallwood.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7384—Granting an increase of pension to T. J. Rowlett.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7385—Granting a pension to Ellis B. McNeeley.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7386—Granting a pension to Mary J. Martin.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7387—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Dunkleburg.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7388—Granting an increase of pension to George E. Cowell.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7389—Granting a pension to Anna O'Brien.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7390—Granting a pension to Samuel Gilliland.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7391—For the relief of Capt. Frederick B. Shaw.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Claims, 2666.

H. R. 7392—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Lowery.
Mr. White of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7393—Granting an increase of pension to Clement F. S. Almes.
Mr. White of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7394—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel R. Worick.
Mr. White of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7395—To correct the military record of John Minster.
Mr. White of Kansas; Committee on Military Affairs, 2666.

H. R. 7396—Granting an increase of pension to William Allen.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions 2666.

H. R. 7397—Granting an increase of pension to Rosanna Miller.
Mr. Tilson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7398—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Fisher.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7399—Granting a pension to Mary Hart.
Mr. Vare; Committee on Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7400—Granting a pension to Cecil B. Jones and Pauline M. Jones.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7401—Granting a pension to John Degan.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7402—Granting an increase of pension to James McDaniel.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7403—Granting a pension to Mrs. Ida B. Welker.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2666.

H. R. 7404—To repeal section 7 of the act of Oct. 7, 1917, entitled "An act making appropriation to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes."
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 2666.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 272), 4490.—Debated, 6466, 6467.

H. R. 7405—For the erection of a public building at Hickman, Ky.
Mr. Barkley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2691.

H. R. 7406—For the erection of a public building at Murray, Ky.
Mr. Barkley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2691.

H. R. 7407—To amend section 10 of the act of Mar. 2, 1919, making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.
Mr. Barkley; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 2691.

H. R. 7408—To amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to pension widows and minor children of officers and enlisted men who served in the War with Spain, Philippine insurrection, or in China."
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Pensions, 2691.

H. R. 7409—To appropriate $5,000,000 for the purchase of seed grain and feed for live stock, to be supplied to farmers and stockmen in the drought-stricken areas of the United States; said amount to be expended under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.
Mr. Sinclair; Committee on Appropriations, 2691.

H. R. 7410—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make certain donations of cannon and ordnance to designated cities, towns, and institutions.
Mr. Nelson of Missouri; Committee on Military Affairs, 2691.

H. R. 7411—Authorizing the Secretary of War to make donation of condemned German cannons to the city of Saginaw, Mich.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Military Affairs, 2691.

H. R. 7412—To provide revenue for the Government and to establish and maintain the manufacture of fabric or sueded cotton gloves in the United States.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Ways and Means, 2691.

H. R. 7413—Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.
Mr. Haugen; Committee on Agriculture, 2691.—Reported back (H. Rept. 124), 2832.—Debated and amended, 2832–2854, 3102–3105.—Passed House, 2854.—Referred to Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 2913.—Reported with amendment, 2995.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 3021, 3040–3043.—House concurs in Senate amendment, 3102–3105.—Examined and signed, 3075, 3112.—Presented to the President, 3150.—Approved [Public, No. 22], 3150.

H. R. 7414—To provide for a public building at Visalia, Calif.
Mr. Barbour; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2691.

H. R. 7415—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Delta, county of York, Pa., one German cannon or machine gun.
Mr. Brooks of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 2691.

H. R. 7416—Authorizing the United States Shipping Board to operate or dispose of its emergency merchant vessels, and thereby stimulating the friendly intercourse between nations and further developing the merchant marine, and for other purposes.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 2691.

H. R. 7417—To amend an act of Congress approved Mar. 12, 1914, authorizing the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate railroads in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on the Territories, 2691.—Reported back (H. Rept. 231), 3976.—Debated, 4976–4992.—Passed House, 4992.—Referred to Senate Committee on Territories, 4997.—Reported back (S. Rept. 189), 5483.—Debated and passed Senate, 6264, 6265.—Examined and signed, 6399, 6476.—Presented to the President, 6512.—Becomes a law without President's approval [Public, No. 59], 7970.

H. R. 7418—Granting an increase of pension to Richard Williams.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7419—Granting an increase of pension to Anderson Scott.
Mr. Barkley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7420—Granting an increase of pension to William E. Gault.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7421—Granting a pension to Christine E. Geiger.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7422—Granting a pension to Annie Hills.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7423—Granting a pension to Anna D. Abel.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7424—Granting a pension to Emma Case.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7425—Granting a pension to Martha J. Comstock.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 6476.

H. R. 7426—Granting a pension to Harriet Dutton.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7427—Granting a pension to William F. Gross.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7428—Granting a pension to Laura J. Handshy.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7429—Granting a pension to Catharine Harrington.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7430—Granting a pension to Daniel B. Klingensmith.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7431—Granting a pension to Jane Lewis.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7432—Granting a pension to Sarah Jane McCollum.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7433—Granting an increase of pension to Eli S. Adams.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7434—Granting an increase of pension to Oscar A. Adams.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7435—Granting an increase of pension to Napoleon B. Bowker.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7436—Granting an increase of pension to Nathan L. Brass.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7437—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Crandall.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7438—Granting an increase of pension to Everett A. Dibble.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7439—Granting an increase of pension to William P. Hughes.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7440—Granting an increase of pension to Brainard D. Nelson.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7441—To correct the military record of Edgar Hutchins.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Military Affairs, 2692.

H. R. 7442—Granting an honorable discharge to Henry S. Hunter.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Military Affairs, 2692.

H. R. 7443—Granting an honorable discharge to Henry T. Shafer.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Military Affairs, 2692.

H. R. 7444—Granting an honorable discharge to Albert Smith.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Military Affairs, 2692.

H. R. 7445—Granting an honorable discharge to David F. Benson.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Military Affairs, 2692.

H. R. 7446—Granting an honorable discharge to William H. Sweet.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Military Affairs, 2692.

H. R. 7447—To correct the military record of Joseph S. Case.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Military Affairs, 2692.

H. R. 7448—Granting a pension to Kittie Rickabaugh.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7449—Granting a pension to Ada G. Sherwood.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7450—For the relief of Julius Cohen.
Mr. Haskell; Committee on Claims, 2692.

H. R. 7451—For the relief of Margaret Speir.
Mr. Haskell; Committee on Claims, 2692.

H. R. 7452—Granting an increase of pension to Emma Mathes.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7453—For the relief of The A. Lietz Co., of San Francisco, Calif.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2692.

H. R. 7454—Granting a pension to Dalbert Gray.
Mr. Longworth; Committee on Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7455—Granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah Bradds.
Mr. Major; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7456—Granting a pension to Kate A. Wallace.
Mr. Moores of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7457—Correcting the military record of Daniel H. Prunk.
Mr. Moores of Indiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 2692.

H. R. 7458—Granting a pension to Nancy A. Littleton.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7459—Granting an increase of pension to Torbet C. Canfield.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7460—Granting a pension to Ephraim Simpson.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7461—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Marlow.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7462—Granting a pension to Thomas E. Morrison.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7463—Granting a pension to Ben B. Sells.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7464—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. White.
Mr. Romjue; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7465—Granting an increase of pension to John Ball.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7466—For the relief of Fred Larsen.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Claims, 2692.

H. R. 7467—Granting an increase of pension to Malinda McClanahan.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7468—Granting a pension to Julia M. Ferry.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2692.

H. R. 7469—For the relief of Hannah Parker.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Military Affairs, 2692.

H. R. 7470—Donating captured cannon and cannon balls to the city of Celina, Tex.
Mr. Rayburn; Committee on Military Affairs, 2809.

H. R. 7471—Donating captured cannon and cannon balls to the city of McKinney, Tex.
Mr. Rayburn; Committee on Military Affairs, 2809.

H. R. 7472—Donating captured cannon and cannon balls to the city of Honey Grove, Tex.
Mr. Rayburn; Committee on Military Affairs, 2809.

H. R. 7473—Donating captured cannon and cannon balls to the city of Ladonia, Tex.
Mr. Rayburn; Committee on Military Affairs, 2809.

H. R. 7474—Donating captured cannon and cannon balls to the city of Greenville, Tex.
Mr. Rayburn; Committee on Military Affairs, 2809.

H. R. 7475—Donating captured cannon and cannon balls to the city of Commerce, Tex.
Mr. Rayburn; Committee on Military Affairs, 2809.

H. R. 7476—To extend the provisions of section 211 of the penal laws of the United States.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on the Judiciary, 2809.

H. R. 7477—To provide for the erection of a public building at Pineville, in the State of Kentucky.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2809.

H. R. 7478—To amend section 5200 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended by acts of June 22, 1906, and Sept. 24, 1918.
Mr. Platt; Committee on the Judiciary, 2809.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 179), 3359.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 3443–3449.—Referred to Senate Committee on the Judiciary, ——.—Reported back (S. Rept. 148), 3482.—Debated, 4909, 5013–5014, 5289–5293, 5305, 5388–5390, 5452–5456, 5889–5899.—Recommitted to Committee on Banking and Currency, 5899.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 224), 6017.—Debated, 6129, 6130, 6187–6190, 6260–6263.—Amended and passed Senate, 6263–6264.—House concurs in Senate amendments, 6512, 6513.—Examined and signed, 6583, 6626.—Presented to the President, 6680.—Approved (Public No. 62), 7970.

H. R. 7479—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Stephenville, Tex.
Mr. Lanham; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2809.

H. R. 7480—To amend the first section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the Hudson River Connecting Railroad Corporation to construct a bridge across the Hudson River in the State of New York."
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2809.

H. R. 7481—To fix the annual salary of the collector of customs for district of North Carolina.
Mr. Godwin of North Carolina; Committee on Ways and Means, 2809.

H. R. 7482—To establish the standard of weights and measures for flours, meals, corn products for human food, and commercial feeding stuffs, and for other purposes.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, 2809.

H. R. 7483—For the enlargement, extension, and improvement of the post-office building at Hattiesburg, Miss.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Appropriations, 2809.

H. R. 7484—To amend section 465 and section 466 of the tariff act of October 3, 1913, in respect to the tariff on corn or maize and corn meal.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Ways and Means, 2809.

H. R. 7485—Granting 30 days' leave of absence in each year, without forfeiture of pay during such leave, to civilian employees of the United States Coast Guard and Life-Saving Service.
Mr. Mudd; Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, 2809.

H. R. 7486—To provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Seattle, Wash.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2809.

H. R. 7487—To regulate the pay, allowances, promotion, and privileges of warrant officers in the Coast Guard.
Mr. Mudd; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2809.

H. R. 7488—To provide for monthly payment of pensions, and for other purposes.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Appropriations, 2809.

H. R. 7489—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Braxton, State of West Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 2809.

H. R. 7490—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Webster, State of West Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 2809.

H. R. 7491—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Calhoun, State of West Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 2809.

H. R. 7492—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Harrison, State of West Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 2809.

H. R. 7493—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Lewis, State of West Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 2809.

H. R. 7494—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Nicholas, State of West Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 2809.

H. R. 7495—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Ritchie, State of West Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 2809.

H. R. 7496—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Upshur, State of West Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 2809.

H. R. 7497—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Gilmer, State of West Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 2809.

H. R. 7498—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Doddridge, State of West Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 2809.

H. R. 7499—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Clay, State of West Virginia, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 2809.

H. R. 7500—To protect the coastwise trade of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Scott; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 2809.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 135), 2905.—Debated and amended, 3516–3524, 8969, 9113–9118.—Passed House, 3524.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 3552.

H. R. 7501—To amend section 15 of an act approved July 17, 1916, and known as the Federal farm-loan act.
Mr. Steagall; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2809.

H. R. 7502—Granting a pension to James O'Brien.
Mr. Brumbaugh; Committee on Pensions, 2809.

H. R. 7503—Granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Arnold.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 2809.

H. R. 7504—For the relief of Einar Barfod.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on Claims, 2809.

H. R. 7505—Granting a pension to Mary A. Parker.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2809.

H. R. 7506—Granting an increase of pension to Antionette Flint.
Mr. Glynn; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2809.

H. R. 7507—To reimburse S. G. Ward for losses and damages sustained by him by the negligent dipping of his cattle by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.
Mr. Hardy of Texas; Committee on Claims, 2809.

H. R. 7508—To reimburse H. A. Swink for losses and damages sustained by him by the negligent dipping of his cattle by the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.
Mr. Hardy of Texas; Committee on Claims, 2809.

H. R. 7509—Granting a pension to Emma S. Hanlon.
Mr. Huddleston; Committee on Pensions, 2810.

H. R. 7510—Granting a pension to Albert S. Woods.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Pensions, 2810.

H. R. 7511—Granting a pension to William Fussnecker.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Pensions, 2810.

H. R. 7512—Granting a pension to Edward E. Henton.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Pensions, 2810.

H. R. 7513—Granting a pension to Charles W. Lanham.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Pensions, 2810.

H. R. 7514—Granting a pension to Charles Dolderer.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Pensions, 2810.

H. R. 7515—Granting a pension to Starling N. Caron.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Pensions, 2810.

H. R. 7516—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Berry.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Pensions, 2810.

H. R. 7517—Granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Caplinger.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Pensions, 2810.

H. R. 7518—Granting an increase of pension to John J. Mitchell.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Pensions, 2810.

H. R. 7519—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Elseser.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Pensions, 2810.

H. R. 7520—To correct the military record of William H. Dotson.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Military Affairs, 2810.

H. R. 7521—To reimburse Louis Schultz for damages done property by a Government-owned motor truck.
Mr. Morin; Committee on Claims, 2810.

H. R. 7522—For the relief of Louis A. Yorke.
Mr. Mudd; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2810.

H. R. 7523—Granting a pension to Philip Cox.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2810.

H. R. 7524—Granting a pension to Carl C. Dunham.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 2810.

H. R. 7525—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew Kravets.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 2810.

H. R. 7526—Granting a pension to Ira Froment.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2810.

H. R. 7527—Granting a pension to Lula L. Abbott.
Mr. Smithwick; Committee on Pensions, 2810.

H. R. 7528—For the relief of L. H. Howell and R. L. McKenzie.
Mr. Smithwick; Committee on Claims, 2810.

H. R. 7529—Granting an increase of pension to Jackson Young.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2810.

H. R. 7530—Granting an increase of pension to Augustus Gilmore.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2810.

H. R. 7531—Granting an increase of pension to William E. Armstrong.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Pensions, 2810.

H. R. 7532—Granting a pension to Isaac Richey.
Mr. Gandy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2810.

H. R. 7533—Granting an increase of pension to Cornelia F. Huckins.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2810.

H. R. 7534—Granting an increase of pension to John J. Russell.
Mr. McGlennon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2810.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 8053.

H. R. 7535—For the relief of Ellen M. Willey.
Mr. Montague; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2810.

H. R. 7536—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun, with carriage and projectiles, to the town of Duke, county of Harnett, State of North Carolina, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Godwin of North Carolina; Committee on Military Affairs, 2854.

H. R. 7537—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the town of Webster, in the State of Pennsylvania, one cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage, captured in the war with Germany, together with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 2854.

H. R. 7538—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Belfast, Me., two machine guns captured from Germany.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Military Affairs, 2854.

H. R. 7539—To provide for monthly payment of pensions, and for other purposes.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2854.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 162), 3291, 3252.

H. R. 7540—To provide for the erection of a public building at Lincolnton, N. C.
Mr. Webb; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2854.

H. R. 7541—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Fulton, Mo., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Military Affairs, 2854.

H. R. 7542—To provide for the establishment of branch offices of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2854.

H. R. 7543—To create in the Army of the United States a corps to be known as the Corps of Chaplains.
Mr. Dent; Committee on Military Affairs, 2854.

H. R. 7544—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and shells, to the city of Rock Island, Ill.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 2854.

H. R. 7545—To authorize an advance to the "reclamation fund" for the prompt completion of drainage work on the Rio Grande project (Texas-New Mexico), and for other purposes.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 2854.

H. R. 7546—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Algonac, Mich., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Military Affairs, 2854.

H. R. 7547—To provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Red Lion, Pa.
Mr. Brooks of Pennsylvania; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2855.

H. R. 7548—To encourage the production of molybdenum.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Ways and Means, 2855.

H. R. 7549—Granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Roberts.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7550—Granting a pension to Daniel B. Yeaple.
Mr. Brooks of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7551—To appoint Admiral William S. Benson, United States Navy, and Rear Admiral William S. Sims, United States Navy, as permanent admirals in the Navy.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2855.

H. R. 7552—Granting an increase of pension to Robert Wilks.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2855.—Referred to House Committee on Pensions, 7044.

H. R. 7553—Granting a pension to Margaret Howell Butler.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7554—Granting a pension to Carrie Lee.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7555—Granting a pension to Sarah G. McIntire.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7556—Granting a pension to Pierre L. Carmouche.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7557—Granting a pension to Earle F. Chase.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7558—For the relief of Elias B. Bell.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Military Affairs, 2855.

H. R. 7559—Granting an increase of pension to Edwin C. Albertson.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7560—Granting an increase of pension to Walter Calhoun.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7561—Granting an increase of pension to Lyman E. Stowe.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7562—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Neely.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7563—To appoint Col. George K. Hunter, United States Army, retired, to the position and rank of brigadier general on the retired list.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 2855.

H. R. 7564—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Bennett.
Mr. Evans of Montana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7565—Granting a pension to Mahala Goff.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7566—Providing that Thomas H. Rockwell, late lieutenant in the Third Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, shall be deemed to have been honorably discharged from the military service.
Mr. Goldfogle; Committee on Military Affairs, 2855.

H. R. 7567—For the relief of G. T. and W. B. Hastings, partners trading as Hastings Bros.
Mr. Holland; Committee on Claims, 2855.

H. R. 7568—Granting a pension to John B. Peters.
Mr. Hull of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7569—Granting a pension to H. Fredcrica Olcott.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7570—Granting an increase of pension to Emma S. Norton.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7571—For the relief of Lucius K. Osterhout.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Military Affairs, 2855.

H. R. 7572—Granting a pension to Benjamin C. Read.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7573—Authorizing payment of compensation to Pasquale Dolce for personal injuries.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Claims, 2855.

H. R. 7574—Granting a pension to Mary Holmes.
Mr. Monahan of Wisconsin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7575—Granting an increase of pension to Cass C. Lapoint.
Mr. Parker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7576—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to each of the cities and towns of Sidney, Hamburg, Creston, Shenandoah, Clarinda, Bedford, Corning, Afton, Garden Grove, Osceola, Chariton, Corydon, Seymour, Centerville, Mount Ayr, Lamoni, and Leon, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Military Affairs, 2906.

H. R. 7577—Granting an increase of pension to Sherman G. Johnson.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7578—Granting a pension to Mary A. Donaldson.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7579—Granting a pension to Tebitha Cummings.
Mr. Upshaw; Committee on Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7580—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Ryan.
Mr. Upshaw; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7581—Granting a pension to Dolly Becker.
Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7582—Granting a pension to Eleanora D. Powers.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2855.

H. R. 7583—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Heber Springs, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2906.

H. R. 7584—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Newport, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2906.

H. R. 7585—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Batesville, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2906.

H. R. 7586—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Melbourne, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2906.

H. R. 7587—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Searcy, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2906.

H. R. 7588—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Mammoth Spring, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2906.

H. R. 7589—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to ship currency, for the purpose of exchange, to or from any bank or banking institution in the United States making request therefor, at the expense of the Government.
Mr. Brand; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2906.

H. R. 7590—Authorizing the acquisition of a site for a public building at Palmyra, Mo.
Mr. Romjue; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2906.

H. R. 7591—To authorize advances to the "reclamation fund," and for the issue and disposal of certificates of indebtedness in reimbursement therefor, and for other purposes.
Mr. French; Committee on Appropriations, 2906.

H. R. 7592—Authorizing and providing for the disinterring of the bodies of American soldiers buried in foreign soil and bringing the same back to this country to be buried in places designated by surviving relatives and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Appropriations, 2906.

H. R. 7593—To provide for the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on the Judiciary, 2906.

H. R. 7594—Relating to the creation of the office of General of the Armies of the United States.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 2906.—Reported back (H. Rept. 185), 3462.—Debated and passed House, 4463–4469.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 4493.—Reported back (S. Rept. 163), 4501.—Debated and passed Senate, 4619.—Examined and signed, 4623, 4646.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 45], 5208.

H. R. 7595—Relating to the creation of the office of General of the Armies of the United States.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 2906.—Reported back (H. Rept. 186), 3462, 4139.

H. R. 7596—Relating to the disposition of obsolete ordnance, etc., and authorizing the Secretary of War to give to or exchange with foreign governments ordnance, etc., whether of new design or obsolete.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 2906.

H. R. 7597—To encourage home ownership and to stimulate the buying and building of homes; to create a standard form of investment based on building-association mortgages; to create Government depositories and financial agents for the United States; to furnish a market for Government bonds, and for other purposes.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Banking and Currency, 2906.

H. R. 7598—To provide for the forfeiture of rights of way granted to railway companies across Indian lands.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2906.

H. R. 7599—Granting an increase of pension to John C. MacGregor.
Mr. Bland of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2906.

H. R. 7600—Granting an increase of pension to Edward A. Headley.
Mr. Bland of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 2906.

H. R. 7601—Granting an increase of pension to Reuben T. Berry.
Mr. Bland of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2906.

H. R. 7602—Granting an increase of pension to Ella R. Brown.
Mr. Bland of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2906.

H. R. 7603—Granting a pension to William D. Craft.
Mr. Bland of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 2906.

H. R. 7604—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Reynolds.
Mr. Brumbaugh; Committee on Pensions, 2906.

H. R. 7605—For the relief of John Boone.
Mr. Brinson; Committee on Claims, 2906.

H. R. 7606—For the relief of Dilca White Munford.
Mr. Brinson; Committee on Claims, 2906.

H. R. 7607—To appoint Gen. John J. Pershing, United States Army, as a permanent general in the Army.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Military Affairs, 2906.

H. R. 7608—For the relief of Richard P. McCullough.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2906.

H. R. 7609—To correct the military record of Rankin A. Hutsell.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Military Affairs, 2906.

H. R. 7610—Granting a pension to Laura Jane Handshy.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2906.

H. R. 7611—Granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Hurford.
Mr. Longworth; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2906.

H. R. 7612—Granting a pension to Malinda J. Dotson.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Pensions, 2906.

H. R. 7613—Granting a pension to Jennie B. Southwick.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2906.

H. R. 7614—Granting a pension to James Percival.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2906.

H. R. 7615—Granting a pension to John Storms.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 2906.

H. R. 7616—Granting a pension to Adam Roth.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Pensions, 2906.

H. R. 7617—To reimburse the school district of the city of Bethlehem, Pa., for sums advanced on project of the United States Housing Corporation.
Mr. Steele; Committee on Claims, 2906.

H. R. 7618—Granting a pension to Lizzie A. Logsdon.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Pensions, 2906.

H. R. 7619—Granting an increase of pension to John Edmundson.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7620—Granting a pension to Deborah B. Lincoln.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7621—Granting a pension to Martha J. Sutherland.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2907.

H. R. 7622—Providing for cooperation between the United States and State governments in the acquirement of homes for soldiers, sailors, and marines, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on the Public Lands, 2977.

H. R. 7623—Providing for the protection of the national forests from the menace of fire, and for other purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Appropriations, 2977.

H. R. 7624—Providing for the sale and distribution of the surplus merchandise, commodities, and foodstuffs in the possession of the War Department, or such merchandise, commodities, and foodstuffs as may hereafter be declared surplus by the War Department.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 2977.

H. R. 7625—For the protection of timber on the public lands from forest fires.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Appropriations, 2977.

H. R. 7626—To amend the war-risk insurance act.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2977.

H. R. 7627—To authorize and direct the erection at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis of a bronze tablet carrying the names of the graduates of the United States Naval Academy who were killed in battle or died of wounds received in battle during the recent European war.
Mr. Little; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2977.

H. R. 7628—To authorize and direct the erection at the United States Military Academy at West Point of a bronze tablet carrying the names of the graduates of the United States Military Academy who were killed in battle or died of wounds received in battle during the recent European war.
Mr. Little; Committee on Military Affairs, 2977.

H. R. 7629—To amend the penal laws of the United States.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on the Judiciary, 2977.

H. R. 7630—To punish thefts of motor vehicles, and for other purposes.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on the Judiciary, 2977.

H. R. 7631—To amend the act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, approved Apr. 30, 1900.
Kalanianaole; Committee on the Territories, 2977.

H. R. 7632—To amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act to ratify, approve, and confirm sections 1, 2, and 3 of an act duly enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii relating to the board of harbor commissioners of the Territory, as herein amended, and amending the laws relating thereto," approved Mar. 28, 1916.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on the Territories, 2977.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 246), 4140.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 5463–5464.—Referred to Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, 5628.

H. R. 7633—To amend section 73 of an act entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved Apr. 30, 1900, as amended by an act approved Apr. 2, 1908, and as further amended by an act approved May 27, 1910.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on the Territories, 2977.

H. R. 7634—To encourage the development of the agricultural resources of the United States through Federal and State cooperation, giving preference, in the matter of employment and the establishment of rural homes, to those who have served with the military and naval forces.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on the Public Lands, 2977.

H. R. 7635—To authorize exploration for and disposition of oil and gas.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on the Public Lands, 2977.

H. R. 7636—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Salem, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2977.

H. R. 7637—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Williford, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2977.

H. R. 7638—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Imboden, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2978.

H. R. 7639—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Walnut Ridge, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2978.

H. R. 7640—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Black Rock, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2978.

H. R. 7641—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Pocahontas, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2978.

H. R. 7642—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Hardy, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2978.

H. R. 7643—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Evening Shade, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2978.

H. R. 7644—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Newark, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2978.

H. R. 7645—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Tuckerman, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2978.

H. R. 7646—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Quitman State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2978.

H. R. 7647—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Calico Rock, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2978.

H. R. 7648—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Mount View, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2978.

H. R. 7649—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Hazen, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2978.

H. R. 7650—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Des Arc, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2978.

H. R. 7651—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Devall Bluff, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2978.

H. R. 7652—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Clarendon, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2978.

H. R. 7653—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the city of Brinkley, State of Arkansas, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 2978.

H. R. 7654—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fredonia, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces, with accompaniments.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 2978.

H. R. 7655—Granting pensions to soldiers confined in so-called Confederate prisons.
Mr. Garland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2978.

H. R. 7656—To repeal the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to provide housing for war needs," approved May 16, 1918, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts amendatory thereof, and to provide for the disposition of all property acquired under and by virtue of the same.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 2978.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 181), 3386.

H. R. 7657—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions as substitute for certain bills referred to that committee (H. Rept. 141), 2978.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 3155–3161.—Referred to Senate Committee on Pensions, 3222.

H. R. 7658—Fixing a duty on crude barytes, barium sulphate, and barium compounds.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Ways and Means, 2978.

H. R. 7659—To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved Sept. 2, 1914.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2978.

H. R. 7660—To protect the coastwise trade of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hardy of Texas; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 2978.

H. R. 7661—For the relief of Benjamin F. Dayton.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Military Affairs, 2978.

H. R. 7662—For the relief of Warren C. Isham.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2978.

H. R. 7663—For the relief of George W. Bryant.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Military Affairs, 2978.

H. R. 7664—Granting an increase of pension to Michael Fogarty.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2978.

H. R. 7665—Granting a pension to Rhoda A. Beatty.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2978.

H. R. 7666—Granting a pension to Horatio N. Carlton.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2978.

H. R. 7667—Granting a pension to Feronka Dotzenrot.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2978.

H. R. 7668—Granting a pension to John Harold Henry.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Pensions, 2978.

H. R. 7669—Granting an increase of pension to Horace B. Scoville.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2978.

H. R. 7670—Granting a pension to Henry Brooks.
Mr. Browning; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2978.

H. R. 7671—Granting a pension to Martha A. Bell.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Pensions, 2978.

H. R. 7672—Granting an increase of pension to Agnes M. Sims.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2978.

H. R. 7673—For the relief of the Missouri Pants Manufacturing Co.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on War Claims, 2978.

H. R. 7674—For the relief of Charles T. Clayton.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Claims, 2978.

H. R. 7675—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Voneky.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2978.

H. R. 7676—Granting a pension to Mary Michel and minor child, Helen Michel.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Pensions, 2979.

H. R. 7677—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel Robb.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2979.

H. R. 7678—Granting a pension to John Yoder.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2979.

H. R. 7679—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Michael.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2979.

H. R. 7680—Granting an increase of pension to Jessie Byerly.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2979.

H. R. 7681—Granting an increase of pension to John J. Riggs.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2979.

H. R. 7682—For the relief of the heirs of Michael Carling, assignee of Joseph R. Shannon, deceased.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on War Claims, 2979.

H. R. 7683—Granting a pension to John H. Warren.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Pensions, 2979.

H. R. 7684—Granting a pension to James M. Robison.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2979.

H. R. 7685—Granting an increase of pension to Constantine P. Berry.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2979.

H. R. 7686—To put into effect findings of the Court of Claims made in favor of Eli Pettyjohn.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Claims, 2979.

H. R. 7687—Granting a pension to John J. Tully.
Mr. Ogden; Committee on Pensions, 2979.

H. R. 7688—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Holderman.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2979.

H. R. 7689—Granting a pension to Lillian May Evans.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2979.

H. R. 7690—Granting a pension to Susannah Cooper.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2979.

H. R. 7691—Granting a pension to George W. Peters and N. Ellen Peters.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 2979.

H. R. 7692—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Cravens.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 2979.

H. R. 7693—For the relief of Benjamin S. Bailey.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Military Affairs, 2979.

H. R. 7694—Granting a pension to John H. Hayman.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2979.

H. R. 7695—Granting a pension to Marinda E. Hays.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2979.

H. R. 7696—Granting an increase of pension to Eva Shaw.
Mr. Smith of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2979.

H. R. 7697—Granting an increase of pension to Mortimer L. Woodward.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2979.

H. R. 7698—Granting a pension to Mary A. Lavery.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2979.

H. R. 7699—Granting an increase of pension to John Coombs.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 2979.

H. R. 7700—Making appropriation for combating and suppressing influenza and allied diseases in the United States of America and its possessions, and to conduct investigation and experimental work in such territory with a view of discovering the cause of, a cure for, prevention against, and the mode of transmission of such diseases.
Mr. Larsen; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2978.

H. R. 7701—To amend section 902 of the Revenue Act of 1918.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Ways and Means, 2978.

H. R. 7702—To grant one year's extra pay to the members of the military and naval forces of the United States as partial compensation for their sacrifices and to assist them during the period of readjustment.
Mr. Baer; Committee on Ways and Means, 2978.

H. R. 7703—To amend section 4438 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in order to maintain discipline aboard ships.
Mr. Mead; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 3015.

H. R. 7704—To control by license the possession and sale of firearms and other dangerous weapons in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hill; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3015.

H. R. 7705—To amend section 339 of the tariff act of Oct. 3, 1913, in respect to the tariff on buttons of shell and pearl.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Ways and Means, 3015.—Reported back (H. Rept. 160), 3210.—Debated and passed House, 4632.—Referred to Senate Committee on Finance, 4726.

H. R. 7706—To extend the time for the construction of the Broadway Street Bridge across the Arkansas River between the cities of Little Rock and Argenta, Ark.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3015.—Reported back (H. Rept. 164), 3291.

H. R. 7707—To extend the time for the construction of the Main Street Bridge across the Arkansas River between the cities of Little Rock and Argenta, Ark.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3015.—Reported back (H. Rept. 165), 3291.

H. R. 7708—Providing for the purchase or condemnation of a site for a target range at or near Great Piece Meadows, in the State of New Jersey.
Mr. Lehlbach; Committee on Appropriations, 3015.—Reference changed to Committee on Military Affairs, 3248.

H. R. 7709—To authorize the incorporated town of Petersburg, Alaska, to issue bonds in any sum, not exceeding $75,000, for the purpose of constructing and installing a municipal electric light and power plant, and for the construction of a public school building.
Mr. Grigsby; Committee on the Territories, 3015.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 245), 4139.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 5463.—Referred to Senate Committee on Territories, 5628.—Reported back, debated, and passed Senate, 5629.—Examined and signed, 5776, 5815.—Presented to the President, 5886.—Approved [Public, No. 56], 6103.

H. R. 7710—To provide homes for soldiers, sailors, and marines, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on the Public Lands, 3015.

H. R. 7711—Granting a pension to Christie Jones and Goldfish Jones.
Mr. Barkley; Committee on Pensions, 3015.

H. R. 7712—Granting a pension to Henrietta W. Carlisle.
Mr. Benson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3015.

H. R. 7713—Granting a pension to Arabella G. Walker.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on Pensions, 3015.

H. R. 7714—For the relief of Logan Collins.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Military Affairs, 3015.

H. R. 7715—Granting an increase of pension to Nathan Lang.
Mr. Eagle; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3015.

H. R. 7716—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Slack.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3015.

H. R. 7717—Granting an increase of pension to John Weed.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3015.

H. R. 7718—For the relief of Ella Lillard.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Claims, 3015.

H. R. 7719—Granting an increase of pension to James C. Boyd.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3015.

H. R. 7720—Granting a pension to Mary Boner.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3015.

H. R. 7721—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Rinehart.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3015.

H. R. 7722—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Skelton.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3015.

H. R. 7723—Granting a pension to Rowena Fisher.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Pensions, 3015.

H. R. 7724—Granting an increase of pension to Peter Shoemaker.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3015.

H. R. 7725—Granting a pension to Matilda Wilson.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Pensions, 3015.

H. R. 7726—Granting an increase of pension to Harrison Welch.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3015.

H. R. 7727—For the relief of H. P. Warfield.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Claims, 3015.

H. R. 7728—Granting a pension to Charles W. Strecter.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Pensions, 3015.

H. R. 7729—For the relief of Charles D. Shay.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Claims, 3015.

H. R. 7730—Granting a pension to William Constable.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3015.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5066.

H. R. 7731—Granting a pension to Martin K. Wright.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 3015.

H. R. 7732—Granting a pension to Joseph R. Owens.
Mr. Small; Committee on Pensions, 3015.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3065.

H. R. 7733—For the relief of Jabez Lumbert.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 3015.

H. R. 7734—Granting a pension to Diantha Barnes.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3015.

H. R. 7735—Granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Calkins.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3015.

H. R. 7736—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Freeman.
Mr. White of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3015.

H. R. 7737—To amend the act approved Oct. 3, 1913, entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes."
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Ways and Means, 3073.

H. R. 7738—To authorize the Supreme Court to prescribe forms and rules, and generally to regulate pleading, procedure, and practice on the common-law side of the Federal courts.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Judiciary, 3073.

H. R. 7739—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Jersey City, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Military Affairs, 3073.

H. R. 7740—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hoboken, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Military Affairs, 3073.

H. R. 7741—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the township of Weehawken, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Military Affairs, 3073.

H. R. 7742—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the township of North Bergen, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Military Affairs, 3073.

H. R. 7743—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Secaucus, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Military Affairs, 3073.

H. R. 7744—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Guttenberg, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Military Affairs, 3073.

H. R. 7745—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of West New York, N. J., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Military Affairs, 3073.

H. R. 7746—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of West Hoboken, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Military Affairs, 3073.

H. R. 7747—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Union, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Military Affairs, 3073.

H. R. 7748—To prevent discrimination on the part of life insurance companies against their policyholders who have entered or shall enter the military or naval services the United States.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on the Judiciary, 3073.

H. R. 7749—For the retirement of officers holding National Army commissions.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 3073.

H. R. 7750—To amend section 110, chapter 134, first session, Sixty-fourth Congress, United States Statutes at Large, volume 39, part 1, pages 209–210–211, act approved June 3, 1916.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Military Affairs, 3073.

H. R. 7751—Authorizing the sale of inherited and unpartitioned allotments for town-site purposes in the Quapaw Agency, Okla.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Indian Affairs, 2855.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 267), 4438.—Debated and passed House, 4878.—Referred to Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, 4888.—Reported back (S. Rept. 285), 7868.—Passed Senate, 7868.—Examined and signed, 7952, 7970.—Presented to the President, 8027.—Becomes a law without President's approval [Public, No. 82], 8821.

H. R. 7752—Relating to detached service of officers of the Regular Army.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 3073.—Reported back (H. Rept. 372), 6701—Debated, 7700.—Passed House, 7700.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 7721.—Reported back (S. Rept. 294), 8113.

H. R. 7753—To repeal an act entitled "An act to promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes," approved July 26, 1911.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Ways and Means, 3073.

H. R. 7754—Providing for advances to the reclamation fund.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Ways and Means, 3074.

H. R. 7755—Granting an increase of pension to Jane L. Hewitt.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3074.

H. R. 7756—Granting an increase of pension to George P. Mayes.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3074.

H. R. 7757—Granting an increase of pension to Harry C. Price.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Pensions, 3074.

H. R. 7758—To correct the military record of George S. Smith.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Military Affairs, 3074.

H. R. 7759—Granting an increase of pension to Martha Timoney.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3074.

H. R. 7760—Granting an increase of pension to Bridget Mulcahy.
Mr. Glynn; Committee on Pensions, 3074.

H. R. 7761—Granting a pension to John C. McDowell.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Cimmittee on Pensions, 3074.

H. R. 7762—Granting an increase of pension to James N. Seip.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3074.

H. R. 7763—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Apple.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3074.

H. R. 7764—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis Holley.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3074.

H. R. 7765—Granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Morrow.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3074.

H. R. 7766—Granting an increase of pension to Isabella Kennedy.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3074.

H. R. 7767—To appoint Admiral William S. Benson, United States Navy, and Rear Admiral William S. Sims, United States Navy, as permanent admirals in the Navy.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3074.—Reported back (H. Rept. 148), 3115.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 5051–5060.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 5067.

H. R. 7768—Authorizing the President to appoint Col. Orin B. Mitcham a brigadier general on the retired list of the Army.
Mr. Riordan; Committee on Military Affairs, 3074.

H. R. 7769—Granting a pension to Virgil M. Wolf.
Mr. Romjue; Committee on Pensions, 3074.

H. R. 7770—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Weddel.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3074.

H. R. 7771—Granting a pension to George W. Bratcher.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 3074.

H. R. 7772—Granting a pension to John Nicholas Sharp.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 3074.

H. R. 7773—Granting a pension to Edward L. Hayes.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 3074.

H. R. 7774—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Houtze.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3074.

H. R. 7775—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.
Mr. Sells; from the Committee on Pensions as substitute for certain bills referred to that committee (H. Rept. 146), 3076.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 3161–3163.—Referred to Senate Committee on Pensions, 3222.

H. R. 7776—For the erection of a public building in the town of Monroeville, County of Monroe, State of Alabama, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. McDuffie; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3115.

H. R. 7777—To create a public-service corps to promote the public service and to provide for the national defense, and making appropriation therefor.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Military Affairs, 3115.

H. R. 7778—For the investigation of influenza and allied diseases in order to determine their cause and methods of prevention.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3115.

H. R. 7779—To repeal the act entitled "An act to promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes," approved July 26, 1911, and for other purposes.
Mr. Young of North Dakota; Committee on Ways and Means, 3115.—Reported back (H. Rept. 156), 3210.—Debated and passed House, 6626–6644.—Referred to Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 6663.—Reference changed to Committee on Finance, 6704.

H. R. 7780—Providing for the substitution of the single-rail system as applied by certain railway patents to the standard roads.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3115.

H. R. 7781—To regulate the sale of deadly weapons in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3115.

H. R. 7782—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Chicago, county of Cook, State of Illinois, two German cannons or fieldpieces, to be placed in West Pullman Park.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Military Affairs, 3115.

H. R. 7783—To amend section 6 of the act of Oct. 15, 1914, entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes."
Mr. Hersman; Committee on the Judiciary, 3116.

H. R. 7784—To amend section 6 of the act of Oct. 15, 1914, entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes."
Mr. Barbour; Committee on the Judiciary, 3116.

H. R. 7785—To provide revenue for the Government, to establish and maintain in the United States the manufacture of laboratory glassware, laboratory porcelain ware, optical glass, scientific and surgical instruments.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Ways and Means, 3116.—Reported back (H. Rept. 157), 3210.—Debated, 3537–3542, 3570–3584.—Passed House, 3584.—Referred to Senate Committee on Finance, 3607.

H. R. 7786—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cuthbert, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Military Affairs, 3116.

H. R. 7787—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fort Gaines, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Military Affairs, 3116.

H. R. 7788—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Richland, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Military Affairs, 3116.

H. R. 7789—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Montezuma, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Military Affairs, 3116.

H. R. 7790—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Butler, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Military Affairs, 3116.

H. R. 7791—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ellaville, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Military Affairs, 3116.

H. R. 7792—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Vienna, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Military Affairs, 3116.

H. R. 7793—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Fitzgerald, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Military Affairs, 3116.

H. R. 7794—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Ashburn, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Military Affairs, 3116.

H. R. 7795—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Americus, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Military Affairs, 3116.

H. R. 7796—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Shellman, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Military Affairs, 3116.

H. R. 7797—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Dawson, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Military Affairs, 3116.

H. R. 7798—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lumpkin, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Military Affairs, 3116.

H. R. 7799—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cordele, Ga., one German cannon or fieldpiece with a suitable number of shells.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Military Affairs, 3116.

H. R. 7800—Providing for an amendment to paragraph (a) of section 628 of an act approved Feb. 24, 1919, and entitled "An act to provide revenue, and for other purposes."
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Ways and Means, 3116.

H. R. 7801—To promote the efficiency of the permanent Military Establishment, and for other purposes.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Military Affairs, 3116.

H. R. 7802—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob L. Hatfield.
Mr. Bland of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3116.

H. R. 7803—Granting an increase of pension to Lula V. Wainwright.
Mr. Bland of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3116.

H. R. 7804—For the relief of Denny Costello.
Mr. Bland of Missouri; Committee on Claims, 3116.

H. R. 7805—Granting a pension to Lulu Roberts.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3116.

H. R. 7806—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Flewelling.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Pensions, 3116.

H. R. 7807—Granting an increase of pension to Gideon J. Wire.
Mr. McDowell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3116.

H. R. 7808—Granting a pension to Emma Bridgett.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Invalid Pensions 3116.

H. R. 7809—Granting a pension to Louesa T. Dillen.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3116.

H. R. 7810—Granting a pension to Harriet A. Wormuth.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3116.

H. R. 7811—Granting a pension to Verna Hanmore.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Pensions, 3116.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3665.

H. R. 7812—For the relief of Fred Schroeder.
Mr. Juul; Committee on Claims, 3116.

H. R. 7813—Granting a pension to Margaret E. Ward.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Pensions, 3116.

H. R. 7814—To retain certain officers in the military service.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Military Affairs, 3116.

H. R. 7815—Granting a pension to Benjamin Franklin Brown.
Mr. King; Committee on Pensions, 3116.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3807.

H. R. 7816—Granting a pension to David C. Liggett.
Mr. King; Committee on Pensions, 3116.

H. R. 7817—For the appointment of Lieut. Thomas White to the permanent Dental Corps of the Navy.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3116.

H. R. 7818—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin W. Clark.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Pensions, 3116.

H. R. 7819—Granting an increase of pension to William Lathrop.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3116.

H. R. 7820—For the relief of James Flanagan.
Mr. Maher; Committee on Military Affairs, 3116.

H. R. 7821—Granting an increase of pension to James Reppeto.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3116.

H. R. 7822—Granting an increase of pension to William B. Haslett.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Pensions, 3116.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4398.

H. R. 7823—Granting an increase of pension to Franklin Harrod.
Mr. Ogden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3116.

H. R. 7824—Granting an increase of pension to Peter Smith.
Mr. Ogden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3116.

H. R. 7825—Granting an increase of pension to George Hopper.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3161.

H. R. 7826—Granting an increase of pension to John Janenda.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Pensions, 3116.

H. R. 7827—For the retirement of Henry Steen.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Military Affairs, 3116.

H. R. 7828—Granting a pension to Catherine Murphy.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3116.

H. R. 7829—Granting an increase of pension to Sebra Colrider.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3116.

H. R. 7830—Granting an increase of pension to Smith E. Hubbard.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3116.

H. R. 7831—Granting a pension to William F. Montgomery.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 3116.

H. R. 7832—Granting a pension to John J. Sharp.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 3116.

H. R. 7833—For the relief of M. M. Wallace.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Claims, 3116.

H. R. 7834—Granting a pension to Jennie Kahn.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3116.

H. R. 7835—Granting a pension to Anna M. Ort.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3116.

H. R. 7836—For the relief of the owner of the steam tug Eureka.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Rules, 3116.

H. R. 7837—For the relief of John Gray.
Mr. Welling; Committee on Military Affairs, 3117.

H. R. 7838—Granting an increase of pension to Ida B. Welker.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Pensions, 3117.

H. R. 7839—Providing for an amendment to paragraph (a) of section 628 of an act approved Feb. 24, 1919, and entitled "An act to provide revenue, and for other purposes."
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Ways and Means, 3171.

H. R. 7840—Providing for a tax on pure fruit-juice beverages.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Ways and Means, 3171.—Reported back (H. Rept. 159), 3210.—Debated and passed House, 3279–3291.—Referred to Senate Committee on Finance, 3303.

H. R. 7841—To amend the act of Oct. 6, 1917, so as to apply to the children of soldiers who are on the pension roll.
Mr. Brooks of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3171.

H. R. 7842—Directing that the bodies of soldiers, sailors, and marines that have fallen in battle or died in foreign service be returned to the United States within one year for interment, and appropriating funds for this purpose.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Appropriations, 3171.

H. R. 7843—Authorizing and directing the acquisition by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy of a tract of land in each State and Territory of the United States for burial grounds wherein the bodies of deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines who took part in the war with Germany may be interred, and appropriating funds for that purpose, and for other purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Appropriations, 3171.

H. R. 7844—Granting one year's pay to all members of the military and naval forces of the United States who served during the present war.
Mr. Morin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3171.

H. R. 7845—Granting a pension to John M. Williams.
Mr. Barbour; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3172.

H. R. 7846—Granting an increase of pension to Davis M. Shepard.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3172.

H. R. 7847—Granting a pension to Augusta A. Brown.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3172.

H. R. 7848—Granting a pension to William Seybold.
Mr. Brooks of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3172.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 7849—Granting an increase of pension to Theodore R. Brent.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3172.

H. R. 7850—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel B. Baker.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3172.

H. R. 7851—Granting an increase of pension to Otis O. Milliken.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3172.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 6311.

H. R. 7852.—For the appointment of Lieut. Gordon H. Claude to the permanent Dental Corps of the Navy.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3172.

H. R. 7853—Granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Bills.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3172.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 7854—Granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Gay.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3172.

H. R. 7855—Granting a pension to Julia S. Dunn.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3172.

H. R. 7856—Granting an increase of pension to William Jones.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3172.

H. R. 7857—Granting an increase of pension to Homer Hoover.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3172.

H. R. 7858—For the relief of William W. Hawley.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Military Affairs, 3172.

H. R. 7859—Granting an increase of pension to William W. Hawley.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3172.

H. R. 7860—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Belle Chitwood.
Mr. Moores of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3172.

H. R. 7861—To restore Col. Robert H. Peck, of the Regular Army, to the place in the lineal list he would have occupied had he not been separated from the service.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Military Affairs, 3172.

H. R. 7862—Granting a pension to Harry Wetmore Miller.
Mr. O'Connor; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3172.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 4140.

H. R. 7863—For the relief of the representative of the estate of Haller Nutt, deceased.
Mr. Quin; Committee on War Claims, 3172.

H. R. 7864—Granting a pension to Julia Agnes Held.
Mr. Rowe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3172.

H. R. 7865—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Hamilton.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Pensions, 3172.

H. R. 7866—Granting a pension to Charles L. C. Sherwin.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3172.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 4817.

H. R. 7867—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Peck.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3172.

H. R. 7868—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of William Denham.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Military Affairs, 3172.

H. R. 7869—Granting a pension to Herbert L. Harter.
Mr. Stephens of Ohio; Committee on Pensions, 3172.

H. R. 7870—Granting an increase of pension to Asa Wren.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3172.

H. R. 7871—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Carroll.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3172.

H. R. 7872—Granting a pension to Libby Margaret Searing.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3172.

H. R. 7873—Granting a pension to Walter E. Harris.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Pensions, 3172.

H. R. 7874—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the hamlet of Carbondale, Ohio, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 3210.

H. R. 7875—To grant one year's extra pay to the members of the military and naval forces of the United States as partial compensation for their sacrifices and to assist them during the period of readjustment.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Military Affairs, 3210.

H. R. 7876—To regulate the importation of coal-tar products, to promote the establishment of the manufacture thereof in the United States, and, as incident thereto, to amend the act of Sept. 8, 1916, entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes."
Mr. Longworth; Committee on Ways and Means, 3210.

H. R. 7877—To punish the placing, throwing, or sending of bombs and explosives, and for other purposes.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on the Judiciary, 3210.

H. R. 7878—To provide necessary commissioned personnel for the Army until June 30, 1920.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 3210.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 197), 3462.—Laid on the table, 4523.

H. R. 7879—Providing additional time for the payment of purchase money under homestead entries of lands within the former Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on the Public Lands, 3210.

H. R. 7880—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Asheville, and the towns of Brevard, Waynesville, Sylva, Bryson City, Murphy, Robbinsville, Hayesville, Franklin, Hendersonville, Columbus, Rutherfordton, Cliffside, Hollis, and Marion one German cannon or fieldpiece each.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Military Affairs, 3210.

H. R. 7881—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Gordon-Bissell Post, American Legion, of Keene, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Military Affairs, 3211.

H. R. 7882—For the purchase of a site and erection of a public building at Waynesboro, Pa.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3211.

H. R. 7883—Increasing the limit of cost for a Federal building at Lewistown, Pa.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3211.

H. R. 7884—For the purchase of a site and erection of a public building at Lewisburg, Pa.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3211.

H. R. 7885—For the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Newport, Pa.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3211.

H. R. 7886—Providing for a survey of French broad River, N. C.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 3211.

H. R. 7887—To pay to all persons serving in the military and naval forces additional pay of $30 for each month of service.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Ways and Means, 3211.

H. R. 7888—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building at Bryson City, N. C.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Appropriations, 3211.

H. R. 7889—For the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building at Murphy, N. C.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Appropriations, 3211.

H. R. 7890—Granting a pension to Grace M. Bacon.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3211.

H. R. 7891—Granting a pension to Harriet S. Parker.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3211.

H. R. 7892—Granting an increase of pension to Adelia E. Lindsey.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3211.

H. R. 7893—Granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Warner.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3211.

H. R. 7894—Granting a pension to William T. Mills.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3211.

H. R. 7895—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Wilson.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3211.

H. R. 7896—Granting a pension to Jacob Lyons.
Mr. Good; Committee on Pensions, 3211.

H. R. 7897—Granting an increase of pension to William F. Craig.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3211.

H. R. 7898—Authorizing the Union Pacific Railroad Company or its successors to convey for public-road purposes certain parts of its right of way.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on the Public Lands, 3211.

H. R. 7899—Granting a pension to Harriet E. Wall.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3211.

H. R. 7900—For the relief of Rudolph L. Desdunes.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Claims, 3211.—Reported back (H. Rept. 236), 4005.

H. R. 7901—Granting an increase of pension to Chambers H. Kautz.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3211.

H. R. 7902—Granting a pension to Eva McNett.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3211.

H. R. 7903—Granting a pension to Julia E. Wooster.
Mr. Monahan of Wisconsin; Committee on Pensions, 3211.

H. R. 7904—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Metts.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3211.

H. R. 7905—Granting a pension to Harriet E. Lightburn.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3211.

H. R. 7906—Granting a pension to John L. Ware.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Invalid Pension, 3211.

H. R. 7907—For the relief of William H. Price, alias William Sweeney, alias John Sweeney.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Military Affairs, 3211.

H. R. 7908—Granting a pension to Wallace Thompson.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3211.

H. R. 7909—Granting a pension to George S. Holbrook.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3211.

H. R. 7910—Granting a pension to Rebecca B. Tooley.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3211.

H. R. 7911—To perfect the title to a quarter section of land in the State of Oklahoma.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on the Public Lands, 3211.

H. R. 7912—Granting a pension to Fannie A. Patterson.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Pensions, 3211

H. R. 7913—Granting a pension to William A. Roberts.
Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3211.

H. R. 7914—Providing for the manner of appointment of commissioners of immigration at the several ports.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 3292.

H. R. 7915—To amend section 800 of the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Ways and Means, 3292.

H. R. 7916—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate captured German cannon to the city of Eldorado Springs, Md.
Mr. Dickinson of Missouri; Committee on Military Affairs, 3292.

H. R. 7917—To commission retired pay clerks.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 3292.

H. R. 7918—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Milwaukee, Wis., 12 German cannons or fieldpiecces.
Mr. Kleczka; Committee on Military Affairs, 3292.

H. R. 7919—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of West Allis, Milwaukee County, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kleczka; Committee on Military Affairs, 3292.

H. R. 7920—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of South Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kleczka; Committee on Military Affairs, 3292.

H. R. 7921—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Cudahy, Milwaukee County, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kleczka; Committee on Military Affairs, 3292.

H. R. 7922—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Wauwatosa, Milwaukee County, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kleczka; Committee on Military Affairs, 3292.

H. R. 7923—Granting additional pay according to length of service to officers and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Ways and Means, 3292.

H. R. 7924—To provide for the relief of officers of the United States Army.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Military Affairs, 3292.

H. R. 7925—To establish the Department of Aeronautics, and for other purposes.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on Military Affairs, 3292.

H. R. 7926—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Bloomfield, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McGlennon; Committee on Military Affairs, 3292.

H. R. 7927—To restore to the colors and granting amnesty to soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to certain other persons, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Appropriations, 3292.

H. R. 7928—To repeal the internal-revenue taxes upon wholesome foods and the special license taxes imposed upon producers and dealers in such wholesome foods.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Ways and Means, 3292.

H. R. 7929—To authorize the Secretaries of War and of the Navy to sell to honorably discharged officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps certain clothing and subsistence supplies at the prices at which such supplies are sold to officers and enlisted men in active service, and for other purposes.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Military Affairs, 3292.

H. R. 7930—To provide for the treatment in hospital of diseased alien seamen.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 3292.—Reported back (H. Rept. 173), 3358.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 3377–3379.—Referred to Senate Committee on Immigration, 3393.

H. R. 7931—To repeal section 8, act of August 2, 1886, as amended by section 3, act of May 9, 1902.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Ways and Means, 3292.

H. R. 7932—Granting a pension to certain widows of soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Civil War, and relating to the construction of the pension laws in relation thereto.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3292.

H. R. 7933—Authorizing and directing the Director of the Census to collect and publish at certain intervals statistics concerning hides, skins, and leather.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Appropriations, 3292.

H. R. 7934—Granting a pension to Mabron Van Gibbs.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3292.

H. R. 7935—Granting an increase of pension to Angeline McVicker.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3292.

H. R. 7936—Granting an increase of pension to Rebecca J. Kaylor.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3292.

H. R. 7937—Granting an increase of pension to Ezra L. Eckis.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Pensions, 3292.

H. R. 7938—Granting an increase of pension to Nettie S. Moore.
Mr. Brooks of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3292.

H. R. 7939—Granting a pension to Clara V. Ransom.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3292.

H. R. 7940—Granting an increase of pension to James A. Childers.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Pensions, 3292.

H. R. 7941—Granting a pension to Thomas W. Breckenridge.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Pensions, 3292.

H. R. 7942—Granting an increase of pension to Huston Summers.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3292.

H. R. 7943—Granting an increase of pension to Theodore Walker.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3292.

H. R. 7944—Granting a pension to Isabella Burns.
Mr. Hadley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3292.

H. R. 7945—For the relief of A. C. Russell.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Claims, 3292.

H. R. 7946—Granting an increase of pension to Walter J. Wall.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3293.

H. R. 7947—Granting an increase of pension to W. Y. Richardson.
Mr. Kleczka; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3293.

H. R. 7948—For the relief of A. L. Utley, his wife, and minor children.
Mr. Lanham; Committee on Claims, 3293.

H. R. 7949—Granting a pension to Reuben I. Seibert.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3293.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5554.

H. R. 7950—Granting an increase of pension to George Deland.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3293.

H. R. 7951—Granting an increase of pension to Joel Rider.
Mr. Major; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3293.

H. R. 7952—Granting a pension to Lizzie Keen.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3293.

H. R. 7953—Granting an increase of pension to J. M. McKenzie.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Pensions, 3293.

H. R. 7954—Granting an increase of pension to Laura S. Gilkey.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Pensions, 3293.

H. R. 7955—Granting an increase of pension to Paul E. Hyatt.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3293.

H. R. 7956—Granting a pension to Elmer S. Baker.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Pensions, 3293.

H. R. 7957—Granting a pension to Adolph V. Gompf.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Pensions, 3293.

H. R. 7958—Granting an increase of pension to Willis Anderson.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3293.

H. R. 7959—Authorizing the cancellation of the Indian trust patent which issued to Justine Sayers.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on the Public Lands, 3293.

H. R. 7960—Granting a pension to Eliza C. Spears.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3293.

H. R. 7961—Granting a pension to Oscar McPike.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3293.

H. R. 7962—Granting a pension to Louisa Jane Holmes.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3293.

H. R. 7963—Granting a pension to Frances A. Boody.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3293.

H. R. 7964—Granting a pension to Thomas N. Pray.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Pensions, 3293.

H. R. 7965—For the relief of Richard A. Schwab.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Claims, 3293.

H. R. 7966—Granting a pension to Phoebe Williams.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3293.

H. R. 7967—Granting a pension to Anna M. Neill.
Mr. Wheeler; Committee on Pensions, 3293.

H. R. 7968—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Ann Gettings.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3293.

H. R. 7969—Granting a pension to Lucinda J. Smith.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3293.

H. R. 7970—To provide revenue, and for the regulation and supervision of cold-storage warehouses, and the conservation, storage, sale, and distribution of food and food products.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Agriculture, 3359.

H. R. 7971—To accept the cession by the State of California of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Yosemite National Park, Sequoia National Park, and General Grant National Park, respectively, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 3359.

H. R. 7972—To improve the administration of the postal service in the Territory of Hawaii.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 3359.—Reported back (H. Rept. 224), 3666.—Debated and passed House, 3957, 3958.—Referred to Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 4059.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 252), amended, and passed Senate, 6483.—House concurs in Senate amendments, 6736.—Examined and signed, 6924, 6955.—Presented to the President, 7015.—Becomes a law without President's approval [Public, No. 67], 7970.

H. R. 7973—To raise revenue by taxing certain articles of food held in cold storage.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Ways and Means, 3359.

H. R. 7974—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Mount Airy, N. C.
Mr. Stedman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3359.

H. R. 7975—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Greensboro, N. C.
Mr. Stedman; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3359.

H. R. 7976—To amend section 151 of the tariff act of Oct. 3, 1913, in respect to the tariff on snap fasteners.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Ways and Means, 3359.

H. R. 7977—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Sullivan, Ind.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3359.

H. R. 7978—To provide that the United States shall encourage and aid the States in making provisions for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons, and for their placement in remunerative employment.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Education, 3359.

H. R. 7979—To define the status of and to remove the restrictions from certain members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Indian Affairs, 3359.

H. R. 7980—To provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Kennett, Mo.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3359.

H. R. 7981—Validating locations of deposits of gold or iron ore heretofore made in good faith under the placer-mining laws of the United States.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Mines and Mining, 3359.

H. R. 7982—To regulate commerce among the States in live stock, meats, and other products derived from live stock or the slaughtering of live stock, or in commodities other than live stock, and to regulate transportation, storage, and marketing facilities thereof, and for other purposes.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3359.

H. R. 7983—To amend an act approved June 8, 1906, entitled "An act to amend section 1 of an act entitled 'An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia,' approved Feb. 28, 1901."
Mr. Mapes; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3359.

H. R. 7984—Authorizing the Secretary of War to place upon the Gettysburg National Park, at Gettysburg, Pa., 10 German cannons or fieldpieces with carriages, with suitable number of shells.
Mr. Brooks of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 3359.

H. R. 7985—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Harper.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3359.

H. R. 7986—Granting a pension to Cynthia A. Miller.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3359.

H. R. 7987—Granting an increase of pension to Haywood W. Weathington.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3359.

H. R. 7988—Granting an increase of pension to Inez Plum.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3359.

H. R. 7989—To correct the military record of William C. Wilson.
Mr. Brumbaugh; Committee on Military Affairs, 3359.

H. R. 7990—Granting a pension to George A. De Voe.
Mr. Brumbaugh; Committee on Pensions, 3359.

H. R. 7991—Granting a pension to Sarah McCallister.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3359.

H. R. 7992—For the relief of the estate of Thomas F. McGee.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on Claims, 3359.

H. R. 7993—Granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Pearce.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3359.

H. R. 7994—Authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to redeem and pay to Nathan Rosenblum the value of certain revenue stamps destroyed.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Claims, 3359.

H. R. 7995—Granting an increase of pension to James Wardwell Newton.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3359.

H. R. 7996—Granting an increase of pension to John Felzen.
Mr. Kleczka; Committee on Pensions, 3359.

H. R. 7997—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Roberts.
Mr. Kleczka; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3359.

H. R. 7998—Granting an increase of pension to Hyram Colwell.
Mr. Kleczka; Committee on Pensions, 3359.

H. R. 7999—Granting an increase of pension to John Swift.
Mr. Kleczka; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3360.

H. R. 8000—Granting a pension to Julius Jensen.
Mr. Kleczka; Committee on Pensions, 3360.

H. R. 8001—Granting a pension to Albert Beiro.
Mr. Kleczka; Committee on Pensions, 3360.

H. R. 8002—Granting a pension to Adolph S. Szydlowski.
Mr. Kleczka; Committee on Pensions, 3360.

H. R. 8003—For the relief of the heirs of Oscar Chrysler.
Mr. Kleczka; Committee on Claims, 3360.

H. R. 8004—Granting a pension to Ellen Kennon.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3360.

H. R. 8005—To reimburse Lieut. Col. E. D. Kremers, Medical Corps, United States Army, for rent of quarters at Honolulu, Hawaii.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Claims, 3360.

H. R. 8006—For the relief of Ellen B. Monahan.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 3360.

H. R. 8007—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Rayhill.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3360.

H. R. 8008—Granting an increase of pension to Frances T. Denton.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Pensions, 3360.

H. R. 8009—Granting a pension to Nancy A. E. Shanklin.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3360.

H. R. 8010—Granting an increase of pension to Leo V. Burchett.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 3360.

H. R. 8011—Granting an increase of pension to Anderson B. Curtis.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 3360.

H. R. 8012—Granting an increase of pension to S. Dailey.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3360.

H. R. 8013—Granting an increase of pension to Sibba Miller.
Mr. Romjue; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3360.

H. R. 8014—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob R. Warner.
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3360.

H. R. 8015—For relief of the Sanitary Co. of America.
Mr. Watson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Claims, 3360.

H. R. 8016—Granting a pension to David Akridge.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 3360.

H. R. 8017—Granting a pension to James K. Vance.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 3360.

H. R. 8018—Granting a pension to Permelia Reeves.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3360.

H. R. 8019—Granting an increase of pension to Lawson F. Myers.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3360.

H. R. 8020—Granting an increase of pension to Minard Wood.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Pensions, 3360.—Referred to House Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7044.

H. R. 8021—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Poole.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3360.

H. R. 8022—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Platteville, Grant County, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Monahan of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3386.

H. R. 8023—Prohibiting the exportation of sugar from the United States and providing penalties for violation thereof.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3386.

H. R. 8024—To provide for the erection of a public building at Barbourville, in the State of Kentucky.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3386.

H. R. 8025—To provide for a public building at Fresno, Calif.
Mr. Barbour; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3386.

H. R. 8026—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate a captured cannon or field gun to the town of Dawson, Pa., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Military Affairs, 3386.

H. R. 8027—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate captured German cannon or field gun to the town of Republic, Fayette County, Pa., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Military Affairs, 3386.

H. R. 8028—To reserve as parts of the Oregon, Siuslaw, and Crater National Forests in Oregon certain lands that were revested in the United States pursuant to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Oregon & California Railroad Co. v. the United States.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Public Lands, 3386.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 425), 7654.

H. R. 8029—To provide for aeroplane mail service between New York City, N. Y., and San Francisco, Calif.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 3386.

H. R. 8030—To authorize the Secretary of Commerce to establish a fish-cultural station in New York State.
Mr. Ward; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 3386.

H. R. 8031—To provide for a public building at Des Plaines, Ill.
Mr. Juul; Committee on Appropriations, 3386.

H. R. 8032—To provide for the erection of memorials and the entombment of bodies in the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, in Arlington National Cemetery, Va.
Mr. Gould; Committee on the Library, 3386.—Reported back (H. Rept. 344), 6231.

H. R. 8033—To amend the act approved Dec. 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3386.

H. R. 8034—For the erection of a Federal building at Fairfield, Iowa.
Mr. Kennedy of Iowa; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3386.

H. R. 8035—To provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
Mr. Kennedy of Iowa; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3386.

H. R. 8036—Making an appropriation for the improvement of Dry Straits, Alaska.
Mr. Grigsby; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 3386.

H. R. 8037—Making an appropriation for a public building at Fairbanks, Alaska.
Mr. Grigsby; Committee on Appropriations, 3386.

H. R. 8038—To amend section 4 of the act approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act, extending its provisions to Porto Rico.
Mr. Davila; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3386.

H. R. 8039—To accept the cession by the State of California of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks, and for other purposes.
Mr. Elston; Committee on the Public Lands, 3386.

H. R. 8040—Granting a pension to Mary Conter.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Pensions, 3386.

H. R. 8041—For the relief of the Flathead Nation of Indians.
Mr. Evans of Montana: Committee on Indian Affairs, 3386.

H. R. 8042—Granting a pension to Willis Vidito.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3387.

H. R. 8043—For the relief of Mrs. W. P. Miller.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Claims, 3387.

H. R. 8044—Granting a pension to Samuel L. Lilly.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3387.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5756.

H. R. 8045—For the relief of Charles T. Jackson.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 3387.

H. R. 8046—Granting an increase of pension to William O'Bryan.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 3387.

H. R. 8047—To correct the military record of John Coss.
Mr. Longworth; Committee on Military Affairs, 3387.

H. R. 8048—Granting an increase of pension to Mathew A. Hogan.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3387.

H. R. 8049—Granting an increase of pension to James T. Best.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3387.

H. R. 8050—Granting a pension to William Thomson.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3387.

H. R. 8051—Granting a pension to William Samuel Steward.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Pensions, 3387.

H. R. 8052—Granting an increase of pension to John D. Lewis.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3387.

H. R. 8053—Granting a pension to Buster Davis.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 3387.

H. R. 8054—Granting an increase of pension to Ellie J. Hays.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 3387.

H. R. 8055—Granting an increase of pension to Catherine Varner.
Mr. Romjue; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3387.

H. R. 8056—To correct the military record of Jacob F. Webb.
Mr. Romjue; Committee on Military Affairs, 3387.

H. R. 8057—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Coy Bell.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Pensions, 3387.

H. R. 8058—Granting an increase of pension to James D. Miller.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3387.

H. R. 8059—Granting a pension to Ellen Myers.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3387.

H. R. 8060—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Ovid, N. Y., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Military Affairs, 3462.

H. R. 8061—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Cedarville, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Military Affairs, 3462.

H. R. 8062—To extend the permit privilege to include first-class mail.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 3462.

H. R. 8063—To punish violation of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution by American citizens in certain foreign countries.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3462.

H. R. 8064—Authorzing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hornell, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Military Affairs, 3462.

H. R. 8065—Governing rate of pay and allowances of retired enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Military Affairs, 3462.

H. R. 8066—Authorizing an examination and survey of the harbor of Ponce, P. R.
Mr. Davila; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 3462.

H. R. 8067—To establish standard weights and measures for the District of Columbia; to define the duties of the Superintendent of Weights, Measures, and Markets of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3462.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 317), 5352.

H. R. 8068—To provide for universal military, naval, and vocational training and for mobilization of the manhood of the Nation in a national emergency.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 3462.

H. R. 8069—Amending section 13 of an act entitled "An act to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States; to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion, and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereto; and to promote saefty at sea."
Mr. Rowe; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 3463.

H. R. 8070—To repeal an act entitled "An act to confer on the President power to prescribe charter rates and freight rates and to requisition vessels, and for other purposes."
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 3463.

H. R. 8071—Prohibiting the intermarriage of the Negro and Caucasian races in the District of Columbia, and the residence in the District of Columbia of members of those races so intermarrying outside the boundaries of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, and providing penalties for the violation of this act.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3463.

H. R. 8072—Prohibiting the enlistment of any member of the Negro race in the military or naval services of the United States of America, and directing the discharge of all members of the Negro race now serving in any branch of the military or naval service of the United States.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Military Affairs, 3463.

H. R. 8073—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of New Boston, N. H., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Military Affairs, 3463.

H. R. 8074—To amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved Sept. 2, 1914, as amended by the act approved Oct. 6, 1917.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3463.

H. R. 8075—To provide for a public building at Flint, Mich.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3463.

H. R. 8076—Authorizing the county of Montgomery, Tenn., to construct a bridge across the Cumberland River within 7 miles of Clarksville, Tenn.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6463.—Reported back (H. Rept. 228), 3807.—Debated and passed House, 3963.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 4059.—Reported back (S. Rept. 154) and passed Senate, 4088.—Examined and signed, 4228, 4231.—Presented to the President, 4323.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 42], 5208.

H. R. 8077—To amend section 234 of the revenue act of 1918.
Mr. Morin; Committee on Ways and Means, 3463.

H. R. 8078—To regulate the importation of coal-tar products, to promote the establishment of the manufacture thereof in the United States, and, as incident thereto, to amend the act of Sept. 8, 1916, entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes."
Mr. Longworth; Committee on Ways and Means, 3463.—Reported back (H. Rept. 209), 3547.—Debated, 3530–3533, 5727–5741, 5800, 5802–5807, 5815, 5918–5933, 9047.—Amended and passed House, 6009–6013.—Referred to Senate Committee on Finance, 6071.

H. R. 8079—For the erection of a building at Jackson, Ohio.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3463.

H. R. 8080—To encourage the building of homes by providing for exemption from taxation of the income of mortgages on real estate.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Ways and Means, 3463.

H. R. 8081—Authorizing the Secretary of War to make donation of a condemned "baby tank," with its guns, to the city of St. Louis, Mich.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Military Affairs, 3463.

H. R. 8082—For the construction of a road in the Bad River Indian Reservation.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Indian Affairs, 3463.

H. R. 8083—Granting a pension to Patrick Fitch.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 3463.

H. R. 8084—Granting to certain claimants the preferential right to purchase certain alleged public lands in the State of Arkansas, and for other purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on the Public Lands, 3463.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 346), 6311.

H. R. 8085—For the relief of the Moran Towing & Transportation Co.
Mr. Clearly; Committee on Claims, 3463.

H. R. 8086—Granting a pension to Bronislawa Wypiewski.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Pensions, 3463.

H. R. 8087—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel Brummett.
Mr. Dickinson of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3463.

H. R. 8088—Granting an increase of pension to W. W. Green.
Mr. Dickinson of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3463.

H. R. 8089—For the relief of Ellen Cashin, Mary Cavanaugh, and James Moylan.
Mr. Eagan; Committee on Claims, 3463.

H. R. 8090—Granting a pension to Isabella Parsons.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3463.

H. R. 8091—Granting an increase of pension to W. E. Tucker.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3463.

H. R. 8092—For the relief of James H. Tucker.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 3463.

H. R. 8093—Granting a pension to Abraham M. Reams.
Mr. Gandy; Committee on Pensions, 3463.

H. R. 8094—Granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Redman.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3463.

H. R. 8095—Granting a pension to Louis R. Click.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3463.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 8544.

H. R. 8096—Granting an increase of pension to Harry W. Crull.
Mr. Johnston of New York; Committee on Pensions, 3463.

H. R. 8097—Granting a pension to Simon P. Parrish.
Mr. King; Committee on Pensions, 3463.

H. R. 8098—Granting a pension to Frederick S. Chamberlain.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3463.

H. R. 8099—For the relief of the heir at law of A. Beemer.
Mr. MacCrate; Committee on Claims, 3463.

H. R. 8100—Granting a pension to Alice McDowell.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3463.

H. R. 8101—Granting an increase of pension to Miriam A. Gregory.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3463.

H. R. 8102—Granting an increase of pension to William P. Robbe.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3463.

H. R. 8103—Granting an increase of pension to Ambrose W. Kearsing.
Mr. Radcliffe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3463.

H. R. 8104—Granting a pension to Robert Crawford.
Mr. Radcliffe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3463.

H. R. 8105—Granting a pension to Thomas J. Rose.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3463.

H. R. 8106—Granting an increase of pension to Charles N. Bacon.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3463.

H. R. 8107—Granting a pension to Isaac Hawley.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3463.

H. R. 8108—Granting a pension to Alida A. Marshall.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3463.

H. R. 8109—Granting a pension to William R. Phillips.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 3463.

H. R. 8110—Granting an increase of pension to Silas W. Norris.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3463.

H. R. 8111—For the relief of Stephen J. Crotty.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Military Affairs, 3463.

H. R. 8112—Directing all common carriers of passengers operating in the District of Columbia to furnish separate vehicles or cars or compartments for the transportation of members of the Caucasian and Negro races, and for other purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3547.

H. R. 8113—Authorizing and directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to set apart certain sections, streets, blocks, or parts of blocks of the District of Columbia in which shall reside members of the Negro race only, and other sections, streets, blocks, or parts of blocks in which members of the Negro race shall not reside, and for other purposes.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3547.

H. R. 8114—Governing rate of pay and allowances of retired enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Military Affairs, 3547.

H. R. 8115—To provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the distribution of necessaries, preventing the sale thereof at excessive prices, punishing conspiracies relating thereto, and otherwise regulating the distribution and sale thereof, and to create a National Trade Commission.
Mr. Huddleston; Committee on the Judiciary, 3547.

H. R. 8116—To prohibit mail being carried by aeroplane when marked "Not by aeroplane."
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 3047.

H. R. 8117—For the construction of a bridge across the Susquehanna River at Falls, Wyoming County, Pa.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3547.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 229), 3866.—Amended and passed House, 3962, 3963.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 4059.—Reported back (S. Rept. 155) and passed Senate, 4088.—Examined and signed, 4228, 4231.—Presented to the President, 4323.—Approved by the President [Public, No. 43], 5208.

H. R. 8118—To amend sections 5208 and 5209 of the Revised Statutes.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3547.

H. R. 8119—Increasing the limit of cost for a Federal building at Andalusia, Ala.
Mr. Dent; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3547.

H. R. 8120—To authorize the President to requisition food, fuel, and other necessaries, and to sell the same at reasonable prices, and for other purposes.
Mr. James; Committee on Appropriations, 3547.

H. R. 8121—To enlarge and extend the post-office building in Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. Kleczka; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3547.

H. R. 8122—Granting pensions to certain soldiers who served in the Indian wars and their widows.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Pensions, 3547.

H. R. 8123—To amend paragraph (a), section 628, of the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Ways and Means, 3547.

H. R. 8124—To increase the cost of the public building at Cordova, Alaska.
Mr. Grigsby; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3547.

H. R. 8125—To increase the cost of the public building at Juneau, Alaska.
Mr. Grigsby; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3547.

H. R. 8126—To amend section 1001 of the act entitled "An act to provide revenue, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Ways and Means, 3547.

H. R. 8127—Providing for condemnation of excess food supplies held in storage and sale of same to the public at reasonable prices.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Agriculture, 3547.

H. R. 8128—Granting an increase of pension to Eduard L. Schauck.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3547.

H. R. 8129—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Walker.
Mr. Bland of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 3547.

H. R. 8130—Granting a pension to Roger I. Wershing.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 3547.

H. R. 8131—Granting an increase of pension to Ellen M. Brennan.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Pensions, 3547.

H. R. 8132—For the relief of J. B. Slater.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Claims, 3547.

H. R. 8133—For the relief of Leonore M. Sorsby.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3547.

H. R. 8134—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel T. Pate.
Mr. Kincheloe; Committee on Pensions, 3547.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4085.

H. R. 8135—Granting a pension to John Kerns.
Mr. Kleczka; Committee on Pensions, 3547.

H. R. 8136—Granting a pension to Albert Schaffer.
Mr. Kleczka; Committee on Pensions, 3547.

H. R. 8137—Granting an increase of pension to Edward R. Buckley.
Mr. Kleczka; Committee on Pensions, 3547.

H. R. 8138—Granting a pension to Wallis Bailey.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 3547.

H. R. 8139—Granting a pension to Anna L. Yaple.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3547.

H. R. 8140—Granting a pension to Georgia Rodman Hough.
Mr. Monahan of Wisconsin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3547.

H. R. 8141—To provide for the payment to Alice E. Wells, formerly Alice E. Davis, only heir at law of John C. Davis, deceased, of the amount stated in the findings of the Court of Claims in Congressional case No. 9264.
Mr. Moore of Virginia; Committee on Claims, 3547.—Reference changed to Committee on War Claims, 3881.

H. R. 8142—For the relief of Anna Blumenthal.
Mr. Nichols of Michigan; Committee on Claims, 3547.

H. R. 8143—Granting an increase of pension to George Henry.
Mr. Parker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3547.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 4229.

H. R. 8144—Granting a pension to Wesley Reed.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3548.

H. R. 8145—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred O. Bragg.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3548.

H. R. 8146—Granting a pension to Sarah E. McVay.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3548.

H. R. 8147—Granting an increase of pension to Charlotte Wolfe.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3548.

H. R. 8148—Granting an increase of pension to Hadley S. Horth.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3548.

H. R. 8149—Granting a pension to Anna E. Hudson.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3548.

H. R. 8150—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel P. Myers.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 3548.

H. R. 8151—For the relief of Emma Beaudry.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Claims, 3548.

H. R. 8152—For the relief of the parents of Jeanette Smith.
Mr. Upshaw; Committee on Claims, 3548.

H. R. 8153—For the relief of the widow of Walter D. McDonald.
Mr. Upshaw; Committee on Claims, 3548.

H. R. 8154—Granting a pension to Thomas A. Long.
Mr. Upshaw; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3548.

H. R. 8155—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Davis.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3548.

H. R. 8156—Granting a pension to Mary L. Ford.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3548.

H. R. 8157—Authorizing the acquisition by the United States of private interests in railroads and transportation properties, and for payment of just compensation therefor, and providing the means for determining such compensation; creating a corporation for public service, with authority to operate the properties so acquired, and authorizing a lease to such corporation of such properties when so acquired, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3586.

H. R. 8158—To amend the war-risk insurance act.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3587.

H. R. 8159—To amend the act of Congress approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act.
Mr. McLaughlin of Nebraska; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3587.

H. R. 8160—Establishing the liability of hotel proprietors and innkeepers in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3587.

H. R. 8161—To amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1915 and for prior years, and for other purposes."
Mr. Vestal; Committee on the Public Lands, 3587.

H. R. 8162—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Draper, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8163—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Couderay, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8164—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Mason, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8165—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Houghton, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8166—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Grand View, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8167—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Sweden, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8168—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Drummond, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8169—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Cable, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8170—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Seeley, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8171—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Phipps, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8172—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Stinnett, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8173—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Reserve, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8174—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Edgewater, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8175—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Birchwood, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8176—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Sarona, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8177—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Berg Park, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8178—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Hawthorne, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8179—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Radisson, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8180—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of High Bridge, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8181—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Mellen, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8182—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Morse, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8183—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Glidden, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8184—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Butternut, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8185—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Solon Springs, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8186—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Gordon, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8187—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Wascott, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8188—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Minong, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8189—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Lampson, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8190—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Trego, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8191—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Clayton, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8192—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Winter, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8193—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Van Buskirk, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8194—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Carson, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8195—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Mercer, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8196—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of McNaughton, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8197—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Conover, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8198—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Clearwater Lake, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8199—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Three Lakes, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8200—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Pelican Lake, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8201—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Woodruff, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8202—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Minocqua, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8203—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Welling, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8204—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Pine River, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8205—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Osceola, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8206—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Clear Lake, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8207—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Stone Lake, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8208—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Exeland, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8209—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Murry, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8210—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Crane, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8211—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Jerome, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8212—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Conrath, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3587.

H. R. 8213—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Sheldon, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8214—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Kaiser, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8215—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Kennedy, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8216—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Hobson, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8217—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Roosevelt, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8218—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Woodboro, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8219—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Brantwood, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8220—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Prentice, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8221—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Pennington, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8222—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Catawba, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8223—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Kennan, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8224—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Hawkins, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8225—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Ingram, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8226—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Glen Flora, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8227—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Bruce, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8228—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Weyerhauser, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8229—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Turtle Lake, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8230—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Joel, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8231—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Amery, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8232—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Deronda, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8233—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Dwight, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8234—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Nye, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8235—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Foxboro, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8236—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Yellow Lake, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8237—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Webster, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8238—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Siren, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8239—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Lewis, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8240—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Frederic, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8241—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Luck, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8242—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Milltown, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8243—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Centuria, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8244—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of St. Croix Falls, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8245—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Dresser Junction, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8246—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Westboro, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8247—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Chelsea, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8248—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Whittlesey, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8249—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Stetsonville, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8250—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Donald, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8251—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Gillman, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8252—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Stanberry, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8253—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Spring Brook, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8254—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Washburn, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8255—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hayward, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8256—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Medford, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8257—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Fifield, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8258—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Coolidge, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8259—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Worcester, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8260—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Ogema, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8261—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a farm-produce exchange, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sumners of Texas; Committee on Agriculture, 3588.

H. R. 8262—Relative to the pay of regimental sergeant majors, battalion sergeant majors, and first sergeants, and for other purposes.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Military Affairs, 3588.

H. R. 8263—To amend an act entitled "An act to create the municipal court of the District of Columbia," approved Feb. 17, 1909 (Public No. 232).
Mr. Morgan; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3588.

H. R. 8264—For the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Clarksville, Ark.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3588.

H. R. 8265—For the relief of soldiers, sailors, and marines.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Claims, 3588.

H. R. 8266—To amend section 3221 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended by section 6 of the act of Mar. 1, 1871.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Ways and Means, 3588.

H. R. 8267—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Sample.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3589.

H. R. 8268—Granting a pension to Paul Galbreath.
Mr. Bland of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3589.

H. R. 8269—Granting a pension to Samuel Bowen, alias Samuel Deen.
Mr. Brumbaugh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3589.

H. R. 8270—Granting a pension to Anton Casper.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Pensions, 3589.

H. R. 8271—Authorizing the President of the United States to restore Lieut. Commander J. A. B. Sinclair to the Medical Corps of the United States Navy.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3589.

H. R. 8272—To restore Harry Graham, captain of Infantry, to his former position on lineal list of captains of Infantry.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Military Affairs, 3589.—Reported back (H. Rept. 397), 7299.—Debated and passed House, 7506, 7507.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 7543.—Reported back (S. Rept. 278), 7640.—Passed Senate, 7640.—Examined and signed, 7662, 7719.—Presented to the President, 8181.—Vetoed by President (H. Doc. 291), 7992.

H. R. 8273—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Drummond.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3589.

H. R. 8274—Granting a pension to Mary Watson Smith Maher.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Pensions, 3589.

H. R. 8275—For the relief of John F. Malley.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Claims, 3589.

H. R. 8276.—Granting a pension to Homer P. Arnold.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Pensions, 3589.

H. R. 8277—Granting a pension to William S. Beachum.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3589.

H. R. 8278—Granting a pension to Nancy Bennett.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3589.

H. R. 8279—Granting an increase of pension to McHenry Smith.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3589.

H. R. 8280—Granting a pension to John McGee.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3589.

H. R. 8281—Granting a pension to George W. Studabaker.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3589.

H. R. 8282—Granting a pension to William C. Phillips.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 3589.

H. R. 8283—Granting an increase of pension to Jonathan M. Pyle.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3589.

H. R. 8284—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Hayden.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3589.

H. R. 8285—Granting an increase of pension to George V. Deacon.
Mr. Haskell; Committee on Pensions, 3589.

H. R. 8286—Granting a pension to Mary A. Sims.
Mr. Schall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3589.

H. R. 8287—To reorganize and increase the efficiency of the United States Army, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 3665.

H. R. 8288—To amend and modify the war-risk insurance act.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3665.

H. R. 8289—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate a German captured cannon or fieldpiece to the village of Round Lake, N. Y.
Mr. Parker; Committee on Military Affairs, 3665.

H. R. 8290—To provide for awarding decorations, devices, or insignia to the next of kin of deceased persons who would have been entitled to receive the same, and making it unlawful for any one other than the person authorized to do so to wear such decoration, device, or insignia.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 3665.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 442), 7910.

H. R. 8291—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Monongahela, county of Washington, State of Pennsylvania, one cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Military Affairs, 3665.

H. R. 8292—To authorize the commissioning of Maj. Robert W. Barr.
Mr. Bland of Missouri; Committee on Military Affairs, 3665.

H. R. 8293—Granting an increase of pension to George D. Durnell.
Mr. Bland of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3665.

H. R. 8294—Granting a pension to Nannie Martin.
Mr. Bland of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3665.

H. R. 8295—Granting an increase of pension to Noel M. Pursley.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 3665.

H. R. 8296—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Givens.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3665.

H. R. 8297—Granting an increase of pension to Alonzo A. Kester.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3665.

H. R. 8298—To correct the military record of Alonzo W. Livingston.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Military Affairs, 3665.

H. R. 8299—Granting a pension to Isabella Martin.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3665.

H. R. 8300—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel R. Dick.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3665.

H. R. 8301—Granting a pension to Christina R. Urquhart.
Mr. James; Committee on Pensions, 3665.

H. R. 8302—Granting an increase of pension to Christine Markert.
Mr. James; Committee on Pensions, 3665.

H. R. 8303—Granting a pension to E. Dora Cutler.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 3665.

H. R. 8304—Granting a pension to Lillie B. Dieterich.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Pensions, 3665.

H. R. 8305—Granting a pension to Otis Henry Cook.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3665.

H. R. 8306—Granting a pension to Benjamin L. Greer.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3665.

H. R. 8307—Granting an increase of pension to William Edwards.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 3665.

H. R. 8308—Providing for an exchange of lands between the Swan Land & Cattle Co. and the United States.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on the Public Lands, 3665.—Reported back (H. Rept. 251), 4229.

H. R. 8309—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Shull.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on Pensions, 3665.

H. R. 8310—Granting a pension to Joseph R. Owens.
Mr. Small; Committee on Pensions, 3665.

H. R. 8311—For the relief of Joseph Nowland.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Military Affairs, 3665.

H. R. 8312—Granting an increase of pension to Albert Ullman.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3665.

H. R. 8313—To authorize the issuing to doctors of medicine licensed to practice in any one State, United States license permitting practice in any State of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3666.

H. R. 8314—To provide for the training of officers of the Army in aeronautic engineering and the issue of equipment and materials therefor.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 3666.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 385), 6986.—Debated, 7702–7708.—Passed House, 7718.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 7721.

H. R. 8315—Requiring all persons transacting business to obtain a license and to prevent profiteering.
Mr. Siegel; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3666.

H. R. 8316—To authorize the transportation of civilians across the Atlantic Ocean upon Army transports under such rules and regulations and at such rates as the Secretary of War may prescribe.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 3666.

H. R. 8317—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Piele.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3666.

H. R. 8318—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Bainter.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3666.

H. R. 8319—Granting a pension to Gideon C. Lewis.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3666.

H. R. 8320—For the relief of James L. Cardwell.
Mr. French; Committee on Claims, 3666.

H. R. 8321—Granting a pension to John F. Mulhall.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Pensions, 3666.

H. R. 8322—Granting an increase of pension to Arthur Hall.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3666.

H. R. 8323—Granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Edens.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3666.

H. R. 8324—Granting additional pay to the enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.
Mr. Bell; Committee on Ways and Means, 3701.

H. R. 8325—To authorize a report upon the necessity for the construction of a road across the Fort Apache and San Carlos Indian Reservation, Ariz.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Indian Affairs, 3701.

H. R. 8326—To authorize a report upon the necessity for the construction of a road across the Papago Indian Reservation, Ariz.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Indian Affairs, 3701.

H. R. 8327—Granting an increase of pension to Capt. John T. Morgan.
Mr. Bell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3701.

H. R. 8328—Granting an increase of pension to Brittin Vanness.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3701.

H. R. 8329—For the relief of Lillian Munz.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Claims, 3701.

H. R. 8330—Granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Detrick.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3701.

H. R. 8331—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Robinson.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Pensions, 3701.

H. R. 8332—Granting a pension to Lester D. Parkton.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Pensions, 3701.

H. R. 8333—Granting a pension to Rufus B. Tucker.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3702.

H. R. 8334—Granting a pension to Clarisa Bell.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3702.

H. R. 8335—To provide legal-tender money without interest for public improvements, market roads, needs, and employment of discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, unemployed, and other citizens of the United States.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3731.

H. R. 8336—To provide American documents for the steamers Port Saunders and Hawk.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 3731.

H. R. 8337—To supply deficiency in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1919, and for other purposes.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Appropriations, 3731.

H. R. 8338—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate one German cannon or fieldpiece to each of the following cities in Alaska: Juneau, Ketchikan, Cordova, Seward, Valdez, Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Nome.
Mr. Grigsby; Committee on Military Affairs, 3731.

H. R. 8339—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate a captured German cannon or field gun to the town of Masontown, Fayette County, Pa.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Military Affairs, 3731.

H. R. 8340—For the erection of a public building at Greenville, Muhlenberg County, Ky.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3731.

H. R. 8341—To provide for the retirement of enlisted men of the Regular Army who have accepted commissions in the Army of the United States for service during the present emergency.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Military Affairs, 3731.

H. R. 8342—To promote agriculture by preventing the adulteration and misbranding of commercial feeds, and for other purposes.
Mr. Haugen; Committee on Agriculture, 3731.

H. R. 8343—Granting an increase of pension to Solomon Hoagland.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3731.

H. R. 8344—Granting an increase of pension to Ephraim L. Schank.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3731.

H. R. 8345—Granting a pension to Emma E. Briles.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3731.

H. R. 8346—Granting a pension to Helen Larsen.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Pensions, 3731.

H. R. 8347—Granting an increase of pension to Lee Toms.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Pensions, 3731.

H. R. 8348—Granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Donehower.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3731.

H. R. 8349—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah Prim.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3731.

H. R. 8350—Granting an increase of pension to William P. Dugan.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3731.

H. R. 8351—Granting a pension to Morris E. Leighty.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Pensions, 3731.

H. R. 8352—For the relief of David Steers, alias William Johnson, alias John Hartman.
Mr. Garland; Committee on Military Affairs, 3731.

H. R. 8353—Granting an increase of pension to Lucian Lindsey.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Pensions, 3732.

H. R. 8354—Granting an increase of pension to James C. Goldthorp.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3732.

H. R. 8355—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Cecil.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3732.

H. R. 8356—Granting a pension to Catherine Millington.
Mr. Parker; Committee on Pensions, 3732.

H. R. 8357—For the relief of Andrew M. Dunlop.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Claims, 3732.

H. R. 8358—Granting a pension to Gilson D. Moore.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 3732.

H. R. 8359—Granting a pension to Alonzo L. Housel.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 3732.

H. R. 8360—For the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Henry H. Sibley, deceased.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Claims, 3732.

H. R. 8361—Granting a pension to Samuel C. Braden.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3732.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 4140.

H. R. 8362—To amend and revise the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Printing, 3745.—Reported back (H. Rept. 227), 3807.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 3841, 3865.—Referred to Senate Committee on Printing, 3892.—Debated, 3852–3853.

H. R. 8363—Making appropriation to continue repair and construction work at navy yards.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Appropriations, 3745.

H. R. 8364—For the purchase of site and erection of building for the use and accommodation of the post office at St. Paul, Minn.
Mr. Keller; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3745.

H. R. 8365—To amend section 300 of the war-risk insurance act, being Article III thereof, so as to include all persons who were members of the Military or Naval Establishments on and after Apr. 6, 1917.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3745.

H. R. 8366—Granting a pension to Christopher Howder.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3745.

H. R. 8367—Granting a pension to James Stone.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 3745.

H. R. 8368—Granting a pension to William C. Shaffer.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Pensions, 3745.

H. R. 8369—For the relief of Frank Pulaski.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3745.

H. R. 8370—Granting an increase of pension to Aldrich S. Luther.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3745.

H. R. 8371—To restore pension to Leandra Montoya de Pfeiffer.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3745.

H. R. 8372—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac J. Green.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3746.

H. R. 8373—Granting a pension to Thomas A. Puyear.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 3746.

H. R. 8374—To amend section 4 of the act approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act, extending its provisions to the Territory of Hawaii.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on Banking and Currency, 3807.

H. R. 8375—To authorize advances to the reclamation fund and for the issue and disposal of certificates of indebtedness in reimbursement therefor.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Ways and Means, 3807.

H. R. 8376—To provide increased compensation for postal employees.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, 3807.—Reference changed to Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 3869.

H. R. 8377—For the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Mount Union, Pa.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3807.

H. R. 8378—To reduce the cost of living and to control the production, supply, and distribution of food products, wearing apparel, and fuel, and for other purposes.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Agriculture, 3807.—Reference changed to Committee on the Judiciary, 4523.

H. R. 8379—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Bolivar, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece, with accompaniments.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 3807.

H. R. 8380—To provide for the preparation, printing, and distribution of selected photographs of the war of 1917–1919.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 3807.

H. R. 8381—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Mifflin, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the public-school grounds, in the city of Lewistown, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3807.

H. R. 8382—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Fulton, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in a public place in the city of Hustontown, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3807.

H. R. 8383—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Huntingdon, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the public park in the city of Mount Union, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3807.

H. R. 8384—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Franklin, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed, in a public place in the city of Mont Alto, one German cannon or fieldpiece with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3807.

H. R. 8385—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Franklin, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the public square in the city of Waynesboro, one German cannon or fieldpiece with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3807.

H. R. 8386—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Juniata, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the Court House Park in the city of Mifflintown, one German connon or fieldpiece with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3807.

H. R. 8387—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Perry, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the public square in the city of Millerstown, one German cannon or fieldpiece with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3807.

H. R. 8388—Authorzing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Juniata, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the public square in the city of East Waterford, one German cannon or fieldpiece with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3807.

H. R. 8389—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Snyder, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the public square in the city of Selinsgrove, one German cannon or fieldpiece with carriage an dsuitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3807.

H. R. 8390—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Huntingdon, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the public square in the city of Huntingdon, one German cannon or fieldpiece with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3807.

H. R. 8391—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Franklin, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the public square in the city of Mercersburg, one German cannon or fieldpiece with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3807.

H. R. 8392—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Perry, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the public square in the city of New Bloomfield, one German cannon or fieldpiece with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3807.

H. R. 8393—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Perry, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the public square in the city of Liverpool, one German cannon or fieldpiece with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3808.

H. R. 8394—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Snyder, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the public square in the city of Middleburg, one German cannon or fieldpiece with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3808.

H. R. 8395—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Union, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the public square in the city of Lewisburg, one German cannon or fieldpiece with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3808.

H. R. 8396—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Union, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the public square of the city of Mifflinburg, one German cannon or fieldpiece with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3808.

H. R. 8397—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Juniata, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the public square in the city of Port Royal, one German cannon or fieldpiece with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3808.

H. R. 8398—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Franklin, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the public square in the city of Chambersburg, one German cannon or fieldpiece with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3808.

H. R. 8399—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Fulton, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the public square in the city of McConnellsburg, one German cannon or fieldpiece with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3808.

H. R. 8400—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Perry, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the public square in the city of Duncannon, one German cannon or fieldpiece with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3808.

H. R. 8401—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Mifflin, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the public square in the city of Yeagertown, one German cannon on fieldpiece, with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3808.

H. R. 8402—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Mifflin, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the public square in the city of Milroy, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3808.

H. R. 8403—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Perry, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the public square in the city of Newport, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3808.

H. R. 8404—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Mifflin, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the public square in the city of McVeytown, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 3808.

H. R. 8405—Granting an increase of pension to Josiah Swick.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3808.

H. R. 8406—Granting a pension to Sarah A. Trauger.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3808.

H. R. 8407—Granting an increase of pension to Capt. John T. Morgan.
Mr. Bell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3808.

H. R. 8408—Granting a pension to Frederick J. Young.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3808.

H. R. 8409—Granting a pension to William W. Shortridge.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 3808.

H. R. 8410—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Laramore.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3808.

H. R. 8411—Granting a pension to Albert F. Knight.
Mr. Kennedy of Iowa; Committee on Pensions, 3808.

H. R. 8412—Granting a pension to Thomas H. Coxe.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Pension, 3808.

H. R. 8413—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Parker.
Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 3808.

H. R. 8414—Granting an increase of pension to Watson F. Bisbee.
Mr. Nichols of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3808.

H. R. 8415—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Wallace.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3808.

H. R. 8416—Granting an increase of pension to Frank M. Grapes.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3808.

H. R. 8417—Granting an increase of pension to Melvin Frazure.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Pensions, 3808.

H. R. 8418—Granting a pension to Mary Frame.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3808.

H. R. 8419—Granting a pension to James F. Connell.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3808.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5887.

H. R. 8420—Granting a pension to Eliza A. Sprague.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3808.

H. R. 8421—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Worthington, Iowa, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Military Affairs, 3866.

H. R. 8422—Providing for the recording of mortgages on vessels and notation thereof on certificates of registry or enrollment and license; creating jurisdiction in the district courts of the United States for foreclosure of such mortgages, and providing procedure in connection therewith; also providing for maritime liens upon vessels for necessaries, etc., and their enforcement, and subordinating the same to the liens of mortgages; repealing all conflicting acts; and for other purposes.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 3866.

H. R. 8423—Providing additional compensation to certain employees of the Post Office Department for overtime service.
Mr. Keller; Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, 3866.—Reference changed to Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 4119.

H. R. 8424—For increased compensation to postal employees during the current fiscal year.
Mr. Keller; Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, 3866.—Reference changed to Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 4119.—Debated, 9003, 9008, 9018, 9019, 9020, 9021.

H. R. 8425—Granting additional pay to the enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.
Mr. Kincheloe; Committee on Ways and Means, 3867.

H. R. 8426—Granting an increase of pension to Ephraim L. Schanck.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3867.

H. R. 8427—Granting a pension to Mary E. Frederick.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Pensions, 3867.

H. R. 8428—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Fiscus.
Mr. Darrow; Committee on Pensions, 3867.

H. R. 8429—Granting a pension to Julia A. Loyd.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3867.

H. R. 8430—Granting an increase of pension to Johnson Hatfield.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3867.

H. R. 8431—Granting a pension to Norris B. Wilkinson.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Pensions, 3867.

H. R. 8432—Granting a pension to Louisa E. Prickett.
Mr. King; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3867.

H. R. 8433—Granting a pension to Odelon Valcour.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3867.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 6581.

H. R. 8434—Granting an increase of pension to Jay Smith.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3867.

H. R. 8435—Granting a pension to Emma Call.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3867.

H. R. 8436—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Graham.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3867.

H. R. 8437—Granting a pension to Crittenden Kirkpatrick.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3867.

H. R. 8438—Granting a pension to Mary Loftin Wildey.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Pensions, 3867.

H. R. 8439—Authorizing the exchange of lands within the Routt National Forest, in the State of Colorado, and for other purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 3881.

H. R. 8440—To restore to the public domain certain lands heretofore reserved for a bird reservation in Siskiyou and Modoc Counties, Calif., and Klamath County, Oreg., and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 3881.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 402), 7351.

H. R. 8441—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make investigations, through the Bureau of Mines, of oil shale, to determine the practicability of its utilization as a commercial product.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Mines and Mining, 3881.

H. R. 8442—To provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Camden, Ala.
Mr. Dent; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3881.

H. R. 8443—To provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Luverne, Ala.
Mr. Dent; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3881.

H. R. 8444—To provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Brewton, Ala.
Mr. Dent; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3881.

H. R. 8445—To provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Evergreen, Ala.
Mr. Dent; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3881.

H. R. 8446—To provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Bay Minette, Ala.
Mr. Dent; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3881.

H. R. 8447—Permitting certain persons to purchase supplies from the commissary stores of the Army and Navy.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 3881.

H. R. 8448—For the construction of a public building at Orange, Va.
Mr. Moore of Virginia; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 3881.

H. R. 8449—Granting an increase of pension to William C. Wilson.
Mr. Brumbaugh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3882.

H. R. 8450—Granting a pension to Annie J. Page.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 3882.

H. R. 8451—Granting an increase of pension to Charles J. McCarthy.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Pensions, 3882.

H. R. 8452—Granting an increase of pension to William J. Opie.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3882.

H. R. 8453—Granting an increase of pension to Susan M. Drake.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3882.

H. R. 8454—Granting an increase of pension to John B. Gamblin.
Mr. Greene of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3882.

H. R. 8455—Granting an increase of pension to Miley Polly.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3882.

H. R. 8456—Granting an increase of pension to William P. Gilbert.
Mr. Little; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3882.

H. R. 8457—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel C. Whitwam.
Mr. Little; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3882.

H. R. 8458—Granting a pension to Jennie C. Rathbun.
Mr. Little; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3882.

H. R. 8459—Granting a pension to Margaret A. Stobie.
Mr. Little; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3882.

H. R. 8460—Granting a pension to Alice Yarnell.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3882.

H. R. 8461—Granting a pension to Louisa C. Southerland.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Pensions, 3882.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5668.

H. R. 8462—Granting a pension to John G. Broughton.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 3882.

H. R. 8463—Granting a pension to Mattie Centers.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 3882.

H. R. 8464—For the relief of Jacob F. Webb.
Mr. Romjue; Committee on Military Affairs, 3882.

H. R. 8465—For the relief of James Bookhammer.
Mr. Rose; Committee on Claims, 3882.

H. R. 8466—Granting an increase of pension to William R. Zook.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3882.

H. R. 8467—Granting a pension to Mary C. Donley.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3882.

H. R. 8468—For the relief of Otis C. Mooney.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3882.—Reference changed to Committee on Military Affairs, 4006.

H. R. 8469—Granting a pension to Alexander Shaw.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3882.

H. R. 8470—Granting a pension to Atala F. Allen.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3882.

H. R. 8471—Granting an increase of pension to Hatch Chamberlin.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3882.

H. R. 8472—To control and conserve for irrigation, power, and other purposes the flood and flow waters of that portion of the Colorado River lying below the junction of the Grande and Green Rivers in Utah and above the Laguna Dam, situated in the Colorado River between the States of Arizona and California, and for other purposes.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Ways and Means, 3881.

H. R. 8473—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Tonkawa, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Military Affairs, 3881.

H. R. 8474—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Pond Creek, State of Oklahoma, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Military Affairs, 3881.

H. R. 8475—Authorizing the reconstruction of the buildings and the replacement of the equipment at Baker Lake, Wash., fish hatchery of the Bureau of Fisheries.
Mr. Hadley; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 3916.

H. R. 8476—Granting a pension to Ruth Maxwell.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3917.

H. R. 8477—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Rumford, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Military Affairs, 3976.

H. R. 8478—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Camden, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Military Affairs, 3976.

H. R. 8479—To establish a division for the investigation of mentally handicapped children in the schools.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Appropriations, 3976.

H. R. 8480—To dissolve and distribute the assets of the Colored Union Benevolent Association and settle its affairs.
Mr. Siegel; Committee on the Judiciary, 3976.

H. R. 8481—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate a captured cannon or field gun to the town of South Connellsville, Fayette County, Pa., for decorative purposes.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Military Affairs, 3976.

H. R. 8482—To imprison persons guilty of profiteering in foodstuffs and other necessaries of life.
Mr. Foster; Committee on the Judiciary, 3976.

H. R. 8483—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Hughesville, Pa., one captured German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Military Affairs, 3976.

H. R. 8484—Granting to certain members of the military or naval service in the war with the Central European Powers additional pay.
Mr. Pou; Committee on Military Affairs, 3976.

H. R. 8485—To encourage the reclamation of certain arid lands, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 3976.

H. R. 8486—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and shells, to the city of Webb City, Mo.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Military Affairs, 3976.

H. R. 8487—Establishing rules for the interstate transportation of dead human bodies within the United States and the Territories and possessions thereof.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3976.

H. R. 8488—Prescribing prohibition of burials of the human dead at sea, and providing for proper care and disposal of same.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3976.

H. R. 8489—To amend the act to provide for the national defense, approved June 3, 1916.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Military Affairs, 3976.

H. R. 8490—Amending the act of June 3, 1916, entitled the national defense act, adding section 15½ thereto, and for other purposes.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Military Affairs, 3976.

H. R. 8491—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Fort Fairfield, Me., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Military Affairs, 3976.

H. R. 8492—Permitting certain employees of the Government to purchase supplies from the commissary stores of the Army and Navy.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3976.

H. R. 8493—To repeal sections 800, 906, and 1001, subsection 5, of the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 14, 1919.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Ways and Means, 3976.

H. R. 8494—To prevent profiteering in food, fuel, and wearing apparel in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr Mapes; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3976.

H. R. 8495—For the relief of occupants of certain premises within the naval station at Pensacola, Fla.
Mr. Smithwick; Committee on Claims, 3976.

H. R. 8496—Granting pensions and increase of pension to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War, to certain widows and former widows, and certain helpless and dependent children of such soldiers and sailors, and to certain Army nurses.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3976.

H. R. 8497—To reduce night work in post offices.
Mr. O'Connor; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 3976.

H. R. 8498—Authorizing a military merit badge and additional pay based thereon.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 3976.

H. R. 8499—To authorize the Secretary of War to produce for sale and to sell duplicate negatives and prints of motion pictures and prints, lantern slides, and enlargements of still pictures in the possession and control of the War Department.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 3976.

H. R. 8500—Granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Haycock.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8501—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac Hawk.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8502—Granting an increase of pension to Leonard Tressel.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8503—Granting an increase of pension to Arthur Orwig.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8504—Granting an increase of pension to James King.
Mr. Barkley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8505—Granting an increase of pension to Herbert S. Coheley.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8506—Granting a pension to Mina Rechtold.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8507—Granting a pension to Mathilda M. Martin.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8508—Granting an increase of pension to Patrick Whalen.
Mr. Fess: Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8509—Granting a pension to Alice Harvey.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8510—Granting a pension to John Beahen.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8511—For the relief of the estate of Fritz Contzen.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Claims, 3977.

H. R. 8512—Granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Boyce.
Mr. Hill, Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8513—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Birnley.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8514—Granting a pension to Lillie May Fifield.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8515—Granting an increase of pension to William Newell.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8516—Granting an increase of pension to Andrew Pea.
Mr. King; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8517—Granting a pension to Albert Yoder.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8518—Granting an increase of pension to Jennie Turner.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8519—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Sullivan.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8520—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John J. Waterkeyn.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Military Affairs, 3977.

H. R. 8521—Granting a permanent disability allowance to Capt. Wallace M. Coulson.
Mr. Ogden; Committee on Military Affairs, 3977.

H. R. 8522—Granting a pension to Amanda C. Osborn.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8523—Granting an increase of pension to Baker A. Bannon.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8524—Granting a pension to Alice Benham.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8525—For the relief of First Lieut. Frank J. Simmons, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.
Mr. Rowan; Committee on War Claims, 3977.

H. R. 8526—Granting a pension to Fannie Gilbert.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8527—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay war-risk insurance to the foster parents of William Arthur Henry Dempsey.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3977.

H. R. 8528—Granting an increase of pension to John J. Jeffries.
Mr. Tillman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8529—Granting an increase of pension to Jerome A. Butts.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8530—Granting a pension to Nancy C. Henderson.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8531—Granting an increase of pension to James H. Hodges.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8532—Granting a pension to Edna May Williamson.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 3977.

H. R. 8533—For the erection of a Federal building at Waupun, Wis.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4006.

H. R. 8534—Permitting all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to purchase supplies from the commissary stores of the Army and Navy.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 4006.

H. R. 8535—To provide for the redistribution of general taxes and special assessments due and payable on real estate in the District of Columbia in cases of subdivision or sales of land therein.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4006.

H. R. 8536—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, as substitute for certain bills referred to that committee (H. Rept. 240), 4006.—Amended and passed House, 4179–4182.—Referred to Senate Committee on Pensions, 4242.

H. R. 8537—To provide increased compensation for postal employees.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 4006.

H. R. 8538—To amend sections 4874 and 4875 of the Revised Statutes to provide a compensation for superintendents of national cemeteries.
Mr. Newton of Missouri; Committee on Military Affairs, 4006.

H. R. 8539—Establishing a marketing system for the purpose of facilitating the distribution of farm products and the promoting of the economic distribution and sale of the same.
Mr. Jones of Texas; Committee on Agriculture, 4006.

H. R. 8540—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to create an antidepreciation fund with which to purchase at par certain war loan or Liberty loan or Victory loan bonds that may be offered for sale below par and to prohibit bond brokers, stock-exchange brokers, or bankers from buying or offering to buy, or from selling or offering to sell said war loan or Liberty loan or Victory loan bonds at less than par, making such action a *felony and providing* punishment therefor.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on the Judiciary, 4006.

H. R. 8541—Relating to compensation and war-risk insurance for members of the Philippine Scouts under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of a Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department," approved Sept. 2, 1914, as amended.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 4006.

H. R. 8542—Providing for a site and public building for a post office at Daytona, Volusia County, Fla.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4006.

H. R. 8543—Providing for a site and public building for a post office at Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County, Fla.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4006.

H. R. 8544—Providing for a site and public building for a post office at West Palm Beach, Palm Beach County, Fla.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4006.

H. R. 8545—To provide for the disposition of abandoned lighthouse and life-saving stations.
Mr. Sears; Committee on the Public Lands, 4006.

H. R. 8546—To amend section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the control of the floods of the Mississippi River and of the Sacramento River, Calif., and for other purposes," approved Mar. 1, 1917.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Flood Control, 4006.

H. R. 8547—To punish thefts of motor vehicles, and for other purposes.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on the Judiciary, 4006.

H. R. 8548—Granting a pension to Clarance E. West.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4006.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 4817.

H. R. 8549—Granting an increase of pension to Aaron Ready.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 8550—For the appointment of Lieut. R. Gordon Williams to the permanent Supply Corps of the Navy.
Mr. Coady; Committee on Naval Affairs, 4006.

H. R. 8551—For the relief of Edward McDevitt.
Mr. Costello; Committee on Claims, 4006.

H. R. 8552—Granting a pension to Mary Jane Graham.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 8553—Granting a pension to Mary M. Hancock.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 8554—Granting an increase of pension to John B. Jeffery.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 8555—Granting a pension to Mary E. Harding.
Mr. Little; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 8556—Granting an increase of pension to William Speckhardt.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 8557—Granting an increase of pension to Hattie A. Grant.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 8558—For the relief of Archibald Nurss.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Military Affairs, 4006.

H. R. 8559—Granting a pension to William Kelly.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 8560—For the relief of Lena Schmieder.
Mr. Newton of Missouri; Committee on Claims, 4006.

H. R. 8561—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph F. Stove.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 8562—Granting a pension to William McKim.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 8563—Granting a pension to Michael W. Hurley.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 8564—Granting an increase of pension to John R. Roe.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 8565—Granting a pension to George Zederbaum.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 8566—For the relief of William L. Wiles.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Military Affairs, 4006.

H. R. 8567—For the relief of the heirs of Paul Noyes.
Mr. Tilson; Committee on War Claims, 4006.

H. R. 8568.—Granting an increase of pension to Cyrus T. Reed.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4006.

H. R. 8569—Granting a pension to Jacob Hicks.
Mr. Webb; Committee on Pensions, 4007.

H. R. 8570—Granting a pension to Dow Edwards.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4007.

H. R. 8571—Granting a pension to Leroy Dunn.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Pensions, 4007.

H. R. 8572—To provide for the protection of the citizens of the United States by the temporary suspension of immigration; for the deportation of additional classes of aliens; for the admission by passport of certain aliens; for the admission of certain aliens on the signing of a preliminary admission statement; for the registration of aliens hereafter admitted; to further regulate the residence of aliens in the United States; and for other purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 4085.

H. R. 8573—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Milford, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Military Affairs, 4085.

H. R. 8574—To amend section 231 of the act of Feb. 24, 1919, entitled "An act to provide revenue, and for other purposes."
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Ways and Means, 4085.

H. R. 8575—To provide that in the construction and application of the pension laws a soldier, sailor, or marine shall be considered in sound condition when examined, accepted, and enrolled for service.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 4085.

H. R. 8576—To incorporate the Veterans of Foreign Wars.
Mr. Crago; Committee on the Judiciary, 4085.

H. R. 8577—To amend an act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provisions for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 4085.

H. R. 8578—To amend section 11 of act No. 314, approved Mar. 1, 1919, entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes."
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Printing, 4085.

H. R. 8579—Providing for the erection of a monument at Cowpens battle ground, Cherokee County, S. C., commemorative of Gen. Daniel Morgan and those who participated in the Battle of Cowpens on the 17th day of January, 1781.
Mr. Stevenson; Committee on the Library, 4085.

H. R. 8580—To authorize the reservation of lands needed for the protection of municipal water supply.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on the Public Lands, 4085.

H. R. 8581—For the reduction of postage on first-class mail matter.
Mr. Madden; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 4085.

H. R. 8582—For the erection of a Federal building at Kissimmee, Osceola County, Fla.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4085.

H. R. 8583—For the erection of a Federal building at St. Augustine, St. John County, Fla.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4085.

H. R. 8584—For the erection of a Federal building at Key West, Monroe County, Fla.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4085.

H. R. 8585—To amend paragraph (a), section 628, of the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Newton of Missouri; Committee on Ways and Means, 4085.

H. R. 8586—To amend sections 3, 8, 10, 12, 20, and 21 of the act approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal Farm Loan Act.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Banking and Currency, 4085.

H. R. 8587—To restore to the colors and granting amnesty to soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to certain other persons, and for other purposes.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Military Affairs, 4085.

H. R. 8588—For the relief of A. M. Simons.
Mr. Barbour; Committee on War Claims, 4085.

H. R. 8589—Granting a pension to Margaret A. Davis.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4085.

H. R. 8590—Granting a pension to Charles Way.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4085.

H. R. 8591—Granting a pension to William Buckwheat, jr.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4085.

H. R. 8592—Granting a pension to Charlotte I. Mallory.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 4085.

H. R. 8593—Granting an increase of pension to Anna Duplanta.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4085.

H. R. 8594—Granting a pension to Susan Hixson.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4085.

H. R. 8595—Granting an increase of pension to James F. M. Thompson.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4085.

H. R. 8596—Granting an increase of pension to Etta F. Pickens.
Mr. Goodall; Committee on Pensions, 4085.

H. R. 8597—Granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Lake.
Mr. Good; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4085.

H. R. 8598—Restoring to Amy E. Hall her homestead rights and providing that, on any homestead entry made by her, she shall be given credit for all compliance with the law on her original homestead entry and for all payments made on same.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Public Lands, 4085.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 347), 6311.

H. R. 8599—Authorizing the President to appoint former Sergt. Alvin Cullom York a second lieutenant in the Regular Army and place his name on the retired list.
Mr. Hull of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 4085.

H. R. 8600—To authorize the appointment of John McClintock a major of Cavalry in the United States Army.
Mr. Husted; Committee on Military Affairs, 4085.

H. R. 8601—Granting an increase of pension to Watson Goodrich.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4085.

H. R. 8602—Granting a pension to Benjamin F. Lamkin.
Mr. Romjue; Committee on Pensions, 4085.

H. R. 8603—Granting an increase of pension to David Huffman.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4085.

H. R. 8604—For the relief of the heirs of Francis Griffing, deceased.
Mr. Sanders of Louisiana; Committee on War Claims, 4085.

H. R. 8605—For the relief of Richard A. Schwab.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Claims, 4085.

H. R. 8606—Granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Livezey.
Mr. Watson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4085.

H. R. 8607—Granting a pension to Lucretia A. Crum.
Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4085.

H. R. 8608—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel E. Rumsey.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4086.

H. R. 8609—Granting a pension to Marguerite B. Fitzgerald.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 4086.

H. R. 8610—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Easthampton, Hampshire County, State of Massachusetts, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Military Affairs, 4140.

H. R. 8611—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Chicopee, Hampden County, Mass., three German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Military Affairs, 4140.

H. R. 8612—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Enfield, Hampshire County, Mass., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Military Affairs, 4140.

H. R. 8613—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Perry, Okla.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4140.

H. R. 8614—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Alva, Okla.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4140.

H. R. 8615—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Newkirk, Okla.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4140.

H. R. 8616—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Cherokee, Okla.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4140.

H. R. 8617—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Ponca City, Okla.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4140.

H. R. 8618—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Cherokee, Okla.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4140.

H. R. 8619—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Fairview, Okla.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4140.

H. R. 8620—To restore to the colors and granting amnesty to soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to certain other persons; to grant additional pay to officers, enlisted men, and others who served in the armed forces of the United States in the war with Germany, and for other purposes.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Military Affairs, 4140.

H. R. 8621—For the improvement of the Federal post-office building at Geneva, N. Y.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4140.

H. R. 8622—For the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Sanford, Me.
Mr. Goodall; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4140.

H. R. 8623—For the relief of the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Indian Affairs, 4140.

H. R. 8624—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved Aug. 10, 1917.
Mr. Haugen, from Committee on Agriculture (H. Rept. 247), 4140.—Debated, 4183–4228, 8996.—Amended and passed House, 4228.—Referred to Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 4242.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 162), 4401.—Debated, 5157–5168, 5225–5232, 5236, 5294–5303.—Amended and passed Senate, 5304.—House disagrees with Senate amendment and appoints conferees, 5723–5725.—Senate conferees appointed, 5693–5694.—Conference report made in Senate, 6257–6260.—Debated and agreed to, 6317–6326.—Conference report made in House (H. Rept. 349), 6311, 6367–6371.—House insists on its disagreement and asks for further conference, 6367–6382.—Senate further insists on its amendments and agrees to conference, 6430.—Second conference appointed, 6382, 6430.—Second conference report made in House and agreed to (H. Rept. 369), 6654, 6750–6760.—Second conference report made in Senate, 6672–6674.—Debated and agreed to in House, 6750–6760.—Debated and agreed to in Senate, 6721–6727.—Examined and signed, 7232, 7233.—Presented to the President, 7273.—Approved [Public, No. 63], 7970.

H. R. 8625—Amending the shipping act, approved Sept. 7, 1916, and authorizing the sale, charter, lease, and operation of merchant vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Rowe; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 4140.

H. R. 8626—To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent deception with respect to cold-storage foods, to regulate the storage and the shipment of cold-storage foods in interstate commerce, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Agriculture, 4140.

H. R. 8627—Fixing the compensation of certain officials of the Customs Service.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Ways and Means, 4140.

H. R. 8628—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph S. Marquis.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4140.

H. R. 8629—Granting a pension to William H. Troxell.
Mr. Crago; Committee on Pensions, 4140.

H. R. 8630—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel R. Garman.
Mr. Cole; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4140.

H. R. 8631—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. O'Harra.
Mr. Cole; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4140.

H. R. 8632—Granting a pension to Christiana Hoffman.
Mr. Costello; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4140.

H. R. 8633—Granting an increase of pension to Roscoe Schutt.
Mr. Flood; Committee on Pensions, 4140.

H. R. 8634—Granting a pension to Alice May Lewis.
Mr. Goodall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4140.

H. R. 8635—Granting a pension to Susie Pyle.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4140.

H. R. 8636—Granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Kingsley.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Pensions, 4140.

H. R. 8637—Granting a pension to Henry S. Palmer.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4140.

H. R. 8638—To utilize certain unexpended balances for the purchase of certain real estate for the Signal Service of the Army, and for the maintenance and operation thereof.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 4229.

H. R. 8639—Granting a pension to Harry L. Vining.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Pensions, 4141.

H. R. 8640—Granting a pension to Wesley O. Dodge.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4141.

H. R. 8641—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Shufelt.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4141.

H. R. 8642—Granting a pension to William H. Gross.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Pensions, 4141.

H. R. 8643—Granting a pension to Rachel J. Harlan.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4141.

H. R. 8644—Granting a pension to Fritz Hintermeyer.
Mr. Newton of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 4141.

H. R. 8645—For the relief of Lawrence Bendich and Anthony Vezich.
Mr. O'Connor; Committee on Claims, 4141.—Reported back (H. Rept. 313), 5333.

H. R. 8646—Granting a pension to Emma J. McCumsey.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4141.

H. R. 8647—For the relief of the owners of the American schooner William H. Sumner.
Mr. Rowe; Committee on Claims, 4141.—Reported back (H. Rept. 448), 8112.

H. R. 8648—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Conley.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4141.

H. R. 8649—Granting a pension to Hannah M. Chalmers.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4141.

H. R. 8650—Granting a pension to F. W. Gerding.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4141.

H. R. 8651—Granting a pension to Thomas E. Nichols.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4141.

H. R. 8652—Granting a pension to Guss Hughes.
Mr. Webb; Committee on Pensions, 4141.

H. R. 8653—Granting a pension to Laura M. Leach.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4141.

H. R. 8654—Granting a pension to Ellen A. Cain.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4141.

H. R. 8655—To authorize the President, when Maj. Gen. Crowder retires, to place him on the retired list of the Army as a lieutenant general.
Mr. Madden; Committee on Military Affairs, 4229.

H. R. 8656—To enlarge the powers of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia relative to the public health.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4229.

H. R. 8657—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the American Legion of Woodruff County, Ark.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Military Affairs, 4229.

H. R. 8658—For the repeal of a certain joint resolution passed by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.
Mr. Woods of Virginia; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4229.

H. R. 8659—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Perry, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in a public place in the village of Loysville, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 4229.

H. R. 8660—To provide funds for the care and maintenance of the graves on foreign soil of members of the military forces of the United States.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 4229.

H. R. 8661—To authorize the Kingsdale Lumber Corporation to construct a bridge across Lumber River, near the town of Lumberton, N. C.
Mr. Godwin of North Carolina; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4229.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 311), 5333.

H. R. 8662—To amend an act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provisions for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916.
Mr. Lehlbach; Committee on Military Affairs, 4229.

H. R. 8663—Granting an increase of pension to James C. Baker.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4230.

H. R. 8664—Granting an increase of pension to Frances M. Venable.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4230.

H. R. 8665—Granting an increase of pension to Edgar G. Abbott.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4230.

H. R. 8666—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Knox.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4230.

H. R. 8667—Granting a pension to May Jennings Bunn.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Pensions, 4230.

H. R. 8668—Granting a pension to John H. Hollingworth.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4230.

H. R. 8669—Granting a pension to L. E. Grogan.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4230.

H. R. 8670—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Leedom.
Mr. Cole; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4230.

H. R. 8671—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Eversole.
Mr. Cole; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4230.

H. R. 8672—Granting a pension to Mary E. Tussing.
Mr. Cole; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4230.

H. R. 8673—Granting a pension to Barbara Bippus.
Mr. Cole; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4230.

H. R. 8674—Granting a pension to Mary E. Feenan.
Mr. Cole; Committee on Pensions, 4230.

H. R. 8675—For the relief of Harter H. Halderman.
Mr. Cole; Committee on Claims, 4230.

H. R. 8676—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hess.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4230.

H. R. 8677—Granting a pension to Clara B. Plessner.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4230.

H. R. 8678—Granting a pension to Robert B. Smith.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 4230.

H. R. 8679—To amend and correct the military record of Alvah B. Doble.
Mr. Goodall; Committee on Military Affairs, 4230.

H. R. 8680—To amend and correct the military record of Thomas Decker.
Mr. Goodall; Committee on Military Affairs, 4230.

H. R. 8681—Granting an increase of pension to Elden B. Maddocks.
Mr. Hersey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4230.

H. R. 8682—Granting an increase of pension to William C. Cowman.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4230.

H. R. 8683—For the relief of Maude Browne Matkins, formerly Maude Browne.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 4230.

H. R. 8684—Granting a pension to John E. Crum.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 4230.

H. R. 8685—Granting a pension to John J. Robinson.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 4230.

H. R. 8686—For the relief of William C. Chandler.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4230.

H. R. 8687—Granting an increase of pension to Everill J. Hill.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4230.

H. R. 8688—Granting an increase of pension to David M. Hammond.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4230.

H. R. 8689—To define who are vagrants in the District of Columbia and to prescribe punishment for vagrancy.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4324.

H. R. 8690—For the relief of certain homestead entrymen.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 4324.

H. R. 8691—To encourage bank deposits by nonresident foreign corporations and nonresident alien individuals.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Banking and Currency, 4324.

H. R. 8692—Authorizing the exchange of lands within the Montezuma National Forest in Colorado.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 4324.

H. R. 8693—Authorizing the exchange of lands within the San Juan National Forest in Colorado.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 4324.

H. R. 8694—To provide for an examination and survey of the southern and eastern branches of the Elizabeth River, Va., with a view to increasing the width and depth of the channels of said branches of the said Elizabeth River.
Mr. Holland; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 4324.

H. R. 8695—Permitting suits against the United States for damages caused by vessels owned or operated by the United States or by corporations controlled by it.
Mr. Holland; Committee on the Judiciary, 4324.

H. R. 8696—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by condemnation or otherwise, such additional land in the city of Norfolk, Va., as may be necessary for the enlargement of the post-office building in said city, to cause said building to be enlarged, and making an appropriation therefor.
Mr. Holland; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4324.

H. R. 8697—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Mullett.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4324.

H. R. 8698—Granting an increase of pension to William M. Shannon.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4324.

H. R. 8699—Granting an increase of pension to George N. Tompkins.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4324.

H. R. 8700—Granting a pension to Bridget Reynolds.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Pensions, 4324.

H. R. 8701—Granting a pension to Sarah A. Kramer.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4324.

H. R. 8702—Granting an increase of pension to Cynthia M. Bowles.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4324.

H. R. 8703—Granting a pension to Joseph Ford.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4324.

H. R. 8704—Granting a pension to Margaret E. Hinchman.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4324.

H. R. 8705—Granting a pension to Lizzie McCarthy.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4324.

H. R. 8706—Granting a pension to Charles E. Hodges.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Pensions, 4324.

H. R. 8707—Granting an increase of pension to David W. Bachelder.
Mr. Major; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4324.

H. R. 8708—Granting an increase of pension to Albert B. Watrous.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4324.

H. R. 8709—For the reinstatement of Douglas Waldron Graham in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Naval Affairs, 4324.

H. R. 8710—Granting an increase of pension to Martin Link.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4324.

H. R. 8711—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Henderson.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4324.

H. R. 8712—Granting an increase of pension to Henrietta Davis.
Mr. Rouse; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4324.

H. R. 8713—Granting a pension to Donald E. Leslie.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Pensions, 4324.

H. R. 8714—Granting an increase of pension to James W. Henderson.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4324.

H. R. 8715—Granting a pension to James G. Whalin.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 4324.

H. R. 8716—Granting a pension to Mary E. Wayland.
Mr. Tilson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4324.

H. R. 8717—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Morand.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4324.

H. R. 8718—Granting a pension to Harriet C. Davison.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4324.

H. R. 8719—Providing for the payment to legal heirs of deceased honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines the $60 bonus due at date of death of the soldiers, sailors, or marines.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Military Affairs, 4324.

H. R. 8720—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Brookline, nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be erected at the community flagpole, at intersection of Chelton and Queensboro Avenues, on Brookline Boulevard.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4398.

H. R. 8721—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Homestead, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be erected in Frick Park.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4398.

H. R. 8722—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be erected on the triangle piece of ground on Sherwood Avenue next to Honor Roll.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4398.

H. R. 8723—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Bridgeville, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be erected on public-school grounds.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4398.

H. R. 8724—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Rosslyn Farms, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece for erection in public park.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4398.

H. R. 8725—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Coal Valley, Jefferson Township, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be erected next to Honor Roll.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4398.

H. R. 8726—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Mt. Oliver, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, for erection beside Honor Roll.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4398.

H. R. 8727—Authorizing th Secretary of War to donate and deliver to the city hall, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be displayed in said building.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4398.

H. R. 8728—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed next to honor roll and monument.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4398.

H. R. 8729—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Upper St. Clair Township, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4398.

H. R. 8730—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens of said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4398.

H. R. 8731—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Union Township, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4398.

H. R. 8732—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4398.

H. R. 8733—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Stowe Township, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens of said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4398.

H. R. 8734—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Westwood, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4398.

H. R. 8735—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4398.

H. R. 8736—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Clairton, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4398.

H. R. 8737—Authorizing the Secretary of State to donate to the borough of Carrick, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8738—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Heidelberg, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8739—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Dormont, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8740—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Dravosburg, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8741—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Greentree, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8742—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Hays, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens of said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8743—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Knoxville, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8744—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Munhall, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8745—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of McKees Rocks, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8746—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of North Clairton, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8747—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Oakdale, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8748—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of St. Clair, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8749—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Thornburg, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8750—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to South Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8751—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Kennedy Township, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8752—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Lower St. Clair Township, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8753—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Mifflin Township, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8754—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Moon Township, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8755—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the township of Mount Lebannon, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed beside honor roll.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8756—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Crescent Township, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8757—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Snowden Township, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8758—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Scott Township, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8759—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Robinson Township, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8760—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Neville Township, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8761—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to North Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8762—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Bethel Township, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8763—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Jefferson Township, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8764—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Findley Township, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8765—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Ingram, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8766—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Collier Township, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8767—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Chartiers Township, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8768—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Brentwood, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8769—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Coraopolis, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8770—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Crafton, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8771—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Carnegie, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4399.

H. R. 8772—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Whitaker, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4400.

H. R. 8773—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Wilson, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4400.

H. R. 8774—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of West Homestead, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4400.

H. R. 8775—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Duquesne, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4400.

H. R. 8776—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of West Elizabeth, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4400.

H. R. 8777—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the township of Baldwin, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4400.

H. R. 8778—To amend and modify the war-risk insurance act.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4400.—Reported back (H. Rept. 266), 4438.—Debated, 5081–5109, 5267–5282, 5307–5333, 5336–5351, 9029, 9031, 9033.—Amended and passed House, 5351.—Referred to Senate Committee on Finance, 5484.

H. R. 8779—To provide for the erection of a Federal building at Hays, Kans.
Mr. White of Kansas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4400.

H. R. 8780—To allow the use of bonds for the purchase of war material and other property from the Government.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on Ways and Means, 4400.

H. R. 8781—To donate one Army ambulance or truck to City Hospital of Thomasville, Ga.
Mr. Park; Committee on Military Affairs, 4400.

H. R. 8782—To establish a vehicle registration bureau in the Department of Justice as a central registration bureau of licenses for all motor vehicles or conveyances used for travel by air, land, or water.
Mr. McKinlry; Committee on the Judiciary, 4400.

H. R. 8783—Authorizing the use of radio stations under the control of the Navy Department for commercial purposes, and for other purposes.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 4400.

H. R. 8784—To reimburse the reclamation fund for expenditures on account of levee construction on the Yuma reclamation project, Arizona and California.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 4400.

H. R. 8785—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Finley.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8786—Granting an increase of pension to William McCloud.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8787—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Potter.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8788—Granting an increase of pension to Peter W. Weber.
Mr. Cole; Committee on Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8789—Granting a pension to William H. Dean.
Mr. Cole; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8790—For the relief of Anthony Knox.
Mr. Costello; Committee on Claims, 4400.

H. R. 8791—Granting an increase of pension to Lavina W. Ellis.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8792—Granting a pension to Anna L. Witters.
Mr. Dowell; Committee on Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8793—Granting a pension to Esther F. Aiken.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8794—Granting a pension to Mary C. Davis.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8795—Granting a pension to Ann E. Stephens.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8796—Increasing the pension of Ben Sylvester.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8797—For the relief of Andrew N. Jung, executor of the last will and testament of the estate of Louise Jung, deceased.
Mr. Johnston of New York; Committee on Claims, 4400.

H. R. 8798—Granting a pension to Rebecca Barnett.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8799—Granting a pension to Paul Newton.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8800—Granting an increase of pension to Laurence Vanderbosch.
Mr. McGregor; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8801—To authorize the President to award a medal of honor to Lieut. James Montgomery Bell for conspicuous bravery while serving with Gen. Custer in November, 1868.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Military Affairs, 4400.

H. R. 8802—Granting a pension to Mary E. Applegate.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8803—Granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Jarvis.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8804—Granting an increase of pension to Albert Sanders.
Mr. Rose; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8805—For the relief of George T. Larkin.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Claims, 4400.

H. R. 8806—For the relief of George T. Larkin.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Claims, 4400.

H. R. 8807—Granting an increase of pension to John N. Jackson.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8808—Granting a pension to J. L. Smith.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8809—Granting an increase of pension to Olive G. Hughes.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8810—Granting an increase of pension to Dabner D. Wright.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8811—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Amberg.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4400.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 6013.

H. R. 8812—Granting an increase of pension to James A. H. Markwell.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8813—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac R. Raines.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8814—Granting an increase of pension to Jefferson C. Smith.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8815—Granting a pension to Thomas O. Wiley.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8816—To correct the military record of David Parritt.
Mr. White of Kansas; Committee on Military Affairs, 4400.

H. R. 8817—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Smith.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4400.

H. R. 8818—To amend the war-risk insurance act.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4438.

H. R. 8819—To amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1919.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 4438.

H. R. 8820—To provide members of the military and naval forces with capital for farm settlements.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Banking and Currency, 4438.

H. R. 8821—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Oconomowoc, Wis., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 4438.

H. R. 8822—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Perry, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in a public place in the city of Marysville, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 4438.

H. R. 8823—To promote the efficiency of the permanent Military Establishment, and for other purposes.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Military Affairs, 4438.

H. R. 8824—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis Barrick.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8825—Granting an increase of pension to Elias W. Bowman.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8826—Granting a pension to Louise May.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8827—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Z. Beam.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8828—For the relief of Frank Alger.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Claims, 4439.

H. R. 8829—Granting a pension to Dorothy M. Mohr.
Mr. Dewalt; Committee on Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8830—Granting an increase of pension to Walter L. Jewell.
Mr. Fisher; Committee on Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8831—Granting a pension to Margaret J. Mahan.
Mr. Fisher; Committee on Pensions, 4439.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 8832—Granting a pension to John W. Redington.
Mr. French; Committee on Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8833—Granting a pension to John Speer.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8834—Granting a pension to Caroline Scherrer.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8835—Granting a pension to Andrew Jackson Sutton.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8836—Granting an increase of pension to Philip C. Cooter.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8837—Granting a pension to Arthur Barchman.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8838—Granting an increase of pension to Gilmon A. H. Simmons.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8839—Granting a pension to Green B. Cloud.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8840—Granting a pension to George T. Hubbs.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8841—Granting a pension to Christopher Martin.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8842—Granting a pension to William Bleckwendt.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8843—Granting a pension to James M. Murray.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8844—Granting an increase of pension to Frederick Lampe.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8845—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Bond.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8846—Granting a pension to Charles D. Wood.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8847—Granting a pension to Lucinda J. Henry.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8848—Granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Mauch.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8849—Granting a pension to Pearl C. Holt.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8850—Granting a pension to John P. Compton.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8851—Granting a pension to Henry Thomas.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8852—Granting a pension to Pernecia Boozer.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8853—Granting a pension to Louisa F. Mansfield.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8854—Granting an increase of pension to William F. Brought.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8855—Granting an increase of pension to Cornelia F. Huckins.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8856—Granting a pension to Mary Morgan.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8857—Granting an increase of pension to Richard L. Davis.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8858—Granting a pension to Isabella Holt.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8859—To correct the muster of Cassius C. Roberts.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Military Affairs, 4439.

H. R. 8860—Granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Frizzell.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8861—Granting an increase of pension to Matilda M. Whitaker.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8862—For the relief of Bertrand W. Heim.
Mr. Steele; Committee on Military Affairs, 4439.

H. R. 8863—Granting a pension to Edward E. Wagner.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 4439.

H. R. 8864—To encourage the reclamation of certain arid lands in the State of California, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 4490.

H. R. 8865—To authorize the establishment of a Coast Guard station on the coast of Florida, at or in the vicinity of Coronado Beach.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4490.

H. R. 8866—Concerning suits at law against the District of Columbia for injuries to person and property.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4490.

H. R. 8867—To amend an act approved Feb. 28, 1899, entitled "An act relative to the payment of claims for material and labor furnished for District of Columbia buildings."
Mr. Mapes; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4490.

H. R. 8868—To provide for an examination and survey to be made of Baltimore Harbor, Md., and the channels leading thereto, with a view to providing channels with a navigable depth of 40 feet and of adequate width.
Mr. Coady; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 4490.

H. R. 8869—Providing that preference be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, and their wives and widows, in Government work, and for other purposes.
Mr. Gallivan; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 4490.

H. R. 8870—To amend an act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes.
Mr. Dent; Committee on Military Affairs, 4490.

H. R. 8871—To authorize the Columbia Railway & Navigation Co. to construct a canal connecting the Santee River and the Cooper River, in the State of South Carolina.
Mr. Whaley; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4491.

H. R. 8872—Providing that before any person can become an officer in the Army of the United States he must serve one year as an enlisted man with the pay and equipment of the rank he attains.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Military Affairs, 4491.

H. R. 8873—Providing for the recording of mortgages on vessels and notation thereof on certificates of registry or enrollment and license; creating jurisdiction in the district courts of the United States for foreclosure of such mortgages, and providing procedure in connection therewith; also providing for maritime liens upon vessels for necessaries, etc., and their enforcement, and subordinating the same to the liens of mortgages; repealing all conflicting acts; and for other purposes.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 4491.

H. R. 8874—Granting an increase of pension to Edgar G. Abbott.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4491.

H. R. 8875—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Strong.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4491.

H. R. 8876—Granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Evins.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4491.

H. R. 8877—Granting a pension to James Rimby.
Mr. Coady; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4491.

H. R. 8878—Granting an increase of pension to James E. Nute.
Mr. Goodall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4491.

H. R. 8879—Granting a pension to Oliver Hull.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 4491.

H. R. 8880—Granting a pension to Ferdinand M. Sterrett.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4491.

H. R. 8881—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the First National Bank of New Carlisle, Ind., for the loss of war-savings stamps and thrift stamps.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Claims, 4491.

H. R. 8882—Granting an increase of pension to Azubath Srofe.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4491.

H. R. 8883—Granting an increase of pension to Chloie Bennett.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4491.

H. R. 8884—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Bogardus.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4491.

H. R. 8885—Granting an increase of pension to George Martin.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 4491.

H. R. 8886—Granting an increase of pension to Alpheus Danley.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4491.

H. R. 8887—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Bailey.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4491.

H. R. 8888—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Cramp.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4491.

H. R. 8889—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Crites.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4491.

H. R. 8890—Granting a pension to Alice McDowell.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4491.

H. R. 8891—Granting restoration of pension to Harriet S. Upright.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4491.

H. R. 8892—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Hoff.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Pensions, 4491.

H. R. 8893—Granting a pension to Mollie M. Reck.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4491.

H. R. 8894—Granting a pension to Elsie C. Schumacher.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 4491.

H. R. 8895—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Arnold.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4491.

H. R. 8896—Granting an increase of pension to Alexander Hoagland.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4491.

H. R. 8897—Granting an increase of pension to Georgia Gatewood.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Pensions, 4491.

H. R. 8898—To provide for the taxation of certain incomes in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4546.

H. R. 8899—To amend section 2 of the act approved Sept. 8, 1916, relating to pensions.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 8900—Fixing a time limit within which claims arising under war contracts may be filed in the Court of Claims.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Claims, 4546.

H. R. 8901—To extend the benefits of the pension laws to certain innocent divorced wives of deceased soldiers and sailors who were in the military or naval service of the United States during the Civil War.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 8902—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of East Rockaway, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Military Affairs, 4546.

H. R. 8903—To provide for the entrance into the civil service of veterans of the war with Germany.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 4546.

H. R. 8904—Providing that before any person can become an officer in the Navy or Marine Corps of the United States he must serve one year as an enlisted man with the pay and equipment of the rank he attains.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Naval Affairs, 4546.

H. R. 8905—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Middleton.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 8906—Granting an increase of pension to Ruben Hunt.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 8907—Granting an increase of pension to John J. Williams.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 8908—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Acton.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 8909—To remove the charge of desertion standing against Patrick Fay, alias Owen Carroll.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on Military Affairs, 4546.

H. R. 8910—Granting a pension to Sarah C. Dodge.
Mr. Cole; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 8911—Granting a pension to Carrie F. Titus.
Mr. Dale; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 8912—Granting an increase of pension to Ransom House.
Mr. Freeman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 8913—Granting an increase of pension to James Aitken.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 8914—Granting a pension to Benjamin F. Fawbush.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 8915—Granting a pension to W. W. Cooper.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 8916—Granting an increase of pension to Willis G. Craddock.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 8917—To correct the military record of Edward Burns Hughes.
Mr. King; Committee on Military Affairs, 4546.

H. R. 8918—Granting a pension to Janet Millage.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 8919—Granting an increase of pension to Lewis E. Letner.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 6013.

H. R. 8920—Granting a pension to Margaret W. Mitchell.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4546.

H. R. 8921—For the relief of Lena R. McCauley.
Mr. Mann; Committee on War Claims, 4546.

H. R. 8922—Granting a pension to William I. Allen.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Pensions, 4547.

H. R. 8923—Granting an increase of pension to Lafayette A. Dennett.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Pensions, 4547.

H. R. 8924—Granting an increase of pension to Mary O. Horton.
Mr. Ogden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4547.

H. R. 8925—Granting a pension to George Byrne.
Mr. Ogden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4547.

H. R. 8926—Granting an increase of pension to David R. Fenton.
Mr. Ogden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4547.

H. R. 8927—Granting a pension to Belinda J. Cox.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4547.

H. R. 8928—Granting a pension to Carrie Howell.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4547.

H. R. 8929—Granting an increase of pension to James L. Vallely.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4547.

H. R. 8930—Granting a pension to Ben B. Sell.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 4547.

H. R. 8931—For the relief of Victor Smith.
Mr. Rose; Committee on Military Affairs, 4547.

H. R. 8932—For the relief of Martin L. Cuppels.
Mr. Rose; Committee on Military Affairs, 4547.

H. R. 8933—For the relief of Susan C. Bott.
Mr. Rose; Committee on Military Affairs, 4547.

H. R. 8934—Granting a pension to Martha P. Conklin.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4547.

H. R. 8935—Granting an increase of pension to Fronie Fisher.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 4547.

H. R. 8936—For the relief of William C. Brown.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Military Affairs, 4547.

H. R. 8937—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Smith.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4547.

H. R. 8938—Granting a pension to J. M. Fisher.
Mr. Woods of Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4547.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 6066.

H. R. 8939—To provide for the establishment on the Mississippi River, in the State of Wisconsin, of a fish-cultural and fish-rescue station, to be under the direction of the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce.
Mr. Esch; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 4546.

H. R. 8940—To authorize the Secretary of War to transfer free of charge to the Department of Agriculture and to the Post Office Department certain motor-propelled vehicles and motor equipment.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 4647.

H. R. 8941—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make further survey of the Pecos River and Valley in Texas, from Red Bluff south as far as he may deem necessary to determine the feasibility and cost of an irrigation project thereon.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Appropriations, 4647.

H. R. 8942—To assist in increasing the productive agricultural area of the Pecos Valley, in Texas, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Ways and Means, 4647.

H. R. 8943—To grant a Victory bond bonus to the members of the military and naval forces of the United States who brought about the victory.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Military Affairs, 4647.

H. R. 8944—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Bibb, Ala., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Military Affairs, 4647.

H. R. 8945—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Sumter, Ala., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Military Affairs, 4647.

H. R. 8946—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Greene, Ala., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Military Affairs, 4647.

H. R. 8947—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Perry, Ala., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Military Affairs, 4647.

H. R. 8948—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Tuscaloosa, Ala., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Military Affairs, 4647.

H. R. 8949—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Hale, Ala., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Military Affairs, 4647.

H. R. 8950—To provide American documents for the steamer Christabel
Mr. Overstreet; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 4647.

H. R. 8951—To provide for an examination and survey of Monterey Bay, Calif.
Mr. Hersman; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 4647.

H. R. 8952—To provide for an examination and survey of Santa Barbara Bay, Calif.
Mr. Hersman; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 4647.

H. R. 8953—To authorize the incorporated town of Ketchikan, Alaska, to issue bonds for the construction and equipment of schools therein, and for other purposes.
Mr. Grigsby; Committee on the Territories, 4647.—Reported back (H. Rept. 304), 5212.—Amended and passed House, 7995, 7996.—Referred to Senate Committee on Territories, 8056.

H. R. 8954—To further amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906, and amended by the act approved Mar. 3, 1913.
Mr. Haugen; Committee on Agriculture, 4647.

H. R. 8955—For the erection of a Federal building at Harrodsburg, Ky.
Mr. Swope; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4647.

H. R. 8956—Granting an increase of pension to John Johnson.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4647.

H. R. 8957—Granting an increase of pension to Johnson White.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4647.

H. R. 8958—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Miller.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4647.

H. R. 8959—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Laubach.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4647.

H. R. 8960—Granting a pension to Frank R. Garland.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4647.

H. R. 8961—For the relief of Edward N. Owens and others.
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H. R. 8962—Granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Mathews.
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H. R. 8963—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Dunham.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4647.

H. R. 8964—Granting an increase of pension to Richard A. M. Harner.
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H. R. 8965—Granting a pension to Hattie E. Gilliland.
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H. R. 8967—Granting a pension to Alice H. Bryant.
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H. R. 8968—Granting a pension to Allen W. Brewer.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4648.

H. R. 8969—Granting an increase of pension to Katharine Partridge.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4648.

H. R. 8970—For the relief of Charles E. Reyburn.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Claims, 4648.

H. R. 8971—Granting an increase of pension to Michael Kipler.
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H. R. 8972—Granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Feldman.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4648.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5554.

H. R. 8973—Granting an increase of pension to Lucas Kirchmyer.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4648.

H. R. 8974—Granting an increase of pension to Christian Marxmuller, alias Christopher Miller.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4648.

H. R. 8975—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel G. Kreidler.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4648.

H. R. 8976—To correct the military record of David G. Cormack.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 4648.

H. R. 8977—Granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Blything.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4648.

H. R. 8978—Granting a pension to William R. Drain.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 4648.

H. R. 8979—Granting a pension to J. Foy Riley.
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H. R. 8980—For the relief of Mary Bailey Pratt.
Mr. Small; Committee on Claims, 4648.

H. R. 8981—Granting a pension to Amanda B. Birch.
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H. R. 8982—Granting a pension to Edward J. Oeding.
Mr Summers of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 4648.

H. R. 8983—Granting a pension to Robert S. Peterson.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Pensions, 4648.

H. R. 8984—Granting a pension to Samuel Durham.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Pensions, 4648.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5479.

H. R. 8985—Granting a pension to E. E. Wagner.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 4648.

H. R. 8986—Granting the consent of Congress to the Paris-Hugo Bridge Co. to construct a bridge and approaches thereto across Red River, near Arthur City, Lamar County, Tex.
Mr. Black; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4817.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 320), 5554.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 6532, 6533.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 6583.—Reported back (S. Rept. 258) and passed Senate, 6662.—Examined and signed, 6924, 6955.—Presented to the President, 7015.—Becomes a law without President's approval [Public, No. 68], 7970.

H. R. 8987—To repeal an act entitled "An act to authorize and empower the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation to purchase, lease, requisition, or otherwise acquire, and to sell or otherwise dispose of improved or unimproved land, houses, buildings, and for other purposes," and to provide for the sale of certain property, and for other purposes.
Mr. Layton; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4817.

H. R. 8988—To incorporate the United States Platinum Corporation and to aid in the development of the mineral resources of Alaska, and for other purposes.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on the Public Lands, 4817.

H. R. 8989—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Snyder, State of Pennsylvania, to be placed in the public square in the city of Beaver Springs, one German cannon or fieldpiece, with carriage and suitable number of shells.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Military Affairs, 4817.

H. R. 8990—Providing a four-year course at the United States Military Academy.
Mr. Morin; Committee on Military Affairs, 4817.

H. R. 8991—For the retirement of certain enlisted men who served as temporary officers during the war between the United States and Germany.
Mr. Morin; Committee on Military Affairs, 4817.

H. R. 8992—For the construction of a bridge across the Susquehanna River at Laceyville, Wyoming County, Pa.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4817.—Reported back (H. Rept. 319), 5554.

H. R. 8993—Granting an increase of pension to Martha Garrett.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4817.

H. R. 8994—Granting an increase of pension to Robert B. Griggs.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4817.

H. R. 8995—Granting an increase of pension to Adam Kern.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4817.

H. R. 8996—Granting an increase of pension to George C. Smith.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4817.

H. R. 8997—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Godsey.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4817.

H. R. 8998—Granting an increase of pension to Edmond R. Weaver.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4817.

H. R. 8999—Granting a pension to Pharoah Pack.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 4817.

H. R. 9000—Granting a pension to Alice Williams.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4817.

H. R. 9001—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob Olinger.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4817.

H. R. 9002—Granting a pension to Jessie A. Haynes.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Pensions, 4817.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5479.

H. R. 9003—For the relief of Fred Maglner.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Claims, 4817.

H. R. 9004—Granting a pension to Minnie M. Weeks.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4817.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 6171.

H. R. 9005—For the relief of Earl D. Barkly.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Claims, 4817.

H. R. 9006—Granting a pension to Lydia M. Smith.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4817.

H. R. 9007—For the relief of George Deitz.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Military Affairs, 4817.

H. R. 9008—Granting an increase of pension to James D. Ginger.
Mr. Major; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4817.

H. R. 9009—For the relief of the heir of Daniel Haynes.
Mr. Major; Committee on War Claims, 4817.

H. R. 9010—To carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the city of Glasgow, Mo.
Mr. Major; Committee on War Claims, 4817.

H. R. 9011—To correct the military record of Christopher P. Rhodes.
Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4817.

H. R. 9012—Granting a pension to Fanny Weill.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Pensions, 4817.

H. R. 9013—Granting an increase of pension to Martin Quinn.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Pensions, 4817.

H. R. 9014—For the relief of the estate of George B. Chase, deceased.
Mr. Olney; Committee on Claims, 4817.

H. R. 9015—Granting a pension to Thomas Mattes.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Pensions, 4817.

H. R. 9016—Granting an increase of pension to Lemuel G. Cherry.
Mr. Stedman; Committee on Pensions, 4817.

H. R. 9017—Granting an increase of pension to Helen A. Brown.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4817.

H. R. 9018—Awarding a medal of honor to Albert S. Denning.
Mr. Vare; Committee on Military Affairs, 4817.

H. R. 9019—Granting a pension to Jesse Cunningham.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Pensions, 4817.

H. R. 9020—Granting a pension to Catherine Duncan.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4817.

H. R. 9021—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Langley, S. C., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on Military Affairs, 4883.

H. R. 9022—To amend the war-risk insurance act.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4883.

H. R. 9023—To give effect to certain provisions of the convention for the protection of trade-marks and commercial names, made and signed in the city of Buenos Aires in the Argentine Republic, Aug. 20, 1910, and for other purposes.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Patents, 4883.—Reported back (H. Rept. 411), 7475.

H. R. 9024—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of East McKeesport, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 4883.

H. R. 9025—To amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico," approved May 11, 1912.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4883.

H. R. 9026—To revise and reenact the act entitled "An act to authorize the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co. to rebuild, reconstruct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Tennessee River near Chattanooga, in Hamilton County, in the State of Tennessee," approved Apr. 5, 1916.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4883.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 322), 5582.—Laid on the table (see S. 2910), 5987.

H. R. 9027—To create the Commission on Rural and Urban Home Settlement.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Appropriations, 4883.

H. R. 9028—To authorize the addition of certain lands to the Nezperce National Forest, Idaho.
Mr. French; Committee on the Public Lands, 4883.

H. R. 9029—To amend section 24 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 4883.

H. R. 9030—To regulate demurrers in the Canal Zone.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 4883.

H. R. 9031—To regulate divorces in the Canal Zone.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 4883.

H. R. 9032—To amend and modify the war-risk insurance act.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4883.

H. R. 9033—To recognize and reward officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces who especially distinguished themselves in operations against the enemy.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on Military Affairs, 4883.

H. R. 9034—To release and remove the lien in favor of the United States, and of any officer or official thereof, on any distillery, still, vessel, fixture, and tool contained in any distillery, and the lot or tract of land on which any distillery may be situate, and any building thereon.
Mr. Coady; Committee on Ways and Means, 4883.

H. R. 9035—To increase the limit of cost of the public building to be erected at Fayette, Howard County, Mo.
Mr. Major; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4883.

H. R. 9036—To repeal and annul certain parts of the charter and lease granted and made to the Washington Market Co. by act of Congress entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington Market Co.," approved May 20, 1870.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4883.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 364), 6659.

H. R. 9037—To amend the seventh subdivision of section 4 of the act of June 29, 1906, as amended, relating to naturalization.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 4883.

H. R. 9038—To repeal sections 628, 629; sections 700 to 704, inclusive; sections 800 to 802, inclusive; sections 900 to 907, inclusive; and section 1002 of the revenue act of 1918, and substituting a tax in lieu thereof.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Ways and Means, 4883.

H. R. 9039—To amend sections 3, 8, 10, 12, 20, and 21 of the act approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm-loan act.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Banking and Currency, 4883.

H. R. 9040—Granting a pension to Mary A. Johnson.
Mr. Coady; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4884.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 6066.

H. R. 9041—Granting a pension to William E. Sebastian.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Pensions, 4884.

H. R. 9042—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay certain moneys to the officers and crew of the steamer Hancock or their legal representatives.
Mr. Doremus; Committee on Claims, 4884.

H. R. 9043—Granting a pension to Floyd H. Wilkins.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Pensions, 4884.

H. R. 9044—For the relief of Capt. John Q. A. Brett, United States Army, retired.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Military Affairs, 4884.

H. R. 9045—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Dillon.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Invalid Pension, 4884.

H. R. 9046—For the relief of William Malone.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Claims, 4884.

H. R. 9047—Granting a pension to Rose Ann Price.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 4884.

H. R. 9048—For the relief of Catherina Rea, administratrix of the estate of John Rea.
Mr. Hersman; Committee on Claims, 4884.

H. R. 9049—Granting an increase of pension to John Heimroth.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4884.

H. R. 9050—Granting an increase of pension to Katherina Baldes.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4884.

H. R. 9051—Granting an increase of pension to John C. McNaight.
Mr. Monahan of Wisconsin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4884.

H. R. 9052—Granting an increase of pension to L. Alonzo Dennett.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4884.

H. R. 9053—Granting a pension to Louis R. Vannucci.
Mr. Park; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4884.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5933.

H. R. 9054—Granting an increase of pension to Oscar Johnson.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4884.

H. R. 9055—For the relief of Harmon Timerson.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 4884.

H. R. 9056—Granting a pension to Delia T. Owens.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4884.

H. R. 9057—Granting an increase of pension to Levi Lindenmuth.
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4884.

H. R. 9058—Granting a pension to John M. Sexton.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 4884.

H. R. 9059—Granting a pension to Maria Mellinger.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4884.

H. R. 9060—Granting a pension to Matilda Hoffman.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Pensions, 4884.

H. R. 9061—Granting a pension to Effie Dean.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4884.

H. R. 9062—To provide for the investigation of all disputes and controversies threatening the operation of the Government, intercourse between the States, or the distribution of the necessities of life.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4951.

H. R. 9063—To provide revenue to the Government and to promote the production and manufacture of talc in the United States.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Ways and Means, 4951.

H. R. 9064—To amend section 800 of the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Ways and Means, 4951.

H. R. 9065—To amend sections 3, 8, 10, 12, 20, and 21 of the act approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm loan act.
Mr. Platt; Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, 4951.—Reported back (H. Rept. 292), 4951.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 5189–5211.—Referred to Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, 5213.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 277), 7543.

H. R. 9066—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Miners' State Hospital at Fountain Springs, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 4952.

H. R. 9067—Granting additional pay to all enlisted men of the military and naval forces of the United States who served during the war against Germany.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Military Affairs, 4952.

H. R. 9068—To provide for the acquisition of a site for storage and other purposes in connection with the Capitol Building and the Senate and House Office Buildings.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 4952.

H. R. 9069—Granting an increase of pension to John Brenemon.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4952.

H. R. 9070—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Patterson.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4952.

H. R. 9071—Granting a pension to Jerry Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 4952.

H. R. 9072—Granting a pension to Jennie Leiter.
Mr. Cole; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4952.

H. R. 9073—For the relief of James B. Conner.
Mr. Crago; Committee on Claims, 4952.

H. R. 9074—Granting an increase of pension to George Holben.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4952.

H. R. 9075—Granting an increase of pension to Oliver R. Towner.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4952.

H. R. 9076—Granting an increase of pension to James Roche, alias James Brady.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4952.

H. R. 9077—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Fike.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4952.

H. R. 9078—Granting an increase of pension to John Breeding.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4952.

H. R. 9079—Granting an increase of pension to John Wilson.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4952.

H. R. 9080—Granting an increase of pension to Nathan Baker.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4952.

H. R. 9081—Granting an increase of pension to Elijah R. Potter.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Pensions, 4952.

H. R. 9082—Granting an increase of pension to Harriet V. Bland.
Mr. Longworth; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4952.

H. R. 9083—To reimburse James J. Burns, jr., for damages to touring car by Government-owned motor truck.
Mr. Morin; Committee on Claims, 4952.

H. R. 9084—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret Story.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on Pensions, 4952.

H. R. 9085—For the relief of Loren S. Foot.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Claims, 4952.

H. R. 9086—Granting a pension to Rebecca Horine.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4952.

H. R. 9087—For the appointment of Lieut. Commander Charles W. Moots to the permanent Medical Corps of the Navy.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Naval Affairs, 4952.

H. R. 9088—Granting a pension to Charles H. V. Wiggin.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Pensions, 4952.

H. R. 9089—Releasing the claim of the United States Government to the block or square of land in the city of Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas, upon which is situated the old Federal jail, to the city of Fort Smith for a site for a convention hall, community building, and other public purposes.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on the Public Lands, 4952.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 388), 7102.

H. R. 9090—Making additional appropriations to carry out the purposes of "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Roads, 4992.

H. R. 9091—Granting the consent of the Congress to the county of Hennepin to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Minnesota River.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4992.—Reported back (H. Rept. 301), 5211.—Passed House, 5478.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 5491.—Reported back and passed Senate, 5760.—Examined and signed, 6013, 6015.—Presented to the President, 6120.—Becomes a law without President's approval [Public, No. 57], 7970.

H. R. 9092—Providing additional compensation to certain employees of the Post Office Department for overtime service.
Mr. Keller; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 4992.

H. R. 9093—Granting additional compensation to the officers and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, including nurses (female).
Mr. Swope; Committee on Ways and Means, 4992.

H. R. 9094—Granting a pension to Rosetta Chaney.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4992.

H. R. 9095—To authorize the commissioning of Maj. Robert W. Barr.
Mr. Dickinson of Missouri; Committee on Military Affairs, 4992.

H. R. 9096—Granting a pension to Samuel W. Moore.
Mr. French; Committee on Pensions, 4992.

H. R. 9097—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph P. Clark.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4992.

H. R. 9098—Granting an increase of pension to James W. Calkins.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4992.

H. R. 9099—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Morton.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4993.

H. R. 9100—Granting a pension to Lucien Isaacs.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 4993.

H. R. 9101—Granting a pension to Pauline Ette.
Mr. King; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4993.

H. R. 9102—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William A. Tozer.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 4993.

H. R. 9103—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James F. Cole.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 4993.

H. R. 9104—Granting a pension to Edmund W. Roderick.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 4993.

H. R. 9105—Granting an increase of pension to Tyrus Fidler.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4993.

H. R. 9106—For the relief of Arthur Frost.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Claims, 4993.

H. R. 9107—Granting an increase of pension to William Ramage.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 4993.

H. R. 9108—Amending section 10 of an act approved June 3, 1916, entitled "An act makinf further and more effectual provision for the national defense and for other purposes," as amended by the act of Aug. 29, 1916, entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year entitled "An act making further and more effectual provision for commissioning as first lieutenants temporary medical officers who entered the active service on or before Apr. 6, 1917.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Military Affairs, 5066.

H. R. 9109—Providing for the refund to enlisted men in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of all money deducted from their pay while in service to pay allotments to dependents, and providing for additional compensation to all honorably discharged sailors and marines who served in the present war.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Ways and Means, 5066.

H. R. 9110—To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approed Jan. 16, 1883.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Appropriations, 5066.

H. R. 9111—Granting service medals to veterans of the Great War
Mr. Pell; Committee on Military Affairs, 5066.

H. R. 9112—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan Army rifles to posts of the American Legion.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Military Affairs, 5066.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 376), 6857.—Debated, 7716, 7717.—Passed House, 7718.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 7794.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 296), 8113.

H. R. 9113—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Leonardville, Kans., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Military Affairs, 5066.

H. R. 9114—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the High School of Marysville, Kans., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Military Affairs, 5066.

H. R. 9115—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, Kans., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Military Affairs, 5066.

H. R. 9116—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Concordia, Kans., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Military Affairs, 5066.

H. R. 9117—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Belleville, Kans., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Military Affairs, 5066.

H. R. 9118—Donating a captured German cannon or field gun and carriage to the County High School, Chapman, Kans.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Military Affairs, 5066.

H. R. 9119—Authorizing the adjustment of the boundaries of the Deschutes National Forest, in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on the Public Lands, 5066.

H. R. 9120—Granting a pension to Mathilde Richter.
Mr. Andrews of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5066.

H. R. 9121—To remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of Thomas P. Carroll, late a private in the United States Army.
Mr. Burdick; Committee on Military Affairs, 5066.

H. R. 9122—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Moody.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5066.

H. R. 9123—Granting an increase of pension to John L. Hix.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5066.

H. R. 9124—Granting a pension to Emma A. Esarey.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Pensions, 5066.

H. R. 9125—Granting an increase of pension to Harlow Sanders.
Mr. Greene of Vermont; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5066.

H. R. 9126—Granting an increase of pension to Finis H. Stringer.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5066.

H. R. 9127—Granting a pension to William Surrell.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5066.

H. R. 9128—For the relief of Thomas Ridgway.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Military Affairs, 5066.

H. R. 9129—For the relief of Frances E. Martin.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Claims, 5066.

H. R. 9130—For the relief of John F. Malley.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Claims, 5066.

H. R. 9131—Awarding a medal of honor to Hercules Korgis.
Mr. Phelan; Committee on Military Affairs, 5066.

H. R. 9132—For the relief of the heirs of Frank W. Knight.
Mr. Pou; Committee on Claims, 5066.

H. R. 9133—Granting a pension to Bertha Blanch Weimar.
Mr. Rose; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5066.

H. R. 9134—Granting an increase of pension to John L. Smith.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Pensions, 5066.

H. R. 9135—For the relief of Moses F. Birdwell.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on Military Affairs, 5066.

H. R. 9136—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Calfee.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5066.

H. R. 9137—Granting to the members of the military and naval forces of the United States the same bonus accorded other Government workers.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Appropriations, 5110.

H. R. 9138—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Chews, Camden County, State of New Jersey, two condemned cannons.
Mr. Browning; Committee on Military Affairs, 5110.

H. R. 9139—To increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office building in Lancaster, S. C.
Mr. Stevenson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5110.

H. R. 9140—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Winnsboro, S. C.
Mr. Stevenson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5110.

H. R. 9141—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Cheraw, S. C.
Mr. Stevenson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5110.

H. R. 9142—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Rock Hill, S. C., and to sell the present site.
Mr. Stevenson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5110.

H. R. 9143—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at York, S. C.
Mr. Stevenson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5110.

H. R. 9144—To provide for the completion of the purchase of certain real estate for ordnance storage at Raritan Arsenal.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 5110.

H. R. 9145—To declare Washington Bayou, Miss., nonnavigable.
Mr. Humphreys; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5110.

H. R. 9146—Granting additional compensation to all soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who served in the armed forces of the United States in the war against Germany and Austria.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Ways and Means, 5110.

H. R. 9147—Granting additional compensation to all soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who served in the armed forces of the United States in the war against Germany and Austria.
Mr. Kleczka; Committee on Ways and Means, 5110.

H. R. 9148—Granting additional compensation to all soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who served in the armed forces of the United States in the war against Germany and Austria.
Mr. Monahan of Wisconsin; Committee on Ways and Means, 5110.

H. R. 9149—Granting additional compensation to all soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who served in the armed forces of the United States in the war against Germany and Austria.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Ways and Means, 5110.

H. R. 9150—Granting additional compensation to all soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who served in the armed forces of the United States in the war against Germany and Austria.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Ways and Means, 5110.

H. R. 9151—Granting additional compensation to all soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who served in the armed forces of the United States in the war against Germany and Austria.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Ways and Means, 5110.

H. R. 9152—Granting additional compensation to all soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who served in the armed forces of the United States in the war against Germany and Austria.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Ways and Means, 5110.

H. R. 9153—Granting additional compensation to all soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who served in the armed forces of the United States in the war against Germany and Austria.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Ways and Means, 5110.

H. R. 9154—Granting additional compensation to all soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who served in the armed forces of the United States in the war against Germany and Austria.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Ways and Means, 5110.

H. R. 9155—Granting additional compensation to all soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who served in the armed forces of the United States in the war against Germany and Austria.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Ways and Means, 5110.

H. R. 9156—To establish military justice.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Military Affairs, 5110.

H. R. 9157—To appropriate funds for the immigration inspection of the Department of Labor.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Appropriations, 5110.

H. R. 9158—Amending section 9 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 3, 1917, so as to increase the tax on intangible property in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Woods of Virginia; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5110.

H. R. 9159—Granting a pension to George E. Watson.
Mr. Andrews of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 9160—For the relief of Mrs. George H. Wise.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5110.

H. R. 9161—Correcting the military record of Benjamin Richardson.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on Military Affairs, 5110.

H. R. 9162—Granting a pension to Inezella Foy.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 9163—Granting an increase of pension to James Leming.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 9164—Granting a pension to Laura A. Moore.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 9165—Granting a pension to Anna Jenkins Dennis.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 9166—Granting a pension to Mary Alice Burke.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 9167—Granting a pension to Mike Feinstein.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 9168—Granting a pension to Delphine F. Kistler.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 9169—Granting an increase of pension to John Teeter.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 9170—Granting an increase of pension to George Daniels.
Mr. Romjue; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 9171—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Burks.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 9172—Granting an increase of pension to George F. Albro.
Mr. Stiness; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 9173—Granting a pension to John W. Billingsley.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 5110.

H. R. 9174—For the relief of the immigration inspection of the Department of Labor and to make an appropriation for the efficient enforcement of all immigration laws.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 5212.

H. R. 9175—Making additional appropriations for the purpose of carrying out the Federal road aid act, approved July 11, 1917.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Appropriations, 5212.

H. R. 9176—To increase the limit of cost of public building at Decatur, Ala.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5212.

H. R. 9177—To prevent profiteering by regulating the distribution, profits on, and prices of foods, clothing, fuel, and other necessaries of life, and for other purposes.
Mr. Candler; Committee on the Judiciary, 5212.

H. R. 9178—To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved Jan. 16, 1883.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 5212.

H. R. 9179—Granting preference in civil-service appointments to persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service, and to their widows and wives in certain cases.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 5212.

H. R. 9180—Granting additional compensation to all soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who served in the armed forces of the United States in the war against the Central Powers.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Ways and Means, 5212.

H. R. 9181—Authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to East Coventry Township and Parker Ford, Pa., a captured cannon or fieldpiece and suitable outfit of cannon balls.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Military Affairs, 5212.

H. R. 9182—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.
Mr. Sells, from Committee Pensions (H. Rept. 303), 5212.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House, 5212.

H. R. 9183—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the terms of the contract for the sale of the old post-office property in New Haven, Conn.
Mr. Tilson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5212.—Reported back (H. Rept. 378), 6922.

H. R. 9184—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Youngblood.
Mr. Box; Committee on Pensions, 5212.

H. R. 9185—Granting an increase of pension to Grace Filkins Marix.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Pensions, 5212.

H. R. 9186—Granting a pension to Harriet A. Green.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Pensions, 5212.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5479.

H. R. 9187—Granting a pension to William Wade.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Pensions, 5212.

H. R. 9188—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Kinne.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 5212.

H. R. 9189—Granting a pension to Michael Zwicky.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5212.

H. R. 9190—Granting a pension to John David Watkins.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5212.

H. R. 9191—Granting an increase of pension to George T. Keith.
Mr. Huddleston; Committee on Pensions, 5212.

H. R. 9192—Granting a pension to Harriet J. Bailey.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5212.

H. R. 9193—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Zarley.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5212.

H. R. 9194—Granting an increase of pension to Albert J. Ackerley.
Mr. McLane; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5212.

H. R. 9195—For the reimbursement of Mrs. Thomas Murphy.
Mr. McLane; Committee on War Claims, 5212.

H. R. 9196—Granting an increase of pension to Vastina Burger.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5212.

H. R. 9197—For the relief of Frances Martin.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on War Claims, 5212.

H. R. 9198—Granting an increase of pension to James Robison.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5212.

H. R. 9199—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Hazzard.
Mr. Steele; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5212.

H. R. 9200—Granting an increase of pension to Israel Redinger.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5212.

H. R. 9201—For the relief of David Parritt.
Mr. White of Kansas; Committee on Military Affairs, 5212.

H. R. 9202—To provide adequate subsistence for the warrant officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5284.

H. R. 9203—To punish the transportation of stolen motor vehicles in interstate or foreign commerce.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on the Judiciary, 5284.—Reported back (H. Rept. 312), 5656.—Debated and passed House, 5470–5478.—Referred to Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, 5491.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 202), 5672.—Debated, amended, and passed Senate, 6433–6435.—House concurs in Senate amendments, 6827.—Examined and signed, 6988, 7017.—Becomes a law without President's approval [Public, No. 70], 7970.

H. R. 9204—To increase the pay of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Public Health Service.
Mr. Stiness; Committee on Military Affairs, 5284.

H. R. 9205—Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and prior fiscal years, and for other purposes.
Mr. Good; from Committee on Appropriations (H. Rept. 309), 5282.—Debated, 5531–5553, 5562–5581, 5637–5653, 5655–5667.—Amended and passed House, 5667.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 5689.—Reported with amendments (S. Rept. 273), 7157.—Debated, 6785, 7239–7269.—Amended and passed Senate, 7269.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and asks for a conference, 7351.—Conference appointed, 7351.—Senate agrees to conference, 7355.—Conference apointed, 7355.—Conference report made in Senate, 7544.—Debated and agreed to, 7634–7640.—Conference report made in House (H. Rept. 424–426), 7611–7614.—Debated and agreed to, 7693–7700.—Examined and signed, 7792, 7813.—Presented to the President, 7860.—Approved [Public, No. 73], 7970.

H. R. 9206—Granting an increase of pension to George Smith.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on Pensions, 5284.

H. R. 9207—For the relief of William O. Mallahan.
Mr. Evans of Montana; Committee on Military Affairs, 5284.

H. R. 9208—Granting an increase of pension to James Thomas.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5284.

H. R. 9209—Granting an increase of pension to Jennie Matteson.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5284.

H. R. 9210—Granting an honorable discharge to Benjamin McNinch.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Military Affairs, 5284.

H. R. 9211—Granting a pension to Jane Lewis.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5284.

H. R. 9212—Granting an increase of pension to Anna A. Pearson.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5284.

H. R. 9213—For the relief of Lieut. Col. John R. White.
Mr. Hardy of Texas; Committee on Military Affairs, 5284.

H. R. 9214—For the relief of the estate of Fannie B. Fithian, deceased.
Mr. Hersman; Committee on Claims, 5284.

H. R. 9215—Granting an increase of pension to John A. Ott.
Mr. James; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5284.

H. R. 9216—Granting an increase of pension to Oscar Weil.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5284.

H. R. 9217—For the relief of Luke Ratigan.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5284.

H. R. 9218—Granting a pension to Louisa Taylor.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5284.

H. R. 9219—Granting a pension to Carrie S. Warner.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5284.

H. R. 9220—Granting a pension to Noah L. Gibbons, helpless and dependent son of Jacob Gibbons.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5284.

H. R. 9221—Granting an increase of pension to Logan Mize.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5284.

H. R. 9222—For the relief of Charles Hatch, alias Charles H. Lord.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Military Affairs, 5284.

H. R. 9223—Granting a pension to Ezra Shanks.
Mr. Thompson of Oklahoma; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5284.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 6476.

H. R. 9224—For the relief of the heirs of John Brown.
Mr. Tilson; Committee on Claims, 5284.

H. R. 9225—For the relief of James J. Dailey.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Claims, 5284.

H. R. 9226—For the relief of Frank Pulaski.
Mr. William; Committee no Naval Affairs, 5284.

H. R. 9227—Granting an increase of pension to Stephen F. Fuller.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5284.

H. R. 9228—To authorize the establishment of a Coast Guard station on the coast of Lake Superior, in Cook County, Minn.
Mr. Carss; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5284.

H. R. 9229—For the relief of homestead settlers.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 5333.

H. R. 9230—Granting leave of absence to homestead settlers.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on the Public Lands, 5333.

H. R. 9231—To authorize and provide for the manufacture, maintenance, distribution, and supply of electric light and power within the district of Hamakua, on the island and county of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on the Territories, 5333.

H. R. 9232—Making additional appropriation for the purpose of carrying out the Federal road aid act.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Appropriations, 5333.

H. R. 9233—Amending an act to pension the survivors of certain Indian wars and Mexican marauders from Jan. 1, 1859, to January, 1891, inclusive, and for other purposes, approved Mar. 4, 1917.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on Pensions, 5333.

H. R. 9234—Relative to the pay of regimental sergeants major, sergeants major (senior grade), battalion sergeants major, sergeants major (junior grade), and first sergeants, and for other purposes.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Military Affairs, 5333.

H. R. 9235—For the relief of Elizabeth M. Baer.
Mr. Darrow; Committee on Claims, 5333.

H. R. 9236—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Green Hall.
Mr. Fisher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5333.

H. R. 9237—For the relief of A. G. Spexarth.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Claims, 5333.

H. R. 9238—To correct the military record of John W. Culver.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 5333.

H. R. 9239—Granting a pension to Jacob H. Martz.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5333.

H. R. 9240—For the relief of James Kesner.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Military Affairs, 5333.

H. R. 9241—Authorizing the Secretary of War to put the name of Anthony Murphy on the roll of honorably discharged soldiers.
Mr. McLane; Committee on Military Affairs, 5333.

H. R. 9242—Granting an increase of pension to Simon Z. Whitelather.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5333.

H. R. 9243—Granting an increase of pension to Jennie J. Brown.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5333.

H. R. 9244—Granting an increase of pension to Bernard Lynch.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5333.

H. R. 9245—Granting an increase of pension to David P. Boyd.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5333.

H. R. 9246—Granting an increase of pension to William O. Parrish.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5333.

H. R. 9247—Authorizing the issuance and delivery of a commission for brigadier general for Edward Sigerfoos.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Military Affairs, 5333.

H. R. 9248—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Branford, Conn., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed according to the wishes of the citizens at said place.
Mr. Tilson; Committee on Military Affairs, 5353.

H. R. 9249—To provide adequate subsistence for the warrant officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5353.

H. R. 9250—To amend section 2 of the act approved Sept. 8, 1916, relating to pensions.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5353.

H. R. 9251—Amending section 6, chapter 389, Thirty-seventh Statutes, enacted Aug. 24, 1912, and for other purposes.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 5353.

H. R. 9252—Providing for service of process in causes removed from a State or other court to a United States court.
Mr. Jones of Texas; Committee on the Judiciary, 5353.

H. R. 9253—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President," approved Jan. 19, 1886.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 5353.

H. R. 9254—Providing for a survey of Wabash River, Illinois and Indiana, in the vicinity of Hutsonville, Ill.
Mr. Brooks of Illinois; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 5353.

H. R. 9255—To pay John E. Bolden for services rendered the United States Army from Apr. 4, 1865, to and including July 15, 1865.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on War Claims, 5353.

H. R. 9256—Granting an increase of pension to William M. Bishop.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5353.

H. R. 9257—For the relief of the Van Dorn Iron Works Co.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Claims, 5353.—Reported back (H. Rept. 469), 8614.

H. R. 9258—Granting a pension to Anna H. D. Heiberg.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Pensions, 5353.

H. R. 9259—Granting a pension to Mary Furfey.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Pensions, 5353.

H. R. 9260—Granting a pension to James Duffy.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Pensions, 5353.

H. R. 9261—Granting an increase of pension to Maria L. Gill.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5353.

H. R. 9262—Granting an increase of pension to George S. Hawkins.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5353.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 6013.

H. R. 9263—Authorizing the Treasurer of the United States to pay to Henry Iske, La Platte, Nebr., the sum of $2,110.64 for cattle unlawfully condemned.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Claims, 5353.

H. R. 9264—Granting a pension to Sarah K. Marshall.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Pensions, 5353.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7654.

H. R. 9265—Granting a pension to Carl Olson.
Mr. Montague; Committee on Pensions, 5353.

H. R. 9266—Granting a pension to Sarah J. Sumpter.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5353.

H. R. 9267—Granting an increase of pension to William Owens.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5353.

H. R. 9268—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Burkett.
Mr. Sumners of Texas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5353.

H. R. 9269—Granting a pension to Harry L. Wright.
Mr. Sumners of Texas; Committee on Pensions, 5353.

H. R. 9270—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate St. Viator College, Bourbonnais, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Military Affairs, 5479.

H. R. 9271—Granting a gratuity of $100 to officers and enlisted men of the Army whose names appear upon the Army and Navy medal of honor roll.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Military Affairs, 5479.

H. R. 9272—To amend section 852, Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to jurors' fees.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on the Judiciary, 5479.

H. R. 9273—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Millersburg, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Military Affairs, 5479.

H. R. 9274—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Harrisburg, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Military Affairs, 5479.

H. R. 9275—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Hummelstown, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Military Affairs, 5479.

H. R. 9276—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lebanon, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Military Affairs, 5479.

H. R. 9277—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Middletown, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Military Affairs, 5479.

H. R. 9278—Auuthorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Carlisle, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Military Affairs, 5479.

H. R. 9279—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Shippensburg, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Military Affairs, 5479.

H. R. 9280—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Shippensburg, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Military Affairs, 5479.

H. R. 9281—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.
Mr. Sells; Committee of the Whole House, 5479.—Reported back (H. Rept. 318), 5479.

H. R. 9282—To appropriate money to pay stationary engineers and others in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Appropriations, 5479.

H. R. 9283—Prohibiting fraud upon the public by making or disseminating false statements or assertions concerning any merchandise, commodities, securities, or service, and providing penalties for the violation thereof.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on the Judiciary, 5479.

H. R. 9284—For the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Middletown, Pa.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5479.

H. R. 9285—Authorizing payment for damage to township roads by United States troops while encamped at Camp Meade during the War with Spain.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on War Claims, 5479.

H. R. 9286—To provide for marking the carcasses of goats with the words "Goat meat."
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Agriculture, 5479.

H. R. 9287—Granting an increase of pension to Fletcher Duling.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5479.—Referred to House Committee on Pensions, 7044.

H. R. 9288—Granting a pension to Joseph Hutzell.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5479.

H. R. 9289—Granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane King.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Pensions, 5479.

H. R. 9290—Granting an increase of pension to Edward Stoyle.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Pensions, 5479.

H. R. 9291—Granting a pension to Sibria Armstrong.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5479.

H. R. 9292—To reimburse Thomas Nicholson, late a lieutenant in the United States Army, American Expeditionary Forces, for loss of company funds stolen from him and repaid by him.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on War Claims, 5479.

H. R. 9293—Granting an increase of pension to Garner Aldrich.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5479.

H. R. 9294—Granting an increase of pension to Harrison Flinton.
Mr. Greene of Vermont; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5479.

H. R. 9295—Granting an increase of pension to Levi Morrill.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5479.

H. R. 9296—Granting a pension to Christina Holden.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Pensions, 5479.

H. R. 9297—Granting a pension to John F. Bittner.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5479.

H. R. 9298—Granting a pension to J. N. Mortimer, alias J. N. Mooney.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Pensions, 5479.

H. R. 9299—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John F. Kelly.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Military Affairs, 5479.

H. R. 9300—For the relief of Sarah Haverstick.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Claims, 5479.

H. R. 9301—Granting a pension to Robert A. Ryder.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5479.

H. R. 9302—Granting an increase of pension to William M. Moore.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5479.

H. R. 9303—Granting a pension to Ida M. Cunkle.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5479.

H. R. 9304—Granting an increase of pension to Ellen Sanville.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5479.

H. R. 9305—Granting an increase of pension to Warren G. Bent.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5479.

H. R. 9306—Granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Twyford.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5480.

H. R. 9307—For the relief of the estate of Sarah H. Flack, deceased.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Claims, 5480.

H. R. 9308—Granting an increase of pension to Edward McClellan.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 5480.

H. R. 9309—To authorize the Commissioner of Patents to investigate the extension of a patent issued to Earnest W. Ladd, Hunter Arnold, William H. Rohrer, Harry L. Wheatley, B. M. McQuinn, and Thomas J. Farrar.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Patents, 5480.

H. R. 9310—Granting a pension to Mary Ellen R. Hatch.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5480.

H. R. 9311—Granting a pension to Alice G. Donze.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5480.

H. R. 9312—Granting an increase of pension to John L. Mead.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5480.

H. R. 9313—Authorizing examination, survey, and report by the War Department as a preliminary to the improvement, construction, and maintenance of a national system of motor-truck defense and military highways and post roads, with laterals, in the States of Washington, Oregon, and California adapted to heavy transporting and to protect the Pacific coast of the United States from invasion by any alien enemy and for commercial and other purposes in time of transportation emergency.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 5554.

H. R. 9314—To amend sections 4 and 10 of the act of June 29, 1906, as amended, relating to naturalization, and for other purposes.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 5554.

H. R. 9315—To increase the rate of pension allowed to certain widows.
Mr. Gallivan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5554.

H. R. 9316—To provide for the salaries of a minister and consuls to the Republic of Ukraine.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5554.

H. R. 9317—To provide for the salaries of a minister and cosuls to the Republic of Lithuania.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5554.

H. R. 9318—To provide for the salaries of a minister and consuls to the Republic of Esthonia.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5555.

H. R. 9319—To provide for the salaries of a minister and consuls to the Republic of Latvia.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5555.

H. R. 9320—To amend section 15 of the act approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm-loan act.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Banking and Currency, 5555.

H. R. 9321—Granting additional compensation to all soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who served in the armed forces of the United States in the war against Germany and Austria.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Military Affairs, 5555.

H. R. 9322—To provide educational facilities for persons serving as members of the United States military or naval forces in the war with Germany and honorably discharged from such forces, and for other purposes.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Education, 5555.

H. R. 9323—For the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Philipsburg, Pa.
Mr. Jones of Pennsylvania; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5555.

H. R. 9324—Granting a pension to Lorenzo D. Brown.
Mr. Andrews of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5555.

H. R. 9325—For the relief of the Leavenworth Bridge Co., of Leavenworth, Kans.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Claims, 5555.

H. R. 9326—Granting an increase of pension to Hannah A. Clark.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5555.

H. R. 9327—Granting an increase of pension to Marshall Caldwell.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5555.

H. R. 9328—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. McDonald.
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H. R. 9329—Granting an increase of pension to Lafe Strickland.
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H. R. 9330—Granting a pension to Luncinda Hollowell.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5555.

H. R. 9331—Granting a pension to Eliza Cotton.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5555.

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Mr. Benham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5555.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 6171.

H. R. 9333—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas McBean.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5555.

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Mr. Browne; Committee on Pensions, 5555.

H. R. 9335—Granting an increase of pension to George P. Robertson.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5555.

H. R. 9336—Granting a pension to Jetora E. Anderson.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5555.

H. R. 9337—For the relief of the Cornwell Co.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Claims, 5555.

H. R. 9338—Granting an increase of pension to William Snyder.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5555.

H. R. 9339—For the relief of John P. Willard.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 5555.

H. R. 9340—For the relief of Walter Porter.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Claims, 5555.

H. R. 9341—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph P. Dawes.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5555.

H. R. 9342—Granting an increase of pension to G. J. Chamberlain.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5555.

H. R. 9343—Granting an honorable discharge to George Duncan.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 5555.

H. R. 9344—Granting a pension to George V. M. Sommerhauser.
Mr. Newton of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 5555.

H. R. 9345—Granting an increase of pension to James Kelley.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Pensions, 5555.

H. R. 9346—Granting an increase of pension to William Devore.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5555.

H. R. 9347—Granting a pension to Rachel Toolil.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Pensions, 5555.

H. R. 9348—Granting a pension to Jennie Jaggi.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 5555.

H. R. 9349—To correct the military record of Francis E. Hale.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 5555.

H. R. 9350—Granting an increase of pension to Nelson I. Dean.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5555.

H. R. 9351—Providing for the extension of the post-office building at Greenwood, Miss.
Mr. Humphreys; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5582.

H. R. 9352—To provide for a public building at Des Plaines, Ill.
Mr. Juul; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5582.

H. R. 9353—To create a national university at the seat of the Federal Government.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Education, 5582.

H. R. 9354—Authorizing local drainage districts to drain certain public lands in the State of Arkansas, counties of Greene and Craighead, and subjecting said lands to taxation.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on the Public Lands, 5582.

H. R. 9355—Granting one year's pay to all members of the military and naval forces of the United States who served during the present war.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Military Affairs, 5582.

H. R. 9356—To correct the military record of E. D. Judkins.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 5582.

H. R. 9357—For the relief of S. S. Markley.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on the Public Lands, 5582.

H. R. 9358—Granting an increase of pension to John Wilson.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5582.

H. R. 9359—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Rennard.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5582.

H. R. 9360—For the relief of Edward F. Dunne, jr.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Claims, 5582.

H. R. 9361—Granting an increase of pension to Francis A. Caughey.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5582.

H. R. 9362—Granting a pension to Annie E. Ranke.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5582.

H. R. 9363—Granting a pension to Brooklyn Hodges.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Pensions, 5582.

H. R. 9364—Granting an increase of pension to Myrtle L. Hart.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5582.

H. R. 9365—Granting an increase of pension to Cynthia M. James.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5582.

H. R. 9366—For the relief of the estate of Elizabeth K. De Bus, deceased.
Mr. Stephens of Ohio; Committee on Claims, 5582.

H. R. 9367—To appoint a commission to facilitate the sale of merchant ships owned by the United States.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 5654.

H. R. 9368—Authorizing and directing the removal of the office of the superintendent of the Quinault Indian Reservation.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Indian Affairs, 5654.

H. R. 9369—To revise and equalize rates of pensions to certain soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Civil War, to certain widows, former widows, dependent parents, and children of such soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to certain Army nurses, and granting pensions and increase of pensions in certain cases.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, as substitute for certain bills referred to that committee (H. Rept. 326), 5654.

H. R. 9370—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Turtle Creek, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 5654.

H. R. 9371—Granting a pension to De Witt C. Carpenter.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5654.

H. R. 9372—To pay to J. H. White $2,000 for injuries received at the hands of two United States soldiers.
Mr. Bell; Committee on Claims, 5654.

H. R. 9373—Granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Jackson.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5654.

H. R. 9374—To correct the military record of James A. Black.
Mr. Brooks of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 5654.

H. R. 9375—Granting an increase of pension to Robert L. Chick.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 5654.

H. R. 9376—Granting a pension to Sarah A. Vaughn.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5654.

H. R. 9377—For the relief of the Anderson Phosphate & Oil Co.
Mr. Dominick; Committee on Claims, 7654.

H. R. 9378—For the relief of Hassie Cantrell.
Mr. Dominick; Committee on Claims, 5654.

H. R. 9379—For the relief of Mrs. Cecilia Rebecca Fretwell.
Mr. Dominick; Committee on Claims, 5654.

H. R. 9380—Granting a pension to Cynthia E. Endicott.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Pensions, 5654.

H. R. 9381—Granting an increase of pension to Simon H. Malott.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5654.

H. R. 9382—Granting a pension to Lottie L. Tripp.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5654.

H. R. 9383—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred Adams.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5654.

H. R. 9384—Granting a pension to Laura B. Towns.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5654.

H. R. 9385—Granting a pension to Frances Ann Lehman.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5654, 5668.

H. R. 9386—Granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Tarbox.
Mr. Stiness; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5654.

H. R. 9387—Granting a pension to Charles B. Carlson.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Pensions, 5654.

H. R. 9388—Granting an increase of pension to Susannah Sprague.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5654.

H. R. 9389—To consolidate, codify, revise, and reenact the general and permanent laws of the United States in force Mar. 4, 1919.
Mr. Little; Committee on Revision of the Laws, 5668.

H. R. 9390—Donating to the town of Greenfield, Highland County, Ohio, two condemned United States bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces, with their carriages and with suitable outfit of cannon balls, for the purpose of placing them in the cemetery at Greenfield, Ohio.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Military Affairs, 5668.

H. R. 9391—Authorizing the Secretary of war to donate to the town of La Veta, Huerfano County, in the State of Colorado, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 5668.

H. R. 9392—Regulating the disposition of lands formerly embraced in the grants to the Oregon & California Railroad Co. and Coos Bay Wagon Road Co.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on the Public Lands, 5668.

H. R. 9393—Granting a pension to Mathias Hersmann.
Mr. Andrews of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5668.

H. R. 9394—Granting a pension to William Merritt.
Mr. Andrews of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5668.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5756.

H. R. 9395—Granting a pension to Thomas J. Turner.
Mr. Andrews of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5668.

H. R. 9396—For the relief of legal representatives of James H. Holladay, deceased.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on War Claims, 5668.

H. R. 9397—For the relief of Gayle C. Coleman.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on Military Affairs, 5668.

H. R. 9398—For the relief of N. B. Pettibone.
Mr. French; Committee on Claims, 5668.

H. R. 9399—Granting a pension to Maggie Gordon.
Mr. Good; Committee on Pensions, 5668.

H. R. 9400—Granting a pension to Harry H. Rockey.
Mr. Good; Committee on Pensions, 5668.

H. R. 9401—Granting a pension to Robert Ross.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5668.

H. R. 9402—Granting an increase of pension to Francis O. Nash.
Mr. Hersman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5668.—Referred to House Committee on Pensions, 7044.

H. R. 9403—Granting an increase of pension to Marshall P. Thatcher.
Mr. Hersman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5668.

H. R. 9404—Granting a pension to Minnie C. Waltenspiel.
Mr. Hersman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5668.

H. R. 9405—Granting an increase of pension to May J. Wode.
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Pensions, 5668.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7840.

H. R. 9406—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Allen.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5668.

H. R. 9407—Granting a pension to Patrick Flynn.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 5668.

H. R. 9408—Granting a pension to Joseph F. Huff.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on Pensions, 5668.

H. R. 9409—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel Burket.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5668.

H. R. 9410—Granting an increase of pension to Baxter Trevor.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5668.

H. R. 9411—Granting a pension to Ann L. Simmons.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5668.

H. R. 9412—To authorize the Secretary of War to transfer free of charge certain surplus motor-propelled vehicles and motor equipment to the Department of Agriculture, Post Office Department, Navy Department, and the Treasury Department for the use of the Public Health Service, and certain other surplus property to the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 5756.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 383), 6922.

H. R. 9413—Making available additional moneys for the reclamation fund, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 5756.

H. R. 9414—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Bellmore, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Military Affairs, 5756.

H. R. 9415—Making available additional moneys for the reclamation fund, and for other purposes.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 5756.

H. R. 9416—Prohibiting the issuance of papers of declaration of intention to become citizens or final papers of citizenship to certain aliens who claimed exemption from military service in the present war, and providing for the deportation of certain aliens who surrendered their first papers of citizenship in order to escape military service.
Mr. Lufkin; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 5756.

H. R. 9417—To change the school system of the District of Columbia.
Mr. King; Committee on the District of Columbia, 5756.

H. R. 9418—To amend an act entitled "An act to pension the survivors of certain Indian wars from Jan. 1, 1859, to January, 1891, inclusive, and for other purposes."
Mr. French; Committee on Pensions, 5756.

H. R. 9419—Providing for the recording of mortgages on vessels and notation thereof on certificates of registry or enrollment and license; creating jurisdiction in the district courts of the United States for foreclosure of such mortgages, and providing procedure in connection therewith; also providing for maritime liens upon vessels for necessaries, etc., and their enforcement, and subordinating the same to the liens of mortgages; repealing all conflicting acts; and for other purposes.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 5756.

H. R. 9420—For the construction, erection, maintenance, and protection of guideboards and guideposts on rural-post roads.
Mr. Stephens of Ohio; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 5756.

H. R. 9421—To authorize the construction of the lower Colorado River reclamation project, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 5756.

H. R. 9422—Granting an increase of pension to Jackson Vail.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5757.

H. R. 9423—Granting an increase of pension to John L. B. Breighner.
Mr. Crago; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5757.

H. R. 9424—For the relief of Aaron Schmulovitz.
Mr. Crago; Committee on Military Affairs, 5757.

H. R. 9425—Granting a pension to Walter E. Crackel.
Mr. Crampton; Committee on Pensions, 5757.

H. R. 9426—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Leonard.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5757.

H. R. 9427—Granting an increase of pension to Walker Anderson.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Pensions, 5757.

H. R. 9428—Granting a pension to Esther M. Openshaw.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Pensions, 5757.

H. R. 9429—Granting a pension to John A. Shaw.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Pensions, 5757.

H. R. 9430—Granting a pension to Stephen L. Tobey.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5757.

H. R. 9431—Granting a pension to Charles E. Cortright.
Mr. Houghton; Committee on Pensions, 5757.

H. R. 9432—Granting a pension to Mary L. Taylor.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5757.

H. R. 9433—Granting a pension to William L. Meister.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5757.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 6970.

H. R. 9434—For the relief of John E. Ramsden and Mary D. Ramsden.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5757.

H. R. 9435—Granting an increase of pension to John Wilson.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5757.

H. R. 9436—Granting a pension to William Bays.
Mr. McLaughlin of Nebraska; Committee on Pensions, 5757.

H. R. 9437—Granting a pension to William C. Scott.
Mr. Nelson of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5757.

H. R. 9438—Granting an increase of pension to Warner L. Cole.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5757.

H. R. 9439—Granting a pension to Kate Bressler.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5757.

H. R. 9440—Granting an increase of pension to Susanna Noll.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5757.

H. R. 9441—Granting a pension to Mary Sheridan.
Mr. Stephens of Ohio; Committee Pensions, 5757.

H. R. 9442—Granting a pension to Mary M. Dillier.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5757.

H. R. 9443—Granting a pension to Laura Adams.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5757.

H. R. 9444—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Skiff.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5757.

H. R. 9445—Granting a pension to John F. Ritter.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Pensions, 5757.

H. R. 9446—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Stahl.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5757.

H. R. 9447—Granting a pension to Margaret P. Black.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5757.

H. R. 9448—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; From the Committee on Invalid Pensions as substitute for certain bills referred to that committee (H. Rept. 334), 5816.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 7457–7460.—Referred to Senate Committee on Pensions, 7505.

H. R. 9449—To require the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made for a canal from Cumberland Sound, through the St. Marys River, thence to the Suwanee River and through the Suwanee River to St. Marks, on the Gulf of Mexico.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Railways and Canals, 5816.

H. R. 9450—Granting an increase of pension to David Hahn.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5816.

H. R. 9451—Granting a pension to Jesse L. Benoit.
Mr. Barbour; Committee on Pensions, 5816.

H. R. 9452—Granting a pension to William H. Haughawout.
Mr. Barbour; Committee on Pensions, 5816.

H. R. 9453—Granting a pension to Henry H. Boren.
Mr. Barbour; Committee on Pensions, 5816.

H. R. 9454—Granting a pension to Walter J. Miller.
Mr. Barbour; Committee on Pensions, 5816.

H. R. 9455—Granting a pension to Zadok K. Basden.
Mr. Brinson; Committee on Pensions, 5816.

H. R. 9456—Granting a pension to William J. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Coady; Committee on Pensions, 5816.

H. R. 9457—Granting an increase of pension to William Riley.
Mr. Husted; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5816.

H. R. 9458—For the relief of Charles W. Johnson.
By Mr. Husted; Committee on Military Affairs, 5816.

H. R. 9459—Granting a pension to Catherine Weber.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5816.

H. R. 9460—Granting a pension to Theodore L. Shaffer.
Mr. Little; Committee on Pensions, 5816.

H. R. 9461—Granting a pension to James H. Hook.
Mr. Little; Committee on Pensions, 5816.

H. R. 9462—Granting an increase of pension to William F. Emrich.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5816.

H. R. 9463—Granting an increase of pension to Tony K. Wilson.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5816.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5933.

H. R. 9464—Granting an increase of pension to John B. Yelton.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5816.

H. R. 9465—Granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Veach.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5816.

H. R. 9466—Granting an increase of pension to Peter Rider.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5816.

H. R. 9467—Granting a pension to Jane Jadwin.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5816.

H. R. 9468—For the relief of Arthur H. Bagshaw.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Claims, 5816.

H. R. 9469—Granting an increase of pension to Minnie Points.
Mr. Romjue; Committee in Invalid Pensions, 5816.

H. R. 9470—Granting an increase of pension to Susan Sewell.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5816.

H. R. 9471—Granting a pension to Nancy E. Hixson.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5816.

H. R. 9472—Granting a pension to William Strawn.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Pensions, 5816.

H. R. 9473—Granting an increase of pension to Nelson R. Masters.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5816.

H. R. 9474—To place James K. Stockard on the retired list of the Army.
Mr. Stedman; Committee on Military Affairs, 5816.

H. R. 9475—To correct the military record of Jerry R. Fryar.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 5816.

H. R. 9476—For the relief of Arthur Allen.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Claims, 5816.

H. R. 9477—Granting an increase of pension to John Fasnacht.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5816.

H. R. 9478—Granting an increase of pension to Rosetta M. J. Tischer.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5816.

H. R. 9479—For the amortization and purchase of the Curtiss-Elmwood plant of the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation of New York, at Buffalo, N. Y.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 5887.

H. R. 9480—To give preference in appointments to Government positions to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, to reservists who have been placed on inactive duty, and, under certain circumstances, to the wives or widows of such persons.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 5887.

H. R. 9481—Granting a pension to Mary E. Livingston.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5887.

H. R. 9482—Granting a pension to Anna Kendrick.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Pensions, 5887.

H. R. 9483—Granting an increase of pension to Eli Hayes.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Pensions, 5887.

H. R. 9484—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Culbertson.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5887.

H. R. 9485—Granting a pension to George Bullock, alias George Sparks.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5887.

H. R. 9486—Granting a pension to Louis D. Beaumont.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Pensions, 5887.

H. R. 9487—For the relief of Henry and William King.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Indian Affairs, 5887.

H. R. 9488—Granting a pension to Alice West.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5887.

H. R. 9489—For the relief of the Sanford & Brooks Co. (Inc.).
Mr. Benson; Committee on Claims, 5887.

H. R. 9490—Granting a pension to Mary E. Thomas.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5887.

H. R. 9491—Granting an increase in pension to Stephen H. Leonard.
Mr. Casey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5887.

H. R. 9492—Granting a pension to Delilah J. Feist.
Mr. Casey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5887.

H. R. 9493—Granting a pension to Rebecca Eldridge.
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H. R. 9494—Granting a pension to Emeline Burley.
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H. R. 9495—Granting an increase of pension to John L. Hix.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5887

H. R. 9496—Granting a pension to Emma A. Esarey.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Pensions, 5887.

H. R. 9497—For the relief of Charles W. Townsend.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Military Affairs, 5887.

H. R. 9498—Granting an increase of pension to Peter Hilliard.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5887.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 5933.

H. R. 9499—Granting an increase of pension to Josiah Pollitt.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5887.

H. R. 9500—Granting an increase of pension to Jackson O'Darr.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5887.

H. R. 9501—Granting an increase of pension to Frederick Arn.
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H. R. 9502—Granting an increase of pension to Sewell C. Rose.
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H. R. 9503—Granting a pension to Elizabeth May.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5887.

H. R. 9504—For the relief of John Marks.
Mr. Gallagher; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5887.

H. R. 9505—Granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Cowan.
Mr. Godwin of North Carolina; Committee on Invalid Pensions 5887.

H. R. 9506—Granting a pension to George F. Long.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5887.

H. R. 9507—Granting a pension to Charles I. Meck.
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H. R. 9508—Granting an increase of pension to Sanford Kirkpatrick.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5887.

H. R. 9509—Granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Waters.
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H. R. 9510—For the relief of the estate of Agnes H. Robinson, deceased.
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H. R. 9511—For the relief of the Hudson Navigation Co.
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H. R. 9512—Granting an increase of pension to Maggie E. Dunn.
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H. R. 9513—Granting an increase of pension to Max J. Alwens.
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H. R. 9514—Granting an increase of pension to Matthew Rowland.
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H. R. 9515—Granting an increase of pension to Adella Easton.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5887.

H. R. 9516—Granting a pension to Susan Lunger.
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H. R. 9517—Granting a pension to Sarah A. Burgess.
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H. R. 9518—Granting an increase of pension to Theresa Cloyd.
Mr. Swope; Committee on Pensions, 5887.

H. R. 9519—Granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo D. Crowley.
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H. R. 9520—Granting a pension to Euphrates Huff.
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H. R. 9521—To prevent hoarding and deterioration of and deception with respect to cold-storage foods, to regulate shipments of cold-storage foods in interstate commerce, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hutchinson, from Committee on Agriculture (H. Rept. 337), 5933.—Debated, 6041–6066, 6091–6119, 6149–6164, 9059–9060.—Amended and passed House, 6163, 6164.—Referred to Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, 6232.—Reference changed to Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 6542.

H. R. 9522—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Red River at or near Moncla, La.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5933.

H. R. 9523—For the erection of a public building in the town of Thomasville, county of Clarke, State of Alabama, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. McDuffie; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 5933.

H. R. 9524—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Preston School of Industry, Waterman, Calif., two German cannons or fieldpieces with their accompaniments.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Military Affairs, 5934.

H. R. 9525—Granting authority on certain conditions to the Secretary of the Navy to reinstate William H. Caldwell in the United States Naval Service.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5934.

H. R. 9526—Granting a pension to Mrs. Vincent F. Dilley.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5934.

H. R. 9527—Granting a pension to Milton L. Stover.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 5934.

H. R. 9528—Granting an increase of pension to Archibald W. Mayden.
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Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5934.

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H. R. 9531—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Barton.
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H. R. 9533—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent to Nathan R. Wright to homestead entry known as Clayton 022303.
Mr. Jones of Texas; Committee on Public Lands, 5934.

H. R. 9534—Granting a pension to Olive Dixon.
Mr. Jones of Texas; Committee on Pensions, 5934.

H. R. 9535—Granting a pension to James E. Johnson.
Mr. Swope; Committee on Pensions, 5934.

H. R. 9536—To correct the military record of John C. Berry.
Mr. Wheeler; Committee on Military Affairs, 5934.

H. R. 9537—Granting an increase of pension to Adam Landsittel.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 5934.

H. R. 9538—To amend the act to regulate commerce, approved Feb. 4, 1887, as amended.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6013.

H. R. 9539—For the consolidation of forest lands within the national forests.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on the Public Lands, 6013.

H. R. 9540—Designating the American mountain laurel the national flower of the United States.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on the Library, 6013.

H. R. 9541—Granting an increase of pension to Louis D. Argo.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 6013.

H. R. 9542—Granting a pension to Oscar G. Smith.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 6013.

H. R. 9543—To correct the military record of Myron H. McMullen.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Military Affairs, 6013.

H. R. 9544—Granting an increase of pension to Emma R. Foster.
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Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committte on Invalid Pensions, 6013.

H. R. 9546—For the relief of John Bray.
Mr. Casey; Committee on Military Affairs, 6014.

H. R. 9547—Granting a pension to Teddy Sexton.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 6014.

H. R. 9548—Granting a pension to Jemima Trueax.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6014.

H. R. 9549—Granting a pension to Sarah M. Doan.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6014.

H. R. 9550—For the relief of the legal representatives of Messrs. Lyman Randall, J. E. Sarrazin, and James Williams.
Mr. Goodall; Committee on War Claims, 6014.

H. R. 9551—Granting an increase of pension to John Mills.
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H. R. 9552—Granting an increase of pension to Ludlow B. Ward.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6014.

H. R. 9553—Granting an increase of pension to William Dotson.
Mr. King; Committee on Pensions, 6014.

H. R. 9554—Granting an increase of pension to Colbert Ratliff.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6014.

H. R. 9555—For the relief of Mary Altieri.
Mr. McAndrews; Committee on Claims, 6014.

H. R. 9556—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Ochs.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6014.

H. R. 9557—Granting a pension to William C. Donlevy.
Mr. Mason; Committtee on Pensions, 6014.

H. R. 9558—Granting an increase of pension to John Rowe.
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H. R. 9559—To extend the benefits of the Employers' Liability Act of September 7, 1916, to Arthur E. Rump.
Mr. Newton of Missouri; Committee on the Judiciary, 6014.

H. R. 9560—For the relief of George W. Lyle.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Claims, 6014.

H. R. 9561—For the relief of Herman Schultz.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Claims, 6014.

H. R. 9562—Granting an increase of pension to LaFayette Hackney.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6014.

H. R. 9563—Granting a pension to George W. Irwin.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6014.

H. R. 9564—Granting a pension to Americus Watt.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Pensions, 6014.

H. R. 9565—Granting a pension to Emily Frances Dexter.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6014.

H. R. 9566—Defining certain offenses committed by drivers of and persons in control of motor vehicles in the District of Columbia, and providing for the punishment of such offenses, and for other purposes.
Mr. Lanham; Committee on the District of Columbia, 6066.

H. R. 9567—Prohibiting the exportation of lumber from the United States and providing penalties for violation thereof.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on the Judiciary, 6066.

H. R. 9568—To authorize the Secretary of War to transfer certain surplus machine tools and other equipment to the Federal Board for Vocational Education.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 6066.

H. R. 9569—Authorizing the detail of commissioned officers of the Army to take courses of instruction within two years from date of commission.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 6066.

H. R. 9570—Providing for the loan or sale of Army equipment to the Boy Scouts of America.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Military Affairs, 6066.

H. R. 9571—For the relief of certain retired commissioned and warrant officers of the United States Navy and Marine Corps who were called into active service during the war with Germany and promoted.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Naval Affairs, 6066.

H. R. 9572—To prohibit the payment of gratuities to the masters of vessels, or other persons, for the purpose of inducing or securing contracts for repairing vessels or furnishing vessels with supplies or other necessaries.
Mr. Miller; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 6066.

H. R. 9573—Granting an increase of pension to Leroy Hines.
Mr. Bland of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6066.

H. R. 9574—Granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Fitch.
Mr. Brooks of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6066.

H. R. 9575—Granting an increase of pension to James Mills.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6066.

H. R. 9576—Granting an increase of pension to Murray R. Marshall.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Pensions, 6066.

H. R. 9577—For the relief of Patrick Hughes.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6066.

H. R. 9578—To reimburse the Western Union Telegraph Co. for damage sustained to its telegraph line along the Missouri Pacific Railroad right of way between Kansas City and Nearman, Kans.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Claims, 6066.

H. R. 9579—For the relief of Florence Proud.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Claims, 6066.

H. R. 9580—For the payment of certain claims of general officers of volunteers for three months' pay proper for Civil War service as reported by the Court of Claims.
Mr. Langley; Committee on War Claims, 6066.

H. R. 9581—Granting a pension to Samuel Moore.
Mr. Little; Committtee on Invalid Pensions, 6066.

H. R. 9582—Granting a pension to Ida Otto.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Pensions, 6066.

H. R. 9583—For the relief of Edward A. Purdy, postmaster of the city of Minneapolis, Minn., for postage stamps, postal-savings stamps, war-savings stamps, war-tax revenue stamps, and cash from money orders stolen from the branch post office at Minneapolis, Minn., commonly known and described as the traffic station, and located at Nos. 621 and 623 First Avenue north, in said city.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 6066.—Reported back (H. Rept. 462), 8362.

H. R. 9584—Granting an increase of pension to Ananias Cameron.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6067.

H. R. 9585—Granting an increase of pension to Albert O. McNulty.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Pensions, 6067.

H. R. 9586—Granting a pension to Melissa O. Downs.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6067.

H. R. 9587—For the relief of Katherine Macdonald.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Claims, 6067.

H. R. 9588—Granting a pension to Stanford Holmes.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 6067.

H. R. 9589—Granting a pension to Adaline Peak.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6067.

H. R. 9590—Granting an increase of pension to Lydia L. Clark.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6067.

H. R. 9591—For the relief of G. A. Lieber.
Mr. Young of North Dakota; Committee on Claims, 6067.

H. R. 9592—Extending the benefits of the general pension laws to the members of the Eighth, Twentieth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Regiments, the several batteries of Artillery, the several troops of Cavalry, and the several independent companies which comprised the Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, otherwise known as the "emergency men," who were called into service by the President of the United States of America, officered by the United States officers, and sworn into the service of the United States for an indefinite period, the same as if they had been in the service of the United States for a period of 90 days or more.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6122.

H. R. 9593—To amend and modify article 4 of the war-risk insurance act.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6122.

H. R. 9594—Prohibiting the issuance of papers of declaration of intention to become citizens or final papers of citizenship to certain aliens who claimed exemption from military service in the present war, and providing for the deportation of certain aliens who surrendered their first papers of citizenship in order to escape military service.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 6122.

H. R. 9595—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Baxter.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6122.

H. R. 9596—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Nichols.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6122.

H. R. 9597—Granting a pension to Harry L. Vance.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Pensions, 6122.

H. R. 9598—Granting a pension to Edmond Harvey.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6122.

H. R. 9599—Granting a pension to Nancy G. West.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Pensions, 6122.

H. R. 9600—Granting increase of pension to Thomas Donohue.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6120.

H. R. 9601—For the relief of John O. Nelson.
Mr. Haskell; Committee on Claims, 6120.

H. R. 9602—For the relief of Louis S. Barrett.
Mr. Haskell; Committee on Claims, 6120.

H. R. 9603—For the relief of the Link-Belt Co., of Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Holland; Committee on Claims, 6120.

H. R. 9604—For the relief of the Lloyd Mediterraneo Societa Italiana di Navigazione, owners of the Italian steamer Titania.
Mr. Holland; Committee on Claims, 6120.

H. R. 9605—For the relief of Th. Brovig as owner of the bark Bennestvet.
Mr. Holland; Committee on Claims, 6120.

H. R. 9606—For the relief of Gaetano Davide Olivari fu Fortunato, as managing owner of the Italian bark Doris.
Mr. Holland; Committee on Claims, 6120.

H. R. 9607—For the relief of Charles H. Fullerton.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Claims, 6120.

H. R. 9608—Granting an increase of pension to Susannah D. Clark.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6120.

H. R. 9609—For the relief of Charles C. Schilling.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Military Affairs, 6120.

H. R. 9610—For the relief of Ellen Driscoll.
Mr. Luce; Committee on Claims, 6120.

H. R. 9611—Granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Walker.
Mr. Michener; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6120.

H. R. 9612—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of desertion from the record of William H. Stubbins.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Military Affairs, 6120.

H. R. 9613—Granting an increase of pension to Edward Cooper.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6120.

H. R. 9614—Granting a pension to Ellen N. Pearson.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6120.

H. R. 9615—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to correct an error in an Indian allotment.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Indian Affairs, 6120.—Reported back (H. Rept. 433), 7840.

H. R. 9616—Granting a pension to William Blades.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6120.

H. R. 9617—Granting an increase of pension to Hugh Reece.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6120.

H. R. 9618—Granting an increase of pension to Joshua W. Roberts.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6120.

H. R. 9619—Granting a pension to Sarah Barnes Baker.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Pensions, 6120.

H. R. 9620—For the relief of William Befuhs, alias Charles Cameron.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Military Affairs, 6120.

H. R. 9621—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Edwards.
Mr. Wheeler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6120.

H. R. 9622—Granting a pension to Phillip Ausmus.
Mr. Wheeler; Committee on Pensions, 6120.

H. R. 9623—Prohibiting the issuance of papers of declaration of intention to become citizens or final papers of citizenship to certain aliens who claimed exemption from military service in the present war, and providing for the deportation of certain aliens who surrendered their first papers of citizenship in order to escape military service.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 6171.

H. R. 9624—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Otter Lake, Mich., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Military Affairs, 6171.

H. R. 9625—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Verona, in the State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon of fieldpiece.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 6171.

H. R. 9626—To amend an act approved June 20, 1906, entitled "An act to classify the officers and members of the fire department of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."
Mr. Mapes; Committee on the District of Columbia, 6171.

H. R. 9627—To control and conserve for irrigation, power, and other purposes the flood and flow waters of the Colorado River of the West, and for other purposes.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Flood Control, 6171.

H. R. 9628—Granting additional compensation to members of the military and naval forces who served in the war against Germany.
Mr. Evans of Montana; Committee on Military Affairs, 6171.

H. R. 9629—For the relief of the owner of the derrick Concord.
Mr. Cleary; Committee on Claims, 6171.

H. R. 9630—Granting a pension to Jemima Grigg.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Pensions, 6171.

H. R. 9631—Granting a pension to Maria L. Johnson.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6171.

H. R. 9632—Granting a pension to Frank M. Wells.
Mr. Goodwin of Arkansas; Committee on Pensions, 6171.

H. R. 9633—Granting a pension to Anna Bell Wyvill.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6171.

H. R. 9634—Granting a pension to John Minahan, alias John Bagley.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6171.

H. R. 9635—Granting a pension to Emma Crysler.
Mr. Magee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6171.

H. R. 9636—For the relief of Samuel Friedman, as trustee for the heirs and devisees of B. Friedman and Henry Mills, and as trustee for the heirs and devisees of Emanual Loveman, deceased.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Claims, 6171.

H. R. 9637—Granting an increase of pension to William B. Shearrow.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6171.

H. R. 9638—Granting an increase of pension to Malinda E. Glidewell.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6171.

H. R. 9639—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Marlatt.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6171.

H. R. 9640—Granting a pension to Virginia A. Dixon.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6171.

H. R. 9641—To authorize the Secretary of Commerce to lease Santa Barbara Island, Calif., and for other purposes.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6231.

H. R. 9642—Authorizing the establishment of a light vessel to mark the entrance to Grays Harbor, Wash.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Appropriations, 6231.

H. R. 9643—Granting additional compensation to all soldiers, sailors, marines, and others who served in the armed forces of the United States in the war against Germany and Austria.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Ways and Means, 6231.

H. R. 9644—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Athey.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6231.

H. R. 9645—Granting an increase of pension to John Russell.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6231.

H. R. 9646—For the relief of the owner of the derrick Capitol.
Mr. Cleary; Committee on Claims, 6231.

H. R. 9647—To authorize the appointment of Rafael A. Segarra as captain of Infantry or Quartermaster Corps in the United States Army.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Military Affairs, 6231.

H. R. 9648—For the relief of Sam Tilden.
Mr. French; Committee on Claims, 6231.

H. R. 9649—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Dorothy Canavey and Mary Canavey.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Pensions, 6231.

H. R. 9650—Granting a pension to Elsie Gardner.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Pensions, 6231.

H. R. 9651—Granting an increase of pension to Patrick Devlin.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6231.

H. R. 9652—Granting a pension to Sarah Virginia Pollard.
Mr. Kincheloe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6231.

H. R. 9653—Granting a pension to John Minahan, alias John Bagley.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6231.

H. R. 9654—For the relief of the High Clothing Co. (Inc.).
Mr. Lehlbach; Committee on Claims, 6231.

H. R. 9655—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Dieffenbacher.
Mr. Lesher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6231.

H. R. 9656—For the relief of Second Lieut. Rollin Lester Dixon.
Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania; Committee on Claims, 6231.

H. R. 9657—Granting an increase of pension to W. P. Reed.
Mr. Nelson of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6231.

H. R. 9658—Granting an increase of pension to Clara J. Sitton.
Mr. Nelson of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6231.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 6311.

H. R. 9659—Granting a pension to Sarah J. Bates.
Mr. Nelson of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6231.

H. R. 9660—Granting a pension to Joseph R. Lawson.
Mr. Nelson of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6231.

H. R. 9661—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Pugh.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Pensions, 6231.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6364.

H. R. 9662—Granting an increase of pension to William W. McDonald.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6231.

H. R. 9663—Granting an increase of pension to Chalmers Canan.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6231.

H. R. 9664—Granting a pension to Sylvia Hitchcock.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6231.

H. R. 9665—Granting a pension to Murray Pierce.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Pensions, 6231.

H. R. 9666—Granting a pension to Leatha Chambers.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Pensions, 6231.

H. R. 9667—To authorize the sale, exchange, lease, and bailment of war supplies and other Government property.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 6311.

H. R. 9668—To authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept donations of money and land for the establishment of a branch library in the District of Columbia, to establish a commission to supervise the erection of a branch library building in said District, and to provide for the suitable maintenance of said branch.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on the District of Columbia, 6311.

H. R. 9669—Authorizing the appropriation of the sum of $18,000 for the purpose of paving the streets around the Federal building at Santa Fe, in the State of New Mexico.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6311.

H. R. 9670—To appropriate the sum of $18,000 for the purpose of paving the streets around the Federal building at Santa Fe, in the State of New Mexico.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on Appropriations, 6312.

H. R. 9671—To amend section 1441 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Naval Affairs, 6312.

H. R. 9672—To amend section 13 of an act entitled "An act to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States; to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion, and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereof; and to promote safety at sea," approved Mar. 4, 1915.
Mr. Rowe; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 6312.

H. R. 9673—Granting an increase of pension to George R. Cozzens.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6312.

H. R. 9674—Granting a pension to Earl Sanders.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 6312.

H. R. 9675—To reimburse John Anderson, former postmaster at Sandborn, Knox County, Ind., for stamps and funds stolen from the post office.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Claims, 6312.

H. R. 9676—For the relief of Frank Hardesty.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Claims, 6312.

H. R. 9677—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Boorman.
Mr. Bland of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 6312.

H. R. 9678—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Guy.
Mr. Bland of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6312.

H. R. 9679—Granting a pension to Belle Thompson Alter.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6312.

H. R. 9680—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph R. Montgomery.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6312.

H. R. 9681—Granting a pension to Johanna Murphy.
Mr. Gallivan; Committee on Pensions, 6312.

H. R. 9682—Granting a pension to Barbara Jones.
Mr. Huddleston; Committee on Pensions, 6312.

H. R. 9683—To restore Col. James T. Kerr to the active list of the Army.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 6312.

H. R. 9684—Granting a pension to Arista Swartze.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Pensions, 6312.

H. R. 9685—Granting a pension to Andrew H. Wegman.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Pensions, 6312.

H. R. 9686—For the relief of the owners of the British steamship Clearpool.
Mr. Montague; Committee on Claims, 6312.

H. R. 9687—Granting a pension to Adam Mikel.
Mr. Moore of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6312.

H. R. 9688—Granting a pension to William B. Kimbrel.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6312.

H. R. 9689—Granting a pension to Henry Nieberding.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Pensions, 6312.

H. R. 9690—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Blasdell, county of Erie, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Military Affairs, 6364.

H. R. 9691—For the purchase of land adjoining Fort Bliss, Tex.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Military Affairs, 6364.

H. R. 9692—To amend section 13 of an act entitled "An act to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States; to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion, and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereof; and to promote safety at sea," approved Mar. 4, 1915.
Mr. Rowe; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 6364.—Reported back (H. Rept. 353), 6397.—Debated and passed House, 6562–6575.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 6583.

H. R. 9693—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kansas City, Mo., certain German cannons or guns.
Mr. Bland of Missouri; Committee on Military Affairs, 6364.

H. R. 9694—To authorize the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, to furnish to the proper officers of the several States, Territories, insular possessions, and the District of Columbia, of the United States, statements of the services of all persons from those places who entered the naval service during the war with Germany, and for other purposes.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Naval Affairs, 6364.

H. R. 9695—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Athens, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Military Affairs, 6364.

H. R. 9696—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Monticello, Lawrence County, State of Mississippi.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6364.

H. R. 9697—To extend the time for the construction of a bridge across Pearl River, between Pearl River County, Miss., and Washington Parish, La.
Mr. Sanders of Louisiana; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6364.—Reported back (H. Rept. 380), 6922.—Passed House, 7454.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 7505.—Reported back (S. Rept. 279), 7640.—Passed Senate, 7640.—Examined and signed, 7792, 7813.—Presented to the President, 7860.—Becomes a law without President's approval [Public, No. 80], 8447.

H. R. 9698—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Maquon, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. King; Committee on Military Affairs, 6365.

H. R. 9699—Authorizing the Secretary of War to place the name of Joseph F. Ritcherdson on the roll of Company C, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and issue him an honorable discharge.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Military Affairs, 6365.

H. R. 9700—For the relief of Mrs. Ivy Gass Bratton, of Jackson, Miss.
Mr. Collier; Committee on Claims, 6365.

H. R. 9701—Granting an increase of pension to Alfred W. Shipman.
Mr. Darrow; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6365.

H. R. 9702—Granting certain lands to the city of Sandpoint, Idaho, to protect the watershed of the water-supply system of said city.
Mr. French; Committee on the Public Lands, 6365.

H. R. 9703—To confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to determine the rights and equities contested for by certain persons designated in the bill in equity filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in 1915, styled and numbered as "H. N. Johnson, Rebecca Bowers, C. B. Williams, and Mamie Thompson, and all other persons similarly interested in the subject matter, numbered thirty-three thousand five hundred and seventy-three, on the docket of that court; and also the same action determined in the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, numbered twenty-nine hundred and eighteen, on the docket of the said court of appeals, wherein in both said courts W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the United States Treasury, was defendant; and wherein said claimants sought judgment against the $68,072,388.99 collected under acts of Congress approved June 2, 1862, and amendatory acts up to the year of 1868, inclusive, and to determine the constitutionality of the acts of Congress authorizing said revenue tax on raw cotton.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Claims, 6365.

H. R. 9704—Granting a pension to Georgiana Atkinson.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6365.

H. R. 9705—Granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Johnston.
Mr. Hardy of Texas; Committee on Pensions, 6365.

H. R. 9706—Granting an increase of pension to George Mathews.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6365.

H. R. 9707—Granting an increase of pension to Allen A. Wesley.
Mr. Madden; Committee on Pensions, 6365.

H. R. 9708—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joseph W. Jones.
Mr. McLaughlin of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 6365.

H. R. 9709—To provide for the allotment of lands of the Crow Tribe, for the distribution of tribal funds, and for other purposes.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Indian Affairs, 6365.

H. R. 9710—Granting a pension to Julia A. Shoop.
Mr. Rose; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6365.

H. R. 9711—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel T. Lawrence.
Mr. Sanders of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6365.

H. R. 9712—Granting a pension to Martha J. Holden.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6365.

H. R. 9713—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Conger.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6365.

H. R. 9714—Granting a pension to Edward R. Baker.
Mr. Swope; Committee on Pensions, 6365.

H. R. 9715—Granting an increase of pension to James A. Butt.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6365.

H. R. 9716—To provide for an examination and survey of the channels in Hampton Roads, Va., and James River, Va., leading to Newport News, Va., with a view to increasing the width and depth of the channels of Hampton Roads and James River, Va.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 6397.

H. R. 9717—To provide for an examination and survey of Quinby Creek, county of Accomac, Va., extending to the Great Drain.
Mr. Bland of Virginia: Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 6398.

H. R. 9718—To provide for an examination and survey of the channel connecting Poropotank Creek, between Gloucester and King and Queen Counties, Va., with the York River, Va.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 6398.

H. R. 9719—To provide for an examination and survey of the channel connecting Hampton Creek, county of Elizabeth City, Va., with Hampton Roads, Va.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 6398.

H. R. 9720—To provide for an examination and survey of the channel connecting York River, Va., with Back Creek to Slaights Wharf.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 6398.

H. R. 9721—Granting additional compensation to the members of the military and naval forces of the United States, including officers, enlisted men, Army field clerks, and female nurses, for services rendered, and for other purposes.
Mr. Larsen; Committee on Ways and Means, 6398.

H. R. 9722—For the relief of contractors and subcontractors for docks, tanks, buildings, and work under the supervision of the Navy Department, and for other purposes.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Naval Affairs, 6398.

H. R. 9723—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Grand Rapids, Mich., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Military Affairs, 6398.

H. R. 9724—To provide for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of foreign trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Ways and Means, 6398.

H. R. 9725—Granting an increase of pension to Rhoda A. Gambee.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6398.

H. R. 9726—For the relief of William Collie Nabors.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Claims, 6398.

H. R. 9727—Granting an increase of pension to Josiah J. Sikes.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6398.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 6659.

H. R. 9728—Granting a pension to James Raney.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Pensions, 6398.

H. R. 9729—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Turley.
Mr. Dickinson of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6398.

H. R. 9730—For the relief of James W. Mastin.
Mr. Dickinson of Missouri; Committee on Military Affairs, 6398.

H. R. 9731—Granting an increase of pension to William D. Reed.
Mr. Dickinson of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6398.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 6659.

H. R. 9732—Granting an increase of pension to James O'Connell.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6398.

H. R. 9733—For the relief of Frances Martin.
Mr. Foster; Committee on War Claims, 6398.

H. R. 9734—Granting an increase of pension to William L. Luchte.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6398.

H. R. 9735—Granting a pension to Nina G. Beer.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6398.

H. R. 9736—Granting a pension to William D. Hawley.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6398.

H. R. 9737—Granting a pension to Esmeralda C. Adams.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6398.

H. R. 9738—Granting an increase of pension to Peter Powers.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Invalid Pensions 6398.

H. R. 9739—Granting a pension to Mary A. Baldridge.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Pensions, 6398.

H. R. 9740—Granting a pension to Emma F. Smyth.
Mr Hill; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6398.

H. R. 9741—Granting a pension to Richard M. Gilbert.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Pensions, 6398.

H. R. 9742—Granting a pension to Frank Heeman.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Pensions, 6398.

H. R. 9743—Granting a pension to Cary M. Carlton.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Pensions, 6398.

H. R. 9744—Granting an increase of pension to Sanford R. Bryant.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6398.

H. R. 9745—Granting an increase of pension to A. B. Morgan.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6398.

H. R. 9746—Granting a pension to Claborne Crawford.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 6398.

H. R. 9747—Granting a pension to Sarah C. Reed.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6398.

H. R. 9748—Granting a pension to Mary F. Lake.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6398.

H. R. 9749—Granting a pension to Elijah C. Waln.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6398.

H. R. 9750—Granting a pension to John T. Mockabee.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 6398.

H. R. 9751—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Mitchell.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6398.

H. R. 9752—For the purchase of a site and erection of a public building at Englewood, N. J.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6476.

H. R. 9753—To prevent deception in the sale of baled cotton in transactions in interstate and foreign commerce.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6476.

H. R. 9754—To create a national monetary commission.
Mr. Husted; Committee on Banking and Currency, 6476.

H. R. 9755—To establish the standard of weights and measures for the following wheat-mill and corn-mill products, namely, flours, hominy, grits, and meals, and all commercial feeding stuffs, and for other purposes.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, 6476.—Reported back (H. Rept. 359), 6533.

H. R. 9756—To amend the Judicial Code to permit terms of the district court for the northern district of New York to be held in Rensselaer County.
Mr. Parker; Committee on the Judiciary, 6476.

H. R. 9757—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Willard.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6476.

H. R. 9758—Granting an increase of pension to Johanna Dowling.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6476.

H. R. 9759—Granting a pension to John Pennington.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6476.

H. R. 9760—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Foss.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6476.

H. R. 9761—For the relief of David C. Bays.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Military Affairs, 6476.

H. R. 9762—For the relief of certain settlers in Oregon for losses sustained during the Rogue River Indian outbreak in southern Oregon in 1855.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Indian Affairs, 6476.

H. R. 9763—Granting a pension to John J. Moll.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6476.

H. R. 9764—Granting a pension to Charles C. Chilson.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Pensions, 6476.

H. R. 9765—Granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Johnson.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6476.

H. R. 9766—For the relief of the estate of George W. Lee, deceased.
Mr. Parker; Committee on Claims, 6476.

H. R. 9767—Granting an increase of pension to William W. Blachly.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6476.

H. R. 9768—Granting an increase of pension to Jacob P. Marling.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 6476.

H. R. 9769—Granting a pension to Worthy Poling.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 6476.

H. R. 9770—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Santee.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6476.

H. R. 9771—Granting a pension to William C. Jacobs.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Pensions, 6476.

H. R. 9772—Granting a pension to Lucy A. Dodson.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6476.

H. R. 9773—Granting an increase of pension to Harman B. Benton.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6476.

H. R. 9774—Granting an increase of pension to Josephus McMurtrey.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6476.

H. R. 9775—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret I. Reider.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6476.

H. R. 9776—For the purchase of a site for and the erection of a post-office building, courthouse, and other Government offices at Anderson, S. C.
Mr. Dominick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6533.

H. R. 9777—For the purchase of a site for and the erection of a post-office building, courthouse, and other Government offices at Greenwood, S. C.
Mr. Dominick; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6533.

H. R. 9778—To provide for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of foreign trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Ways and Means, 6533.

H. R. 9779—Providing for the deportation of aliens who evaded military service, and that aliens admitted to the United States shall take the necessary steps to become citizens of the United States.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 6533.

H. R. 9780—To provide for the payment for certain lands within the former Flathead Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana.
Mr. Evans of Montana; Committee on the Public Lands, 6533.

H. R. 9781—To amend section 217 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved Mar. 4, 1909.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 6533.

H. R. 9782—To regulate further the entry of aliens into the United States.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 6533.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 382), 6922.—Debated, 6970–6986, 7015, 9090.—Amended and passed House, 7015, 7016.—Referred to Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 7077–7078.—Reported with amendment, amended, and passed Senate, 7301.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and asks for a conference, 7401, 7402.—Senate insists on its amendment and agrees to conference, 7439.—Conference appointed, 7402, 7439.—Conference report made in House, 7538.—Conference report made in Senate, 7543.—Senate agrees to conference report, 7543.—Conference report agreed to in House, 7582, 7583.—Examined and signed, 7654, 7662.—Presented to the President, 7719.—Becomes a law without the President's approval [Public, No. 79], 8447.

H. R. 9783—To provide a national budget system and an independent audit of Government accounts, and for other purposes.
Mr. Good; Select Committee on the Budget, 6533.—Reported back (H. Rept. 362), 6970.—Debated, 6903, 7081–7103, 7125–7154, 7197–7232, 7274–7297, 9077, 9085, 9091.—Amended and passed House, 7296, 7297.—Referred to Senate Committee to Devise Plan for a Budget System, 7309.

H. R. 9784—Granting an increase of pension to Hannah M. Clark.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6533.

H. R. 9785—Granting an increase of pension to Orlando Markler.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6534.

H. R. 9786—Granting an increase of pension to William Strang.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6534.

H. R. 9787—Granting a pension to Hugh McGinty.
Mr. Casey; Committee on Pensions, 6534.

H. R. 9788—For the relief of Eugene K. Stoudenmire.
Mr. Dent; Committee on Claims, 6534.

H. R. 9789—Granting a pension to Theodore A. Melter.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Pensions, 6534.

H. R. 9790—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Rankin.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6534.

H. R. 9791—Granting a pension to Emma Park.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6534.

H. R. 9792—Granting a pension to Mary E. Morrison.
Mr. King; Committee on Pensions, 6534.

H. R. 9793—Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Peake.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6534.

H. R. 9794—For the relief of Wendell Phillips Lodge, No. 365, Knights of Pythias.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Claims, 6534.

H. R. 9795—Granting an increase of pension to Frederick Mistel.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6534.

H. R. 9796—Granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Clark.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6534.

H. R. 9797—Granting a pension to Ella Merrick.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6534.

H. R. 9798—Granting a pension to Marinda Maynard.
Mr. Shreve; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6534.

H. R. 9799—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Marsh.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6534.

H. R. 9800—Granting an increase of pension to Amos Carlin.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6534.

H. R. 9801—For the relief of Dr. J. G. Speicher.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Claims, 6534.

H. R. 9802—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to White Plains, N. Y., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Husted; Committee on Military Affairs, 6581.

H. R. 9803—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Audenried, Pa., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Steele; Committee on Military Affairs, 6582.

H. R. 9804—To create a department of aeronautics, defining the powers and duties of the director thereof, providing for the organization, disposition, and administration of a United States air force, creating the United States air reserve force, and providing for the development of civil and commercial aviation.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on Military Affairs, 6582.

H. R. 9805—Donating a captured German 77 and carriage to the city of Fredonia, Kans., for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Military Affairs, 6582.

H. R. 9806—To enable the Capital Traction Co. to acquire the stock, franchises, and property of certain street railway corporations in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Romjue; Committee on the District of Columbia, 6582.

H. R. 9807—To amend the revenue act of 1918.
Mr. Hull of Tennessee; Committee on Ways and Means, 6582.

H. R. 9808—Granting a pension to Mildred S. Lewis.
Mr. Darrow; Committee on Pensions, 6582.

H. R. 9809—Granting a pension to James D. Brown, alias James D. Kester.
Mr. Hersman; Committee on Pensions, 6582.

H. R. 9810—Granting a pension to Sam Ragsdale.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6582.

H. R. 9811—For the relief of Capt. Thomas R. Clark.
Mr. Martin; Committee on Claims, 6582.

H. R. 9812—For the relief of Miss Janie Beasley.
Mr. Overstreet; Committee on Claims, 6582.

H. R. 9813—Granting a pension to F. Lewis.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on Pensions, 6582.

H. R. 9814—Granting a pension to James M. Waide, jr.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on Pensions, 6582.

H. R. 9815—Granting a pension to Hulda Flatt.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6582.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 7299.

H. R. 9816—Granting an increase of pension to John Sullivan.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6582.

H. R. 9817—Granting a pension to John E. Root.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Pensions, 6971.

H. R. 9818—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Chester, Hancock County, W. Va., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Neely; Committee on Military Affairs, 6659.

H. R. 9819—Authorizing the Winnebago Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin and Nebraska to submit claims to the Court of Claims.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Indian Affairs, 6659.

H. R. 9820—To create a Rent Commission in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on the District of Columbia, 6659.

H. R. 9821—To amend an act entitled "An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia," approved Feb. 28, 1901, and for other purposes.
Mr. Gould; Committee on the District of Columbia, 6659.—Reported back (H. Rept. 370), 6700.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 6828–6856, 9064, 9065.—Referred to Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, 6858.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 280), 7662.—Debated, 8301–8308.—Amended and passed Senate, 8308.—Conference appointed in Senate, 8308.—House disagrees to Senate amendment, agrees to conference, conferees appointed, 8490.—Conference report submitted in House (H. Rept. 471), 8612.—And agreed to, 8693.—Conference report submitted in Senate, 8808.—And agreed to, 8809.

H. R. 9822—To authorize the President of the United States to arrange and participate in an international conference to consider questions relating to international communication.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 6659.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 387), 7044.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 7329–7349, 9212–9214.—Referred to Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 7355.

H. R. 9823—For the repeal of certain legislation connected with the upbuilding of the American merchant marine and providing for the disposition, regulation, or use of the property built or acquired by the United States under such acts, and for other purposes.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 6659.

H. R. 9824—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Revere, in the State of Massachusetts, cannon, helmets, or any other form of trophies of the present war.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Military Affairs, 6659.

H. R. 9825—Authorizing any land-grant railroad company, or its successors, to convey for public-road purposes certain parts of its right of way.
Mr. Evans of Montana; Committee on the Public Lands, 6659.

H. R. 9826—To validate certain declarations of intention to become citizens of the United States.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 6659.

H. R. 9827—For the relief of E. H. Wolf.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Claims, 6659.

H. R. 9828—Granting an increase of pension to James H. St. Clair.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Pensions, 6659.

H. R. 9829—Granting a pension to James D. Smith.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Pensions, 6659.

H. R. 9830—Granting a pension to Fred R. Rife.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Pensions, 6659.

H. R. 9831—Granting an increase of pension to George Milton Frye.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6659.

H. R. 9832—Granting an increase of pension to Victor Fousse.
Mr. Godwin of North Carolina; Committee on Pensions, 6659.

H. R. 9833—Granting a pension to Hugh T. Roberts.
Mr. Godwin of North Carolina; Committee on Pensions, 6659.

H. R. 9834—Granting a pension to Mary C. Herrington.
Mr. Godwin of North Carolina; Committee on Pensions, 6659.

H. R. 9835—Granting a pension to Charles Anderson.
Mr. Godwin of North Carolina; Committee on Pensions, 6659.

H. R. 9836—Granting an increase of pension to Frank L. Yost.
Mr. Godwin of North Carolina; Committee on Pensions, 6659.

H. R. 9837—Granting an increase of pension to Irving Reed.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Pensions, 6659.

H. R. 9838—Granting a pension to John Johnson.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6659.

H. R. 9839—Granting an increase of pension to John Hutchison.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6659.

H. R. 9840—For the relief of Capt. E. V. Dickson.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on War Claims, 6659.

H. R. 9841—For the relief of Nehemiah Purdy.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Claims, 6659.

H. R. 9842—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Sutton.
Mr. Kendall; Committee on Pensions, 6659.

H. R. 9843—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in favor of Myron C. Bond, Guy M. Claflin, and Edwin A. Wells.
Mr. Michener; Committee on War Claims, 6659.

H. R. 9844—Granting an increase of pension to James F. Comley.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6659.

H. R. 9845—Granting a pension to Alice J. Goeble.
Mr. Vare; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6659.

H. R. 9846—To enlarge, extend, and remodel the post-office building at Albert Lea, Minn., or to authorize the purchase of a site and erection and completion of a building thereon, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6701.

H. R. 9847—To enlarge, extend, and remodel the post-office building at Rochester, Minn., or to authorize the purchase of a site and erection and completion of a building thereon, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6701.

H. R. 9848—To authorize the purchase of a site and the erection and completion of a public building thereon at Waseca, Minn.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6701.

H. R. 9849—Authorizing the return to its former owners of certain land, title to which was taken by the United States by proclamation of the President, for the enlargement of the naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill., and for other purposes.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Naval Affairs, 6701.

H. R. 9850—Granting the consent of Congress to the board of county commissioners of the county of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, to construct a bridge across the Connecticut River, between Windsor Locks and East Windsor, at Warehouse Point, in said county and State.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6701.—Reported back (H. Rept. 394), 7298.—Laid on the table (see S. 3332), 8761.

H. R. 9851—Granting a pension to Henry M. Smith.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Pensions, 6701.

H. R. 9852—Granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Heimlich.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Pensions, 6701.

H. R. 9853—Granting an increase of pension to Worthington Fringer.
Mr. Benson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6701.

H. R. 9854—Granting an increase of pension to Edgar C. Martin.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6701.

H. R. 9855—Granting an increase of pension to Lysa B. Ringold.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6701.

H. R. 9856—Granting an increase of pension to Ernest R. Lee.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Pensions, 6701.

H. R. 9857—Granting an increase of pension to Edward J. Bean.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6701.

H. R. 9858—Granting a pension to Belle Mitchell.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6701.

H. R. 9859—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Foss.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6701.

H. R. 9860—Granting a pension to Lucy Lavin.
Mr. Goodwin of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6701.

H. R. 9861—Granting a pension to Lottie McDuffy.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6701.

H. R. 9862—Granting a pension to Sarah J. Bowers.
Mr. Haskell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6701.

H. R. 9863—Granting a pension to Robert Criswell Pollock.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Pensions, 6701.—Referred to House Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7102.

H. R. 9864—Granting a pension to Mary F. Russell.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6701.

H. R. 9865—For the relief of Thomas F. Veno.
Mr. Luce; Committee on Claims, 6701.

H. R. 9866—Granting a pension to Isabella Gruver.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6701.

H. R. 9867—Granting an increase of pension to Emma R. Walters.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6701.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 6922.

H. R. 9868—For the purchase of a post-office site at Venice, Calif.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6701.

H. R. 9869—For the purchase of a post-office site at Santa Monica, Calif.
Mr. Osborne; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6701.

H. R. 9870—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy Summers.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6701.

H. R. 9871—Granting an increase of pension to G. A. Settle.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 6701.

H. R. 9872—To correct the military record of Wyatt Adkins.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 6701.

H. R. 9873—To correct the military record of John W. Hardwick.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 6701.

H. R. 9874—To correct the military record of J. R. Sellars.
Mr. Robsion of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 6701.

H. R. 9875—Granting a pension to W. A. Estep.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 6701.

H. R. 9876—Granting a pension to Harriet E. Fortune.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6701.

H. R. 9877—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret I. Reider.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6701.

H. R. 9878—Granting additional pay to the enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.
Mr. Kincheloe; Committee on Ways and Means, 6761.

H. R. 9879—To amend an act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 3, 1913, as amended.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Ways and Means, 6761.

H. R. 9880—Granting recognition to certain female employees of the War Department who served abroad.
Mr. King; Committee on Military Affairs, 6761.

H. R. 9881—Changing the time of day in March and October of each year.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6761.

H. R. 9882—To further provide for the presidential succession.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, 6761.

H. R. 9883—Granting a pension to James Phelps.
Mr. Brumbaugh; Committee on Pensions, 6761.

H. R. 9884—Granting a pension to Henry Blankenship.
Mr. Brumbaugh; Committee on Pensions, 6761.

H. R. 9885—Granting a pension to Albert N. Oakleaf.
Mr. Brumbaugh; Committee on Pensions, 6761.

H. R. 9886—Granting a pension to John B. Lang.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6761.

H. R. 9887—Granting a pension to George J. Molloy.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Pensions, 6761.

H. R. 9888—For the relief of Mary Ginsberg and Abram Ginsberg.
Mr. Ganly; Committee on Claims, 6761.

H. R. 9889—Granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Birge.
Mr. Glynn; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6761.

H. R. 9890—To reimburse Hugh J. McKane for property destroyed by fire in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Humphreys; Committee on Claims, 6761.

H. R. 9891—Granting an increase of pension to Tillie Wester.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 6761.

H. R. 9892—Granting an increase of pension to Minnie Nordyke.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Pensions, 6761.

H. R. 9893—Granting an increase of pension to Hester A. Phillips.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6761.

H. R. 9894—Granting an increase of pension to Walter J. Shelley.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Pensions, 6761.

H. R. 9895—To correct the military record of Patrick Kennedy.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Military Affairs, 6761.

H. R. 9896—To remove the charge of desertion from the military record of A. K. Ball.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Military Affairs, 6761.

H. R. 9897—Granting a pension to Mirtie Hudson.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6761.

H. R. 9898—Granting a pension to Hodges W. Drayton, alias Lawrence G. Sommers.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6761.

H. R. 9899—To provide for the disposition of abandoned portions of rights of way granted to railroad companies.
Mr. Christopherson; Committee on the Public Lands, 6857.

H. R. 9900—To amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1919, so as to authorize travel allowances to persons discharged from disciplinary barracks and other places of confinement other than honorably, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 6857.

H. R. 9901—To increase the appropriation for the purchase of site and erection of a building for a post office at Douglas, Ga.
Mr. Lankford; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6857.

H. R. 9902—For the protection and encouragement of the American merchant marine.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6857.

H. R. 9903—Granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Bryant.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6857.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 7475.

H. R. 9904—For the relief of Forrest R. Black.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Claims, 6857.

H. R. 9905—Granting a pension to Lucy E. Harrison.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6857.

H. R. 9906—Granting a pension to Ann M. Vanfleet.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6857.

H. R. 9907—Granting a pension to Ellen M. Deer.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6857.

H. R. 9908—To reimburse Leo T. Wolford for money lost in the registered mails.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 6857.

H. R. 9909—Granting a pension to Peter Netz.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6857.

H. R. 9910—Granting an increase of pension to Frank C. Stevens.
Mr. Goodall; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6857.

H. R. 9911—Granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Lowery.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6857.

H. R. 9912—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Miller.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6857.

H. R. 9913—For the relief of Mrs. Lena Donner.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Claims, 6857.

H. R. 9914—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in case of James A. Verret, administrator of Adolph Verret, deceased.
Mr. Martin; Committee on War Claims, 6857.

H. R. 9915—Granting an increase of pension to Kate M. Henry.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6857.

H. R. 9916—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of Henry D. Cutting, alias Henry C. Stratton.
Mr. Michener; Committee on Military Affairs, 6857.

H. R. 9917—Granting an increase of pension to William C. Adams.
Mr. Michener; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6857.

H. R. 9918—Granting an increase of pension to Louisa Baumgard.
Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 6857.

H. R. 9919—Granting an increase of pension to Brooks E. Rogers.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6857.

H. R. 9920—Granting a pension to Hugh Hoch.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Pensions, 6857.

H. R. 9921—Granting a pension to Charlotte Hays.
Mr. Stephens of Ohio; Committee on Pensions, 6857.

H. R. 9922—Granting an increase of pension to Frederick E. Troll.
Mr. Taylor of Arkansas; Committee on Pensions, 6857.

H. R. 9923—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret I. Reider.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6857.

H. R. 9924—To aid in winding up the affairs of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Indian Affairs, 6922.

H. R. 9925—To provide an extension to the post office at Jersey City, N. J.
Mr. Hamill; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6922.

H. R. 9926—To provide for appropriate military records for persons who, pursuant to orders, reported for military duty, but whose induction or commission into the service was not, through no fault of their own, formally completed on or prior to Nov. 11, 1918, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 6922.

H. R. 9927—Authorizing the appointment of a commission to remove the bodies of deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines from foreign countries to the United States, and defining its duties and powers.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 6922.

H. R. 9928—To define the status of and to remove the restrictions from certain members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Indian Affairs, 6922.

H. R. 9929—For the erection of a public building in the city of Quanah, county seat of Hardeman County, State of Texas, and appropriating money therefor.
Mr. Jones of Texas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6922.

H. R. 9930—To facilitate the naturalization of aliens who waived exemption under the selective service act, or who were actually inducted into the military or naval service of the United States.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 6922.

H. R. 9931—To increase the appropriation for the purchase of a site and erection of a building for a post office at Dawson, Ga.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6922.

H. R. 9932—Authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to accept and administer for the benefit of the public and the encouragement of industry inventions, patents, and patent rights, and for other purposes.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Patents, 6922.

H. R. 9933—For the relief of Wilhelm Alexanderson and the members of his crew, the said Wilhelm Alexanderson being the owner of the motor boat Spray.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Claims, 6923.

H. R. 9934—Granting a pension to Phoebe Morgan.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6923.

H. R. 9935—Granting an increase of pension to Frank E. Drew.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6923.

H. R. 9936—For the relief of J. M. Farrell.
Mr. Hadley; Committee on Claims, 6923.

H. R. 9937—Granting a pension to Emma L. Pugh.
Mr. Hamilton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6923.

H. R. 9938—Granting a pension to Robert Criswell Pollock.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6923.

H. R. 9939—Authorizing the Treasurer of the United States to pay to Henry F. Myers the sum of $785.10 as full compensation for services rendered as a member of local draft board No. 1, Omaha, Nebr.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Military Affairs, 6923.

H. R. 9940—Granting an increase of pension to Alzina S. Swobe.
Mr. Jefferis; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6923.

H. R. 9941—Granting an increase of pension to William N. King.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Pensions, 6923.

H. R. 9942—Granting a pension to Rosa McPhetridge.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Pensions, 6923.

H. R. 9943—Granting an increase of pension to Frank H. Read.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6923.

H. R. 9944—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to accept on behalf of the United States the donation by Sedgwick Post No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic, of its memorial hall property in Bedford, Taylor County, Iowa, for Federal building purposes.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6987.

H. R. 9945—To provide for reduced railway fares for discharged soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses of the United States forces who served in the war with Germany while traveling to seek or to accept employment.
Mr. Juul; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6987.

H. R. 9946—To provide revenue for the Government and to maintain in the United States the production of wheat and its products.
Mr. Young of North Dakota; Committee on Ways and Means, 6987.

H. R. 9947—To authorize J. L. Anderson and H. M. Duvall to construct a bridge across Great Peedee River near the town of Cheraw, S. C.
Mr. Stevenson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6987.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 431), 7840.

H. R. 9948—To amend section 878b and 878c of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.
Mr. Moore of Virginia; Committee on the District of Columbia, 6987.

H. R. 9949—To amend sections 4 and 10 of the act of June 29, 1906, as amended, relating to naturalization, and for other purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 6987.

H. R. 9950—To provide for an examination and survey of the channels in Hampton Roads, Va., and James River, Va., leading to Camp Eustis, Va., with a view to increasing the width and depth of the channels of Hampton Roads and James River, Va.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 6987.

H. R. 9951—To provide for an examination and survey of the channel of Little Wicomico River, Northumberland County, Va., and of the channel connecting the said river with the Chesapeake Bay.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 6987.

H. R. 9952—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to build an addition to the present United States post-office building at Wausau, Wis.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 6987.

H. R. 9953—Granting a pension to Almera Norton.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6987.

H. R. 9954—Granting a pension to Zora Schenkelberger.
Mr. Coady; Committee on Pensions, 6987.

H. R. 9955—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel Brummett.
Mr. Dickinson of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6987.

H. R. 9956—Granting a pension to Venus B. King.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Pensions, 6987.

H. R. 9957—Granting a pension to John M. Riddick.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6987.

H. R. 9958—For the relief of Joe F. Jenkins.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 6987.

H. R. 9958—Granting an increase of pension to James Hunt.
Mr. Jones of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6987.

H. R. 9960—Granting an increase of pension to Erastus F. Sparks.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6987.

H. R. 9961—Granting a pension to Martha Ann Welch.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Pensions, 6987.

H. R. 9962—Granting a pension to Augustus Thompson.
Mr. Major; Committee on Pensions, 6987.

H. R. 9963—Granting an increase of pension to Leman Bartholomew.
Mr. Reed of New York; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6987.

H. R. 9964—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth I. E. Duffield.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6987.

H. R. 9965—Granting a pension to Hannah C. Ritter.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 6987.

H. R. 9966—To provide for the refund of entrance and clearance fees erroneously collected by the customs authorities from the Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Co.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Claims, 6987.

H. R. 9967—For the relief of Samuel Wilbur Dean.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Claims, 6987.

H. R. 9968—For the relief of Thomas Debuke.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Military Affairs, 6987.

H. R. 9969—Granting a pension to Charles W. Anderson.
Mr. Taylor of Arkansas; Committee on Pensions, 6987.

H. R. 9970—Granting a pension to Frank F. Pittman.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Pensions, 6987.

H. R. 9971—To repeal that part of the Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, which authorizes the exchange of public lands for private lands included within Indian reservations.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Indian Affairs, 6987.

H. R. 9972—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Fullerton, Pa., two German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Dewalt; Committee on Military Affairs, 7044.

H. R. 9973—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Linden, county of Montgomery, State of Indiana, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Military Affairs, 7044.

H. R. 9974—To prevent certain aliens from being admitted into the civil service of the United States or entering its employment.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 7044.

H. R. 9975—To protect the Government of the United States of America and its national emblem; to prevent the teaching or advocacy of crime, sabotage, or other unlawful methods of terrorism; to deport certain aliens, and for other purposes.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 7044.

H. R. 9976—To prohibit the export of sugar from the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7044.

H. R. 9977—To establish and maintain a permanent force of United States policemen in the District of Columbia for the protection of the public squares and reservations in said District, including the White House Grounds.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 7044.

H. R. 9978—Appropriating $100,000 for the purchase by the Department of Agriculture, and distribution thereunder, of cotton seed for the farmers of Aransas, Nueces, and San Patricio Counties, in Texas.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Agriculture, 7044.

H. R. 9979—To provide for the retirement of commissioned officers of the late Civil War.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Military Affairs, 7044.

H. R. 9980—To authorize the reenlistment or reinstatement of enlisted men, deserters from the naval service if pardoned by the President, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Naval Affairs, 7044.

H. R. 9981—To provide for the reorganization of the corps of chaplains, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Naval Affairs, 7044.

H. R. 9982—To provide extra compensation to the soldiers, sailors, and marines of the war with Germany, to issue bonds therefor, and for other purposes.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 7044.

H. R. 9983—To provide revenue and encourage domestic industries by the elimination, through the assessment of special duties, of unfair foreign competition, and for other purposes.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Ways and Means, 7044.

H. R. 9984—To provide for the establishment of homes for the disabled soldiers who served in the war with the Imperial German Government and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and to provide for the use of the surplus funds of a publication known as the Stars and Stripes, a newspaper published and circulated by the American Expeditionary Forces in France, to that end, and for other purposes.
Mr. Dent; Committee on Military Affairs, 7044.

H. R. 9985—For the acquisition, support, and maintenance of a national cemetery in France, and for the removal of the bodies of American soldiers in the recent war with the Imperial German Government and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, and who were buried upon foreign soil.
Mr. Dent; Committee on Military Affairs, 7044.

H. R. 9986—Granting an increase of pension to John Greek.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7044.

H. R. 9987—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Clouser.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7044.

H. R. 9988—Granting an increase of pension to Harrison C. Dunham.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7044.

H. R. 9989—Granting an increase of pension to Josephine M. Chittenden.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7044.

H. R. 9990—Granting an increase of pension to Olney A. Gifford.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7044.

H. R. 9991—Granting a pension to Nathaniel N. Robbins.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 7044.

H. R. 9992—Granting a pension to Mary Silvers.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 7044.

H. R. 9993—Granting a pension to Brice Selby.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Pensions, 7044.

H. R. 9994—Granting a pension to Albert A. Lyke.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Pensions, 7044.

H. R. 9995—Granting a pension to Corwin W. Holibaugh.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Pensions, 7044.

H. R. 9996—Granting an increase of pension to Emil A. Akerman.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7045.

H. R. 9997—For the relief of Philip Sheridan.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Claims, 7045.

H. R. 9998—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of Melville Van Auker.
Mr. Michener; Committee on Military Affairs, 7045.

H. R. 9999—Granting an increase of pension to James B. King.
Mr. Moon; Committee on Pensions, 7045.

H. R. 10000—Granting a pension to Annie Hoover.
Mr. Moore of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7045.

H. R. 10001—Granting a pension to Rhoda E. Pryor.
Mr. Moore of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7045.

H. R. 10002—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent to R. L. Credille, mayor of the village of Bonita, La., in trust, for certain purposes.
Mr. Wilson of Louisiana; Committee on the Public Lands, 7045.

H. R. 10003—Designating the American mountain laurel the national flower of the United States of America.
Mr. Stevenson; Committee on the Library, 7044.

H. R. 10004—To authorize the widening of Georgia Avenue, between Fairmont Street and Gresham Place NW.
Mr. Mapes; Commitete on the District of Columbia, 7102.

H. R. 10005—To provide for the furlough to the Regular Army Reserve of enlisted men serving in the present emergency.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Military Affairs, 7102.

H. R. 10006—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the township association, Watchung, North Plainfield Township, Somerset County, N. J., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Military Affairs, 7102.

H. R. 10007—Authorizing the purchase of buildings and grounds for the embassy of the United States at Santiago, Chile.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 7102.

H. R. 10008—To regulate the marriage of persons in the military and naval forces of the United States in foreign countries, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 7102.

H. R. 10009—Providing for the relinquishment of certain described property by the United States to the city and county of San Francisco, State of California.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 7102.

H. R. 10010—Providing for the deportation of certain aliens who withdrew their declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States in order to escape military service.
Mr. Kleczka; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 7102.

H. R. 10011—Authorizing and directing the Director of the Census to collect and publish monthly statistics concerning hides, skins, and leather.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on the Census, 7102.

H. R. 10012—Granting a pension to Grace Kavanagh.
Mr. Browning; Committee on Pensions, 7103.

H. R. 10013—Granting a pension to Zora Schenkelberger.
Mr. Coady; Committee on Pensions, 7103.

H. R. 10014—Granting a pension to Lydia Lenora Henson.
Mr. Christopherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7103.

H. R. 10015—Granting a pension to Edith Payne Trimm.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Pensions, 7103.

H. R. 10016—Granting a pension to Abe Erlich.
Mr. Fisher; Committee on Pensions, 7103.

H. R. 10017—Granting an increase of pension to James N. Davis.
Mr. Hull of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 7103.

H. R. 10018—Granting an increase of pension to William Todd.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7103.

H. R. 10019—Granting a pension to Margaret A. Jewell.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7103.

H. R. 10020—For the relief of dependents of Lieuts. Jean Jagou and Fernand Herbert, French military mission.
Mr. Kahn; Commitee on Military Affairs, 7103.

H. R. 10021—Granting a pension to Thomas R. Henthorne.
Mr. Layton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7103.

H. R. 10022—Granting a pension to Rush W. Burnside.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Pensions, 7103.

H. R. 10023—Authorizing the President to award a congressional medal to Mrs. Isabelle Bosquette.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Military Affairs, 7103.

H. R. 10024—To retire Julius Baron as a second lieutenant.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Military Affairs, 7103.

H. R. 10025—Granting an increase of pension to Florence E. Handy.
Mr. Paige; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7103.

H. R. 10026—Granting an increase of pension to Katherine Candee.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Pensions, 7103.

H. R. 10027—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Scott.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7103.

H. R. 10028—Granting a pension to Theodore S. Smith.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7103.

H. R. 10029—Granting a pension to George R. Everhart.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 7103.

H. R. 10030—Granting a pension to Robert W. Koontz.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 7103.

H. R. 10031—Granting a pension to Elizabeth L. M. Miller.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7103.

H. R. 10032—To change the name of oleomargarine to butterine, and to change the rate of tax on butterine; to protect the consumers, dealers, and manufacturers of all kinds of butterine against fraud, and to afford the Bureau of Internal Revenue more efficient means for the detection of fraud and the collection of revenue.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on Agriculture, 7155.

H. R. 10033—To provide for the issuance of stock, bonds, mortgages, and other evidences of indebtedness by corporations or associations engaged in the business of common carrier or public utility doing an interstate business.
Mr. Christopherson; Committee on the Judiciary, 7155.

H. R. 10034—To amend section 4 of the act of June 29, 1906, as amended by the act of May 9, 1918.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 7155.

H. R. 10035—Granting an increase of pension to James Murphy.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7155.

H. R. 10036—To carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the heirs of Isabella Ann Fluker.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on War Claims, 7155.

H. R. 10037—To correct the rank of Lieut. Joseph E. Austin on the permanent Navy list.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Naval Affairs, 7155.

H. R. 10038—Granting an increase of pension to James R. Vickers.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7155.

H. R. 10039—Granting an increase of pension to Franklin A. Lindsey.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7155.

H. R. 10040—Granting an increase of pension to James Renshall.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Pensions, 7155.

H. R. 10041—Granting a pension to Reuben E. Lawrence.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7155.

H. R. 10042—Granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Torrance.
Mr. Major; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7155.

H. R. 10043—Granting a pension to Louisa J. V. Vaughn.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7155.

H. R. 10044—To amend or correct the commission issued to Ansel Griggs Wineman.
Mr. Young of North Dakota; Committee on Military Affairs, 7155.

H. R. 10045—Providing for the removal of the remains of certain soldiers, sailors, and marines to the United States.
Mr. Crago; Committee on Military Affairs, 7232.

H. R. 10046—To safeguard the health of the people living in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Gard; Committee on the District of Columbia, 7232.

H. R. 10047—To establish and maintain a permanent force of United States policemen in the District of Columbia for the protection of the public squares and reservations in said District, including the White House grounds.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 7232.

H. R. 10048—Granting a pension to Willis C. Stephens.
Mr. Black; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7232.

H. R. 10049—Granting an increase of pension to Stanley L. Chapman.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7232.

H. R. 10050—Granting an increase of pension to Sylvester F. Wallace.
Mr. French; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7232.

H. R. 10051—For the relief of James Bartram.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 7232.

H. R. 10052—Granting a pension to Mary M. Gunsolus.
Mr. Hersman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7232.

H. R. 10053—Granting a pension to Maidora C. Parker.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Pensions, 7232.

H. R. 10054—Granting an increase of pension to Robert Hill.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7232.

H. R. 10055—Granting a pension to Harriet R. Palmer.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Pensions, 7232.

H. R. 10056—For the relief of Charles Lucius Lasalle.
Mr. Martin; Committee on the Public Lands, 7232.

H. R. 10057—Authorizing the Commissioner of Navigation to cause the foreign-built steamers Hawk and Port Saunders to be documented as vessels of the United States for certain purposes.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 7232.

H. R. 10058—For the relief of John Jones.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on Military Affairs, 7232.

H. R. 10059—Granting a pension to Ellen Bridge.
Mr. Parker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7232.

H. R. 10060—Granting an increase of pension to Richard H. Virts.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7232.

H. R. 10061—Granting a pension to Mary L. Drake.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7233.

H. R. 10062—Granting a pension to Ferdinand Buhler.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7233.

H. R. 10063—Granting a pension to William G. Rowland.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Pensions, 7233.

H. R. 10064—To increase the limit of cost of the public building to be erected at East Orange, N. J.
Mr. Minahan of New Jersey; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 7299.

H. R. 10065—Authorizing the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to adjust certain claims.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7299.

H. R. 10066—To prevent certain aliens from availing themselves of the provisions of the law relating to the disposition of the unappropriated public lands of the United States.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 7299.

H. R. 10067—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of East Orange, N. J., three German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Minahan of New Jersey; Committee on Military Affairs, 7299.

H. R. 10068—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Newark, N. J., five German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Minahan of New Jersey; Committee on Military Affairs, 7299.

H. R. 10069—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Orange, N. J., three German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Minahan of New Jersey; Committee on Military Affairs, 7299.

H. R. 10070—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Buffalo, N. Y., three German cannons or fieldpieces, with their accompaniments.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Military Affairs, 7299.

H. R. 10071—To provide revenue and encourage domestic industries by the elimination, through the assessment of special duties, of unfair foreign competition, and for other purposes.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Ways and Means, 7299.

H. R. 10072—To provide for the punishment of officers of United States courts wrongfully converting moneys coming into their possession, and for other purposes.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 7299.

H. R. 10073—To amend section 177 of the Judicial Code.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on the Judiciary, 7299.

H. R. 10074—To enlarge the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia, and to regulate appeals from the judgments of said court, and for other purposes.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 7299.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 472), 8697.

H. R. 10075—To fix the mileage to be paid to officers of the Army, active and retired, including members of the Officers' Reserve Corps, contract surgeons, expert accountant of the Inspector General's Department, and others connected with the Army, and also providing for reimbursement for actual expenses of travel and a flat per diem in lieu thereof.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 7299.

H. R. 10076—Granting an increase of pension to Martin McDermott.
Mr. Anderson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7299.

H. R. 10077—Granting a pension to Eli Hayes.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Pensions, 7299.

H. R. 10078—Granting an increase of pension to William A. Beer.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7299.

H. R. 10079—Granting a pension to Mary Busher.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7299.

H. R. 10080—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Cornell.
Mr. Black; Committee on Pensions, 7299.

H. R. 10081—For the relief of Rose S. Emke.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Claims, 7299.

H. R. 10082—For the relief of Rose H. Knell.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Claims, 7299.

H. R. 10083—Granting an increase of pension to Jay Cobb.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7299.

H. R. 10084—Granting an increase of pension to David Sedore.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7299.

H. R. 10085—For the relief of Joe T. White.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Claims, 7299.

H. R. 10086—Granting a pension to Mary A. Kimball.
Mr. Freeman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7299.

H. R. 10087—Granting a pension to Otis H. Shurtliff.
Mr. Good; Committee on Pensions, 7299.

H. R. 10088—Granting a pension to Isaac M. Stroud.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7299.

H. R. 10089—Granting an increase of pension to William S. Rowe.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7299.

H. R. 10090—Granting a pension to Albert M. Kuppel.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Pensions, 7299.

H. R. 10091—Granting a pension to Bridget J. Snody.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Pensions, 7299.

H. R. 10092—Granting a pension to Christina Pabst.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7299.

H. R. 10093—Granting a pension to Oscar W. Davis.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7299.

H. R. 10094—Granting a pension to Margaret A. Kinney.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7299.

H. R. 10095—Granting a pension to Mary L. Harvey.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7299.

H. R. 10096—Granting a pension to Edith H. Arnold.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7299.

H. R. 10097—Granting an increase of pension to Peter Kankiewicz.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Pensions, 7299.

H. R. 10098—Granting a pension to Mary M. Shepard.
Mr. Minahan of New Jersey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7299.

H. R. 10099—Granting an increase of pension to Charles Leathers.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7299.

H. R. 10100—Granting a pension to Elizabeth Van Pelt.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7299.

H. R. 10101—Granting a pension to Mary E. Gould.
Mr. Stiness; Committee on Pensions, 7300.

H. R. 10102—For the relief of A. H. Holloway.
Mr. Tilson; Committee on Claims, 7300.

H. R. 10103—To amend an act entitled "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 6, 1917.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7351.

H. R. 10104—To renew patent No. 25909.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Patents, 7351.

H. R. 10105—Conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, consider, and adjudicate claims which the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Indian Affairs, 7351.

H. R. 10106—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Port Gibson, N. Y., a German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Military Affairs, 7351.

H. R. 10107—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions as substitute for certain bills referred to that committee (H. Rept. 403), 7351.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 7461–7466.—Referred to Senate Committee on Pensions, 7505.

H. R. 10108—For the establishment of an aeronautical experimental development and engineering plant for the Air Service.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 7351.

H. R. 10109—Increasing the tax on improved and unimproved land in the District of Columbia, and reducing the tax on improvements on such land.
Mr. Garland; Committee on the District of Columbia, 7351.

H. R. 10110—For the relief of the Shelby Medical College, of Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 7352.

H. R. 10111—For the relief of Davidson County, Tenn., and the city of Nashville, Tenn.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on War Claims, 7352.

H. R. 10112—Granting an increase of pension to Clara M. Z. Moore.
Mr. Copley; Committee on Pensions, 7352.

H. R. 10113—Granting an increase of pension to James Dushane.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7352.

H. R. 10114—Granting a pension to Philip White.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7352.

H. R. 10115—For the relief of Harvey R. Butcher.
Mr. Dickinson of Missouri; Committee on Claims, 7352.

H. R. 10116—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel McAdams.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7352.

H. R. 10117—For the relief of Mrs. John Hanlon.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on War Claims, 7352.

H. R. 10118—Granting an increase of pension to George B. Yocum.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7352.

H. R. 10119—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret Osborn.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7352.

H. R. 10120—Granting a pension to Joseph R. McKeever.
Mr. Gandy; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7352.

H. R. 10121—Granting a pension to Georgianna J. King.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7352.

H. R. 10122—Granting an increase of pension to Albert D. Clark.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 7352.

H. R. 10123—Granting a pension to Harry F. Hastings.
Mr. Layton; Committee on Pensions, 7352.

H. R. 10124—For the relief of Patrick Kennedy.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Military Affairs, 7352.

H. R. 10125—Granting an increase of pension to William Wheatley.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7352.

H. R. 10126—Granting an increase of pension to Emily Anderdonk.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7352.

H. R. 10127—For the relief of Alvah Clement.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Military Affairs, 7352.

H. R. 10128—Granting a pension to Lillian S. Dodds.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7352.

H. R. 10129—For the relief of Hans Peter Guttormsen.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Claims, 7352.

H. R. 10130—To provide for the establishment of the Bureau of Production and Distribution in the Department of Agriculture to aid in the production of cattle, sheep, hogs, milk cows, and chickens, and for the preparation for market of same and the distribution of these products, together with all other food and food products.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Agriculture, 7402.

H. R. 10131—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Sharon, county of Mercer, Pa., three German cannons or fieldpieces, to be placed in public park and Grand Army of the Republic Cemetery as a soldiers' memorial.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Military Affairs, 7402.

H. R. 10132—Adding the sum of $500,000 to the amount heretofore appropriated and allotted to the State of Texas for the purpose of aiding the said State in the construction of rural post roads, and other purposes, and for the specific purpose of rebuilding a causeway between Nueces and San Patricio Counties, in the State of Texas, recently destroyed by a storm.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Roads, 7402.

H. R. 10133—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to loan out of the public funds of the United States, not otherwise appropriated, to the municipal corporation of Corpus Christi and the county of Nueces, in the State of Texas, the sum of $5,000,000, and upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the said Secretary of the Treasury, to be used by the said municipal corporation of Corpus Christi and the county of Nueces, in the building of a sea wall on the bay, fronting the said municipal corporation of Corpus Christi.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Roads, 7402.

H. R. 10134—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Kerrville, Tex.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 7402.

H. R. 10135—For the construction of a bridge across Rock River at or near East Grand Avenue, in the city of Beloit, Wis.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7402.—Reported back (H. Rept. 432), 7840.

H. R. 10136—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Central Islip, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Military Affairs, 7402.

H. R. 10137—To amend an act entitled "An act to classify the officers and members of the fire department of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1906, and for other purposes.
Mr. Gould; Committee on the District of Columbia, 7402.—Reported back (H. Rept. 410), 7475.—Debated, 7583, 7584, 7586–7595.—Amended and passed House, 7596.—Referred to Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, 7619.

H. R. 10138—To amend an act approved Mar. 21, 1918, entitled "An act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes," as section 11a.
Mr. Black; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7402.

H. R. 10139—Authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint a special board of engineers to make immediate examination and report of harbor facilities on the Texas coast.
Mr. Bee; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 7402.

H. R. 10140—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Washington State College and the Ellensburg State Normal School captured German cannons or fieldpieces.
Mr. Summers of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 7402.

H. R. 10141—Granting a pension to John C. Kulpman.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Pensions, 7403.

H. R. 10142—To provide an honorable discharge from the United States Army.
Mr. Brooks of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 7403.

H. R. 10143—Granting a pension to Maude C. Cooper.
Mr. Brooks of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 7403.

H. R. 10144—Granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Johnston.
Mr. Echols; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7403.

H. R. 10145—Granting a pension to Irving Bunce.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 7403.

H. R. 10146—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint Marion C. Raysor an officer of the Army.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Military Affairs, 7403.

H. R. 10147—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Hinman.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7403.

H. R. 10148—Granting an increase of pension to Cordelia D. Maynard.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Invalid Pension, 7403.

H. R. 10149—Granting an increase of pension to Catharine E. Brinkmann.
Mr. Newton of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 7403.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7840.

H. R. 10150—Granting a pension to Sarah A. Dow.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7403.

H. R. 10151—Making an appropriation to compensate the Carolina Provision Co. for wood furnished the United States Government during the war.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Claims, 7403.

H. R. 10152—Granting a pension to Cornelia Deal.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Pensions, 7403.

H. R. 10153—Granting a pension to Lewis A. Boone.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Pensions, 7403.

H. R. 10154—Granting an increase of pension to James Scott.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7403.

H. R. 10155—To deport from the United States certain aliens who withdrew their declaration of intention to become citizens to evade military service, and to suspend all immigration to the United States until January 1, 1930.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 7476.

H. R. 10156—To provide for the establishment, operaiton, and maintenance of foreign trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Ways and Means, 7476.

H. R. 10157—Granting an increase of pension to Michael Young.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7476.

H. R. 10158—Granting a pension to Addison Inman.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 7476.

H. R. 10159—Granting a pension to Harriet E. Ritter.
Mr. Cooper; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7476.

H. R. 10160—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Lane.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7476.

H. R. 10161—Granting an increase of pension to James M. Turley.
Mr. Dickinson of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7476.

H. R. 10162—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin T. Pool.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7476.

H. R. 10163—Granting an increase of pension to August Clair.
Mr. Evans of Nebraska; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7476.

H. R. 10164—Granting an increase of pension to George Knaggs.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7476.

H. R. 10165—Granting a pension to William J. Shannon.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7476.

H. R. 10166—Granting an increase of pension to Bonus W. Fontain.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7476.

H. R. 10167—Granting an increase of pension to Morton Brandemere.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7476.

H. R. 10168—Granting an increase of pension to Louis K. Lewis.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7476.

H. R. 10169—Granting a pension to Edward G. Ast.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Pensions, 7476.

H. R. 10170—Granting an increase of pension to Helen Fitton.
Mr. Newton of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 7476.

H. R. 10171—Granting an increase of pension to Sinclair Binkley.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7476.

H. R. 10172—Granting a pension to Joseph H. Sampson.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 7476.

H. R. 10173—Granting a pension to Mike Cattarini.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 7476.

H. R. 10174—Granting an increase of pension to William Dewalt.
Mr. Temple; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7476.

H. R. 10175—Granting an increase of pension to Letitia A. Clifford.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7476.

H. R. 10176—Granting an increase of pension to Levi Welch.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7476.

H. R. 10177—Granting a pension to Catharine M. Daniel.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7476.

H. R. 10178—Granting a pension to Ralph Erwin.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Pensions, 7476.

H. R. 10179—For the relief of John M. Green.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 7476.

H. R. 10180—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the cities of Sumter and Orangeburg, and to the towns of Lexington, St. Matthews, and Bishopville, all in South Carolina, each a German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Mann of South Carolina; Committee on Military Affairs, 7538.

H. R. 10181—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Columbia, S. C., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Mann of South Carolina; Committee on Military Affairs, 7538.

H. R. 10182—To regulate the interstate use of automobiles and all self-propelled vehicles which use the public highways in interstate commerce.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7538.

H. R. 10183—To authorize the aids to navigation and for other works in the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7538.

H. R. 10184—For the purchase of a post-office site at Bishopville, S. C.
Mr. Mann of South Carolina; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 7538

H. R. 10185—For the purchase of a post-office site at St. Matthews, S. C.
Mr. Mann of South Carolina; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 7539.

H. R. 10186—For the purchase of a post-office site at Batesburg, S. C.
Mr. Mann of South Carolina; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 7539.

H. R. 10187—To change the place of holding the United States district court for the western division, northern district of Illinois, and for maintaining the clerk's office therein.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on the Judiciary, 7539.

H. R. 10188—Authorizing the Ottawa and Chippewa Tribes of Indians of Michigan to submit claims to the Court of Claims.
Mr. Scott; Committee on Indian Affairs, 7539.

H. R. 10189—To authorize the enlargement, extension, and remodeling of the Federal Building at Huntsville, Ala.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 7539.

H. R. 10190—Granting an increase of pension to William Ralston.
Mr. Booher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7539.

H. R. 10191—Granting a pension to Philip White.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Pensions, 7539.

H. R. 10192—Granting a pension to Samuel Baker.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7539.

H. R. 10193—Granting an increase of pension to Emma M. Johnson.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7539.

H. R. 10194—Granting a pension to Lizzie C. Lefavor.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on Pensions, 7539.

H. R. 10195—For the relief of John G. Barnard.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Military Affairs, 7539.

H. R. 10196—Granting a pension to Robert Herron.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Pensions, 7539.

H. R. 10197—Granting a pension to Margaret Steele.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7539.

H. R. 10198—Granting a pension to Fanny Stewart.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7539.

H. R. 10199—Granting a pension to George Crago.
Mr. Mann of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 7539.

H. R. 10200—For the relief of Sanford Kirkpatrick.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Claims, 7539.

H. R. 10201—Granting a pension to Alvina Sanders.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 7539.

H. R. 10202—Granting a pension to Calvers T. Biddle.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 7539.

H. R. 10203—Granting an increase of pension to Lazarus W. Johnson.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7539.

H. R. 10204—For the relief of John Baker.
Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 7539.

H. R. 10205—To grant the consent of Congress to the Hailey's Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Savannah River.
Mr. Brand; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7614.

H. R. 10206—For the extension of Maryland Avenue east of Fifteenth Street to the Anacostia River.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on the District of Columbia, 7614.

H. R. 10207—Providing for service of process in causes removed from a State or other court to a United States court.
Mr. Jones of Texas; Committee on the Judiciary, 7614.—Reported back (H. Rept. 452), 8177.

H. R. 10208—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee River at or near the city of Decatur, Ala.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7614.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 440), 7910.—Passed House, 8050, 8051.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 8056.—Reported back (S. Rept. 302), 8188.—Passed Senate, 8188.—Examined and signed, 8163, 8178.—Presented to the President, 8409.—Approved [Public, No. 93], 8821.

H. R. 10209—To provide for the reimbursement of the United States for motive power, cars, and other equipment ordered for railroads and systems of transportation under Federal control, and for other purposes.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7614.

H. R. 10210—To prevent rioting and mob murders and provide for the protection of life and property from lawless depredation.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on the Judiciary, 7615.

H. R. 10211—To survey the Yazoo River, Miss., with a view to the control of its floods.
Mr. Humphreys; Committee on Flood Control, 7615.

H. R. 10212—To credit officers of the United States Naval Reserve Force with time served in the Naval Auxiliary Service.
Mr. Oliver; Committee on Naval Affairs, 7615.

H. R. 10213—To amend section 1406 of the act entitled "An act to provide revenue, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 24, 1919, and section 3 of the act entitled "An act permitting any person who has served in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps in the present war to retain his uniform and personal equipment and to wear the same under certain conditions," approved Feb. 28, 1919.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Naval Affairs, 7615.

H. R. 10214—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to withhold any part, or all, of the retainer pay of members of the Naval Reserve Force for failure to perform certain duties.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Naval Affairs, 7615.

H. R. 10215—Granting a pension to Sarah Blackburn.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7615.

H. R. 10216—For the relief of Col. Henry D. Styer.
Mr. Crago; Committee on Military Affairs, 7615.

H. R. 10217—Granting a pension to David R. Locke.
Mr. Fisher; Committee on Pensions, 7615.

H. R. 10218—Granting a pension to Nancy J. Markham.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7615.

H. R. 10219—Granting a pension to Kathrine Raumbeller.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 7615.

H. R. 10220—Granting an increase of pension to William Logsden.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7615.

H. R. 10221—Granting a pension to Scott Colegate.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7615.

H. R. 10222—Granting a pension to Lewis Grignon.
Mr. Lampert; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7615.

H. R. 10223—Granting a pension to Anna M. Amer.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7615.

H. R. 10224—Granting a pension to Charles R. Johnston.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Pensions, 7615.

H. R. 10225—Granting an increase of pension to Norman A. Pratt.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7615.

H. R. 10226—Granting a pension to Arthur W. Deckman.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Pensions, 7615.

H. R. 10227—For the relief of Lieut. D. A. Neumann, Pay Corps, United States Naval Reserve Force.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Naval Affairs, 7615.

H. R. 10228—For the relief of Martha E. Conklin.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Claims, 7615.

H. R. 10229—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Hancock.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Pensions, 7615.

H. R. 10230—To correct the military record of Joseph L. Beck.
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 7615.

H. R. 10231—Granting a pension to Caroline Miller.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7615.

H. R. 10232—Granting a pension to Comfort C. Gregory.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7615.

H. R. 10233—Providing for the extension of the post office and public building at Arkansas City, Kans.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 7654.

H. R. 10234—To prohibit the display of a red flag in certain cases in any public assembly or parade, declaring the violation to be a felony, and providing penalties.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on the Judiciary, 7654.

H. R. 10235—To safeguard the transmission of interstate traffic and United States mails, to punish unlawful conspiracies, to protect citizens in their right to labor and to punish unlawful interference therewith, and to prohibit and punish certain seditious acts against the Government of the United States, and to prohibit the use of mails in furtherance of such acts, and for other purposes.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on the Judiciary, 7654.—Debated, 7708.

H. R. 10236—Providing for the erection of a wooden pile bridge between Beechwood and Curtis Point, Me.
Mr. Goodall; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7654.

H. R. 10237—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Lukehart.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7654.

H. R. 10238—Granting a pension to George W. Proffer.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7654.

H. R. 10239—Granting a pension to Travis H. Stilwell.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7655.

H. R. 10240—Granting a pension to Lydia A. Gaines.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7655.

H. R. 10241—Granting a pension to Albert W. Dutton.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7655.

H. R. 10242—Granting a pension to Elizabeth V. Harris.
Mr. Hernandez; Committee on Pensions, 7655.

H. R. 10243—Granting a pension to William M. Gibson.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Pensions, 7655.

H. R. 10244—Granting an increase of pension to Sarah R. Fuller.
Mr. Longworth; Committee on Pensions, 7655.

H. R. 10245—Granting a pension to Mary V. Patterson.
Mr. Oldfield; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7655.

H. R. 10246—Granting a pension to Fredrieke C. Anderson.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7655.

H. R. 10247—Granting an increase of pension to Catherine Summers.
Mr. John W. Rainey; Committee on Pensions, 7655.

H. R. 10248—For the relief of William Knourek.
Mr. John W. Rainey; Committee on Claims, 7655.

H. R. 10249—Granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Otto.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7655.

H. R. 10250—Granting a pension to Elizabeth P. Tuttle.
Mr. Wheeler; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7655.

H. R. 10251—Granting an increase of pension to Adolphus S. Read.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7655.

H. R. 10252—To provide for the assistance of civilian aviators in distress by authorizing the Secretary of War to sell at cost price at aviation posts or stations gasoline, oil, and aircraft supplies to persons in charge of civilian aircraft landing upon or near said posts.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 7719.

H. R. 10253—To authorize the War Department to restore the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park to its condition prior to use for military purposes during the war with Germany, and to appropriate the necessary funds therefor.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 7719.

H. R. 10254—Providing for allowances for the expense of interment and the preparation and transportation of the remains of officers and enlisted men of the reserve forces of the United States.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 7719.

H. R. 10255—To prohibit owners or lessees of apartment houses in the District of Columbia from discriminating against families with children in the renting of apartments.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on the District of Columbia, 7719.

H. R. 10256—To create a railroad wages and supplies board to decide controversies between common carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce and their employees, and between corporations, firms, partnerships, or individuals engaged in furnishing such common carriers with materials and supplies, and for other purposes.
Mr. Snyder; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7719.

H. R. 10257—To provide increased compensation for employees of the government of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on the District of Columbia, 7719.

H. R. 10258—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Petersburg and to the counties of Prince Edward, Lunenburg, Surry, Notoway, and Sussex, in the State of Virginia, each a German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Watson of Virginia; Committee on Military Affairs, 7719.

H. R. 10259—To amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 4, 1913.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on the District of Columbia, 7719.

H. R. 10260—To authorize the opening of a minor street from Georgia Avenue to Ninth Street NW., through squares 2875 and 2877, and for other purposes.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on the District of Columbia, 7719.

H. R. 10261—Authorizing the Secretry of War to loan Army rifles to posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, the United Spanish War Veterans, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.
Mr. Crago; Committee on Military Affairs, 7719.

H. R. 10262—Granting a pension to John W. Steele.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Pensions, 7720.

H. R. 10263—Granting an increase of pension to Aaron S. Davis.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7720.

H. R. 10264—Granting a pension to Christopher Rohrscheid.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Pensions, 7720.

H. R. 10265—Granting a pension to Charles P. Kibler.
Mr. Brooks of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7720.

H. R. 10266—For the relief of Mary J. Lacey.
Mr. Coady; Committee on Military Affairs, 7720.

H. R. 10267—Granting a pension to John E. Markley.
Mr. Elston; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7720.

H. R. 10268—Granting a pension to Elizabeth C. Pease.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7720.

H. R. 10269—To compensate the owners of the barge McIlvaine No. 1 for damages and expense in repairing the said barge and to make an appropriation therefor.
Mr. Graham of Pennsylvania; Committee on Claims, 7720.

H. R. 10270—For the relief of Walter I. Whitty.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Military Affairs, 7720.

H. R. 10271—For the relief of Lieut. Evern Jones.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Military Affairs, 7720.

H. R. 10272—For the relief of dependents of Lieuts. Jean Jagou and Fernand Herbert, French Military Mission to the United States.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 7720.

H. R. 10273—For the relief of Henry Endsley.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Military Affairs, 7720.

H. R. 10274—Granting a pension to Henry Endsley.
Mr. Kraus; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7720.

H. R. 10275—Granting a pension to William Holt.
Mr. McDuffie; Committee on Pensions, 7720.

H. R. 10276—Granting an increase of pension to William M. Williamson.
Mr. McKenzie; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7720.

H. R. 10277—Granting a pension to Sarah E. Ruark.
Mr. Sanders of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7720.

H. R. 10278—Granting a pension to Mary Stratton.
Mr. Stephens of Ohio; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7720.

H. R. 10279—Granting a pension to John Willoughby.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7720.

H. R. 10280—For the relief of the heirs of H. W. Crew.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Claims, 7720.

H. R. 10281—Granting a pension to Phair Wallace.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7720.

H. R. 10282—Granting a pension to Daniel Burkett.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7720.

H. R. 10283—Granting a pension to Emily V. Wellman.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7720.

H. R. 10284—Granting an increase of pension to Milton Hurley.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7720.

H. R. 10285—To authorize the purchase by the city of Myrtle Point, Oreg., of certain lands formerly embraced in the grant to the Oregon & California Railroad Co. and revested in the United States by the act approved June 9, 1916.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Public Lands, 7791.

H. R. 10286—Making available additional moneys for the reclamation fund, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kinkaid; Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, 7791.

H. R. 10287—Granting the consent of Congress to the Interstate Construction Corporation to construct a bridge across the Columbia River between the States of Oregon and Washington, at or within 2 miles westerly from Cascade Locks, in the State of Oregon, and granting a license to construct and maintain the approach to said bridge over property belonging to the Government of the United States.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7791.

H. R. 10288—Authorizing the President to appoint Army Field Clerk Henry Kehl as a first lieutenant in the United States Army and then placing him on the retired list of the United States Army as such.
Mr. Madden; Committee on Military Affairs, 7791.

H. R. 10289—To provide for increased allowances for rent, light, and fuel in third-class post offices.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 7791.

H. R. 10290—For the purchase of buildings and grounds for the embassy of the United States at Brussels, Belgium.
Mr. Flood; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 7791.

H. R. 10291—To amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and prior fiscal years, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1919, to place men furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve in the same status as regards preferment in the civil service as honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 7791.

H. R. 10292—Granting an increase of pension to Mattie Shepherd.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7791.

H. R. 10293—Granting a pension to Martha E. Holder.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7791.

H. R. 10294—Granting an increase of pension to Frank Godar.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Pensions, 7791.

H. R. 10295—Granting a pension to May A. Sanders and minor children, Myrtle Sanders, Earl Sanders, Dorothy Sanders, and Margaret Sanders.
Mr. James; Committee on Pensions, 7791.

H. R. 10296—Granting an increase of pension to William Perkins.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7791.

H. R. 10297—Granting a pension to Flora E. Horton.
Mr. Luce; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7791.

H. R. 10298—Granting a pension to Jacob Cain.
Mr. McDuffie; Committee on Pensions, 7791.

H. R. 10299—Granting a pension to Eliza M. Keyes.
Mr. Monahan of Wisconsin; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7791.

H. R. 10300—To remove the charge of desertion standing against Nelson P. Robinson.
Mr. Scully; Committee on Military Affairs, 7791.

H. R. 10301—Granting an increase of pension to Patterson Short.
Mr. Smith of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7791.

H. R. 10302—Granting a pension to Mary Hewitt.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7791.

H. R. 10303—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Jackson.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7792.

H. R. 10304—Granting a pension to Rhoda Beeler.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7792.

H. R. 10305—To obtain revenue and to promote and encourage the production of chrome and chromium ores and manufactures thereof in the United States and its possessions.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Ways and Means, 7840.

H. R. 10306—To provide for an additional major general in the Army.
Mr. Humphreys; Committee on Military Affairs, 7840.

H. R. 10307—To advance one grade beyond the retired list certain Army officers serving on active duty during the emergency incident to the war with Germany and Austria.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Military Affairs, 7840.

H. R. 10308—To authorize the issue to States and Territories and the District of Columbia of rifles, shotguns, pistols, machine guns, and other property for the equipment of home guards.
Mr. Quin; Committee on Military Affairs, 7840.

H. R. 10309—To provide for the establishment of a division of patrol guard in the Bureau of Immigration, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 7840.

H. R. 10310—To promote the efficiency of the United States Navy.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Naval Affairs, 7840.

H. R. 10311—To further amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906, and amended by the act approved Mar. 3, 1913.
Mr. Haugen; Committee on Agriculture, 7840.—Reported back (H. Rept. 438), 7860.

H. R. 10312—Granting an increase of pension to National Sandford.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7841.

H. R. 10313—For the relief of William Casey.
Mr. Christopherson; Committee on Claims, 7841.

H. R. 10314—Granting an increase of pension to John O. McMahon.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Pensions, 7841.

H. R. 10315—For the relief of Hilbert A. C. Jensen.
Mr. Hersman; Committee on Military Affairs, 7841.

H. R. 10316—Granting a pension to Matthew F. Patch.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Pensions, 7841.

H. R. 10317—For the relief of Blanche Utley.
Mr. Lanham; Committee on Claims, 7841.—Reported back (H. Rept. 447), 8111.

H. R. 10318—Granting an increase of pension to Louisa Mawhinney.
Mr. Major; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7841.

H. R. 10319—Granting an increase of pension to Conrad H. Rowe.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Pensions, 7841.

H. R. 10320—Granting an increase of pension to Alice Barkley.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on Pensions, 7841.

H. R. 10321—Granting a pension to Emma L. Lindsay.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7841.

H. R. 10322—Granting an increase of pension to John H. Price.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7841.

H. R. 10323—Granting a pension to Jesse J. Renfro.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 7841.

H. R. 10324—Granting a pension to James Steele.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7841.

H. R. 10325—To authorize the Secretary of War to transfer to the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, for the execution of civil works, surplus property pertaining to the Military Establishment.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 7860.

H. R. 10326—To confer further jurisdiction and powers upon the Court of Claims to determine and report the interest, title, ownership, and right of possession of the Yankton Tribe of Indians, of South Dakota, in and to the land known as the Pipestone Reservation.
Mr. Christopherson; Committee on Indian Affairs, 7860.

H. R. 10327—To provide for an investigation and report upon the condition of the Chain Bridge, across the Potomac River, and the preparation of plans for a bridge to take the place thereof should it be deemed necessary.
Mr. Moore of Virginia; Committee on the District of Columbia, 7860.

H. R. 10328—To amend an act approved May 18, 1916, entitled "An act to provide for the removal of what is known as the Aqueduct Bridge, across the Potomac River, and for the building of a bridge in the place thereof."
Mr. Moore of Virginia; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7860.

H. R. 10329—To provide further for the national defense; to establish a self-sustaining Federal agency for the manufacture, production, and development of the products of atmospheric nitrogen for military, experimental, and other purposes; to provide research laboratories and experimental plants for the development of fixed-nitrogen production; and for other purposes.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 7860.

H. R. 10330—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Wade J. Morrison Post, No. 181, American Legion, of Mayville, Mich., one Chauchat automatic rifle.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Military Affairs, 7860.

H. R. 10331—To amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919," approved July 9, 1918.
Mr. Summers of Washington; Committee on Military Affairs, 7860.

H. R. 10332—Granting an increase of pension to George L. Wells.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7860.

H. R. 10333—Granting an increase of pension to Zachariah Allbaugh.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7860.

H. R. 10334—Granting an increase of pension to James B. Waters.
Mr. Brinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7860.

H. R. 10335—For the relief of Leo T. Wolford.
Mr. Dunbar; Committee on Claims, 7860.

H. R. 10336—Granting a pension to Harriet Jordan.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7860.

H. R. 10337—Granting a pension to Martha Isabella McGinnis.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7861.

H. R. 10338—Granting a pension to Charles W. Brush.
Mr. Kleczka; Committee on Pensions, 7861.

H. R. 10339—For the relief of H. C. Mullins, his wife, and minor children.
Mr. Lanham; Committee on Claims, 7861.

H. R. 10340—Granting an increase of pension to William W. Jackson.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7861.

H. R. 10341—To authorize the President of the United States to reappoint Seth William Scofield a major of Cavalry.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Military Affairs, 7861.

H. R. 10342—Granting a pension to Walter G. Smith.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Pensions, 7861.

H. R. 10343—Granting an increase of pension to James Braley, alias James Bradley.
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7861.

H. R. 10344—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas D. Bearden.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 7861.

H. R. 10345—Granting a pension to Belle Cannon.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 7861.

H. R. 10346—To provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Farmington, Mo.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 7910.

H. R. 10347—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Baldwin, in the State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Military Affairs, 7910.

H. R. 10348—To provide for the promotion and maintenance of the American merchant marine, to repeal certain emergency legislation, and provide for the disposition, regulation, and use of property acquired thereunder, and for other purposes.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 7910.

H. R. 10349—Authorizing the acquirement of a site and the construction of a building for a post office at Greybull, Wyo.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 7910.

H. R. 10350—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Potter.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7910.

H. R. 10351—Granting an increase of pension to Emily E. McKee.
Mr. Dominick; Committee on Pensions, 7910.

H. R. 10352—Granting an increase of pension to Jean R. Anderson.
Mr. Fisher; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7910.—Reference changed to Committee on Pensions, 8410.

H. R. 10353—Granting a pension to Ezra P. Pratt.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7910.

H. R. 10354—For the relief of Marion H. Henderson.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Claims, 7910.

H. R. 10355—To authorize the President, when Maj. Gen. Leonard D. Wood retires, to place him on the retired list of the Army as a lieutenant general.
Mr. James; Committee on Military Affairs, 7910.

H. R. 10356—Granting a pension to Joseph P. Flanders.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 7911.

H. R. 10357—Granting an increase of pension to James A. Benjamin.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7911.

H. R. 10358—For the relief of John R. Monteith.
Mr. Kettner; Committee on Claims, 7911.

H. R. 10359—For the relief of Seth J. Harris, Jimmie Lou Martin, Mary Holloman, and William Henry Coleman.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Claims, 7911.

H. R. 10360—Granting an increase of pension to Isaac F. Lanham.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 7911.

H. R. 10361—Granting a pension to John Beehane.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Pensions, 7911.

H. R. 10362—Granting an increase of pension to David F. Pierce.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7911.

H. R. 10363—For the reinstatement of Woodbury F. Pride in the United States Army.
Mr. White of Maine; Committee on Military Affairs, 7911.

H. R. 10364—Granting a pension to Annie G. Hall.
Mr. Winslow; Committee on Pensions, 7911.

H. R. 10365—For the purpose of improving the facilities and service of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7998.—Debated, 9120–9122.

H. R. 10366—To provide adequate subsistence for the keepers of lightships and stations and men employed.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7998.

H. R. 10367—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 21, 1918.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7998.

H. R. 10368—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control, for the just compensation of their owners, and for other purposes," approved Mar. 21, 1918.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7998.

H. R. 10369—To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, as amended, so as to provide that not exceeding $20,000 of the salary or compensation paid any official of any railroad company shall be charged to operating expenses, and for other purposes.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7998.

H. R. 10370—Creating and establishing an inferior district court in each district of the United States of America, and defining the jurisdiction and providing for the appointment of judges for said courts, and for other purposes.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on the Judiciary, 7998.

H. R. 10371—Making an appropriation to be expended under the provisions of the act of Mar. 1, 1911 (36 Stat., p. 961), entitled "An act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands, and for the purpose of surveying navigability of unnavigable streams," as amended.
Mr. Wason; Committee on Agriculture, 7998.

H. R. 10372—Making an appropriation to be expended under the provisions of the act of Mar. 1, 1911 (36 Stat., p. 961), entitled 'An act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands, and for the purpose of surveying the navigability of unnavigable streams," as amended.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Agriculture, 7998.

H. R. 10373—To amend section 1406 of the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Military Affairs, 7998.

H. R. 10374—Giving the courts in naturalization proceedings further powers and requiring additional facts to be shown before final naturalization papers are issued to applicants, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 7998.

H. R. 10375—To authorize the joint use of reservoirs, canals, laterals, pipe lines, flumes, tunnels, or other water conduits used to promote irrigation, mining, quarrying, the supplying of water for domestic, public, or any other beneficial uses or for the generation and transmission of hydroelectric power, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 7998.

H. R. 10376—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," approved Aug. 10, 1917.
Mr. Haugen; Committee on Agriculture, 7998.

H. R. 10377—Making an appropriation to be expended under the provisions of the act of Mar. 1, 1911 (36 Stats., p. 961), entitled "An act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands, and for the purpose of surveying the navigability of unnavigable streams," as amended.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Agriculture, 7998.

H. R. 10378—To provide for the promotion and maintenance of the American merchant marine, to repeal certain emergency legislation, and provide for the disposition, regulation, and use of property acquired thereunder, and for other purposes.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 7998.—Reported back (H. Rept. 443), 8052.—Debated, 8142–8173.—Amended and passed House, 8173.—Referred to Senate Committee on Commerce, 8267.

H. R. 10379—To prohibit and punish certain seditious acts against the Government of the United States and to prohibit the use of the mails for the purpose of promoting such acts.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on the Judiciary, 7998.

H. R. 10380—To create a Department of Aeronautics and to provide the necessary officers, employees, moneys, equipment, land, or leases to design, manufacture, or produce the same.
Mr. Hull of Iowa; to the Committee on Military Affairs, 7998.

H. R. 10381—Authorizing the Postmaster General to advance certain fourth-class post offices to the appropriate presidential class whenever he deems it in the public interest so to do, and directing him to grant the necessary authority and allowance for sufficient clerk hire at such offices.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 7998.

H. R. 10382—Granting an increase of pension to Huston M. Jones.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7998.

H. R. 10383—Granting a pension to George W. Shafer.
Mr. Dickinson of Missouri; Committee on Pensions, 7998.

H. R. 10384—Granting a pension to Arthur A. Roberts.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Pensions, 7998.

H. R. 10385—Granting a pension to Cora B. Kelley.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7998.

H. R. 10386—Granting a pension to Joseph R. McKeever.
Mr. Gandy; Committee on Pensions, 7998.

H. R. 10387—Granting a pension to George W. Rabel.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Pensions, 7998.

H. R. 10388—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Kerrigan.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7998.

H. R. 10389—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Brown.
Mr. Keller; Committee on Pensions, 7998.

H. R. 10390—Granting a pension to Mary Jane McDonald.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7998.

H. R. 10391—Granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Chilson.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Pensions, 7998.

H. R. 10392—Granting a pension to Margaret Huling.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Pensions, 7998.

H. R. 10393—Granting an increase of pension to Jasper N. Pankey.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7998.

H. R. 10394—Granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Marugg.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7998.

H. R. 10395—To correct the military record of James Montgomery.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 7998.

H. R. 10396—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Santee.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7998.

H. R. 10397—Granting an increase of pension to Christopher Slatzer.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7998.

H. R. 10398—Granting an increase of pension to John W. Wright.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7998.

H. R. 10399—For the relief of C. C. Acklin.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Claims, 7998.

H. R. 10400—Granting a pension to Hester Walk.
Mr. Weaver; Committee on Pensions, 7998.

H. R. 10401—To amend section 14 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved Apr. 26, 1906 (34 S., p. 137).
Mr. Howard; Committee on Indian Affairs, 8053.

H. R. 10402—Authorizing the Secretary of War to grant permission to the municipal authorities of Little Chute, Wis., to construct, maintain, and operate sewers on certain Government property and under the United States canal at Little Chute, Wis.
Mr. Classon; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 8053.

H. R. 10403—To encourage bank deposits by nonresident foreign corporations and nonresident alien individuals, and for other purposes.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Ways and Means, 8053.

H. R. 10404—To amend sections 4, 8, and 10 of the act of June 29, 1906, as amended, relating to naturalization, to provide a division of patrol guard in the Bureau of Immigration, and for other purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 8053.—Reported back (H. Rept. 457), 8177.

H. R. 10405—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Savannah, Ga.
Mr. Overstreet; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8053.

H. R. 10406—To revive the right of action under the act of Mar. 12, 1863 (12 Stat. L., p. 820).
Mr. Overstreet; Committee on the Judiciary, 8053.

H. R. 10407—For the erection of a public building at Waynesboro, Ga.
Mr. Overstreet; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8053.

H. R. 10408—Prescribing postage rates on aeroplane mail.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 8053.

H. R. 10409—For the enlargement, extension, and improvement of the post-office building at Hattiesburg, Miss.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8053.

H. R. 10410—Providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Pascagoula, Miss.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8053.

H. R. 10411—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to loan material to educational institutions.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Naval Affairs, 8053.

H. R. 10412—Granting an increase of pension to Clara A. Harlow.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8053.

H. R. 10413—For the relief of John W. Adair.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Claims, 8053.

H. R. 10414—For the relief of Charles E. Hunter.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Claims, 8053.

H. R. 10415—Granting a pension to Edward C. Wait.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Pensions, 8053.

H. R. 10416—For the relief of Mrs. Cassimira Mendoza.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Claims, 8053.

H. R. 10417—For the relief of the widow and minor children of Pvt. Pillow Rich, deceased.
Mr. Hull of Tennessee; Committee on Claims, 8053.

H. R. 10418—Granting a pension to Angelia Meredith.
Mr. Longworth; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8053.

H. R. 10419—Granting a pension to Louis E. Dodds.
Mr. Longworth; Committee on Pensions, 8053.

H. R. 10420—Granting a pension to Joseph D. Blackwell.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Pensions, 8053.

H. R. 10421—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Goodin.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8053.

H. R. 10422—Granting a pension to Adelia Mae Lee.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8053.

H. R. 10423—Granting a pension to Dona Lloyd.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8053.

H. R. 10424—Granting a pension to Israel Boyer.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8053.

H. R. 10425—Granting a pension to Oscar W. Miller.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8053.

H. R. 10426—Granting a pension to Amanda E. Buck.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8053.

H. R. 10427—Granting a pension to Mary Reynolds.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8053.

H. R. 10428—Granting a pension to Hull Itskin.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 8053.

H. R. 10429—Granting a pension to Bert M. Dorton.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Pensions, 8053.

H. R. 10430—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Sharpsville, county of Mercer, State of Pennsylvania, one German cannon or fieldpiece to be placed in the public park.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Military Affairs, 8112.

H. R. 10431—To provide old-age pensions.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Labor, 8112.

H. R. 10432—To provide for the exchange of Government lands for privately owned lands in the Territory of Hawaii.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 8112.—Reference changed to Committee on the Territories, 8544.

H. R. 10433—To provide for the disposal of public lands in Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, and Utah, containing deposits of copper at depth.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on the Public Lands, 8112.

H. R. 10434—To add certain lands to the Targhee National Forest.
Mr. French; Committee on the Public Lands, 8112.

H. R. 10435—Relating to the naturalization of married women.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 8112.

H. R. 10436—Providing for the construction of a recreation building at the Boston Navy Yard.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Naval Affairs, 8112.

H. R. 10437—To give preference to members of the reserve force of the Navy who have been placed on the inactive list, to the widows of such, etc.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 8112.

H. R. 10438—Granting an increase of pension to Richard Williams.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Pensions, 8112.

H. R. 10439—Granting a pension to Adah F. Brooks.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8112.

H. R. 10440—Granting an increase of pension to George M. Rathbun.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8112.

H. R. 10441—Granting a pension to Lillie H. Schaefer.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Pensions, 8112.

H. R. 10442—Granting an increase of pension to Frank Haight.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8112.

H. R. 10443—Granting an increase of pension to Lucy L. Lee.
Mr. Dale; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8112.

H. R. 10444—Granting a pension to Maria Gaines.
Mr. Greene of Vermont; Committee on Pensions, 8112.

H. R. 10445—Granting a pension to Hans R. Jacobson.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Pensions, 8112.

H. R. 10446—Authorizing the issuance of a patent to Portland Railway, Light & Power Co. to 52.72 acres of land in Clackamas County, Oreg.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on the Public Lands, 8112.

H. R. 10447—Granting an increase of pension to Edgar Ladd.
Mr. Parker; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8112.

H. R. 10448—Granting an increase of pension to Tilman W. Edmonds.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8112.

H. R. 10449—To provide for the erection of an addition to the Federal building in the city of Janesville, county of Rock, State of Wisconsin.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 7178.

H. R. 10450—Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in claims of the Flandreau Band of Santee Sioux Indians against the United States.
Mr. Christopherson; Committee on Indian Affairs, 7178.

H. R. 10451—To prohibit the export of print paper from the United States.
Mr. Christopherson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7178.

H. R. 10452—Authorizing the President of the United States to appoint certain persons in the Regular Army and place them upon the retired list.
Mr. Husted; Committee on Military Affairs, 7178.

H. R. 10453—To provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7178.—Reported back (H. Rept. 456), 8265.—Debated, 8309–8350, 8351–8362, 8374–8409, 8440–8464, 8469–8487, 8490–8544, 8574–8612, 8644–8692, 9122, 9137, 9138, 9150, 9151, 9152, 9157, 9158, 9160, 9162, 9183, 9184, 9189, 9194, 9196, 9198, 9199, 9455–9467.—Amended and passed House, 8692.

H. R. 10454—Granting an increase of pension to James B. Smith.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7178.

H. R. 10455—Authorizing the Court of Claims to adjudicate the claim of Capt. David McD. Shearer for compensation for the adoption and use and acquisition by the United States Government of his patented inventions.
Mr. Collier; Committee on Claims, 7178.

H. R. 10456—Granting an increase of pension to George H. Bowman.
Mr. Darrow; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7178.

H. R. 10457—Granting a pension to Jessie G. Gilman.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7178.

H. R. 10458—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas R. Beasley.
Mr. Goodwin of Arkansas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7178.

H. R. 10459—Granting an increase of pension to Phebie Hamilton.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7178.

H. R. 10460—Granting a pension to Serelda Pargin.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7178.

H. R. 10461—Granting an increase of pension to Martha Scott.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 7178.

H. R. 10462—To promote the safety of employees and passengers on railroads engaged in interstate commerce.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 8265.

H. R. 10463—Granting an increase of pension to Homer Schrock.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8265.

H. R. 10464—Granting an increase of pension to William N. Bridges.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8265.

H. R. 10465—Granting an increase of pension to Roy W. Turner.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8265.

H. R. 10466—Granting a pension to Martha J. McCleary.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8265.

H. R. 10467—Granting an increase of pension to Francis Tolson.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8265.

H. R. 10468—Granting an increase of pension to Wesley Priest.
Mr. King; Committee on Pensions, 8265.

H. R. 10469—Granting an increase of pension to William Greer.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8265.

H. R. 10470—For the relief of Frank Karl.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Claims, 8265.

H. R. 10471—For the relief of Maud M. Sterling.
Mr. Tague; Committee on Claims, 8265.

H. R. 10472—For the relief of Agnes M. Dempsey.
Mr. Tague; Committee on Claims, 8265.

H. R. 10473—For the relief of Rena Sterling.
Mr. Tague; Committee on Claims, 8265.

H. R. 10474—Granting a pension to Harry S. Stahl.
Mr. Towner; Committee on Pensions, 8265.

H. R. 10475—Granting a pension to Josephine Hamic.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8265.

H. R. 10476—Granting a pension to Charles O. Wallace.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 8265.

H. R. 10477—To create in the Army of the United States a corps to be known as the Corps of Chaplains.
Mr. Hull of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 8265.

H. R. 10478—Granting additional compensation to the officers and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, including nurses (female).
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Ways and Means, 8265.

H. R. 10479—To provide increased compensation for employees of the government of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on the District of Columbia, 8265.

H. R. 10480—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate a German captured cannon or fieldpiece to the city of Saratoga Springs, in the State of New York.
Mr. Parker; Committee on Military Affairs, 8362.

H. R. 10481—Making an appropriation to be expended under the provisions of the act of Mar. 1, 1911 (36 Stat., p. 961), entitled "An act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands, and for the purpose of surveying the navigability of unnavigable streams," as amended.
Mr. Lee of Georgia; Committee on Agriculture, 8362.

H. R. 10482—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Rennerdale Civic Club, Allegheny County, Pa., one German cannon or fieldpiece, to be placed on the front lawn of the Rennerdale public school, which fronts on the Noblestown Road.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Military Affairs, 8362.

H. R. 10483—To provide for the construction of a waterway from the Ohio River to Lake Erie.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Railways and Canals, 8362.

H. R. 10484—To provide for an examination and survey of San Luis Obispo Harbor, Calif.
Mr. Hersman; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 8362.

H. R. 10485—To establish a fish-cultural station at some point in the State of Indiana on Lake Michigan.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 8362.

H. R. 10486—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Rodeheaver.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Pensions, 8362.

H. R. 10487—Granting an increase of pension to Archibald F. Bottoms.
Mr. Clark of Missouri; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8362.

H. R. 10488—Granting a pension to Ella C. Wolfe.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8362.

H. R. 10489—Granting a pension to Anna B. Detwiler.
Mr. Focht; Committee on Pensions, 8362.

H. R. 10490—Granting a pension to James Green.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8362.

H. R. 10491—Granting a pension to James H. Devore.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Pensions, 8362.

H. R. 10492—To remove the charge of desertion against George Hull, alias John Buchanan.
Mr. Good; Committee on Military Affairs, 8362.

H. R. 10493—Granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Haskins.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8362.

H. R. 10494—Granting a pension to James A. Stine.
Mr. Jones of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8362.

H. R. 10495—Granting an increase of pension to Hans Halvorson.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8362.

H. R. 10496—Granting a pension to Frank M. Preston.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 8362.

H. R. 10497—Granting a pension to Charley Salyers.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 8362.

H. R. 10498—Granting an increase of pension to Rissie Swords.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8362.

H. R. 10499—Granting an increase of pension to Stephen Marcum.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8362.

H. R. 10500—Granting a pension to Frank S. Schmidt.
Mr. Nichols of Michigan; Committee on Pensions, 8362.

H. R. 10501—Granting an increase of pension to William H. Sumption.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8362.

H. R. 10502—Granting a pension to George W. Burke.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8362.

H. R. 10503—Granting an increase of pension to Walter C. Hathaway.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Pensions, 8362.

H. R. 10504—Granting a pension to Virginia Zachary.
Mr. Swope; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8362.

H. R. 10505—Granting an increase of pension to George Hines.
Mr. Swope; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8362.

H. R. 10506—Granting a pension to Tom Presley.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8362.

H. R. 10507—To remove the charge of desertion from the record of John R. Butler.
Mr. Wheeler; Committee on Military Affairs, 8362.

H. R. 10508—Granting a pension to Samuel C. Pryor.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8362.

H. R. 10509—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a Federal building at Big Spring, Tex.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8410.

H. R. 10510—To provide that the United States shall cooperate with the States in promoting the health of the rural population of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Mann of South Carolina; Committee on Agriculture, 8410.

H. R. 10511—To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards of classification for fertilizer; to regulate the sale and shipment thereof in interstate and foreign commerce; to prevent deception with reference thereto, and for other purposes.
Mr. Mann of South Carolina; Committee on Agriculture, 8410.

H. R. 10512—To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish uniform standards of classification of fruits and vegetables; to provide for the use of such standards in interstate and foreign commerce; to prevent deception in reference thereto, and for other purposes.
Mr. Mann of South Carolina; Committee on Agriculture, 8410.

H. R. 10513—To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards of classification of commercial feed; to regulate the sale and shipment thereof in interstate and foreign commerce; to prevent deception with reference thereto, and for other purposes.
Mr. Mann of South Carolina; Committee on Agriculture, 8410.

H. R. 10514—To provide for increase in pay for postal employees and employees of the Railway Mail Service and Air Service whose post offices or headquarters are situated in cities where the total population is 500,000 or more.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, 8410.

H. R. 10515—Granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.
Mr. Sells, from Committee on Pensions (H. Rept. 465), 8410.

H. R. 10516—To amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved Mar. 3, 1911.
Mr. Garrett; Committee on the Judiciary, 8410.

H. R. 10517—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish a German cannon, with carriage and shells, to the city of Joplin, Mo.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Military Affairs, 8410.

H. R. 10518—To create a Federal urban mortgage bank; to encourage the buying and owning of urban real estate; to create a standard form of investment based upon mortgages; to create Government depositories and financial agents for the United States; to furnish a market for United States bonds, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Banking and Currency, 8410.

H. R. 10519—To further promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads; to establish uniformity in safety work; to create a safety-first division under the Interstate Commerce Commission for the purpose of organizing and supervising safety committees, composed of officers and employees on all common carriers within the jurisdiction of the "commerce act," and for other purposes.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 8410.

H. R. 10520—For the relief of Richard P. McCullough.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Naval Affairs, 8410.

H. R. 10521—For the relief of Ida F. Baum.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Claims, 8410.

H. R. 10522—Granting a pension to Jane M. Henderson.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8410.

H. R. 10523—Granting an increase of pension to Robert M. Little.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8410.

H. R. 10524—For the relief of John E. McDougal, of Tecumseh, Nebr.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Claims, 8410.

H. R. 10525—For the relief of Thomas George Turnbull, of Burchard, Nebr., and Robert Thomas Turnbull, of Pawnee City, Nebr.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Claims, 8410.

H. R. 10526—Granting a pension to Pricy E. Cook.
Mr. Reed of West Virginia; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8410.

H. R. 10527—Granting a pension to Jacob R. Burkhardt.
Mr. Rowe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8410.

H. R. 10528—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Buckle.
Mr. Rowe; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8410.

H. R. 10529—Granting a pension to Michael O'Byrne.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Pensions, 8410.

H. R. 10530—To amend an act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provisions for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Military Affairs, 8487.

H. R. 10531—To provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new public building at Pawtucket, R. I., and also for the sale of the present post-office building and its site.
Mr. Kennedy of Rhode Island; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8487.

H. R. 10532—To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the lading or unlading of vessels at night, the preliminary entry of vessels, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 13, 1911.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Ways and Means, 8487.

H. R. 10533—Providing for the classification of vessels owned by the United States.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 8487.

H. R. 10534—To permit transportation of a limited number of passengers on cargo vessels.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 8487.

H. R. 10535—For the purchase of a post-office site and the erection of a Federal building thereon at Stanford, Ky.
Mr. Swope; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8487.

H. R. 10536—To amend an act giving congressional medals for conspicuous bravery.
Mr. Mason; Committee on the Judiciary, 8487.

H. R. 10537—Making appropriations for the purchase of airplane and aviation equipment for the Aviation Service of the United States Army.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Appropriations, 8487.

H. R. 10538—To transfer the deportation provisions of sections 10 and 20 of the act of Congress of Feb. 5, 1917, from the Secretary of Labor to the Department of Justice.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 8487.

H. R. 10539—To establish in the Department of Justice a bureau of land boundary patrol, and for other purposes.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on the Judiciary, 8487.

H. R. 10540—Granting an increase of pension to Kate R. Hawk.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8487.

H. R. 10541—Granting a pension to Anna E. Judd.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8487.

H. R. 10542—Granting an increase of pension to George W. Harmon.
Mr. Ayres; Committee on Pensions, 8487.

H. R. 10543—Granting an increase of pension to John T. Fleener.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8487.

H. R. 10544—Granting a pension to Cora A. Trueblood.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8487.

H. R. 10545—Granting a pension to Susanna Olewiler.
Mr. Brooks of Pennsylvania; Committee on Pensions, 8487.

H. R. 10546—For the relief of Cathrine E. Morris.
Mr. Crowther; Committee on Claims, 8487.

H. R. 10547—Granting an increase of pension to Samantha Sedore.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8487.

H. R. 10548—To reimburse Isaac Gibbs for damages arising from the destruction of a ford across the Hocking River in Athens County, Ohio, due to backwater created by the construction of Lock and Dam No. 20 on the Ohio River.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Claims, 8487.

H. R. 10549—Granting a pension to Hannah B. Gibbs.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8487.

H. R. 10550—Granting a pension to Adolphus Sterling.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8487.

H. R. 10551—Granting a pension to S. Loretta Spaulding.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8487.

H. R. 10552—For the relief of Eugene L. Willis.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Military Affairs, 8487.

H. R. 10553—Granting a pension to Peter Boyd.
Mr. Padgett; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8487.

H. R. 10554—Granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Burkett.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8487.

H. R. 10555—Granting a pension to Julia E. Pierrepont.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8487.

H. R. 10556—Granting an increase of pension to Lena Hilker.
Mr. Voigt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8487.

H. R. 10557—Granting an increase of pension to Maranda Stanfield.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8487.

H. R. 10558—Granting the consent of Congress to the Connecticut River Railroad Co., its lessees, successors, and assigns, to construct a bridge across the Connecticut River, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 8544.

H. R. 10559—To amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico,' approved May 11, 1912," approved June 10, 1918.
Mr. Vare; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8544.

H. R. 10560—To provide for the award of military medals to persons receiving citations or letters of commendation for gallantry in action.
Mr. Sanford; Committee on Military Affairs, 8544.

H. R. 10561—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Oakland, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. McKinley; Committee on Military Affairs, 8544.

H. R. 10562—For the purchase of a site for a public building at Eldorado Springs, Cedar County, Mo.
Mr. Dickinson of Missouri; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8544.

H. R. 10563—For the purchase of a site for a public building at Holden, Johnson County, Mo.
Mr. Dickinson of Missouri; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8545.

H. R. 10564—For the purchase of a site for a public building at Windsor, Henry County, Mo.
Mr. Dickinson of Missouri; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8545.

H. R. 10565—For the purchase of a post-office site and the erection of a Federal building thereon at Taylorsville, Ky.
Mr. Swope; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8545.

H. R. 10566—Granting an increase of pension to Felix R. Robertson.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8545.

H. R. 10567—Granting an increase of pension to William Connell.
Mr. Bland of Indiana; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8545.

H. R. 10568—Granting a pension to Charles B. Crawford.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8545.

H. R. 10569—Granting an increase of pension to Louise Shoat.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Pensions, 8545.

H. R. 10570—For the relief of Mary Flinn.
Mr. Cleary; Committee on Claims, 8545.

H. R. 10571—For the relief of the Occident Perpetual Loan & Building Association, of Baltimore, Md.
Mr. Coady; Committee on Claims, 8545.

H. R. 10572—Granting a pension to Llewellyn K. Boultier.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Pensions, 8545.

H. R. 10573—Granting a pension to David B. Spencer.
Mr. Drane; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8545.

H. R. 10574—Granting a pension to Harlem L. Gorham.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8545.

H. R. 10575—Granting a pension to Millie Cisler.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 8545.

H. R. 10576—Granting a pension to John O'Connor.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Pensions, 8545.

H. R. 10577—Granting a pension to Rhoda M. Gates.
Mr. Howard; Committee on Pensions, 8545.

H. R. 10578—Granting a pension to Mary A. McCoy.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8545.

H. R. 10579—Granting a pension to Henry Harding.
Mr. King; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8545.

H. R. 10580—Granting a pension to Conrad C. Kalber.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Pensions, 8545.

H. R. 10581—Granting a pension to Henry O. Conoway.
Mr. McLaughlin of Nebraska; Committee on Pensions, 8545.

H. R. 10582—Declaring interstate bridges over navigable streams to be public highways under certain conditions and exempting such bridges from State taxation.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on the Judiciary, 8545.

H. R. 10583—To establish a national reserve force and to provide for the military and physical training, and for the reorganization of the National Guard, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hull of Iowa; Committee on Military Affairs, 8614.

H. R. 10584—To establish a commission to report to Congress on the practicability, feasibility, and place, and to devise plans for the construction of a public bridge over the Niagara River from some point in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., to some point in the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 8614.

H. R. 10585—For the relief of the Occident Perpetual Building and Loan Association, of Baltimore, Md.
Mr. Coady; Committee on Claims, 8614.

H. R. 10586—To pension soldiers, sailors, and marines of the War with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Pensions, 8614.

H. R. 10587—For the organization and improvement of the foreign service of the United States.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 8614.

H. R. 10588—Granting an increase of pension to Scott W. Lightner.
Mr. Bowers; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8614.

H. R. 10589—Granting a pension to Eugene Cunningham.
Mr. Brooks of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8614.

H. R. 10590—Granting an increase of pension to Sophie P. Harris.
Mr. Brooks of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8614.

H. R. 10591—For the relief of Francis A. Land.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 8614.

H. R. 10592—For the relief of George A. McKenzie, alias William A. Williams.
Mr. Hardy of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 8614.

H. R. 10593—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel O. Stanley.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8614.

H. R. 10594—Granting a pension to Margaret A. Plank.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8614.

H. R. 10595—Granting an increase of pension to James Hall.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8614.

H. R. 10596—Granting an increase of pension to Washington Richardson.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8614.

H. R. 10597—Granting a pension to Martha Ruebel.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8614.

H. R. 10598—To provide for the payment to the First National Bank of Sharon, Pa., for certificate of indebtedness of the United States, No. 3240, for $10,000, which has been lost.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Claims, 8614.

H. R. 10599—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Stevens.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Pensions, 8614.

H. R. 10600—Granting an increase of pension to Nancy Jane Howard.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8615.

H. R. 10601—For the relief of John Burke.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 8615.

H. R. 10602—Granting an increase of pension to Thomas Flinchum.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 8615.

H. R. 10603—Granting a pension to Frank H. Gullett.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Pensions, 8615.

H. R. 10604—Granting a pension to Lucinda Welch.
Mr. Michener; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8615.

H. R. 10605—Granting an increase of pension to Henry Gompf.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8615.

H. R. 10606—Granting an increase of pension to William T. Stevens.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8615.

H. R. 10607—Granting an increase of pension to Robert R. Reardon.
Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8615.

H. R. 10608—For the purchase of a site for a public building at Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Mo.
Mr. Dickinson of Missouri; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8697.

H. R. 10609—For the purchase of a site for a public building at Rich Hill, Bates County, Mo.
Mr. Dickinson of Missouri; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8697.

H. R. 10610—To increase the cost of the immigration station at Boston, Mass.
Mr. Tague; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8697.

H. R. 10611—To donate captured cannons to the city of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for loan to the Bunker Hill Monument Association.
Mr. Tague; Committee on Military Affairs, 8697.

H. R. 10612—To provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at East Boston, Mass.
Mr. Tague; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8697.

H. R. 10613—Providing appropriations for the purchase of airplanes and airplane motors, with the necessary spare parts, for the Air Service of the United States Army.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Appropriations, 8697.

H. R. 10614—To prohibit and punish certain seditious acts against the Government of the United States and to prohibit the use of the mails for the purpose of promoting such acts.
Mr. Summers of Washington; Committee on the Judiciary, 8697.

H. R. 10615—To employ prison labor for the production of supplies and to authorize their purchase by the Federal Government; to regulate the compensation and hours of prison labor and fix standards; to prohibit the purchase of supplies manufactured by prison labor under private contract; to limit the effect of interstate commerce between the States in goods, wares, and merchandise wholly or in part manufactured, mined, or produced by prison labor or in any prison or reformatory; and to equip the United States penitentiaries and the United States Army prisons and disciplinary barracks and the United States naval prisons for the manufacture of supplies for the use of the Government; for the compensation of the prisoners for their labor; and for other purposes.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on the Judiciary, 8697.

H. R. 10616—To prohibit certain seditious acts, providing punishment therefor, and prohibiting the use of the mails for the promotion of such acts, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hadley; Committee on the Judiciary, 8697.

H. R. 10617—To prohibit the payment of compensation to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress and other officers and employees under certain conditions.
Mr. Kleczka; Committee on the Judiciary, 8697.

H. R. 10618—Granting an increase of pension to Seymour Stiles.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8697.

H. R. 10619—Granting an increase of pension to John Wharton.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8697.

H. R. 10620—Granting a pension to Victoria M. Davis.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8697.

H. R. 10621—Granting an increase of pension to Maria C. Sinclair.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8697.

H. R. 10622—Granting a pension to Harriett A. Polley.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8697.

H. R. 10623—Granting a pension to Henry Reimiller.
Mr. Begg; Committee on Pensions, 8697.

H. R. 10624—Granting an increase of pension to Mary S. Wilson.
Mr. Byrns of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 8697.

H. R. 10625—Granting an increase of pension to Emaline C. Lindner.
Mr. Casey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8697.

H. R. 10626—Granting an increase of pension to Jason Johnson.
Mr. Dale; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8697.

H. R. 10627—Granting an increase of pension to William Haines.
Mr. Dewalt; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8697.

H. R. 10628—Granting an increase of pension to Basil R. Hargett.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8697.

H. R. 10629—Granting an increase of pension to William P. Davis.
Mr. Fields; Committee on Pensions, 8697.

H. R. 10630—Granting an increase of pension to Harriet L. Potter.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8697.

H. R. 10631—Granting a pension to Lucy A. Leach.
Mr. Greene of Vermont; Committee on Pensions, 8697.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8822.

H. R. 10632—Granting an increase of pension to James T. Dunn.
Mr. Hays; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8697.

H. R. 10633—Granting a pension to Christ L. Einkopf.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8697.

H. R. 10634—Authorizing the appointment of William S. Biddle, formerly captain of Infantry, United States Army, a captain on the retired list.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Military Affairs, 8697.

H. R. 10635—For the relief of Vincent L. Keating.
Mr. Merritt; Committee on Claims, 8697.

H. R. 10636—To correct the military record of George Duncan.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Military Affairs, 8697.

H. R. 10637—Granting an increase of pension to John C. Langford.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8697.

H. R. 10638—Granting an increase of pension to Mathew T. Curry.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8697.

H. R. 10639—Granting an increase of pension to Donly Toland.
Mr. Henry T. Rainey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8697.

H. R. 10640—Granting a pension to Alice B. Ward.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8697.

H. R. 10641—Granting an increase of pension to Franklin D. Russell.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8697.

H. R. 10642—Granting an increase of pension to Docie B. Keeble.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Pensions, 8697.

H. R. 10643—Granting a pension to Henry B. Jones.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8698.

H. R. 10644—For the relief of Henry B. Jones.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Military Affairs, 8698.

H. R. 10645—Granting a pension to Florence Moxey.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8698.

H. R. 10646—Granting a pension to Richard Roads.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8698.

H. R. 10647—For the relief of Dr. W. M. Ewing.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Claims, 8698.

H. R. 10648—For the relief of Josiah Morris.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on War Claims, 8698.

H. R. 10649—Donating captured German cannons or field guns and carriages to the county of Bronx, State of New York, for decorative and patriotic purposes.
Mr. McKiniry; Committee on Military Affairs, 8697.

H. R. 10650—Defining sedition, the promoting thereof, providing punishment therefor, and for other purposes.
Mr. Davey; Committee on the Judiciary, 8697.

H. R. 10651—Requiring receivers for national banks to file accounts in the district courts of the United States.
Mr. Crago; Committee on Banking and Currency, 8697.

H. R. 10652—To provide for the erection of a post-office building at Mountain Grove, Mo.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8766.

H. R. 10653—To provide for the erection of a post-office building at Lebanon, Mo.
Mr. Rubey; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8766.

H. R. 10654—To amend section 24 of the act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Military Affairs, 8766.

H. R. 10655—To repeal section 16 of the act of Congress approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal farm-loan act.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Banking and Currency, 8766.

H. R. 10656—To authorize air mail service between New York City, N. Y., and Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 8766.

H. R. 10657—To construct a public building for a post office at the city of Port Angeles, Wash.
Mr. Hadley; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8766.

H. R. 10658—For the improvement of the harbor at Scituate, Mass.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 8766.

H. R. 10659—Granting an increase of pension to Jane Polsgrove.
Mr. Cantrill; Committee on Pensions, 8766.

H. R. 10660—Granting an increase of pension to Lula M. Jones.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8766.

H. R. 10661—Granting an increase of pension to James D. Ash.
Mr. Dewalt; Committee on Pensions, 8766.—Reference changed to Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8822.

H. R. 10662—Granting a pension to Frances E. Parmater.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8766.

H. R. 10663—Granting an increase of pension to Robert S. McCreary.
Mr. Hoch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8766.

H. R. 10664—Granting an increase of pension to Margaret Patton.
Mr. Hoch; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8766.

H. R. 10665—Granting an increase of pension to Noah C. Reichelderfer.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8766.

H. R. 10666—Granting a pension to Nellie F. Boyd.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8766.

H. R. 10667—Granting an increase of pension to Lavina Humfrey.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8766.

H. R. 10668—Granting an increase of pension to Joseph Black.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8766.

H. R. 10669—Granting an increase of pension to Lillian Brown.
Mr. Lonergan; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8766.

H. R. 10670—Granting a pension to George Wilson.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8766.

H. R. 10671—For the relief of Catharine Bedell.
Mr. McPherson; Committee on Military Affairs, 8766.

H. R. 10672—For the relief of George D. Root.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Claims, 8766.

H. R. 10673—Granting an increase of pension to J. F. Smith.
Mr. Sells; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8766.

H. R. 10674—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Wilmette, Ill.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8822.

H. R. 10675—To authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Lake Forest, Ill.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8822.

H. R. 10676—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Highland Park, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Military Affairs, 8822.

H. R. 10677—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Evanston, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Military Affairs, 8822.

H. R. 10678—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lake Forest, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Military Affairs, 8822.

H. R. 10679—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Winnetka, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Military Affairs, 8822.

H. R. 10680—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Zion, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Military Affairs, 8822.

H. R. 10681—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Highwood, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Military Affairs, 8822.

H. R. 10682—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Glencoe, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Military Affairs, 8822.

H. R. 10683—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Grays Lake, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Military Affairs, 8822.

H. R. 10684—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of North Chicago, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Military Affairs, 8822.

H. R. 10685—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Wauconda, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Military Affairs, 8822.

H. R. 10686—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Wilmette, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Military Affairs, 8822.

H. R. 10687—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Libertyville, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Military Affairs, 8822.

H. R. 10688—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Waukegan, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Military Affairs, 8822.

H. R. 10689—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kenilworth, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Military Affairs, 8822.

H. R. 10690—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Antioch, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Military Affairs, 8822.

H. R. 10691—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Hubbard Woods, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Military Affairs, 8822.

H. R. 10692—Authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lake Bluff, Ill., one German cannon or fieldpiece.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Military Affairs, 8822.

H. R. 10693—To amend the revenue act of 1918.
Mr. Hull of Tennessee; Committee on Ways and Means, 8822.

H. R. 10694—To amend the revenue act of 1918.
Mr. Hull of Tennessee; Committee on Ways and Means, 8822.

H. R. 10695—To make the necessary survey and to prepare a plan of a proposed parkway to connect the old Civil War forts in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on the District of Columbia, 8822.

H. R. 10696—Making it unlawful to board any passenger, freight, or other railway train used in interstate commerce, and for other purposes.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Judiciary, 8822.

H. R. 10697—To amend section 165 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, act of July 12, 1870.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 8822.

H. R. 10698—To further protect the property, processes, and governmental agencies of the United States Government from anarchy and bolshevism.
Mr. Foster; Committee on the Judiciary, 8822.

H. R. 10699—To provide for the acquisition of a new site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Montgomery, Ala.
Mr. Dent; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8822.

H. R. 10700—To authorize the judges of the United States Court of Customs Appeals to be assigned to any district or circuit court of appeals of the United States and conferring jurisdiction of said courts upon them while so assigned.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 8822.

H. R. 10701—Granting the consent of Congress to the Whiteville Lumber Co., Goldsboro, N. C., to construct a bridge across the Waccamaw River, in Brunswick County, N. C.
Mr. Godwin of North Carolina; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 8822.

H. R. 10702—To amend the revenue act of 1918.
Mr. Hull of Tennessee; Committee on Ways and Means, 8822.

H. R. 10703—To provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Wichita Falls, Tex.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8822.

H. R. 10704—Authorizing the city of Chicago to bring condemnation proceedings against the United States for the purpose of acquiring certain land.
Mr. Madden; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8822.

H. R. 10705—To authorize the Secretary of War to grant a perpetual easement for railroad right of way and a right of way for a public highway over and upon a portion of the military reservation of Fort Sheridan, in the State of Illinois.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Military Affairs, 8822.

H. R. 10706—To liberalize the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for vocational rehabilitation and return to civil employment of disabled persons discharged from the military or naval forces of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 27, 1918, as amended.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Education, 8823.

H. R. 10707—To revise and amend the white-slave traffic act and to prevent the spread of venereal disease from State to State.
Mr. Little; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 8823.

H. R. 10708—For the relief of contractors and subcontractors, including material men, for construction work under the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department, and for other purposes.
Mr. Hickey; Committee on Naval Affairs, 8823.

H. R. 10709—To provide a commission to secure plans and designs for an arch to be erected in the city of Washington, D. C., to be known as "a national World War arch of triumph and museum," to commemorate the heroes from all the States, Territories, and possessions of the Union in the World War, the events of the Great War, and the freedom of the world.
Mr. Langley; Committee on the Library, 8823.

H. R. 10710—To promote Americanization by providing for cooperation with the several States in the education of non-English-speaking persons and the assimilation of foreign-born residents, and for other purposes.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on Education, 8823.

H. R. 10711—To provide for the erection of a public building at Knoxville, Knox County, Tenn.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 8823.

H. R. 10712—Granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Ford.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8823.

H. R. 10713—Granting an increase of pension to David E. Mosholder.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8823.

H. R. 10714—Granting an increase of pension to Rollin K. Willis.
Mr. Ashbrook; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8823.

H. R. 10715—Granting a pension to Arthur A. Haussner.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Pensions, 8823.

H. R. 10716—Granting a pension to Lena Derl.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8823.

H. R. 10717—Granting an increase of pension to Edwin E. Hultz.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8823.

H. R. 10718—Granting a pension to Corwin W. Holibaugh.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8823.

H. R. 10719—For the relief of Frank C. Emmes.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Claims, 8823.

H. R. 10720—Granting a pension to Ray H. Schumaker.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Pensions, 8823.

H. R. 10721—Granting a pension to Robert Leigh Morris.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Pensions, 8823.

H. R. 10722—Granting an increase of pension to Daniel Moffitt.
Mr. Ellsworth; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8823.

H. R. 10723—Granting a pension to John E. Broyles.
Mr. Foster; Committee on Pensions, 8823.

H. R. 10724—Granting a pension to Eugene P. Williams.
Mr. Fuller of Massachusetts; Committee on Pensions, 8823.

H. R. 10725—For the relief of Mary McBride.
Mr. Greene of Vermont; Committee on Claims, 8823.

H. R. 10726—For the relief of John H. Cowley.
Mr. Kelley of Michigan; Committee on Military Affairs, 8823.

H. R. 10727—For the relief of J. Henry Miller (Inc.).
Mr. Linthicum; Committee on Naval Affairs, 8823.

H. R. 10728—Granting a pension to Albert Murray.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Pensions, 8823.

H. R. 10729—Granting a pension to Bessie Walsh.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8823.

H. R. 10730—For the relief of Anna W. Newman.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Claims, 8823.

H. R. 10731—For the relief of James Scroggs.
Mr. Sanders of New York; Committee on Military Affairs, 8823.

H. R. 10732—Granting an increase of pension to Samuel Adare.
Mr. Sherwood; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8823.

H. R. 10733—Granting a pension to Maratha Hill.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8823.

H. R. 10734—Granting a pension to Henry Horton.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Invalid Pensions, 8823.

H. R. 10735—Granting a pension to Ann C. Bannon.
Mr. Wilson of Illinois; Committee on Pensions, 8823.

1–22 HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

H. J. Res. 1—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Woman Suffrage, 24.—Reported back (H. Rept. 1), 70.—Debated, 78–94.—Passed House, 94.—Referred to Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage, 128.—Reported back, 348.—Debated, 129, 226–233, 343, 556, 561–571, 615–635.—Passed Senate, 635.—Examined and signed, 662, 669.

H. J. Res. 2—Terminating Government supervision, possession, control, and operation of the telephone and telegraph systems of the United States.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 24.

H. J. Res. 3—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Woman Suffrage, 24.

H. J. Res. 4—Directing the President to appoint Rear Admiral William S. Sims, United States Navy (now holding the rank of admiral), an admiral, with pay and allowances of that grade.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Naval Affairs, 25.

H. J. Res. 5—Directing additional questionnaire for employees of the United States Government.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 25.

H. J. Res. 6—Directing the Food Administration to make a survey of foodstuffs in storage and release for immediate sale that not required for public protection.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Agriculture, 25.

H. J. Res. 7—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Haskell; Committee on the Judiciary, 25.

H. J. Res. 8—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Haskell; Committee on the Judiciary, 25.

H. J. Res. 9—Directing the Secretary of War to investigate the claims of American citizens for damages suffered within American territory and growing out of the insurrection in Mexico.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 25.

H. J. Res. 10—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending the right of suffrage to women.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Woman Suffrage, 25.

H. J. Res. 11—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States giving to Congress the power to extend the right of suffrage to residents of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Burroughs; Committee on the Judiciary, 25.

H. J. Res. 12—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States by amending Article V of the Constitution.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on the Judiciary, 25.

H. J. Res. 13—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on the Judiciary, 25.

H. J. Res. 14—Extending the thanks of Congress to all members of the American Protective League for services rendered the Government during the war.
Mr. Gard; Committee on the Judiciary, 25.

H. J. Res. 15—Extending to members of local and district boards, Government appeal agents, and members of medical and legal advisory boards the thanks of Congress for their services rendered in the administration of the selective-service law; also authorizing the President to appoint by brevet commissions the members of such local and district boards.
Mr. Gard; Committee on Military Affairs, 25.

H. J. Res. 16—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on the Judiciary, 25.

H. J. Res. 17—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on the Judiciary, 25.—Reference changed to Committee on Woman Suffrage, 66.

H. J. Res. 18—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on the Judiciary, 25.—Reference changed to Committee on Woman Suffrage, 66.

H. J. Res. 19—Extending to all persons commissioned as civilian aids to The Adjutant General of the Army and to branch chairmen Military Training Camps Association the thanks of Congress for their services rendered in the administration of the selective-service law, the securing of enlistments for the several branches of the Army, the securing of candidates for officers' training camps and the commissioned personnel of the Army, under direction of the War Department, for their loyal and devoted services; also authorizing the President to appoint by brevet commissions all such persons; also authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to cause to be struck and presented to each of such officials in the name of Congress an appropriate medal.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Military Affairs, 25.

H. J. Res. 20—Giving to discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines a preferred right of homestead entry.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on the Public Lands, 25.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 260), 4324.

H. J. Res. 21—Authorizing and directing the Postmaster General to return to their owners the telegraph and telephone lines.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 25.

H. J. Res. 22—To repeal that part of paragraph 4 of Public Act No. 243, of the Sixty-fifth Congress, approved Nov. 21, 1918, making it unlawful to sell for beverage purposes any distilled spirits, and which prohibits the use of grain, etc., in the manufacture of beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on the Judiciary, 25.

H. J. Res. 23—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to each honorably discharged soldier, sailor, and marine the additional sum of $300.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Military Affairs, 25.

H. J. Res. 24—To repeal section 630 of the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Longworth; Committee on Ways and Means, 25.

H. J. Res. 25—To repeal section 904 of the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Longworth; Committee on Ways and Means, 25.

H. J. Res. 26—To repeal section 904 of the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Moore of Pennsylvania; Committee on Ways and Means, 25.

H. J. Res. 27—Directing the United States Coast Guard to resume its operations under the Treasury Department.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Naval Affairs, 25.

H. J. Res. 28—Admitting into the United States 560 barrels of Spanish wine ordered by Luigi Bick, of New York City, before the passage of the food-control act prohibiting the importation of distilled spirits, the delivery of which was delayed on account of war conditions until after that act went into effect.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Ways and Means, 25.

H. J. Res. 29—To create a joint commission of Congress on estimates and appropriations.
Mr. Mann; Committee on Rules, 25.

H. J. Res. 30—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Woman Suffrage, 25.

H. J. Res. 31—Appointing a joint commission to confer with officials of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and others relative to celebration of landings of Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mass.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Rules, 25.

H. J. Res. 32—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States giving to Congress the power to extend the right of suffrage to the residents of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Olney; Committee on the Judiciary, 25.

H. J. Res. 33—Directing the Postmaster General to suspend the operation of orders issued by him, effective May 1, 1919, and June 1, 1919, changing or altering rural-delivery routes, and to restore to their former status routes changed or altered by orders effective May 1, 1919.
Mr. Gould; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 25.

H. J. Res. 34—Calling upon the Commission of Fine Arts to submit to the Congress certain suggestions.
Mr. Gould; Committee on the Library, 25.

H. J. Res. 35—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that all amendments thereto shall be ratified by the people of three-fourths of the several States.
Mr. Griffin; Committee on the Judiciary, 25.

H. J. Res. 36—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for ratification of all amendments thereto by direct vote of the people instead of by the legislatures.
Mr. Siegel; Committee on the Judiciary, 25.

H. J. Res. 37—Extending to the Territory of Hawaii the same right that is given to the States of the Union to participate in the Federal funds for good-road development.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on Roads, 25.

H. J. Res. 38—Extending to the Territory of Hawaii the same right that is given to the States of the Union to participate in the Federal funds for vocational education.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on the Territories, 25.

H. J. Res. 39—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on Judiciary, 75.

H. J. Res. 40—Extending the thanks of Congress to members of local and district boards, Government appeal agents, and members of medical and legal advisory boards, and authorizing the President to appoint by brevet the members of same as officers in the Army of the United States.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on Military Affairs, 75.

H. J. Res. 41—Directing the United States peace commissioners now in Paris to see that justice is done Italy in the matter of Fiume.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 75.

H. J. Res. 42—Directing the Secretary of War to report to Congress the number of United States soldiers in Russia and when they will be withdrawn.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Military Affairs, 75.

H. J. Res. 43—Relating to the fuel supply of the city of Casper, Wyo.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 102.

H. J. Res. 44—Declaring November 11 of each year to be a national holiday.
Mr. Maher; Committee on the Library, 102.

H. J. Res. 45—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Husted; Committee on the Judiciary, 102.

H. J. Res. 46—To provide for a commission to inquire into the condition of public education in the several States, and to recommend such measures as it may deem advisable for the improvement of the same.
Mr. Husted; Committee on Education, 102.

H. J. Res. 47—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.
Mr. French; Committee on Woman Suffrage, 102.

H. J. Res. 48—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. French; Committee on the Judiciary, 102.

H. J. Res. 49—Authorizing retired officers to accept position as clerk of Committee on Military Affairs or Committee on Naval Affairs of either House of Congress.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Military Affairs, 102.

H. J. Res. 50—To repeal section 904 of the revenue act of 1919, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on Ways and Means, 102.

H. J. Res. 51—To repeal paragraph 19 of section 900 of the revenue act of 1919, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on Ways and Means, 102.

H. J. Res. 52—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan quartermasters' and medical supplies to the city of Chicago to care for hospital patients kept out of city and county hospitals by reason of occupancy of city and county hospitals by war-risk and Red Cross cases.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. J. Res. 53—To restore to John B. H. Waring, late a captain in the Medical Corps, the files of which he was deprived, and to place him on the retired list.
Mr. Montague; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. J. Res. 54—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Mason; Committee on the Judiciary, 124.

H. J. Res. 55—Relating to printing speeches in the Congressional Record.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Rules, 124.

H. J. Res. 56—To appoint a commission to provide a tablet to mark the birthplace of Thomas Jefferson.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on the Library, 124.

H. J. Res. 57—To suspend the requirements of annual assessment work on mining claims during the year 1919.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on the Public Lands, 196.

H. J. Res. 58—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Welty; Committee on the Judiciary, 196.

H. J. Res. 59—Creating a commission to report a plan for the adoption of a national budget system.
Mr. Goodwin of Arkansas; Committee on Appropriations, 196.

H. J. Res. 60—Proposing an initiative and referendum amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of its citizens when they so desire to vote upon constitutional amendments and laws.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on the Judiciary, 222.

H. J. Res. 61—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan tents and other material to the State of Wisconsin for a National Army encampment to be held in Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Military Affairs, 222.

H. J. Res. 62—To repeal section 906 of the war revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Ways and Means, 222.

H. J. Res. 63—For the relief of the Van Dorn Iron Works Co.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Claims, 222.

H. J. Res. 64—To repeal section 902 of the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Ways and Means, 222.

H. J. Res. 65—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan tents for use at encampments held by veterans of the World War.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 222.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 46), 1257.—Amended and passed House, 1605, 1606.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 1636.—Reported back (S. Rept. 81), 2519.—Passed Senate, 2519.—Examined and signed, 2690, 2693.—Presented to the President, 2771.—Approved [Public resolution No. 6], 3247.

H. J. Res. 66—To correct an error in the wording of the appropriation of $71,000 made in the act approved July 9, 1918, and to authorize the Secretary of War to pay said sum to respective parties entitled thereto.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Military Affairs, 222.

H. J. Res. 67—Tendering the thanks of Congress to those who served or gave others to the service of the country in the Great War.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Military Affairs, 249, 275.—Debated, 443–456.—Amended and agreed to, 456.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 501.

H. J. Res. 68—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan necessary tents and equipment for use at the celebration in honor of the returning soldiers, sailors, and marines of Wisconsin, to be held in Milwaukee, Wis., during September, 1919.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 275.

H. J. Res. 69—Providing for an investigation of the various press or publicity bureaus of the various departments, bureaus, boards, or commissions of the Government.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Rules, 275.

H. J. Res. 70—To pay to Silas McElroy, of Cleveland, Ohio, the sum of $10,000 for injuries received while in the service of the Government.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Claims, 276.

H. J. Res. 71—Authorizing the President of the United States to cause to be struck bronze medals and buttons commemorating the winning of the World War and to distribute and present such buttons and medals to civilian employees and volunteer assistants of the Government and of the Liberty loan committee during the war.
Mr. Mott; Committee on the Library, 310.

H. J. Res. 72—To give a medal of honor to Capt. Horatio P. Kile.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Military Affairs, 310.

H. J. Res. 73—Authorizing the President to extend invitations to other nations to send representatives to the World Cotton Conference to be held at New Orleans, La., Oct. 13 to 16, 1919, inclusive.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 381.—Reported back (H. Rept. 34), 1006.—Debated, 1106–1107.—Passed House, 1107.—Referred to Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 1153.—Reported back and passed Senate, 2696.—Examined and signed, 2831, 2852.—Presented to the President, 2856.—Approved [Public resolution No. 5], 3150.

H. J. Res. 74—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on the Judiciary, 381.

H. J. Res. 75—Proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States to authorize the Congress to enact laws to define and limit the causes for divorce.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on the Judiciary, 381.

H. J. Res. 76—To suspend the requirements of annual assessment work on mining claims during the continuation of the war in which the United States is now engaged and until midnight of Dec. 31 of the year following that in which such war is concluded.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 430.

H. J. Res. 77—Declaring May 30 of each year to be a national holiday, which shall be known as Memorial Day.
Mr. Johnston of New York; Committee on the Judiciary, 430.

H. J. Res. 78—Authorizing the giving of credit for service in the junior and senior divisions of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 430.—Reported back (H. Rept. 400), 7351.

H. J. Res. 79—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan to the city of Dawson, Ga., tents and cots for use of Confederate veterans in their State convention June 17 and 18, 1919.
Mr. Crisp; Committee on Military Affairs, 430.—Reported back (H. Rept. 17), 519.—Passed House, 519.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, and passed Senate, 553.—Examined and signed, 615, 638.—Presented to the President, 662.—Approved by the President [Public resolution No. 1], 2278.

H. J. Res. 80—To correct an error in the wording of the appropriation of $71,000 made in the act approved July 9, 1918, and to authorize the Secretary of War to pay said sum to respective parties entitled thereto.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Military Affairs, 430.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 361), 6533.

H. J. Res. 81—Tendering the thanks of Congress to those associated in the achievement of accomplishing the first trans-Atlantic flight of an airship from America to Europe.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Naval Affairs, 431.

H. J. Res. 82—To pay damages to Roberta McKenzie Osborne.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Claims, 431.

H. J. Res. 83—To provide for a joint budget committee composed of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and Finance Committee of the Senate.
Mr. Frear; Committee on Ways and Means, 458.

H. J. Res. 84—To provide for the payment of travel pay upon discharge to men of the Regular Army enlisted prior to Apr. 2, 1917.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 458.

H. J. Res. 85—Relating to the induction of registrants who applied and who were accepted for induction and assigned to educational institutions for special and technical training under the provisions of the act approved Aug. 31, 1918, but whose induction without fault of their own was not completed.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 458.

H. J. Res. 86—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan tents and other material to the Albany Chamber of Commerce, of Albany, Ga., and the South Georgia Association of the Woodmen of the World for the annual logrolling and encampment of the Georgia Woodmen of the World, to be held in Albany, Ga.
Mr. Park; Committee on Military Affairs, 458.

H. J. Res. 87—Authorizing national banks to subscribe to the united war work campaign.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Banking and Currency, 491.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 37), 1063.—Debated, 4811–4815, 5178–5189.—Passed House, 5189.—Referred to Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, 5213.

H. J. Res. 88—To repeal sections 800 and 906 of the war revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Ways and Means, 491.

H. J. Res. 89—Extending for a total period of one year the grace period for the payment of premiums on military and naval insurance policies in the case of any honorably discharged officer or member of the enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 491.

H. J. Res. 90—Authorizing the Joint Committee on the Library to provide for the restoration and completion of the historical frieze in the rotunda of the Capitol.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on the Library, 491.

H. J. Res. 91—To provide for the removal of the remains of our deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines who fell in battle or who died in the prosecution of this World War, from France to the United States for final disposition.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 548.

H. J. Res. 92—Relative to the interpretation of section 905 of the revenue act of 1918, approved Feb. 24, 1919, as applied to eyeglasses, spectacles, and lenses.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Ways and Means, 548.

H. J. Res. 93—Extending the thanks of Congress and providing an appropriate medal to governors, adjutants general, members of local and district boards, medical and legal advisory boards, and Government appeal agents, and for other purposes.
Mr. Dent; Committee on Military Affairs, 548.

H. J. Res. 94—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan to the town and country department of the Young Women's Christian Association of Illinois tents, cots, and blankets for the use of said association in its community training camp at Hamilton, Ill., during the month of July, 1919.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Military Affairs, 548.

H. J. Res. 95.—Granting to certain persons in the military or naval forces an extension of automatic insurance provided for in section 401 of the war-risk insurance act.
Mr. Dominick; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 613.

H. J. Res. 96—In reference to massacres in eastern Europe.
Mr. Porter; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 613.

H. J. Res. 97—To pay to Silas McElroy, of Cleveland, Ohio, the sum of $10,000 for injuries received while in the service of the Government.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Claims, 667.

H. J. Res. 98—Creating a commission to devise a policy of cooperation between the employing and the working elements of the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Labor, 665.

H. J. Res. 99—Directing the United States Coast Guard to resume its operations under the Treasury Department.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 721.

H. J. Res. 100—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan to the city of Lancaster, Wis., tents, cots, and blankets for use of World War soldiers in their homecoming celebration July 3 and 4, 1919.
Mr. Monahan of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 721.

H. J. Res. 101—To suspend the requirements of annual assessment work on mining claims during the continuation of the war in which the United States is now engaged and until midnight of Dec. 31 of the year following that in which such war is concluded.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 721.

H. J. Res. 102—Directing a survey for a military road along the boundary between the United States and Mexico.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Military Affairs, 766.

H. J. Res. 103—Requesting the Committee on Agriculture to prepare legislation with a view of transferring the duties of the Food Administration to the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Agriculture, 766.

H. J. Res. 104—Providing for the appointment by each Member of the House of Representatives of one secretary and one clerk whose names shall be placed on the rolls and paid in monthly installments.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Appropriations, 766.—Committee on Appropriations discharged, and referred to the Committee on Accounts, 768.—Reported back with amendment (H. Rept. 33), 1007.—Debated, 1191, 1192, 1606–1626.—Amended and passed House, 1625.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 1636.—Reported back and passed Senate, 1817, 1818.—Examined and signed, 2040.—Presented to the President, 2200.—Approved by the President [Public resolution No. 2], 2491.

H. J. Res. 105.—Relating to the powers and duties of the office of President.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on the Judiciary, 885.

H. J. Res. 106—Providing for the disposition of the insurance of deceased officers and enlisted men of the military and naval forces.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 885.

H. J. Res. 107—For the relief of the relatives of the officers and enlisted men of the naval collier Cyclops.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 885.

H. J. Res. 108—Proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States to authorize uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce, and to provide penalties for enforcement.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on the Judiciary, 885.

H. J. Res. 109—Proposing that "Barnes's Federal Code 1919" be prima facie evidence of the laws therein contained in all courts of the United States and of its several States and Territories.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on the Judiciary, 885.

H. J. Res. 110—To prohibit the United States Shipping Board from selling any vessel purchased or constructed by or transferred to said board until further authorized by Congress so to do.
Mr. Bankhead; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 1008.

H. J. Res. 111—Requiring the Postmaster General to make an account and report to Congress.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 1008.

H. J. Res. 112—Relating to the fuel supply of the city of Casper, Wyo.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on the Public Lands, 1008.

H. J. Res. 113—For the erection in the city of Boston, Mass., of a cold-storage warehouse.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 1099.

H. J. Res. 114—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of Labor to make an investigation and report regarding insurance against unemployment, invalidity, and old age.
Mr. Sabath; Committee on Labor, 1128.

H. J. Res. 115—Providing for the printing as a House document of 6,000 additional copies of the reports of the Alaskan Engineering Commission from Jan. 1, 1917, to Oct. 31, 1918.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on Printing, 1128.

H. J. Res. 116—For the relief of Richard Poillon.
Mr. Davila; Committee on Claims, 1200.

H. J. Res. 117—Declaring the power of the President of the United States under section 1 of the act approved Nov. 21, 1918, and section 15 of the act of Aug. 10, 1917.
Mr. Nolan; Committee on the Judiciary, 1200.

H. J. Res. 118—Tendering the congratulations of Congress to those associated in the achievement of accomplishing the first trans-Atlantic flight of an airship from America to Europe.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Naval Affairs, 1200.—Debated, 2234.

H. J. Res. 119—Extending the congratulations of Congress to Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, of the Royal Flying Corps of Great Britain, in accomplishing the first nonstop trans-Atlantic flight in an airplane from America to Europe.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Military Affairs, 1200.

H. J. Res. 120—Authorizing the Secretary of War to receive, for instruction at the United States Military Academy, at West Point, Tao Hung Chang and Zeng Tze Wong, citizens of China.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 1259.—Reported back (H. Rept. 63), 1716.—Debated, 2279, 2280.—And agreed to, 2280.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 2518.—Reported back, debated, and passed Senate, 2518.—Examined and signed, 2690, 2693.—Presented to the President, 2771.—Approved by the President [Public resolution No. 41, 2947, 3247.

H. J. Res. 121—Authorizing the President of the United States to call a national conference for the consideration of industrial problems and the amelioration of differences between capital and labor.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Labor, 1259.

H. J. Res. 122—Protesting against the interference of any foreign power in the affairs of Mexico.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1366.

H. J. Res. 123—Proposing an initiative and referendum amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending the right of its citizens, when they so desire, to vote upon constitutional amendments and laws.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on the Judiciary, 1366.

H. J. Res. 124—To provide for a joint select committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to investigate the Mexican situation.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Rules, 1366.

H. J. Res. 125—Commending the Secretary of War in sending soldiers across the Mexican border to defend the lives and property of citizens of the United States.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Military Affairs, 1366.

H. J. Res. 126—To thank the women of America for their splendid devotion to the cause for which their country entered the great World War.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 1422.

H. J. Res. 127—To suspend the requirements of annual assessment work on mining claims during the year 1919.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on the Public Lands, 1489.

H. J. Res. 128—Extending relief to the Territory of Hawaii by providing additional shipping facilities between the Territory of Hawaii and the mainland of the United States.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 1538.

H. J. Res. 129—In reference to certain provisions in the League of Nations.
Mr. Huddleston; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1538.

H. J. Res. 130—To pay Beatrice I. Manges damages for injuries received.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Claims, 1632.

H. J. Res. 131—Incorporating the World War veterans.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on the Judiciary, 1632.

H. J. Res. 132—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to use the military forces of the United States to protect the lives and property of American citizens in Mexico.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Military Affairs, 1632.

H. J. Res. 133—Extending the thanks of Congress and providing an appropriate medal to governors, adjutant generals, members of local and district boards, medical and legal advisory boards, and Government appeal agents, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 1632.

H. J. Res. 134—Authorizing the participation of the Government of the United States in the Permanent International Agricultural and Industrial Exposition.
Mr. Morgan; Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, 1632.

H. J. Res. 135—Authorizing the President of the United States to issue a proclamation calling upon the Government officials to display the United States flag on all Government buildings, and the people to display the flag at their homes on the third Sunday of June, which shall hereafter be known as father's day.
Mr. Snell; Committee on the Library, 1717.

H. J. Res. 136—Extending to members of local and district boards, Government appeal agents, and members of medical and legal advisory boards the thanks of Congress for their services rendered in the administration of the selective-service law; also authorizing the President to appoint by brevet commissions the members of such local and district boards; also authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to cause to be struck and presented to each of such officials in the name of Congress an appropriate medal.
Mr. Reber; Committee on Military Affairs, 1717.

H. J. Res. 137—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease to the United States Fuel Co., certain lands in Carbon County, State of Utah.
Mr. Welling; Committee on the Public Lands, 1780.

H. J. Res. 138—Extending to members of the medical advisory boards, members and associate members of the legal advisory boards, members of the local and district boards and Government appeal agents the thanks of Congress for their services in administering the selective-service law; and also authorizing the Secretary of War to have suitable medals made from captured German cannon and presented to each of such officials.
Mr. Randall of Wisconsin; Committee on Military Affairs, 1780.

H. J. Res. 139—Amending public resolution No. 33.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1780.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 73), 1857.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 1925, 1926.

H. J. Res. 140—Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent to Alice Q. Lovell and W. S. Lovell.
Mr. Collier; Committee on the Public Lands, 1858.

H. J. Res. 141—For the location of a free port at Boston, Mass.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Ways and Means, 1858.

H. J. Res. 142—Authorizing the establishment of a free port at Savannah, Ga.
Mr. Overstreet; Committee on Ways and Means, 2045.

H. J. Res. 143—To state and fix the Monroe doctrine.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 2334.

H. J. Res. 144—Providing for an advisory referendum by the people of Porto Rico as to the form of government they desire.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Insular Affairs, 2444.

H. J. Res. 145—Authorizing the erection of a monument marking the starting point of the motor convoy from Washington to San Francisco.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on the Library, 2444.

H. J. Res. 146—Extending the operation of the act providing for the promotion of vocational education in the several States of the Union to Porto Rico.
Mr. Davila; Committee on Insular Affairs, 2487.

H. J. Res. 147—To ratify and confirm from and including July 1, 1919, obligations incurred pursuant to the terms of certain appropriations for the fiscal year 1920.
Mr. Good; Committee on Appropriations, 2666.—Reported back (H. Rept. 133), 2905.—Debated and passed House, 2947, 2948.—Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations, 2982.—Reported back and passed Senate, 3129.—Examined and signed, 3154, 3213.—Approved by the President [Public resolution No. 7], 3916.

H. J. Res. 148—Providing for the presentation of a medal to Gen. John J. Pershing.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Military Affairs, 2691.

H. J. Res. 149—Creating a congressional committee to confer with the leaders of the Mexican people for the purpose of bringing about harmony among the factions in Mexico and establishing law and order in that country.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Rules, 2809.

H. J. Res. 150—To suspend the requirements of annual assessment work on mining claims during the year 1919.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Mines and Mining, 2809.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 170), 3292.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 3438–3443.—Referred to Senate Committee on Mines and Mining, 3483.—Reported back, debated, and passed Senate, 3697–3700.—Examined and signed, 3733, 3791.—Presented to the President, 3866.—Approved [Public resolution No. 10], 4123.

H. J. Res. 151—To provide additional compensation for employees of the Postal Service where extrordinary and unusual conditions prevail.
Mr. Madden; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 2906.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 274), 4490.—Debated, 4870–4878, 9006–9012.—Passed House, 4878.—Referred to Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 4888.—Reported with amendment (S. Rept. 253), 6483.—Debated, 6552–6555, 6591–6597, 6666–6671, 6700, 6727–6729.—Amended and passed Senate, 6729.—Senate asks for conference, 6729.—House disagrees to Senate amendments and agrees to conference, 6856.—Conference appointed, 6841, 6856.—Conference report made in House (H. Rept. 404), 7349, 7445.—Conference report agreed to in Senate, 7373, 7374.—Debated and agreed to in House, 9087–9088, 9092–9095.—Examined and signed, 7543, 7607.—Presented to the President, 7607. Becomes a law without the President's approval [Public resolution No. 19], 8447.

H. J. Res. 152—For a conference of capital and labor.
Mr. Britten; Committee on Labor, 2906.

H. J. Res. 153—Directing the Railroad Administration to abrogate the rule against prepaid tickets.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2978.

H. J. Res. 154—To provide amnesty for Charles A. McAnally, private in the United States Army and a member of the United States Engineers, restoring him to his pay and his position in the Army of the United States.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on the Judiciary, 2978.

H. J. Res. 155—Authorizing the President to use the military forces to preserve order in Washington.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3015.

H. J. Res. 156—Providing for a survey for a ship canal across the State of Florida connecting the Atlantic Ocean with the Gulf of Mexico.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Railways and Canals, 3015.

H. J. Res. 157—To grant amnesty to Charles A. McAnally, private in the United States Army, and a member of the United States Engineers, restoring him to his pay and his position in the Army of the United States.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on the Judiciary, 3074.

H. J. Res. 158—Authorizing the Secretary of Labor to lease the Charleston immigration station and dock connected therewith.
Mr. Whaley; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 3074.

H. J. Res. 159—To provide for an investigation into the causes of influenza and ascertain a cure for the same.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Appropriations, 3116.

H. J. Res. 160—To investigate the cause of the race riots in the city of Washington and elsewhere.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Appropriations, 3171.

H. J. Res. 161—Authorizing the Secretary of War to expend certain sums appropriated for the support of the Army for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1919, and June 30, 1920, at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 3211.—Reported back (H. Rept. 176), 3358.—Debated, 5458–5463.—Laid on the table, 5799, 5800.

H. J. Res. 162—Repealing the tax on sugar and other necessities of life and on freight rates.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Ways and Means, 3292.

H. J. Res. 163—Authorizing the Secretary of Labor to lease the Charleston immigration station and dock connected therewith.
Mr. Whaley; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 3292.—Reported back (H. Rept. 172), 3272.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 3379–3381.—Referred to Senate Committee on Immigration, 3393.—Reported back (S. Rept. 140) and passed Senate, 3600.—Examined and signed, 3700.—Presented to the President, 3733.—Approved [Public resolution No. 11], 4123.

H. J. Res. 164—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution taking away from the United States Senate the exclusive power to ratify treaties and vesting that power in both the Senate and the House of Representatives.
Mr. Griffin; Committee on the Judiciary, 3292.

H. J. Res. 165—To allow the payment of bills lawfully incurred for construction work actually performed or construction material actually purchased and delivered prior to the approval of an act approved July 11, 1919 [Public, No. 7, 66th Cong., H. R. 5227].
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 3292.—Reported back (H. Rept. 187), 3462.—Debated and passed House, 3565, 3566.—Debated and passed Senate, 3606, 3607.—Examined and signed, 3701.—Presented to the President, 3733.—Approved [Public resolution No. 8], 3916.

H. J. Res. 166—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution forbidding Congress to conscript armies to serve outside the United States to execute the orders of any international body or tribunal.
Mr. James; Committee on the Judiciary, 3359.

H. J. Res. 167—Making the provisions of section 2296 of the United States Revised Statutes applicable to all entries made under the homestead laws and laws supplemental and amendatory thereof.
Mr. Raker; Committee on the Public Lands, 3386.—Reported back (H. Rept. 206), 3546.—Debated, 3955, 3956, 4857, 4858.

H. J. Res. 168—Establishing a budget committee and defining its duties, and also establishing a joint rule with reference to the bills which may be reported by appropriation committees of the House and Senate.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Rules, 3386.

H. J. Res. 169—For the construction of a detour in the Dixie Highway around the reservation at Camp Knox, Ky.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Military Affairs, 3463.

H. J. Res. 170—To insure the equitable administration of section 5 of the act of Mar. 2, 1919, providing relief for war minerals producers, as intended by Congress, and to limit the liability of the Government thereunder to the appropriation already made therefor.
Mr. Garland; Committee on Mines and Mining, 3547.

H. J. Res. 171—To authorize the President to convene a first international meeting of business men and employers in Washington, and to invite and appoint delegates thereto.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3547.

H. J. Res. 172—Providing for the distribution to State educational institutions of certain war material.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 3589.

H. J. Res. 173—Prohibiting Alien Property Custodian from disposing of any property pending the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on the Judiciary, 3589.

H. J. Res. 174—Requesting the President to employ the means directly within his power to relieve the people of the United States from the high cost of living imposed by administrative methods.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Agriculture, 3665.

H. J. Res. 175—To provide for the payment of travel pay upon discharge to men of the Regular Army enlisted prior to Apr. 2, 1917.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 3665.—Reported back (H. Rept. 281), 4647.—Debated and passed House, 5467–5469.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 5490.—Reported back (S. Rept. 195), 5490.—Passed Senate, 5491.—Examined and signed, 5583, 5653.—Presented to the President, 5756.—Approved [Public resolution No. 14], 6103.

H. J. Res. 176—Providing for placing certain surplus Army medical supplies at the disposal of the American Red Cross.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 3666.—Reported back (H. Rept. 401), 7351.

H. J. Res. 177—Requesting the President to submit to Congress reductions in estimates for expenditures that will permit a reduction in taxes.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Ways and Means, 3701.

H. J. Res. 178—Declaring that a state of anarchy exists in the United States of America, and authorizing the President to free interstate mails and traffic from further unlawful interference, to adequately protect citizens in their property rights, and making provision for such action.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3731.

H. J. Res. 179—Tendering the thanks of the American people and the Congress of the United States to Gen. John J. Pershing and to the officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 3731.

H. J. Res. 180—To conserve American products for the American people, to prevent profiteering, and to reduce the high cost of living.
Mr. Keller; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3808.

H. J. Res. 181—To provide additional compensation for employees in the Postal Service.
Mr. Goldfogle; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 4085.

H. J. Res. 182—To set aside September 30 of each year in memory of the deceased members of the military and naval forces of the United States.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on the Judiciary, 4229.

H. J. Res. 183—To amend a joint resolution to suspend the requirements of annual assessment work on certain mining claims during the year 1919, approved Aug. 15, 1919.
Mr. Hawley; Committee on Mines and Mining, 4400.

H. J. Res. 184—Directing the Secretary of War to carry into effect section 7 of the Post Office appropriation act, approved Feb. 28, 1919, and to transfer to the Department of Agriculture for the benefit of the several States the motor-propelled vehicles therein mentioned.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Military Affairs, 4438.

H. J. Res. 185—Suggesting the continued presence of the President of the United States at the Capital during the present crisis.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on the Judiciary, 4546.

H. J. Res. 186—Providing for the rehabilitation of those of Hawaiian and part Hawaiian blood.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on the Territories, 4546.

H. J. Res. 187—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to each honorably discharged soldier, sailor, and marine the additional sum of $500.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Appropriations, 4647.

H. J. Res. 188—To provide funds to defray expenses of Senators of the United States who oppose the covenant of the League of Nations while such Senators are traveling and appearing before the American people to discuss such covenant and to point out objections thereto and dangers therein contained.
Mr. Newton of Missouri; Committee on Appropriations, 4817.

H. J. Res. 189—To equalize the pay and allowances of warrant officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard with those of the Navy.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4817.

H. J. Res. 190—To readmit Frances Scoville-Mumm to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States.
Mr. Anthony; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 4817.

H. J. Res. 191—Requesting the Secretary of State to furnish to the Congress certain information regarding the tariff on printing material shipped to France from the United States.
Mr. Juul; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 4883.

H. J. Res. 192—Providing for a commission to gather facts and information for the purpose of outlining a remedy designed to promote the well-being of the diverse races in the United States, and for other purposes.
Mr. Mason; Committee on the Judiciary, 4883.

H. J. Res. 193—On the labor conference called by the President.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Labor, 4857, 4883.

H. J. Res. 194—Amending joint resolution extending the time for payment of purchase money on homestead entries in the former Colville Indian Reservation, Wash.
Mr. Webster; Committee on the Public Lands, 4883.

H. J. Res. 195—Requiring railroad companies or transportation systems under Federal control to settle all valid final judgments pending against said railroad companies or transportation systems prior to the taking over of the control of said railroad company or transportation system before any dividend shall be paid to the stockholders.
Mr. McKeown; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4952.

H. J. Res. 196—Providing for payment of pay for exercising higher command.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 4952.

H. J. Res. 197—Regulating the height of buildings on certain streets in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on the District of Columbia, 4952.—Reported back (H. Rept. 435), 7860.

H. J. Res. 198—Providing for the transfer of surplus motor-propelled vehicles, motor equipment, and supplies of the War Department in aid of road construction.
Mr. Alexander; Committee on Military Affairs, 4992.

H. J. Res. 199—Providing for survey of Lake Washington Canal, State of Washington.
Mr. Miller; Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 5110.

H. J. Res. 200—Providing for the free use of surplus motor trucks, motor-propelled vehicles, rollers, and other surplus equipment of the War Department by the several States of the Union for permanent road building.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Military Affairs, 5110.

H. J. Res. 201—Tendering the thanks of Congress to those who achieved the first trans-Atlantic flight in an airship from America to Europe.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5110.

H. J. Res. 202—Tendering the thanks of the American people and the Congress of the United States to Gen. John J. Pershing and to the officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces, and for other purposes.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 5212.—Reported back (H. Rept. 308), 5283.

H. J. Res. 203—To equalize the pay and allowances of officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard with those of the Navy.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5284.

H. J. Res. 204—Authorizing the disposition of certain property by the Shipping Board.
Mr. Layton; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 5284.

H. J. Res. 205—Extending the provisions of the act of Congress approved the 22d day of May, 1918, entitled "An act to prevent in time of war departure from and entry into the United States contrary to the public safety."
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5284.

H. J. Res. 206. To pay $50,000 to Roberta McKenzie Osborne for damages resulting from the explosion at the Mare Island Navy Yard Jan. 1, 1917.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Claims, 5284.

H. J. Res. 207—For the distribution of motor-propelled vehicles, motor equipment, and other war material, equipment, and supplies not needed by the War Department; and for other purposes.
Mr. Benham; Committee on Military Affairs, 5333.

H. J. Res. 208. Authorizing the Secretary of War to expend certain sums appropriated for th esupport of the Army for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1919, and June 30, 1920, at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.
Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported with amendment (H. Rept. 315), 5333.—Debated, 5792–5794.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 5796–5800.—Referred to Senate Committees on Military Affairs, 5889.—Reported back, 5936.—Debated and passed Senate, 6025, 6027.—Examined and signed, 6121, 6147.—Presented to the President, 6281.—Becomes a law without President's approval [Public resolution No. 17], 7970.

H. J. Res. 209—Directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate and report to the Congress certain information regarding sugar.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5479.

H. J. Res. 210—To provide for the payment of travel pay upon discharge to men of the Navy enlisted prior to Apr. 2, 1917.
Mr. Hicks; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5479.

H. J. Res. 211—Tendering the thanks of the American people and the Congress of the United States to Gen. John J. Pershing and to the officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces.
Mr. Kahn; considered and agreed to, 5518.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 5491.—Reported back and passed Senate, 5491.—Examined and signed, 5583, 5653.—Presented to the President, 5756.—Approved [Public resolution No. 15], 6103.

H. J. Res. 212—Providing an allowance of credits in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps for active service in the Army, or for intensive training not received at educational institutions.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 5582.

H. Res. 213—Continuing temporarily certain allowances to officers of the Navy.
Mr. Butler; Committee on Naval Affairs, 5756.—Reported back (H. Rept. 331), 5815.—Debated, 6472–6475, 6513.—Agreed to, 7989, 7990.—Referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, 8056.

H. J. Res. 214—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan the city of Marfa, Tex., cots and blankets and to give said city authority to purchase sufficient wood from the Government for barbecue purposes for their celebration from Oct. 2 to 3, 1919, in honor of returning soldiers who participated in the late War with Germany.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Military Affairs, 5756.

H. J. Res. 215—Authorizing the legal heirs of certain officers of the United States Coast Guard who lost their lives when the Coast Guard cutter Tampa was destroyed in Bristol Channel Sept. 26, 1918, to receive pay and allowances that would have accrued to said officers.
Mr. Benson; Committee on War Claims, 5887.—Reported back (H. Rept. 340), 6013.

H. J. Res. 216—To prohibit any member of the Metropolitan Police Force of the District of Columbia from joining or affiliating with any outside labor organization.
Mr. Gould; Committee on the District of Columbia, 6013.

H. J. Res. 217—To direct the Secretary of the Navy to remove the restrictions on the use and operation of amateur radio stations throughout the United States.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 6013.

H. J. Res. 218—To direct the Secretary of the Navy to open certain naval radio stations for the use of the general public.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 6013.

H. J. Res. 219—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the apportionment of the Representatives and direct taxes among the several States.
Mr. Andrews of Nebraska; Committee on the Judiciary, 6120.

H. J. Res. 220—Providing for the free use of surplus motor trucks, motor-propelled vehicles, rollers, and other surplus equipment of the War Department by the several States of the Union for permanent road building.
Mr. Overstreet; Committee on Military Affairs, 6231.

H. J. Res. 221—Providing for the distribution of motor-propelled vehicles and motor equipment.
Mr. Browne; Committee on Military Affairs, 6231.

H. J. Res. 222—Directing the Secretary of War to dispose of surplus dental outfits.
Mr. Layton; Committee on Military Affairs, 6365.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 415), 7538.—Debated, 7980–7989.—Passed House, 7989.—Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 8056.

H. J. Res. 223—Authorizing the establishment of a free port of entry at Newport News, Va.
Mr. Bland of Virginia; Committee on Ways and Means, 6365.

H. J. Res. 224—Authorizing the establishment of a free port of entry at Galveston, Tex.
Mr. Briggs; Committee on Ways and Means, 6398.

H. J. Res. 225—Authorizing the establishment of a free port at Jacksonville, Fla.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Ways and Means, 6582.

H. J. Res. 226—Authorizing the establishment of a free port at Charleston, S. C.
Mr. Whaley; Committee on Ways and Means, 6659.

H. J. Res. 227—For the relief of the Fort Peck Indians.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Indian Affairs, 6659.

H. J. Res. 228—Authorizing the establishment of a free port at Wilmington, N. C.
Mr. Godwin of North Carolina; Committee on Ways and Means, 6761.

H. J. Res. 229—Requesting the President of the United States to proclaim the demobilization of the Army.
Mr. John W. Rainey; Committee on the Judiciary, 6761.

H. J. Res. 230—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to prepare and issue a supplementary report on the condition of the cotton crop.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on Agriculture, 6761.—Reported back (H. Rept. 384), 6986.—Debated and passed House, 7017.—Referred to Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 6988.—Reported back, debated, and passed Senate, 7059–7061.—Examined and signed, 7105, 7124.—Presented to the President, 7273.—Becomes a law without the President's approved [Public resolution No. 18], 7970.

H. J. Res. 231—Providing for the loan of Army tents, tarpaulins, and other means of protection to certain States of the Union.
Mr. Timberlake; Committee on Military Affairs, 6761.

H. J. Res. 232—To authorize leave of absence for employees of the Postal Service in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts who are members of the Massachusetts State Guard.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, 6987.

H. J. Res. 233—Repealing the act of Nov. 21, 1918 (Public, No. 243, 65th Cong.).
Mr. John W. Rainey; Committee on the Judiciary, 7044.

H. J. Res. 234—Authorizing the establishment of a free port of entry at San Juan, P. R.
Mr. Davila; Committee on Ways and Means, 7102.

H. J. Res. 235—Authorizing the Director General of Railroads to prepare and put immediately in operation a system of rates that will give proper service to the public and a reasonable dividend or protection to the investor.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 7103.

H. J. Res. 236—To authorize leave of absence for employees of the United States Government residing in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts who are members of the Massachusetts State Guard.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, 7155.

H. J. Res. 237—Authorizing the establishment of a "freeport," or "foreign-trade zone," at Norfolk, Va.
Mr. Holland; Committee on Ways and Means, 7352.

H. J. Res. 238—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on the Judiciary, 7352.

H. J. Res. 239—To provide certain metal for the making of a national memorial carillon.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 7402.

H. J. Res. 240—To provide for the return of the dead bodies of soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces buried in France.
Mr. Montague; Committee on Military Affairs, 7476.

H. J. Res. 241—To suspend the requirements of annual assessment work on mining claims during the year 1919.
Mr. Garland; Committee on Mines and Mining, 7539.—Reported back (H. Rept. 427), 7654.—Debated, 7849–7850.—Agreed to, 7850.—Referred to Senate Committee on Mines and Mining, 7866.—Reported back, 7952.—Passed Senate, 7952.—Examined and signed, 8111, 8113.—Presented to the President, 8177.—Approved [Public resolution No. 20], 8447.

H. J. Res. 242—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States and providing that all amendments thereto shall be ratified by three-fourths of the voting strength herein provided for of the legislatures of the several States.
Mr. Juul; Committee on the Judiciary, 7791.

H. J. Res. 243—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan to the city of Portland, Oreg., tents, cots, blankets, and pillows for the use of visitors attending the forty-sixth annual session of the Imperial Council, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in June, 1920.
Mr. McArthur; Committee on Military Affairs, 7841.

H. J. Res. 244—Instructing the Civil Service Commission and Postmaster General to allow former soldiers, sailors, and marines advanced standing in appointment as first-class postmasters.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 7860.

H. J. Res. 245—Authorizing the President to take over and operate the coal mines for one year, and for other purposes.
Mr. Burke; Committee on the Judiciary, 8053.

H. J. Res. 246—For the relief of Philippine Scouts who enlisted prior to Apr. 2, 1917, and who desire to reenlist in said Philippine Scouts.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Military Affairs, 8178.

H. J. Res. 247—Directing the Department of State to insist upon the reimbursement by the Mexican Government of those who paid the ransom of William O. Jenkins, United States consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, and to insist upon prosecution and punishment of the same.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 8178.

H. J. Res. 248—To authorize the Secretary of War to permit the temporary use and occupancy of Camp Johnston at Jacksonville, Fla., or any portion thereof, by the University of the South, of Sewanee, Tenn.
Mr. Sears; Committee on Military Affairs, 8697.

H. J. Res. 249—To continue the control of imports of dyes and coal-tar products.
Mr. Green of Iowa; Committee on Ways and Means, 8697.—Reported back (H. Rept. 475), 8762.—Passed House, 8762.—Debated, passed Senate, 8730, 8731.—Examined and signed, 8804, 8810.—Presented to the President, 8810.—Approved [Public resolution No. 21], 8821.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

H. Con. Res. 1—Recognition of great sacrifices made by the soldiers of the United States and favoring the immediate return of the soldiers who are still in Europe, and also the discharge of soldiers now in camps in the United States.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Military Affairs, 25.

H. Con. Res. 2—Authorizing the printing of 2,000 copies of the soil survey of western South Dakota.
Mr. Gandy; Committee on Printing, 25.

H. Con. Res. 3—Authorizing the printing of 5,000 copies of Handbook of American Indians.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Printing, 25.

H. Con. Res. 4—To compile an edition of the Congressional Directory for the first session of the Sixty-sixth Congress, and authorizing payment therefor.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Accounts, 25.—Reported back and agreed to (H. Rept. 5), 248.—Referred to Senate Committee on Audit and Control of Contingent Expenses, 352.—Reported back and agreed to, 553.

H. Con. Res. 5—Extending the thanks of Congress to the American Army, Navy, and marines, and the women in the medical and other auxiliary work for their heroic services in the present war.
Mr. Taylor of Colorado; Committee on Military Affairs, 75.

H. Con. Res. 6—Recognizing the great sacrifices made by the sailors of the United States and favoring their discharge from the service as rapidly as possible.
Mr. Woodyard; Committee on Naval Affairs, 75.

H. Con. Res. 7—Declaratory of the judgment of Congress respecting foreign alliances.
Mr. Husted; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 102.

H. Con. Res. 8—To withdraw troops from Russia.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 124.

H. Con. Res. 9—Providing for the printing of 10,000 copies of the Biographical Congressional Directory.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Printing, 124.

H. Con. Res. 10—Requesting the American peace commissioners at Paris to protect the rights and liberties of the Jewish race.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 548.

H. Con. Res. 11—Authorizing the Clerk to make a correction in the enrollment of H. R. 2480.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas, and agreed to, 976.—Agreed to in Senate, 964.

H. Con. Res. 12—Requiring scientific study of values and relative values by the Bureau of Standards.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, 1489.

H. Con. Res. 13—Authorizing the printing and binding of the proceedings in Congress, together with the proceedings at the unveiling in Statuary Hall, upon the acceptance of the statue of Sequoyah, presented by the State of Oklahoma.
Mr. Carter; Committee on Printing, 1489.

H. Con. Res. 14—For the appointment of a joint committee to arrange for a proper celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.
Mr. Walsh, and agreed to, 2044.—Agreed to in Senate, 2047.—Committee appointed, 2166, 2262.

H. Con. Res. 15—Requesting the President to appoint a special day of thanksgiving.
Mr. Upshaw; Committee on the Judiciary, 2263.

H. Con. Res. 16—To amend the title of H. R. 5227.
Mr. Kahn, and agreed to, 2234.—Senate concurs in, 2196.

H. Con. Res. 17—Providing for a recess of the two Houses of Congress.
Mr. Mondell, and agreed to, 2260, 2357.—Agreed to in Senate, 2199.

H. Con. Res. 18—Directing the Department of Agriculture, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Federal Trade Commission to cooperate for the purpose of reducing the cost of producing, manufacturing, and transporting food consumers.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2514.

H. Con. Res. 19—Directing the Secretary of War to sell immediately the surplus foodstuffs now on hand.
Mr. Upshaw; Committee on Military Affairs, 2514.

H. Con. Res. 20—Providing for a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives for appropriate exercises of welcome to John J. Pershing, General and Commander in Chief of the American Expeditonary Forces in the World War.
Mr. Caldwell; Committee on Rules, 2574.

H. Con. Res. 21—Authorizing the President to appoint a thoroughly representative committee, to be known as the National Committee of Investigation, to investigate the increased prices and the increased cost of living.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Appropriations, 2691.

H. Con. Res. 22—Requesting the President to declare a state of martial law in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on the District of Columbia, 3015.

H. Con. Res. 23—Appointing a special commission to arrange a price for the sale of the ships owned by the United States Shipping Board or its subsidiaries.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on Rules, 3074.

H. Con. Res. 24—Relative to adjournment from Saturday, the 2d day of August, until Tuesday, the 9th of September, 1919.
Mr. Mondell, and agreed to, 3248-3252.—Senate concurs in, 3222.

H. Con. Res. 25.—Providing that exportation of arms and munitions of war to Mexico under presidential proclamation of July 12, 1919, be applied without exception or limitation to all citizens and authorities in the Republic of Mexico.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3386.

H. Con. Res. 26—Rescinding House concurrent resolution of July 28, 1919.
Mr. Mondell, and agreed to, 3542-3544.—Senate concurs in, 3549.

H. Con. Res. 27—To prevent profiteering in sugar and other commodities classed as the necessaries of life, and to provide for the purchase of the same by the citizens in the immediate locality in which said sales are conducted, where it is shown there is an actual need for same and that the citizens are willing and ready to pay the price demanded by the Government.
Mr. Hudspeth; Committee on Agriculture, 3745.

H. Con. Res. 28—Providing for a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives on Sept. 18, 1919, for appropriate exercises of welcome to John J. Pershing, general and commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in the World War.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Rules, 4229.

H. Con. Res. 29—For the appointment of a committee to make arrangements for appropriate exercises in the welcome of Gen. John J. Pershing.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Rules, 4439.—Agreed to, 4470.—Senate concurs in, 4502.—Committee appointed, 4577, 4624.

H. Con. Res. 30—Making rule to return all American soldiers from countries with which we are at peace.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Military Affairs, 4647.

H. Con. Res. 31—Providing for a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives on Thursday, Sept. 18, 1919, in welcome of Gen. Pershing.
Mr. Mondell, and agreed to, 5282.—Senate concurs, 5303, 5304.

H. Con. Res. 32—Declaring peace with all the world.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5479.

H. Con. Res. 33—Creating a joint committee to make a survey of and to report on the activities of governmental departments, bureaus, and agencies which relate to public health.
Mr. Denison; Committee on Rules, 7044.

H. Con. Res. 34—Favoring the election of Gen. Maximo B. Roselas to the office of President of Honduras.
Mr. Slemp; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 7402.

H. Con. Res. 35—Approving the recent statement issued by the President of the United States regarding the threatened strike in the coal fields of the United States, and pledging the support of the Congress to the President in the exercise of all his constitutional powers in the premises.
Mr. Connally; Committee on the Judiciary, 7615.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 434), 7840.

H. Con. Res. 36—For the appointment of a committee from the Members of the House and Senate to meet the ship bearing the first bodies of American soldiers from the field of the World War.
Mr. Nichols of Michigan; Committee on Rules, 7910.—Debated and agreed to, 7990, 7991.—Senate concurs in House Res. Committee appointed, 7999.—Committee appointed in House, 8033.

H. Con. Res. 37—Fixing Nov. 11 as Industrial Armistice Day.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on the Judiciary, 8265.

H. Con. Res. 38—Relative to the time within which the Joint Special Committee on the Pilgrim Tercentenary shall report.
Mr. Walsh, and agreed to, 8812.—Agreed to in the Senate, 8808.

H. Res. 1—For the establishment of a Bureau of Information in the main corridor of the House wing of the Capitol.
Mr. O'Connell; Committee on Accounts, 24.

H. Res. 2—Providing for the election of certain officers of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Towner, and agreed to, 8.

H. Res. 3—Providing for certain special employees of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Clark of Missouri, and agreed to, 9.

H. Res. 4—Instructing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to inform the President of the election of Speaker and Clerk.
Mr. Good, and agreed to, 9.

H. Res. 5—To inform the Senate of the election of Speaker and Clerk and of the readiness of the House to transact business.
Mr. Fordney, agreed to, 9.

H. Res. 6—Concerning the right of Victor L. Berger to be sworn in as a Member of the Sixty-sixth Congress.
Mr. Dallinger, and agreed to, 9.—Committee appointed, 77.—Committee reported (H. Rept. 414), 7922.

H. Res. 7—Appointing a committee to join with a Senate committee in notifying the President that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.
Mr. Mondell, and agreed to, 9.

H. Res. 8—Relating to the rules of the House.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas, and agreed to, 9.

H. Res. 9—Electing certain members of standing committees and joint standing committees of the House.
Mr. Mondell, and agreed to, 9.

H. Res. 10—Fixing the daily hour of meeting.
Mr. Esch, and agreed to, 11.

H. Res. 11—Expressing sorrow at the death of the Hon. Albert Estopinal.
Mr. Watkins, and agreed to, 11.

H. Res. 12—Expressing sorrow at the death of Hon. John Lawson Burnett.
Mr. Heflin, and agreed to, 11.

H. Res. 13—Expressing sorrow at the death of Hon. Charles August Sulzer.
Mr. Clark of Missouri, and agreed to, 11.

H. Res. 14—Calling upon the President for information regarding the expenditure of the $100,000,000 and $50,000,000 appropriations for national security and defense.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Appropriations, 24.—Reported back (H. Rept. 280), 4937.

H. Res. 15—As to creation of committee on aeronautics.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Rules, 24.

H. Res. 16—Calling upon the President for certain information regarding food price fixing.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Agriculture, 24.

H. Res. 17—Directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House of Representatives with certain information regarding court-martial cases since Apr. 6, 1917.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Military Affairs, 24.

H. Res. 18—Directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House of Representatives with certain information regarding the confinement of military prisoners.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Military Affairs, 24.

H. Res. 19—Directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House of Representatives with certain information concerning prisoners confined at Fort Leavenworth; also information regarding the discharge of conscientious war objectors.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Military Affairs, 24.

H. Res. 20—Providing for investigation and report by the Interstate Commerce Commission as to what the present methods are that are now being used in the purchase of railroad ties, switch ties, car material, and crossing plank; whether said methods are the most efficient; and as to whether there are any satisfactory substitutes now on the market for taking the place of the railroad ties, etc., now generally used and made of timber.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 24.

H. Res. 21—Requesting the State Department to furnish the House of Representatives a copy of the American proposal for a League of Nations.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 24.

H. Res. 22—Directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives to investigate and report to the House of Representatives certain information with reference to the Government of Costa Rica.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Rules, 24.

H. Res. 23—Asking the Secretary of War for definite information concerning the return of the Three hundred and eighth Engineers Motor Supply Train.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Military Affairs, 24.

H. Res. 24—Authorizing various committees of the House to make investigation with a view to providing work for the unemployed.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Rules, 24.

H. Res. 25—Amending the Rules of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Sims; Committee on Rules, 24.

H. Res. 26—Providing for investigation of charges of Dr. Spillman concerning the Secretary of Agriculture.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Rules, 24.

H. Res. 27—Authorizing the codification of the laws relating to Indian affairs.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Indian Affairs, 24.

H. Res. 28—Requesting full information relative to the situation in the Republic of Mexico.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 24.

H. Res. 29—Announcing the death of Hon. Carl C. Van Dyke, late a Representative from the State of Minnesota.
Mr. Davis of Minnesota, and agreed to, 70.

H. Res. 30—To allow the chairman of the Committee on Rules to appoint an assistant clerk to the said committee.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Accounts, 75.—Reported back, and agreed to (H. Rept. 7), 248.

H. Res. 31—Authorizing the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries to proceed with an investigation of the operations of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on Rules, 75.

H. Res. 32—Authorizing the Speaker to appoint a special committee to whom shall be referred all water-power bills.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Rules, 75.—Reported back (H. Rept. 2), 108.—Debated and agreed to, 108, 109, 110.—Committee appointed, 272.

H. Res. 33—Amending paragraphs 25 and 26 of Rule XI.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Rules, 75.

H. Res. 34—Providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate irregular and unlawful expenditures during the prosecution of the war.
Mr. Welty; Committee on Rules, 75.

H. Res. 35—Fixing an annual memorial day for the House of Representatives and providing for the appointment of a committee on memorials.
Mr. French; Committee on Rules, 102.

H. Res. 36—Amending the Rules of the House of Representatives and providing for the appointment of a committee on memorials and defining the duties of such committee.
Mr. French; Committee on Rules, 102.

H. Res. 37—Authorizing the standing committees of the House, the floor leader, and chairman of the conference minority to have necessary printing done.
Mr. Kiess; agreed to, 78.

H. Res. 38—Relating to the atrocious treatment and massacres of men, women, and children in Poland, Roumania, and Galicia, and requesting the President to cause steps to be take as, in his judgment, may tend to prevent a recurrence of such outrages and assure humane treatment of the peoples against whom those persecutions are directed.
Mr. Goldfogle; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 102.

H. Res. 39—Instructing the delegates from the United States of America to the peace conference to protest against former prejudices, hatred, and persecution against the Jews in certain portions of Europe forming part of newly created free governments.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 102.

H. Res. 40—Authorizing the appointment of a clerk, assistant clerk, and messenger.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Accounts, 102.—Reported back (H. Rept. 9), 278.—Debated and agreed to, 278, 279.

H. Res. 41—To amend clause 3, Rule XIII.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Rules, 102.

H. Res. 42—Providing for an investigation by the Committee on Agriculture of certain cereals, mineral oils, etc.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Rules, 124.

H. Res. 43—Amending the Rules of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Rules, 124.

H. Res. 44—Making certain inquiries of the Secretary of the Treasury.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, 124.

H. Res. 45—Directing the Secretary of War to report to Congress the extent to which United States soldiers, sailors, and marines were overcharged while in France.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Military Affairs, 124.

H. Res. 46—Authorizing the Committee on Appropriations to sit during the sessions of the House.
Mr. Good, and agreed to, 116.

H. Res. 47—To pay P. W. Burnett, clerk to the late Hon. John L. Burnett, one month's salary.
Mr. Blackmon; Committee on Accounts, 124.—Reported back and agreed to (H. Rept. 6), 253.

H. Res. 48—To allow the chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture to appoint an assistant clerk to the said committee.
Mr. Baer; Committee on Accounts, 124.

H. Res. 49—To investigate Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation and United States Housing Corporation.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Rules, 196.

H. Res. 50—Directing the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries to recommend such legislation as may be found advantageous and necessary to promote the advancement of the American merchant marine.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on Rules, 196.

H. Res. 51—Directing the Clerk of the House to post conspicuously in the House wing of the Capitol and in the House Office Building notices of committee hearings in advance thereof.
Mr. Paige; Committee on Accounts, 196.

H. Res. 52—To provide a clerk to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.
Mr. Lehlbach; Committee on Accounts, 196.

H. Res. 53—Authorizing the Committee on Naval Affairs to sit during sessions and recesses of the Sixty-sixth Congress.
Mr. Butler, and agreed to, 248.

H. Res. 54—Providing for printing additional copies of soil survey of Lauderdale County, Ala.
Mr. Almon; Committee on Printing, 275.

H. Res. 55—Expressing the opinion of the House of Representatives that the treaty of peace should be ratified at once.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 275.

H. Res. 56—To pay B. F. Estopinal, clerk to the late Hon. Albert Estopinal, one month's salary.
Mr. Dupré; Committee on Accounts, 275.—Reported back (H. Rept. 13) and agreed to, 461.

H. Res. 57—For the payment of salaries of clerks and messenger under control of minority floor leader.
Mr. Park; Committee on Accounts, 275.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 15) and agreed to, 519.

H. Res. 58—Authorizing the Committee on Agriculture to sit during sessions and recesses of the Sixty-sixth Congress.
Mr. Haugen, and agreed to, 275.

H. Res. 59—To investigate cotton exchanges.
Mr. Caraway; Committee on Rules, 275.

H. Res. 60—Making in order the consideration of an amendment to H. R. 3157.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Rules, 310.

H. Res. 61—To allow the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Labor a clerk at a salary of $1,500 per annum.
Mr. Walters; Committee on Accounts, 310.

H. Res. 62—In reference to massacres in Poland, Roumania, and Galicia.
Mr. Siegel; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 310.

H. Res. 63—To authorize the Committee on Ways and Means to sit during the sessions and recesses of the present Congress; to employ expert, clerical, and stenographic services, and to gather information through Government agents or otherwise for the preparation of bills for the revision of the present tariff law, and for other purposes.
Mr. Fordney; Committee on Accounts, 310.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 14), 519.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 519, 520.

H. Res. 64—Requesting certain information of the Secretary of State.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State, 380.

H. Res. 65—Requesting certain information of the Secretary of Labor.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Labor, 380.

H. Res. 66—Requesting certain information of the Secretary of Agriculture.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, 380.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 696–699.

H. Res. 67—Requesting certain information of the Secretary of the Interior.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, 380.—Debated, amended, and agreed to 699–700.

H. Res. 68—Requesting certain information of the Secretary of the Navy.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, 380.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 700.

H. Res. 69—Requesting certain information of the Attorney General.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, 380.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 700, 701.

H. Res. 70—Requesting certain information of the Postmaster General.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, 380.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 701, 702.

H. Res. 71—Requesting certain information of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 381.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 702–705.

H. Res. 72—Requesting certain information of the Director General of the United States Railroad Administration.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 381.—Debated, 705–706.—Recommitted, 706.

H. Res. 73—Requesting certain information of the Civil Service Commission.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 381.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 706, 707.

H. Res. 74—Requesting certain information of the Secretary of War.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, 381.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 707, 711.

H. Res. 75—Requesting certain information of the Secretary of the Treasury.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, 381.—Debated and agreed to, 711–713.

H. Res. 76.—Requesting certain information of the Secretary of Commerce.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce, 381.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 713, 714.

H. Res. 77—Requesting certain information of the United States Shipping Board.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 381.—Debated, 714.

H. Res. 78—For the appointment of a select committee of 15 on expenditures in the War Department.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Rules, 381.—Reported back (H. Rept. 20), 640.—Debated and agreed to, 640–647.—Committee appointed, 719.

H. Res. 79—Authorizing the appointment of an assistant clerk to the Committee on Enrolled Bills.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Accounts, 381.—Reported back, amended, and agreed to (H. Rept. 58), 1779.

H. Res. 80—Authorizing the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate an alleged discrimination of the United States Railroad Administration between American and foreign shippers.
Mr. Currie of Michigan; Committee on Rules, 381.

H. Res. 81—To allow the chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce to appoint a clerk to said committee.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Accounts, 430.

H. Res. 82—Authorizing the Doorkeeper to appoint Mrs. Mary C. Adams attendant for the ladies' reception room.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Accounts, 430.—Reported back, amended, and agreed to (H. Rept. 59), 1780.

H. Res. 83—Authorizing the chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department to appoint a clerk for said committee.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Accounts, 430.

H. Res. 84—To print for the use of the House —— copies of the speech of Hon. Frederick C. Hicks on the American flag.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Printing, 430.

H. Res. 85—Directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House the number of commissioned officers on duty in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Military Affairs, 430.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 40), 1097.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 1589, 1590.

H. Res. 86—To investigate in re payment of interest and principal on Russian bonds.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Rules, 458.

H. Res. 87—To allow the chairman of Committee on Expenditures in the State Department to appoint a clerk to the said committee.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Accounts, 458.

H. Res. 88—Authorizing the Doorkeeper to appoint an additional page.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Accounts, 458.—Reported back (H. Rept. 25) and agreed to, 769.

H. Res. 89—Requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to report to the House the buildings occupied by the Department of Agriculture, the amount of floor space, the number of employees in each, and other information.
Mr. Jacoway; Committee on Agriculture, 458.

H. Res. 90—Providing for payment of certain charwomen.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Accounts, 458.—Reported back (H. Rept. 16) and agreed to, 521.

H. Res. 91—Providing for an audit of the accounts of the United States Employment Service.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Accounts, 491.

H. Res. 92—Providing a messenger for the Committee on the Judiciary and fixing compensation therefor.
Mr. Volstead; Committee on Accounts, 548.—Reported back (H. Rept. 167) and agreed to, 3433.

H. Res. 93—Directing that there shall be printed as a House document 1,500 copies of the soil survey of the Yuma area, Ariz.
Mr. Hayden; Committee on Printing, 548.

H. Res. 94—To provide for the expenses incurred by the special committee on the case of Victor H. Berger.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Accounts, 612.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 24) and agreed to, 769.

H. Res. 95—Requesting information from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to articles manufactured in the United States affected by existing embargoes upon importation of the same.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Ways and Means, 612.

H. Res. 96—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House of Representatives with certain information.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Ways and Means, 721.

H. Res. 97—Authorizing the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries to sit during sessions of the House and the recess of the Congress, to compel the attendance of witnesses, to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths to witnesses.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on Rules, 613.—Reported back (H. Rept. 22), debated, and agreed to, 748–752.

H. Res. 98—Providing for certain employees and the payment of the expenses of the Select Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Accounts, 777.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 32), 972.—Debated, 972–975.—Agreed to, 975.

H. Res. 99—Authorizing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay to George C. Horsnell, clerk to the Hon. Carl C. Van Dyke, late a Representative from the State of Minnesota, the sum of $166.66.
Mr. Mapes, and agreed to, 769.

H. Res. 100—Requesting the Secretary of War to furnish the House of Representatives certain information.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Military Affairs, 885.

H. Res. 101—For the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the methods of the Government in connection with certain financial functions.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Rules, 885.

H. Res. 102—Requesting information concerning real estate taxation in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on the District of Columbia, 885.

H. Res. 103—Requesting the Postmaster General to report to the House certain matters connected with the operation of the parcel-post system.
Mr. Madden; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 949.

H. Res. 104—Authorizing the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to sit during the sessions of the House.
Mr. Steenerson, and agreed to, 926.

H. Res. 105—Authorizing an extension of time for taking testimony, arranging orderly procedure, and providing other relief in the Alaska contested-election cases.
Mr. Vestal; Committee on the Judiciary, 1008.—Reference changed to Committee on Elections No. 3, 1107.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 154), 3171.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 3252–3255.

H. Res. 106—Requesting the Secretary of State to furnish the House a list of American citizens who have been killed in Mexico since the recognition of the Carranza government.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1065.

H. Res. 107—Directing the amendment of the Rules of the House of Representatives so as better to provide for the handling of the budget when received from the President.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Rules, 1065.

H. Res. 108—Making in order an amendment to H. R. 5227.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; reported back (H. Rept. 41), 1069.—Debated and agreed to, 1069–1076.

H. Res. 109—Requesting certain information from life insurance companies.
Mr. McClintic; Committee on Rules, 1128.

H. Res. 110—Regarding the detention in Egypt of Dr. William T. Ellis,
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1128.

H. Res. 111—Directing the State Department to investigate the detention in Egypt of Dr. William T. Ellis, an American citizen and correspondent of the New York Herald.
Mr. Mott; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1200.

H. Res. 112—For the consideration of S. 120.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Rules, 1200.

H. Res. 113—Authorizing a clerk for the Committee on Mileage.
Mr. Elston; Committee on Accounts, 1200.—Debated and amended and agreed to (H. Rept. 60), 1779.

H. Res. 114—Providing for compensation of messengers in Republican cloakroom and minority cloakroom of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Accounts, 1200.

H. Res. 115—Proposing an amendment to the Rules of the House.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Rules, 1258.

H. Res. 116—To promote the growing of food products in the Territory of Hawaii.
Mr. Kalanianaole; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 1259.

H. Res. 117—Directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House of Representatives with certain information.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Military Affairs, 1259.

H. Res. 118—For the relief of Grace W. Hunt, widow of John T. Hunt, late an employee of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Accounts, 1259.

H. Res. 119—Requesting the State Department to submit to the House of Representatives a complete report in connection with the reported detention of Dr. William T. Ellis by the British Government, particularly with regard to the attitude of American consular officers in Egypt.
Mr. McCulloch; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1366.

H. Res. 120—Calling for investigation of telephone and telegraph strike.
Mr. Upshaw; Committee on Rules, 1366.

H. Res. 121—Requesting the President to furnish information as to the need for continuing the censorship of mails.
Mr. Ackerman; Committee on Military Affairs, 1422.

H. Res. 122—Requesting the Secretary of State to furnish the House with certain correspondence, etc., between the United States and Mexico since Jan. 1, 1915.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1422.

H. Res. 123—To investigate in re payment of interest and principal on Russian bonds.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Accounts, 1422.

H. Res. 124—To print 2,500 copies of the Soil Survey of Miller County, Ark.
Mr. Wingo; Committee on Printing, 1422.

H. Res. 125—To print for the use of the House 1,000 copies of the speech of Hon. F. C. Hicks on the American flag.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Printing, 1422.

H. Res. 126—Requesting the Acting Secretary of State to transmit to the House of Representatives charges of British atrocities in Ireland.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1489.

H. Res. 127—To print for the use of the House 100,000 copies of the speech of Hon. F. C. Hicks on the American flag.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Printing, 1489.

H. Res. 128—Requesting the Secretary of Labor to furnish the House of Representatives certain information.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Labor, 1489.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 75), 1949.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 2037–2040.

H. Res. 129—For the omission from the Record of certain remarks of Mr. Gallivan.
Mr. Black; Committee on Printing, 1459.

H. Res. 130—Directing the Speaker to appoint a committee to draft legislation to prevent profiteering.
Mr. Emerson; Committee on Rules, 1538.

H. Res. 131—Appointing a committee for investigations, hearings, and report on Charles J. Brand, Chief Office of Markets and Rural Organization, United States Department of Agriculture.
Mr. Tincher; Committee on Rules, 1538.

H. Res. 132—To investigate in re payment of interest and principal on Russian bonds.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, 1632.

H. Res. 133—Authorizing session clerks to certain committees.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Accounts, 1717,—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 150), amended, and agreed to, 3280.

H. Res. 134—Authorizing two additional clerks for the office of disbursing clerk of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Accounts, 1780.

H. Res. 135—Requesting the Postmaster General to furnish to the House information concerning the loss of mail by fire in an aeroplane.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 1717.—Reported back (H. Rept. 184), 3681.

H. Res. 136—Providing for an investigation by the Committee on Ways and Means as to revenue on mixed flour.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Rules, 1780.

H. Res. 137—Requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House of Representatives certain information.
Mr. Taylor of Tennessee; Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, 1780.

H. Res. 138—Authorizing additional messengers in the House post office.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Accounts, 1780.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 168), 3255.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 3255, 3256.

H. Res. 139—To protect the Nation's birthday against desecration by a prize fight.
Mr. Randall of California; Committee on the Judiciary, 1858.

H. Res. 140—For the consideration of H. R. 6323.
Mr. Langley; Committee on Rules, 1944.—Reported back (S. Rept. 198) and agreed to, 3668.

H. Res. 141—Providing for compensation of Joel Grayson in the document room of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Accounts, 1944.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 212), 3762.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 3762.

H. Res. 142—Authorizing the appointment of additional clerks to the Committee on Enrolled Bills.
Mr. Ramsey; Committee on Accounts, 1944.—Reported back (H. Rept. 86) and agreed to, 2131.

H. Res. 143—Requesting the Secretary of War to furnish the House of Representatives with certain information.
Mr. Mott; Select Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, 1944.

H. Res. 144—Authorizing an investigation of truthfulness of S. Res. 94, which was transmitted to the House of Representatives on June 26, 1919.
Mr. Johnson of Kentucky; Committee on Rules, 1944.

H. Res. 145—Returning S. Res. 94 to the Senate.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas, from Committee on Rules (H. Rept. 88), 2016.—And agreed to, 2017.

H. Res. 146—Authorizing the chairman of the Committee on Education to appoint a clerk for said committee.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Accounts, 2045.

H. Res. 147—Directing the Public Printer to exclude from the Record certain remarks.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas, from Committee on Rules (H. Rept. 87), 2017.—And agreed to, 2018.

H. Res. 148—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report certain facts relative to the issuance of Government permits or licenses for the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors.
Mr. Hoch; Committee on the Judiciary, 2045.

H. Res. 149—Calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the unpaid war debt of the United States, and other information.
Mr. Jones of Texas; Committee on Ways and Means, 2140.

H. Res. 150—Directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate and report to the House certain information regarding sugar.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2140.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 222), 3907.—Debated, 5123–5124, 5788.—Passed House, 6623.

H. Res. 151—Authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department to sit during sessions of the House and the recess of the Congress, to compel the attendance of witnesses, to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths to witnesses.
Mr. Haskell; Committee on Rules, 2140.

H. Res. 152—To allow the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department a clerk at a salary of $2,000 per annum.
Mr. Haskell; Committee on Accounts, 2140.

H. Res. 153—For the appointment of a select committee to investigate the conduct of military authorities at Fort Sheridan, Ill.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Rules, 2140.

H. Res. 154—To increase the salaries of the two special employees of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Accounts, 2140.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 211), 3761.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 3761, 3762.

H. Res. 155—Providing for the salary of the special messenger at the Speaker's desk of the House of Representatives.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Accounts, 2263.

H. Res. 156—Directing the Secretary of the Navy to investigate charges against the Bank of Quantico, Quantico, Va.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Naval Affairs, 2263.

H. Res. 157—To appoint a committee to devise plans and methods to provide to the people an adequate supply of anthracite coal properly distributed and at fair prices, and to report to the House of Representatives such legislation as may or shall tend to accomplish the end in view.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Rules, 2235, 2263.

H. Res. 158—Authorizing the Speaker of the House to appoint a committee from the House to investigate the causes of the high cost of the necessities of life, the reasons therefor, and those who have been and are profiteering in the sale of such necessities.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on Rules, 2263.

H. Res. 159.—To direct the Secretary of the Interior to report upon the suitability, location, cost, if any, and advisability of securing a national redwood park.
Mr. Lea of California; Committee on the Public Lands, 2304.

H. Res. 160—Requesting the Director General of the United States Railroad Administration to furnish to the House of Representatives certain information.
Mr. Bacharach; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2304.

H. Res. 161—For the consideration of H. R. 6810.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; agreed to, 2280–2288.

H. Res. 162—Authorizing the payment of $500 to August Buehne for extra services rendered the Members of the House of Representatives during the third session of the Sixty-fifth Congress and first session of the Sixty-sixth Congress.
Mr. Brooks of Illinois; Committee on Accounts, 2444.—Reported back (H. Rept. 213), debated, and agreed to, 3537.

H. Res. 163—Amending paragraphs 25 and 26 of Rule XI.
Mr. Fuller of Illinois; Committee on Rules, 2444.

H. Res. 164—That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish to the House of Representatives the reasons for bringing Czecho-Slovak soldiers to the United States, and the amount of money expended and to be expended in bringing, maintaining, and deporting them.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, 2444.

H. Res. 165—Providing for an additional messenger on the soldiers' roll of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Smith of Idaho; Committee on Accounts, 2444.

H. Res. 166—Directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House of Representatives with certain information regarding the furnishing of information by the office of the Surgeon General concerning the deaths of Americans in service in the American Expeditionary Forces.
Mr. Cramton; Committee on Military Affairs, 2487.—Debated, 2621.

H. Res. 167—Authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the wheat situation throughout the world.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Agriculture, 2487.

H. Res. 168—Authorizing the Speaker of the House of Representatives to appoint a special committee to be known as Select Committee on the Budget.
Mr. Good; Committee on Rules, 2487.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 192), 3431.—Debated, amended, and agreed to 3431–3437.

H. Res. 169—To print the treaty of peace with Germany.
Mr. Fess, and agreed to, 2486.

H. Res. 170—Directing the Department of State to furnish the House of Representatives with certain information relative to the expenses of the peace commission.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, 2514.

H. Res. 171—To authorize the Speaker to appoint a select committee of six Members of the House to inquire into the operations of the United States Shipping Board and the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation or any agency, branch, or subsidiary of either.
Mr. Walsh; Committee on Rules, 2514.—Reported back (H. Rept. 149), debated, and agreed to, 3105–3111.

H. Res. 172—Directing the Secretary of State to furnish the House of Representatives with certain information relative to the expenses of the peace commission.
Mr. Elliott; Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, 2574.

H. Res. 173—That the Speaker appoint a committee of seven Members of the House, and that such committee be instructed to inquire into the official conduct of John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Rules, 2574.

H. Res. 174—To authorize the Speaker to appoint a select committee to investigate the causes of the high prices of meat and other food products.
Mr. Johnson of Mississippi; Committee on Rules, 2574.

H. Res. 175—To allow the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of the Interior a clerk at a salary of $6 per diem during the sessions of the Sixty-sixth Congress.
Mr. Kreider; Committee on Accounts, 2574.

H. Res. 176—Extending congratulations to the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of France.
Mr. Crowther, and agreed to, 2573.

H. Res. 177—Requesting the United States Food Administration to make an investigation into the present price of flour.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Agriculture, 2666.

H. Res. 178—Providing for the consideration of H. R. 7343.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; debated and agreed to, 2638–2642.

H. Res. 179—Directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House of Representatives certain information.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Military Affairs, 2691.

H. Res. 180—Authorizing the Speaker of the House to appoint a committee from the House to investigate the causes of the high costs of living, the reasons therefor, and for other purposes.
Mr. Parrish; Committee on Rules, 2809.

H. Res. 181—For the consideration of H. R. 7413.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas, and agreed to, 2832–2838.

H. Res. 182—To provide for the compensation of W. Ray Loomis.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Accounts, 2907.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 214), 3536.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 3536, 3537.

H. Res. 183—To appoint a committee to ascertain causes for decreased coal production, increased coal prices, combinations affecting coal, and other matters relating to the production and sale of coal.
Mr. Huddleston; Committee on Rules, 2906.—Debated, 3347.

H. Res. 184—Providing for certain employees and the payment of the expenses of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department.
Mr. Haskell; Committee on Accounts, 2906.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 210), 3533.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 3533–3536.

H. Res. 185—Directing the Secretary of Labor to furnish certain information to the House of Representatives.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Labor, 2906.—Debated, 3524–3525.

H. Res. 186—Requesting the Interstate Commerce Commission to make certain investigations regarding the present and future supply of tie timber.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 2978.—Reported back (H. Rept. 182), 3386.—Debated, 4866, 4879, 5457, 5458.

H. Res. 187—Requesting the Bureau of Chemistry to report to the House of Representatives certain information regarding the canned salmon condemned by the War Department.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Agriculture, 2978.

H. Res. 188—For appointment of a special committee to investigate the reign of crime in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Clark of Florida; Committee on Rules, 3015.

H. Res. 189—To request the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department to investigate certain claims in connection with the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma filed since July 1, 1918.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, 3015.

H. Res. 190—Directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House of Representatives certain information.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Military Affairs, 3015.—Reported back (H. Rept. 175), 3358.—Debated and agreed to, 3525–3529.

H. Res. 191—Requesting information from the Director General of Railroads.
Mr. Mead; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3015.

H. Res. 192—Requesting the United States Food Administration to inform the House of Representatives whether the limitation of sale of sugar is necessary at this time, etc.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Agriculture, 3074.

H. Res. 193—Requesting the Food Director to furnish certain information to the House of Representatives.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Agriculture, 3074.

H. Res. 194—That the Judiciary Committee be directed to report to the House whether the President by and with the advice and consent of the United States Senate, can negotiate treaties with foreign Governments, which by the Constitution of the United States are vested solely in the Congress.
Mr. Edmonds; Committee on Rules, 3074.

H. Res. 195—Authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee of five to investigate the losses and the advisability of extending aid to the district which was devastated by the forest fires of Oct. 12, 1918, in northern Minnesota.
Mr. Carss; Committee on Rules, 3074.

H. Res. 196—Amending Rule XXI.
Mr. Good; Committee on Rules, 3074.

H. Res. 197—On the death of Hon. J. Willard Ragsdale.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina, and agreed to, 3073.

H. Res. 198—Providing for the appointment of a clerk to the Committee on Railways and Canals, 3116.
Mr. Wheeler; Committee on Accounts, 3116.

H. Res. 199—For the election of members of certain standing committees of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Mondell, and agreed to, 3101.

H. Res. 200—To direct the Postmaster General to make report on aerial mail service.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 3171.

H. Res. 201—Authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to report to the House of Representatives the cost of transportation of coal by canals and other navigable waters within continental United States as compared with railway rates, together with recommendations.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Railways and Canals, 3171.

H. Res. 202—As to pay of secretary of the late Hon. J. W. Ragsdale.
Mr. Stevenson; Committee on Accounts, 3211.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 169), amended and agreed to, 3255.

H. Res. 203—Requiring the Committee on Military Affairs to investigate and report to the House at once the question of whether or not the shell-shocked soldiers are being kept in hospitals with the criminal insane, and for appropriation, etc.
Mr. Ricketts; Committee on Appropriations. 3292.

H. Res. 204—Authorizing the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives to make an investigation relative to smuggling and other unlawful entries into the United States through the Pacific coast ports and other places, and over the Mexican and Canadian borders.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Rules, 3292.

H. Res. 205—Authorizing the special committee to investigate the right of Victor L. Berger to be sworn in as a Representative to sit during the sessions and recesses of the present Congress.
Mr. Dallinger, and agreed to, 3255.

H. Res. 206—Relating to the sale of surplus food in the hands of or under the control of the War Department.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas, from Committee on Rules (H. Rept. 166), debated and agreed to, 3255.

H. Res. 207—To provide for the national security and defense, etc.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Agriculture, 3359.

H. Res. 208—Providing for the adjournment of the House of Representatives in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the first session of a legislative assembly in America.
Mr. Bland of Virginia, and agreed to, 3328.

H. Res. 209—To provide for the expenses of the select committee appointed under the authority contained in H. Res. 171.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Accounts, 3359.—Reported back (H. Rept. 220), 3566.—Debated and agreed to, 3566, 3567.

H. Res. 210—Granting authority to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
Mr. Dale; Committee on Rules, 3359.—Reported back (H. Rept. 341) and agreed to, 6041, 6042.

H. Res. 211—Granting authority to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
Mr. Dale; Committee on Accounts, 3359.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 207), amended, and agreed to, 3533.

H. Res. 212—Requesting the Secretary of War to place on sale surplus food products.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; debated, amended, and agreed to, 3268–3279, 3328–3358.

H. Res. 213—Requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish to the House of Representatives certain information relative to the explosion on the United States ship Melville.
Mr. MacCrate; Committee on Naval Affairs, 3386.

H. Res. 214—Authorizing the printing of "The War with Germany."
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Printing, 3386.—Reported back (H. Rept. 189), debated, and agreed to, 3430.

H. Res. 215—For the consideration of H. J. Res. 150.
Mr. Garland; Committee on Rules, 3386.—Reported back (H. Rept. 188) and agreed to, 3438.

H. Res. 216—For the consideration of H. R. 7500.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on Rules, 3386.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 204), 3511.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 3512.

H. Res. 217—Directing the Federal Trade Commission to inquire into the proposed increase in the price of shoes and the increased price of sugar, clothing, and coffee.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3386.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 217), 3547.—Debated and amended, 3963–3976.—Passed House, 3980.

H. Res. 218—Providing for an inquiry by the Ways and Means Committee of certain increased prices or charges.
Mr. Igoe; Committee on Rules, 3386.

H. Res. 219—To pay George W. Sabine.
Mr. Park; Committee on Accounts, 3463.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 215), debated, amended, and agreed to, 3537.

H. Res. 220—To elect member of the standing committees.
Mr. Mondell; agreed to, 3430.

H. Res. 221—To amend section 5200 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas, from Committee on Rules (H. Rept. 193), agreed to, 3443.

H. Res. 222—For the sale of the wheat raised in the United States during this year at the world's market price, and requesting the Attorney General to take necessary steps to stop speculation and gambling in food products and other necessities of life.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Agriculture, 3463.

H. Res. 223—To appoint a special employee and pair clerk.
Mr. Humphreys; agreed to, 3462.

H. Res. 224—Authorizing session clerks to certain committees.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Accounts, 3547.—Reported back (H. Rept. 221), 3567.—Debated and agreed to, 3567–3570.

H. Res. 225—Directing the Secretary of Labor to report certain facts in connection with the investigation of Thomas J. Mooney and others to the House of Representatives.
Mr. Blanton; Committee on Labor, 3547.—Motion to discharge committee debated and agreed to, 3801–3807.—Debated and and agreed to, 3867–3869.

H. Res. 226—Directing the Secretary of State of the United States to communicate certain information to the House.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3547.

H. Res. 227—For the relief of D. W. Aiken and W. D. Aiken, *junior*.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Accounts, 3547.

H. Res. 228—To consider House concurrent resolution 26.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas, from Committee on Rules (H. Rept. 218); agreed to, 3542–3544.

H. Res. 229—Directing the Federal Trade Commission to inquire into the increase in the price of fertilizers and all classes of farm machinery.
Mr. Flood; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3589.

H. Res. 230—To print as a House document the prayers offered at the opening of the sessions of the House of Representatives in the Sixty-fifth Congress.
Mr. Kiess; Committee on Printing, 3589.

H. Res. 231—To consider House joint resolution 161.
Mr. Hull of Iowa; Committee on Rules, 3589.

H. Res. 232—Providing additional compensation for J. M. McKee, foreman of the folding room, House of Representatives.
Mr. Michener; Committee on Accounts, 3665.—Debated, amended, and passed House, 5043, 5044.

H. Res. 233—Authorizing the Judiciary Committee of the House to investigate the Edward T. Leech case.
Mr. Baer; Committee on the Judiciary, 3701.

H. Res. 234—To bring to the attention of the Senate and the people of the United States a proposed substitute for the League of Nations covenant and to express the opinion of the House thereon.
Mr. MacGregor; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 3701.

H. Res. 235—Requesting the Secretary of War to place on sale in the United States surplus Army supplies now in Europe.
Mr. Thomas; Committee on Military Affairs, 3731.

H. Res. 236—Directing the Federal Trade Commission to ascertain the cost of manufacturing the various grades of cotton into yarns and cloths.
Mr. Byrnes of South Carolina; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3731.

H. Res. 237—To print the President's address of Aug. 2, 1919, as a House document.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Printing, 3745.

H. Res. 238—Proposing a remedy for the high cost of living.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Rules, 3808.

H. Res. 239—Requiring certain information from the Secretary of War concerning Army motor trucks and automobiles, and proposing the sale of such trucks and automobiles to the American people.
Mr. Goodykoontz; Committee on Military Affairs, 3808.

H. Res. 240—Requesting the President to furnish the House of Representatives certain information.
Mr. Good; Committee on Agriculture, 3881.

H. Res. 241—Requesting the United States wheat director to furnish to the House of Representatives certain information.
Mr. Good; Committee on Agriculture, 3882.

H. Res. 242—Providing for the consideration of S. 641.
Mr. Esch; Committee on Rules, 3916.

H. Res. 243—To provide for the investigation of charges made by representatives of the railroad employees of fraudulent overcapitalization and mismanagement of railroads, and for other purposes.
Mr. Huddleston; Committee on Rules, 3917.

H. Res. 244—Directing the Federal Trade Commission to inquire into the increase in the price of men's collars.
Mr. Siegel; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 3976.

H. Res. 245—Providing for investigation and report by the select committee on expenditures in the War Department, or its appropriate subcommittee, as to the general conditions, treatment, and care of soldiers who are now or have been patients at the United States General Hospital No. 21, Denver, Colo.
Mr. Vaile; Committee on Rules, 3976.

H. Res. 246—Directing the Secretary of State to furnish the House of Representatives certain information relative to affairs in Mexico.
Mr. LaGuardia; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 4006.

H. Res. 247—Directing the Department of State to furnish information relative to the kidnapping of certain American officers by Mexican bandits.
Mr. Newton of Minnesota; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 4085.

H. Res. 248—Requesting the Attorney General to furnish forthwith to the House of Representatives information.
Mr. MacCrate; Committee on the Judiciary, 4085.

H. Res. 249—For the consideration of H. R. 7417.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on Rules, 4085.—Reported back, 4972.—Debated, 4972, 4973, 4976.—Agreed to, 4976.

H. Res. 250—Requesting the Secretary of State to inform the House of Representatives how long United States soldiers are to be kept in Siberia, how many Italian and Japanese soldiers are now in Siberia, and what the Siberian policy of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan is.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 4085.

H. Res. 251—Requesting the President to direct the War Department to withdraw all United States soldiers from Siberia immediately.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Military Affairs, 4085.

H. Res. 252—To provide for the compensation of certain employees in the document room.
Mr. McFadden; Committee on Accounts, 4085.—Reported back and agreed to, 5042.

H. Res. 253—Providing for an additional messenger and assistant pair clerk for the House of Representatives.
Mr. Knutson; Committee on Accounts, 4140.—Reported back (H. Rept. 339), debated, and agreed to, 5986.

H. Res. 254—Requesting the President to furnish to the House of Representatives certain information.
Mr. Carss; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 4140.

H. Res. 255—For the relief of Jane A. Lewis, widow of Hugh Lewis, late an employee of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Nelson of Wisconsin; Committee on Accounts, 4230.

H. Res. 256—For the consideration of H. R. 8624.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas, from Committee on Rules (H. Rept. 248) and agreed to, 4182, 4183.

H. Res. 257—Authorizing the Committee on the District of Columbia to investigate the financial relations of the District of Columbia and the United States.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Rules, 4229.

H. Res. 258—Requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House of Representatives how long United States soldiers are to be kept in Siberia, how many Italian and Japanese soldiers are now in Siberia, and what the Siberian policy of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan is.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Military Affairs, 4229.—Debated, 4815.

H. Res. 259—Asking for number of volunteers for Siberia.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Military Affairs, 4229.

H. Res. 260—Electing a Member to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Mondell, and agreed to, 4299.

H. Res. 261—For the consideration of S. 2622.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Rules, 4324.

H. Res. 262—Requesting the Secretary of State to inform the House of Representatives how long United States soldiers are to be kept in Siberia, how many Italian and Japanese soldiers are now in Siberia, and what the Siberian policy of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan is.
Mr. Rhodes; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 4324.

H. Res. 263—To authorize the Speaker to appoint a select committee of six Members of the House to inquire into the operation of the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation and the United States Housing Corporation or any agency, branch, or subsidiary of either.
Mr. Treadway; Committee on Rules, 4400.

H. Res. 264—For the immediate consideration of S. 2622.
Mr. Kearns; Committee on Rules, 4400.—Reported back (H. Rept. 271), debated, and agreed to, 4470–4471.

H. Res. 265—For the immediate consideration of H. R. 7594.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Rules, 4400.—Reported back (H. Rept. 269), debated, and agreed to, 4463–4466.

H. Res. 266—To protest against the proposed action of this Government in sending United States troops to Silesia or any other part of Europe for police duty.
Mr. Wood of Indiana; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 4439.

H. Res. 267—For the immediate consideration of H. R. 7767.
Mr. Peters; Committee on Rules, 4439.—Reported back and agreed to, 5051.

H. Res. 268—For the immediate consideration of H. Con. Res. 29.
Mr. Mondell; Committee on Rules, 4439.

H. Res. 269—To provide for the consideration of H. R. 3149.
Mr. Lehlbach; Committee on Rules, 4439.

H. Res. 270—Directing the Postmasters General to transmit certain facts.
Mr. Lehlbach; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 4439.—Reported back, 5259.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 5259–5266.

H. Res. 271—Directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish certain information to the House of Representatives.
Mr. Gallivan; Committee on Naval Affairs, 4491.

H. Res. 272—Directing the Secretary of War to furnish certain information to the House of Representatives.
Mr. Gallivan; Committee on Military Affairs, 4491.

H. Res. 273—To provide for the compensation of Clarence A. Cannon.
Mr. Gillett; Committee on Accounts, 4491.—Reported back, amended, and agreed to, 5042.

H. Res. 274—To investigate Walter Reed Hospital and St. Elizabeths Hospital, both within the District of Columbia.
Mr. Thompson of Ohio; Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, 4546.

H. Res. 275—Requesting the President of the United States to remain at the seat of the National Government.
Mr. Strong of Kansas; Committee on the Judiciary, 4531, 4546.

H. Res. 276—To increase the salaries of two pages at the House telephone booths.
Mr. Riddick; Committee on Accounts, 4647.

H. Res. 277—To pay six months' salary and funeral expenses of Julia Hagberg.
Mr. Chindblom; Committee on Accounts, 4648.

H. Res. 278—To provide for a special committee to inquire into plans for stabilizing the purchasing power of the American gold dollar and to report such measures as it may deem advisable to effect such stabilization.
Mr. Husted; Committee on Rules, 4817.

H. Res. 279—Providing for the payment of the expenses of the subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs appointed to visit certain camps, cantonments, and aviation fields.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Accounts, 4817.—Reported back, amended, and agreed to, 5042.

H. Res. 280—Ordering M. W. Burlen, Edward P. Murphy, Frederick J. Finnegan, and Jacob Wasserman, the members of the board of election commissioners of the city of Boston, to appear before Elections Committee No. 2 of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Goodall, and agreed to, 4854, 4855, 4868–4869.

H. Res. 281—Providing for the consideration of H. Res. 8778.
Mr. Sweet; Committee on Rules, 4883.

H. Res. 282—For the consideration of H. R. 7417.
Mr. Snell; House Calendar, 4952.—Reported back (H. Rept. 293), 4951.

H. Res. 283—Requesting information of the Secretary of the Navy.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 4952.

H. Res. 284—To authorize the Federal Trade Commission to inquire into the causes which make the great difference between the cost of raw cotton and the manufactured product.
Mr. Park; Committee on Appropriations, 4992.

H. Res. 285—Directing the Secretary of Commerce to make report on the Peek committee.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5066.

H. Res. 286—Providing for the immediate consideration of bills on the Private Calendar.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Rules, 5066.

H. Res. 287—Authorizing the Speaker of the House to appoint an editor and compiler of Hinds' Precedents.
Mr. Ireland; and agreed to, 5042.

H. Res. 288—For the consideration of H. R. 8778.
Mr. Snell; Committee on Rules, 5066.—Reported back and agreed to, 5080, 5081.

H. Res. 289—Directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate and report to the House of Representatives certain information regarding sugar.
Mr. Raker; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 5333.

H. Res. 290—Expunging certain remarks from the Congressional Record.
Mr. Wingo; and agreed to, 5255–5259.

H. Res. 291—Requesting information of the Secretary of the Navy.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 5479.

H. Res. 292—For the consideration of S. 2624.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Rules, 5284.

H. Res. 293—For the consideration of H. R. 161.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Rules, 5284.

H. Res. 294—For the consideration of H. J. Res. 175.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Rules, 5284.

H. Res. 295—For the consideration of H. J. Res. 202.
Mr. Kahn; Committee on Rules, 5284.

H. Res. 296—Directing inquiry in the interest of economy, efficiency, and coordination into the employment, duties, and compensation of the employees of the House.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Rules, 5479.

H. Res. 297—Authorizing the printing of House Document No. 61, Sixty-sixth Congress, first session.
Mr. Steenerson; Committee on Printing, 5555.

H. Res. 298—Requesting the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the governor of the Federal Reserve Board to furnish certain information relative to the internationalization of the public debts of European countries.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Banking and Currency, 5555.

H. Res. 299—Accepting the flag of the United States presented by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.
Mr. Mondell; and agreed to, 5559.

H. Res. 300—Authorizing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to present to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution the flag displayed in the Hall of the House since 1901.
Mr. Mondell; and agreed to, 5559, 5560.

H. Res. 301—On the death of Hon. Joseph B. Thompson, a Representative from the State of Oklahoma.
Mr. Morgan, and agreed to, 5653.

H. Res. 302—For the relief of Annie R. Emmons, widow of Lucius H. Emmons, late an employee of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Purnell; Committee on Accounts, 5668.—Agreed to, 5726, 5727.

H. Res. 303—For the relief of James A. Duffy and Louise Harris.
Mr. Hastings; Committee on Accounts, 5756.—Reported back (H. Res. 338), debated, and agreed to, 5986.

H. Res. 304—For the consideration of H. R. 8624.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas, and agreed to, 5723–5725.

H. Res. 305—Authorizing a special messenger under the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Accounts, 5756.

H. Res. 306—Authorizing the printing of "A Synopsis of Procedure in the House of Representatives.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Rules, 5756.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 342), debated, amended, and agreed to, 6040, 6041.

H. Res. 307—For the consideration of H. J. Res. 208.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas, and agreed to, 5794.

H. Res. 308—Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives relative to the Fiume situation.
Mr. Husted; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5887.

H. Res. 309—Directing the Secretary of State of the United States to communicate certain information to the House.
Mr. Ramseyer; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5887.

H. Res. 310—Expressing commendation and approval for the patriotic efforts of certain Senators.
Mr. King; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 5934.

H. Res. 311—Authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate certain reports relative to presents received by the President.
Mr. Rodenberg; Committee on Rules, 5934.

H. Res. 312—Calling upon the President for information relative to the internationalization of the war debt.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Ways and Means, 6013.

H. Res. 313—For the consideration of H. R. 9521.
Mr. Hutchinson; Committee on Rules, 6013.

H. Res. 314—To increase the compensation of E. Finley Kitson, an assistant in the House of Representatives Document Room.
Mr. Fairfield; Committee on Accounts, 6120.

H. Res. 315—For the appointment of a select committee of the House to inquire into the operations and efficiency of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.
Mr. Rogers; Committee on Rules, 6171.

H. Res. 316—Directing an investigation to determine the cause of the great differential between crude and refined cottonseed oil.
Mr. Sanders of Louisiana; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6171.

H. Res. 317—Directing an investigation to determine the cause of the great differential between crude and refined cottonseed oil.
Mr. Sanders of Louisiana; Committee on Rules, 6171.

H. Res. 318—To provide for the immediate withdrawal of the United States from all international arrangements, whether temporary or permanent, until sanction of Congress shall have been granted.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 6312.

H. Res. 319—Authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate race riots in the District of Columbia and other cities of the United States.
Mr. Dyer; Committee on Rules, 6312.

H. Res. 320—Opposing the use of armed forces of the United States in Europe and Asia.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 6365.

H. Res. 321—Requesting the Secretary of War to furnish to the House of Representatives the amounts of candy held in storage at the time of the armistice.
Mr. Fitzgerald; Committee on Military Affairs, 6398.

H. Res. 322—For the appointment of a select committee of six to inquire into the operations, management, conduct, food, medical treatment, and treatment of inmates generally in Walter Reed Hospital and St. Elizabeths Hospital, both located in the District of Columbia.
Mr. Thompson; Committee on Rules, 6398.

H. Res. 323—Providing for the appointment of a select committee to consider all legislation relating to honorably discharged officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines of the present war.
Mr. Hull of Tennessee; Committee on Rules, 6476.

H. Res. 324—To provide changes in the Rules of the House in connection with the establishment of a national budget.
Mr. Good; Select Committee on the Budget, 6533.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 373), 6761.

H. Res. 325—To increase the salary of one special employee of the House.
Mr. Hill; Committee on Accounts, 6582.

H. Res. 326—Directing the Secretary of Navy to report on conditions in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.
Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania; Committee on Naval Affairs, 6582.

H. Res. 327—For the consideration of H. R. 4438.
Mr. Fess; Committee on Rules, 6971.—Reported back (H. Rept. 365), debated, and agreed to, 6644–6654.

H. Res. 328—For the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the charges of political influence in appointments for commissioned officers of the Army and Navy.
Mr. Johnson of South Dakota; Committee on Rules, 6659.

H. Res. 329—For the consideration of the conference report on H. R. 8624.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas, from Committee on Rules (H. Rept. 366), 6659.—Debated, 6680, 6681, 6748, 6749, 6750.—Agreed to, 6750.

H. Res. 330—For the consideration of S. J. Res. 90.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas, from Committee on Rules (H. Rept. 367), 6659.—Debated and agreed to, 6678–6680.

H. Res. 331—For the consideration of the conference report on H. R. 6810.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas, from Committee on Rules (H. Rept. 368), 6659.—Debated and agreed to, 6681–6686.

H. Res. 332—Requesting the President to call a conference of representatives interested in agricultural labor, agricultural capital, food producers, food manufacturers, and food consumers.
Mr. Dickinson of Iowa; Committee on Agriculture, 6857.

H. Res. 333—Providing for the appointment of a special committee to consider all bills, resolutions, etc., relating to discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines.
Mr. Ferris; Committee on Rules, 6857.

H. Res. 334—Providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the hacking laws of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Zihlman; Committee on Rules, 6923.

H. Res. 335—Requesting the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the operations of the Adams Express Co. and report its findings to the House of Representatives.
Mr. Madden; Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 6923.

H. Res. 336—Directing the Secretary of War to report to the House of Representatives the amount of sugar in the possession of the War Department.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Military Affairs, 7044.—Reported back (H. Rept. 396), 7299.

H. Res. 337—Directing the Secretary of the Navy to report to the House of Representatives the amount of sugar now in the possession of the Navy Department.
Mr. Dallinger; Committee on Naval Affairs, 7044.

H. Res. 338—To increase the spirit of Americanism among all citizens of the United States.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Rules, 7044.

H. Res. 339—To provide for the consideration of H. R. 9783.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas; Committee on Rules, 7044.—Reported back (H. Rept. 386), 7044.—Debated and agreed to, 7081, 7082.

H. Res. 340—To provide for the consideration of H. R. 7656.
Mr. Smith of Michigan; Committee on Rules, 7044.

H. Res. 341—To provide changes in the rules of the House in connection with the establishment of a national budget.
Mr. Anderson; Select Committee on the Budget, 7102.

H. Res. 342—Providing for receiving the King of Belgium.
Mr. Mondell, and agreed to, 7197.

H. Res. 343—Calling upon the Department of State for certain information as to origin and value of certain press reports relative to Russian conditions.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 7232.

H. Res. 344—To direct the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department to transmit to the House of Representatives certain facts.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Rules, 7232.

H. Res. 345—To direct the select committee on the United States Shipping Board and the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation to transmit to the House of Representatives certain facts.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Rules, 7232.

H. Res. 346—To direct the Select Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to transmit to the House of Representatives certain facts.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Rules, 7232.

H. Res. 347—To direct the Committee on Military Affairs to transmit to the House of Representatives certain facts.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Rules, 7232.

H. Res. 348—To direct the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department to transmit to the House of Representatives certain facts.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Rules, 7232.

H. Res. 349—To direct the Water-Power Select Committee to transmit to the House of Representatives certain facts.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Rules, 7232.

H. Res. 350—To direct the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee to transmit to the House of Representatives certain facts.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Rules, 7232.

H. Res. 351—To direct the Committee on Ways and Means to transmit to the House of Representatives certain facts.
Mr. Aswell; Committee on Rules, 7232.

H. Res. 352—For the immediate consideration of the House committee substitute for S. 2775.
Mr. Sinnott; Committee on Rules, 7299.—Reported back (H. Rept. 393), 7298.

H. Res. 353—To increase the salary of the superintendent of the Press Gallery $400 per annum.
Mr. Mapes; Committee on Accounts, 7299.

H. Res. 354—For the immediate consideration of S. 2775.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas, from the Committee on Rules (H. Rept. 407), 7402.

H. Res. 355—Declaring Peter F. Tague a duly elected Representative from the tenth congressional district of Massachusetts.
Mr. Goodall; debated and agreed to, 7380–7401.

H. Res. 356—Regarding the election of John F. Fitzgerald.
Mr. Overstreet; debated, 7381–7401.

H. Res. 357—Nullifying the election of Peter F. Tague and John F. Fitzgerald.
Mr. Luce, 7389, 7401.

H. Res. 358—Providing for the consideration of S. 2775.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas, from Committee on Rules (H. Rept. 409), 7475.—Debated and agreed to, 7507–7509.

H. Res. 359—Of sympathy for Korea.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Foreign Affairs, 7476.

H. Res. 360—For the appointment of a special committee to consider and report on the various bills pending in the House providing benefits to ex-service men in the late World War.
Mr. Williams; Committee on Rules, 7476.

H. Res. 361—For the relief of Angeline Medbury, widow of David W. Medbury, late an employee of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Mason; Committee on Accounts, 7476.

H. Res. 362—Providing for the distribution and sale of surplus Army motor vehicles.
Mr. Reavis; Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, 7654.—Reported back (H. Rept. 441), 7910—Debated and agreed to, 7971–7973, 8031–8050, 8897, 8898.

H. Res. 363—For the consideration of H. J. Res. 241.
Mr. Garland; Committee on Rules, 7654.—Reported back and agreed to (H. Rept. 436), 7849.

H. Res. 364—For consideration of S. 2472.
Mr. Platt; Committee on Rules, 7654.—Reported back with amendments (H. Rept. 439), 7850.—Debated and agreed to, 7850–7852.

H. Res. 365—Requesting the Secretary of Labor to furnish the House certain information.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, 7720.—Debated and agreed to, 7822, 7823.

H. Res. 366—For the consideration of H. Con. Res. 35.
Mr. Garrett; Committee on Rules, 7791.

H. Res. 367—To pay Emil Edward Hurja, clerk to the late Hon. Charles A. Sulzer, one month's salary.
Mr. Ireland; Committee on Accounts, 7792.—Reported back (H. Rept. 476) and agreed to, 8764.

H. Res. 368—Providing for the investigation of certain reports regarding organized wage earners in western Pennsylvania, and particularly Allegheny County, in said State.
Mr. Garland; Committee on Rules, 7791.

H. Res. 369—To print 44,000 additonal copies of Public Law 66.
Mr. Volstead, and agreed to, 7791.

H. Res. 370—Instructing the Civil Service Commission and Postmaster General to allow former soldiers, sailors, and marines advanced standing in appointment as first-class postmasters.
Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania; Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, 7840.

H. Res. 371—Authorizing the printing of Public Health Bulletin No. 98, entitled "Health Almanac, 1920."
Mr. Rucker; Committee on Printing, 7841.

H. Res. 372—Urging the President to take possession of the bituminous coal-mining properties of the United States.
Mr. Baer; Committee on the Judiciary, 7860.

H. Res. 373—For the appointment of a committee to report upon the facts and negotiations regarding the present national crisis.
Mr. Upshaw; Committee on Rules, 7860.

H. Res. 374—Authorizing the President to take over and operate the coal mines for one year, and for other purposes.
Mr. Burke; Committee on the Judiciary, 7998.

H. Res. 375—For the consideration of H. R. 10378.
Mr. Greene of Massachusetts; Committee on Rules, 8053.—Reported back (H. Rept. 450), and agreed to, 8141, 8142.

H. Res. 376—For the consideration of S. 2867.
Mr. Madden; Committee on Rules, 8053.

H. Res. 377—To provide for the immediate consideration of the report filed by the Select Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Rules, 8053.

H. Res. 378—For the consideration of H. Res. 362.
Mr. Kreider, from Committee on Rules (H. Rept. 444), 8028.—Debated and agreed to, 8028–8031.

H. Res. 379—Authorizing the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to sit during sessions of Congress and during recesses to examine witnesses, etc.
Mr. Siegel; Committee on Rules, 8178.—Reported with amendment (H. Rept. 459), 8265.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 8695, 8696.

H. Res. 380—Declaring Victor L. Berger not entitled to a seat in the House of Representatives as a Representative from the State of Wisconsin.
Mr. Dallinger, and agreed; debated and agreed to, 8219–8263, 9133, 9136, 4190–9149, 9184.

H. Res. 381—Requesting the Secretary of War to review the settlement of certain claims arising out of war contracts.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, 8665.—Reported back (H. Rept. 463), 8362.

H. Res. 382—Providing for certain employees and the payment of the expenses of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.
Mr. Johnson of Washington; Committee on Accounts, 8265.—Reported with amendments (H. Rept. 474), 8696.—Debated, amended, and agreed to, 8696.

H. Res. 383—For the consideration of H. R. 10453.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas, from Committee on Rules (H. Rept. 461), 8263.

H. Res. 384—Authorizing the Speaker to notify the governor of Wisconsin that a vacancy exists in the representation from that State in the House of Representatives.
Mr. Dallinger, and agreed to, 8262.

H. Res. 385—To pay Arthur Lucas for special janitor services.
Mr. Cannon; Committee on Accounts, 8362.

H. Res. 386—For the consideration of H. Res. 381.
Mr. Graham of Illinois; Committee on Rules, 8362.

H. Res. 387—Regarding the death of Hon. Thomas S. Martin, late a Senator of the United States from the State of Virginia.
Mr. Flood, and agreed to, 8410.

H. Res. 388—For the consideration of H. R. 9821.
Mr. Campbell of Kansas, from Committee on Rules (H. Rept. 466), 8487.

H. Res. 389—Providing for the purchase of an oil portrait of the late Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, former Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Gould; Committee on Accounts, 8545.

H. Res. 390—For the relief of Benjamin F. Jones, brother of Henry T. Jones, late an employee of the House of Representatives.
Mr. Curry of California; Committee on Accounts, 8615.

H. Res. 391—For the relief of Miss Mattie Long, daughter of Capt. William Max Long, late an employee of the House of Representatives, being a doorkeeper on the "old soldier's roll."
Mr. Candler; Committee on Accounts, 8698.

H. Res. 392—Ordering investigation of treatment of military prisoners at Fort Jay, N. Y.
Mr. Hulings; Committee on Rules, 8697.

H. Res. 393—Providing for payment of session employees of the House.
Mr. Ireland, and agreed to, 8764.

H. Res. 394—Requesting the Attorney General to furnish to the House of Representatives certain information regarding the fixing of the price of sugar.
Mr. Tinkham; Committee on the Judiciary, 8766.

H. Res. 395—Providing additional compensation for Thomas M. Holt and James Kenah, majority and minority messengers in charge of telephones.
Mr. Murphy; Committee on Accounts, 8823.

H. Res. 396—Relative to an adjournment sine die of the Senate at any time prior to December 1, when the Senate shall so determine.
Mr. Mondell, and agreed to, 8810.

H. Res. 397—Relative to notifying the President that the House has completed the business of this session and is ready to adjourn unless the President has some communication to make.
Mr. Mondell, and agreed to, 8814.